INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

MARCH 22 1891.

8. "Then the king of Syria warred against Israel, and took counsel with his servants, asying. In such and such a place shall be my amp." Between the story of Naaman and Sehasi and this lesson the Holy Spirit has written the record of a house building near Jordan by the sons of the prophets, and the airaculous recovery of a lost ax, from which we see the need, humanly speaking, of the money- which Naaman offered Elisha; but his prophet prefers to rely wholly and only upon the God of Israel, who can make even non to swim, and to whom nothing is in-

possible. And now see the king of Syria, the captain of whose host had been healed by Issael's prophet, making war against Israel, as if the God who could heal the leper and make iron to swim could not defeat His caemies. How blind is unbelief! How full of ingratitude the human heart!

9. "And the man of God sent unto the king of Israel, saying, Beware that thou pass not such a place, for thither the Syrians are come down." How often we are minded that "All things are unked a... opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do," and that "The eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good" (Heb. iv., 18; Prov. xx., 3.) But here is wondrous grace and continued grace to a wicked man. The king of Israel was Jehoran, son of Ahab, and he wrought evil in the sight of the Lord, cleaving unto the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (chap, iii, 1.-3), and yet this is not the first time that God has shown him kindness through Elisha. See chapter iii, 16-19. God would if possible win this wanderer back to Himself. He would by goodness lead him to repentance (Rom. ii., 4) for He is not willing that any should perish (II Pct. iii., 9.)

10. "And the king of Israel sent to the place which the man of God told him and warned him of, and saved himself there, not once, not twice." "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongs th unto God," and this power is continually being put forth on behalf of sinful man to bring back his soul from the pit, but though God speaketh once—yea, twice—yet man perceiveth it not (Pa, Izii, 11; Job xxxiii, 14. 29). How loving God is! How hard and blind farman!

11. "Therefore the heart of the king of Syris was sore troubled for this thing." It was not his sins that troubled him. but the fact that he could not catch his prey, and that his enemy so successfully eluded him. He saw that some one was working against him who knew all his plans, and thought that it must be a traitor in the camp, one of his own men, who was taking the king of Israel's part and for

but in each case it is for their good and His glory.

14. "Therefore sent he thither horses and chariots and a great host, and they came by night and compassed the city about." Surely they had their man now, and escape was impossible. Thus it seemed to human eyes. But on a previous occasion the armies of Judah were encompassed by the enemy, and when they cried unto the Lord He delivered them. And a little later Jehosaphat clone was surrounded by the Syrian soldiers, who them. And a little later Jehosaphat alone was surrounded by the Syrian soldiers, who were about to kill him, but he cried out and the Lord helped him, and God morest

the Lord helped him, and God moved them to depart from Him (II Chron. xiii., 18-16; xviii., 31).

15. "And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots." While Elisha slept the enemy encompassed him about, but Elisha's God neither slumbers nor sleeps, and Elisha rested in Him, and feared no evil. His servant, however, had not the faith of his master, and we may imagine his fears as this sight met his eyes.

in Him, and feared no evil. His servant, however, had not the faith of his master, and we may imagine his fears as this sight met his eyes.

"And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master how shall we do?". He probably felt something like Israel when they saw the hosts of Pharach pursuing them, the mountains on either side of them and the sea before them. It was another case of man's utter halplessness, to do anything for himself, but "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation" (II Pet. ii, 9).

16. "And he answered, Fear not." From Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, how often that precious word "Fear not" has stilled the twoubled soul!.

"They that be with us are more than they that be with them." What is it that Elisha sees that his servant cannot see? Is he giving utter ance to a hope or to the assurance of a reality? We shall see that he means just what he says and is fully persuaded of every word of it.

17. "And Elisha prayed and said, Lord, I pray Thee, open his eyes that he may see." What a simple prayer, how short, how comprehensive! No preliminaries and no conclusion, not even an omen; just a single petition, asking as from a familiar friend for just what he wanted.

"And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw: and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisia." Now we know why Elisha, said, Fear not, and why he said to his servant that their helpers were more numerous than the enamy. Let no one dare to explain away these unseen realities of God's love and care and power. But rather let the weakest believer rejoice that he is ministered unto and watched over by these unseen ones who love to do the will of God (Heb. i., 14), and let us joyfully anticipate the day seen we shall take part in a great triumphant march of neaven's cavairy for the rescue and redeemption of multitue e: of Israel (Rey, xix, 14).

18. "And whan they cama down to him, Elisha prayed unto the Lord and said, Smite this people, it pray Thee, with blindness." Another brief

to see wrongly? How has he obtainst this power? With whom is he in partnership? Ah. dear reader, if we would cling to Jesus, as Elisha clung to Elijah, for a double portion of the Spirit, then we too might know the meaning of such words as these, "Whatsoever ye shall sak the Father in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorised in the Son."

d in the Son."
"And he smote them with blindness, acrding to the Lord of Elisha." So did the
sgels to the men of Sodom (Gen. xix., 11).
Him we live and move and have our beg. Read the next four verses and see how
yally Elisha treated these his enemies and
uquered-trem with kindness, so that they
me no more into the land of Israel. Is
see in us the love that conquere: —Lesson
elber.

Governor Northen has instituted a reform in the management of the Georgis

first governor of Tennesee.

A printer employed on The Chattano

ga News, Jim Compton, shet Harry Herbert in the neck. The wound is probably a fatal one.

In the senate Thursday the bill creating a bureau of labor, statistics and mines, with a commissioner at a salary of \$1,500, whose duties are to inspect mines, mills and factories and gather labor statistics, was passed, only two negative votes being recorded.

Nashville has but few runaway weddings, consequently social circles were startled by that one which occurred Thursday, when John Means Thompson,

Strong Breezes Waft These News Notes To Us.

From Many Points In the Progressive Southland; Interesting We Are Sure.

VIRGINIA.

There is an increased demand for manufactured tobacco in Danville and the factories are all running.

Although the Senate has failed to confirm the nomination of James McLaughlin, postmaster of Lynchburg, it is believed that he will fill that office.

The entire crew of the log-boat "Hope," wrecked at Wash Woods Life-saving Station, who were supposed to have been drowned, have arrived at Norfolk.

The burned electric plant of the Dan rille Street Car Company will be rebuilt at once.

Roanoke will soon boast of a postoffice building constructed at a cost of \$75,-900 by the general government. A bill ordering this has passed both houses of Congress and been approved by the Pres-ident.

Timberville is a new town on the line of the Broadway & West Virginia Railroad that is soon to be constructed. It is the centre of the great forest regions of North mountain and Brock's Gap. The North fork of the Shenandoah river runs through the town.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sam Jones has been invited and will conduct evangelistic services in Charotte shortly.

The legislature passed the bill approoriating \$10,000 annually for a geologi-

il survey of the state. The vacancies in the state bond of agriculture were filled by the legislature, as fol-lows: Fir district, J. B. Coffield, fourth W. F. Green, eighth, S. F. Patterson.

W. F. Green, eighth, S. F. Patterson.
On Tuesday night, David Jones, of
Cape Lookout Saving station, about a
mile south of the camp, found in the
wash of the sea the dead body of a man.
The body was without clothes of any
kind. The arms were off at the shoulders and legs off at the hips.

In the state senate Thursday bill to appropriate \$25,000 to secure exhibit at Chicago, failed to pass; this raised a great howl, and at night this action was reconsidered and the bill passed the sen-

ate unanimously. The census officer announced the population of North Carolina races as follows: whites, 1,049,191; colored 267,-170; Indians, 1,571; Chinese, 15; total, 1.617.947.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

The agricultural experiment stations at Spartanburg, Darlington and Columbia have been sold. They brought \$5,000, \$6,500 and \$5,500 respectively. Senator Edmunds, Miss Edmunds and

other distinguished tourists were in Co-lumbia Thursday en route to Camden. Branches of the Atlanta Building and oan Association have been organized in Torkville and Florence.

Thos. N. Berry and L. D. Childs, Chester, have been appointed as delegates from this State to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, L. O. G. T., which meets in Edinburg, Scotland, in May.

Robert Mill has has prepared plans for the erection of a church at Spartan-burg for the Baptists to cost \$10,000. The students of the South Carolina

College for women visited the State e Tucsday afternoon evidently delighted with their visit. The erection of the \$15,000 school building has been commenced at New-

berry. The Anderson Building & Loan Association, which will wind up its business, will declare a dividend of about 65 per

Gaffney City has voted to subscribe \$20,000 to the projected Cape Fear and Cincinnati Railroad.

GEORGIA.

Wade Hampton will deliver the address at Augusta, April 27, at the reunion of his old brigade.

A correspondent says that a large por-

tion of the peach and plum crop has been killed or badly injured in the vicinity of

Georgia's pension laws went into effect March 1, and from that date the widow of each Confederate soldier will get an annuity of \$100. Alabama has also at last recognized their claims, but their share will scarcely be half so large.

The John P. King Manufacturing Com-pany, of Augusta, has made a direct ship-ment of cotton goods to Manchester, England.

prison camp that will meet with the hearty commendation of humanitarians. He has ordered that hereafter male and female convicts must be kept in separate apartments, and that no communication must be allowed between them.

TENNESSEE.

The legislature has passed a bill to build a monument to John Sevier, the

The bill authorizing the issuance of \$500,000 of bonds by Knoxville has passed the legislature and become a law.

Three men were killed and thirteen wounded in an accident at Whitwell, on the Tennessee Coal Company's incline railway.

SABBATH SCHOOL. MARCH A LIVELY MONTH. | a son of ex-Governor Thompson, of South Carolina was quietly married to Miss Sallie Glasgow.

FLORIDA.

Tarpon Springs has just indulged in the luxury of electric lights.

A Tallahassee special says: Gov. Floming will leave to the legislature the

appointment of a United States senator to succeed Mr. Call.

Fernandina proposes to have an association of ladies to be known as the City Improvement society, to supervise the work of keeping the streets clean,

F. H. Orvis, who keeps a statistical comparison of the Florida seasons, says that the business of January, 1891, was fifty per cent. over January, 1890; that February was sixty per cent. greater and that March promises a greater increase. April, says he, will be sway ahead of last year, and the indications point to a large-

The Jacksonville and Santa Fe Hard Rock Phosphate Co., lately reported as organized, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The orange trees along the Halifax iver are showing numerous buds and on-y require a little rain to burst into full

A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST

Monroe High School Burned and Two Lives Lost.

The Monroe, N. C., High School was burned Thursday morning between midnight and day.

Two young men, T. E. Pemberton and Albert Bost, were literally roasted in the

flames.

The building, together with four fine pianos, all the school furniture, a good library and most of the wearing apparel of teachers and pupils was completely

consumed. consumed.

Monroe High Scdool, owned and conducted by Prof. H. W. Spinks and Maj.
L. D. Andrews, was a large three-story brick building situated about a mile from

the centre of the town.

It coutained, at the time of the burning, 25 pupils, male and female, who all, with the exception of two, narrewly escaped with their lives. The girls occupied the ground floor, the boys the third floor, the second floor being used for

The building and fittings were valued at \$9,000. The insurance amounts to about \$4.000.

Prof. Spinks and Andrews will rent a hall and continue their school.

A new and handsome building will be erected in the place of the one burned

Failures and Confirmations by the Senate:

Washington, D. C., [Special.]—The The following nominations failed to receive confirmation by the senate: James H. Beatty, as district judge of Idaho; Louis Derraysic confirmation of the Louis Dermaris, coiner of mint at New Orleans; James H. Young, collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.; Thos. E. Oglesgarde, register of land office at Minot.

Postmaster G. E. Norris, Brighton, N. Y.; G. W. Ferree, Edgar, Neb.; John Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.; Jas. Hill, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. M. McLaughlin, Lynchburg V.

Vicksburg, Miss.; J. M. McLaughin, Lynchburg, Va. In case of Beatty's nomination it was resisted by the Idaho senators on the ground that Beatty was an active parti-san of Claggett faction, which sought to invalidate election of senator-elect Dubois and finance senator Farwell, a warm friend of Dubois caused failure of nomiation by demand that it lie over

nation by demand that it lie over four days, which carried it over March 4. Young's nomination was bitterly fought by faction of his own party which sent delegation here to oppose it. While in case of Hill, colored man nominated for postmaster at Vicksburg, Democratic opposition managed to delay action long enough to cause failure of nomination.

To Abolish the Homestead Law.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Lowry as follows: The General Assembly of North Caroli-na do enact; three-fifths of each House concurring:
Section 1. That section one (1,) two

Section 1. That section one (1,) two (2,) three (3,) four (4,) five (5) and eight (8), of article ten (10) of the Constitution of this State is repealed and abolished. Section 2. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State, those voting in favor of the amendment to vote a written or printed ballot with the words: "For the amendment abolishing the homestead," and those voting against it to vote the same kind of a ballot with the words: "Against the amendment

the words: "Against the amendment abolishing the homstead" on it.
Section 8. The election shall be held and returns made; counted and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are now provided for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and election of the governor and other with

ction of the governor and other state This act shall be in force from and af-

To Prevent Lynching.

Mr. Chears, of Union county, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to more effectually prevent lynch law in North Carolina. It provides that when such a crime is committed and the perpetrators erime is committed and the perpetrators are unknown, the county commissioners may employ a special agent or issue a proclamation offering \$400 reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime. It also provides that the solicitor shall send bills of indictment against such persons as he has reason to suppose are implicated in such violation, and the grand jury are empowered to act upon such bills, and the superior court is given jurisdiction to hear and determine any indictment found by such grand jury. It further provides that if the grand jury ignores bills as sent by solicitors, he may move the case to some other county. It also provides that the court may have the power to compel the appearance of witnesses from any part of the State, and all costs shall be borne by the county in which the offence was committed. ire unknown, the county co

Mrs. Polly Slough, of Lenoir, N. C., died Monday in her one hundred and third year.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

A Successful One Held at Charlottesville, Va.

The Delegates Were Well-Dressed,
Thrifty and Prosperous Looking
as All Farmers Should Be.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., [Special.]—No one looking upon the Farmers' Assembled in the Levy Opera House could have received the impression that they belong to a down-troiden and impoverished class of our citizenship. They were well dressed, thrifty and prosperous looking and all thoroughly interested in the proceedings of the second Farmer's institute. The gentlemen who occupied the stage were especially distinguished-looking.

the stage were especially distinguished-looking.

Mr. H. L. Lyman was chairman, and near him were scated the Hon. Thomas L. Whitehead, the Commissioner of Agriculture; Captain Vanwater, of the Miler Manual Labor School; Col. H. H. Magruder and Dr. Charles Ellis, of the Virginia Experiment Station; Captain Orris A. Brown, of Accomac, member of the State Board of Agriculture, and many other well-known gentlemen. In wel-State Board of Agriculture, and many other well-known gentlemen. In welcoming the members of the Institute to the city, Mr. Lyman said that although the nation needs the farmer more than any other one class, political and legal questions would be eschewed. While the great need of the farmers is instruction, a knowledge of law and the dead languages will not increase his crops or add to his margin of profits. He said that the true aim of his class was to better its condition and perfect the productions of the land and to do all they could to make the world another Eden. the world another Eden.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

In his brief response to the address of velcome Colonel Whitehead made several points which pleased his audience very nuch. He conceived the object of such nstitutes to be to advance the interest of he farmer without taking from any other class a right that it now possesses. There ought not to be, and cannot be fairly, a war upon any class by the agricultural people, but it is to their interest to have what is their own. The farmers want to what is their own. The farmers want to avoid being preyed upon. It is not hard sense that would use such terms of reproach as "hayseed" or "clodhopper." He thought it took just as much sense and religion to be a good farmer as a good lawyer. The move of farmers' institutes has been tried elsewhere in such states as are now successful in their corristates has been tried elsewhere in such states as are now successful in their agricultural enterprises. He believed that if northern Michigan had our admirable climate Virginia would be depopulated, because the people of that section have the knowledge and are winning the profits. They don't claim that they are not making money but they want to except

the knowledge and are winning the profits. They don't claim that they are not
making money, but they want to escape
an unhospitable climate. We need these
institutes to make the farmers' calling
more profitable and their families more
comfortable. He thought it an era in the
progress of the farmers that the University of Virginia, and such institutions show
an alacrity in assisting the farmers in
their work of education.

HOG-CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT. The first set address was by Dr. Charles Ellis, veterinarian of the Virginia Experiment Station. The subject, "Hog Cholera and its Treatment," was important and evidently deeply interesting to the farmers present. He believes in the germ theory of course, but does not believe the disease contestions. disease contagious. He gave a very in-teresting resume of the investigations which the scientists have made of the subject. Many incidents, which showed in what way the disease is spread ignorantly and discussed remedies at

At the close of his address, questions were propounded and a general discus-sion ensued, which was followed very closely by Dr. Tuttle of the University of Virginia, discussing the very broad ques-tion of the Hygiene of animals and lands looking to the protection of the animal industry. You cannot prevent hog cholers by law, he said, unless somebody sees that the law is enforced. The law now is that diseased dead animals shall be burned or buried at least four feet deep, otherwise the constable must do it, and make charge for it. Riding about the country, he saw evidences that the farmers did not know of the existence of this statute. The law says animals infected with contagious diseases, when condemn ed by a commission appointed by the court shall be killed. This is too slow a process. He thought the loss by hog

cholera should be divided by means of some arrangement of the tax laws, for in that case each man would be interested in preventing such diseases.

ROAD-MAKING.

The question which elicited the most The question which encited the most interest, perhaps, was road-making, in which Professor Thornton, of the University of Virginia, delivered a very striking and valuable address. Pointing out the best systems, the cost of building them, and the manner in which the financial part of the question might be best man-

aged. He took strong grounds in favor of the State doing the work with an en-gineer in charge, with headquarters at the Capitol, and with subordinate engin-eors to supervise the work in progress. He thought it a waste of time to build roads that would not last for all time

roads that would not last for all time practically.

He was followed by Captain Vawter, who thought a good deal of practical road building could be accomplished if the people would take to the importance of good highways, and place at convenient places rock gathered from their farms, which the country could crush and spread on the roads under the direction of competent men.

Captain O. A. Brown, of Accomac, and others spoke on the same subject.

NIGHT SESSION.

At night the breeding of horses was discussed at length by Mr. Foxhall, A. Dangerfield, Captain Brown, of Accomac, and the Hon. T. S. Martin, of Albemarle. The latter made a very spirited defense of breeding and racing horses, against which he conceived there was a very strong prejudice.
Prof. Atwood, of Blacksburg, lectured

on the apple and its insect enemies.

ONLY ONE YEAR TO WAIT.

The Farmers' Sons Will Have Their College in 1892.

GREENVILLE, S. C., [Special.]—The board of trustees of the Clemson College in session at Pendleton, decided to press the work in all the departments and prepare to open the College on February 1, 1892. The sessions of the College will be from February 1 to December 1 of New Years realized to proache for the be from February 1 to December 1 of every year, making ten months for stu dents to study and work. There will be uo Saturday holiday, as in other schools and the school days will be six in every week. No student under 15 years of age will be admitted unless the student has an older brother in attendance. Every student will be required to work two hours of each working day at manual labor, and will receive such tompensation for his work as the board of trustees can offer and shall hereafter determine upon. for his work as the board of trustees can offer and shall hereafter determine upon. The students will be required to live and board at the institution, except where they live near enough to attend from their homes. Board will be furnished at actual cost, which will not be over seven dollars a month, and books and stationery will be furnished at actual cost. The College will be under military discipline, and every student will be required to wear a uniform of cadet gray.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL The board also fixed upon a list of The board also fixed upon a list of studies, but they will be given to the press later. There will be two general departments in the College, the agricultural and technological. For entrance into the College the applicant must have a knowledge of arithmetic, history, geography and grammar. The agricultural course will be thorough, and the student will be given a complete advention in

course will be thorough, and the student will be given a complete education in practical as well as scientific farming.

The technological department will be as complete as that of any technological school in the country. The standard will be high, and every facility will be given for a thorough course.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. The board has determined to provide preparatory department on account of the present condition of the public schools, but the same limitation as to age will ap-

ply in this department.

The College will be able to accommo date three hundred students. There are already over two hundred applications on file, and they are being received every

TUITION NOT FIXED. Tha board has not decided what the tuition fees will be. The committee on the selection of professors has been con-tinued, and the committee will take plen-

ty of time before making the selections is order to get the best possible. PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS. There are one hundred convicts at work There are one hundred convicts at work on the grounds. The experimental station, the only all wood building to be put up, is nearly finished. Two brick houses for the use of professors are also being finished. These are eight-room buildings and are covered with slate. The laboratory, a three-story brick building, one hundred by fifty feet, is now being covered with slate and will soon be done. A new stockade for the convicts has been built, and five dwelling houses, now used

A new stockade for the convicts has been built, and five dwelling houses, now used by mechanics, have also been completed. The historic old Calhoun house, in which Thomas Clemson lived and died, has been recovered, repainted and repaired inside and outside. The trustees armaking their own brick and have 400, 000 ready for use and four thousand cord of wood on the ground for burning more.
There is also a large quantity of stone on hand for laying the foundations of the other buildings.

W. W. P.

Cheering a Prayer. A remarkable scene, and one that struck part of the audience as very amusing, occurred in the Michigan Democratic State Convention at Lansing, Thurs ic State Convention at Lansing, Thursday. After the usual preliminaries were gone through with, Rev. E. R. Clark, a local preacher, was called upon for prayer, and, in addressing the Most High, made a stump speech. The delegates were wrought up to a high pitch and when he asked the Deity "to guide the footsteps of the convention into the track of that grand old Democrat, Thomas Jefferson," the convention broke into ap-Jefferson, plause, with wild yells of delight and approval. Even Mr. Clark was disconcerted for the moment and the prayer had to wait until the applause ha

Duping the Colored Man.

GAINESVILLE, TEX .- During the past ten days over 300 negroes have passed through the city en route to Oklahoms to settle. Nearly all came from Eastern Texas and are most distressed and desti tute of money, farming implements and everything necessary to prevent starva-tion and suffering in a new country. A white man from Oklahoma-has been representing to them that they could secure a good farm at very little cost, and has also sold to nearly every one of these mi-grating negroes a town lot for \$1 each. These lots were represented to be located in the heart of a large town, and to be worth \$100. Every negro had a deed to some imaginary town lot.

Senator Hearst's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]—It is the impression among the friends of Ex-Governor Murray, of California, that he will be the successor to the late Senator Hearst. Gov. Murray is a Kentuckian by birth, and served in the Federal army by birth, and served in the Federal army during the civil war, reaching the rank of brigadier general at the age of 21. He was United States marshall in Kentucky, under President Grant, and governor of Utah under President Arthur. Being free from factional connections in California, his friends consider him a strong compromise candidate.

Hugh T. Inman Made President of Georgia Central.

New York, [Special.]—Hugh T. Inman, a brother of John H. Inman, of the Richmond terminal system, will be made President of the Georgia Central within a month. Mr. Inman, who is a man of recognized ability in the south, has long been in demand by Georgia Central, but not until Tuesday was it definitely known that he would accept the position. The salary is \$20,000 a year.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

A Drummer Relates His Experience In Grand Rapids, Michigan,

What I like about these "Knights of What I like about these "Knights of the Road" is that they are great fellows for secret societies. Most all the drummers belong to everything that is going, from that of the "Grand Knights of Diamend Garter," down to "Sous of Intemperance." I am quite a hand for all such mysterious things myself, so I get solid with all the boys. My old friend Crookston called on me the other day to see if I needed any drugs and to have a visit. We had a jolly old time. While we were sitting in the office a chap came in and wanted to borrow \$3 on account of a remittance not coming to him as he expected. I told him my \$2 I kept to lend was in now, being sent in the to lend was in now, being sent in the day before by Johnny McIntyre, but I day before by Johnny McIntyre, but I never lent it except to drummers. He said "That's me." I gave him the grand hailing sign of an Odd Fellow, which he tumbled to. Then Fcame to the great "hair in the soot" grip of a Pythonic. He tumbled. Then Crook gave him G. B. of the Sons of Malta. He was onto it. Then I tipped him the hair-poking signal of a Good Tippler. He smiled and said "H. O." This is a chemical term, meaning "waters." Then

chemical term, meaning "waters." Then Crook stuck out his hand and gave him the noted P. D. Q. sign of the Royal Arch Brick Mason. —He "got thar" on that. Then Crookston examined him as follows,

o make sure he was a drummer:
"From whence comest thou, pard?"
"From the Lodge of the Holy St.

Johns, Michigan."
"What seek ye here to do?"
"To take a few orders and collect bill of Billson." "Then you are a drummer?"

"I am so taken and accepted by the "How may I know you to be a drum-"By my cheek and my fifty-pound sam-

ple case. Try me."
"How will you be tried?"

"How will you be theat"
"By the squar'?"
"Because the squar' is a magistrate and an emblem of stupidity."
"Where were you first led to be a drum-"In my mind."

"In my mind."
"Where next?"
"In a printing office, adjoining a regular post of drummers."
"How were you prepared?"
"By being divested of my last cent, my cheek rubbed down with a brick, a bunion plaster over each eye and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this fix I was conducted to the door of the post."
"How did you know it was a door, being blind?"

"By first stepping in a coal scuttle and afterward bumping my head against the door knob."
"How gained you admission?"

"By benefit of my cheek." "Had you the required cheek?"
"I had not, but Steve Sears had it for

"How were you received?" "On the sharp toe of a boot, applied

to my natural trousers."
"What did this teach you?" "Not to fool around too much."

"What happened next?"
"I was set down on a cake of ice and asked if I put my trust in mercantile re-

"Your answer ?" "Not if I know myself, I don't."
"How was you next handled?" "How was you next manded out of a 2x4, and trotted nine times around the room by four worthy brothers, and then trotted in front of the Left Bower."

for further instructions ' How did he instruct you?" "To approach a customer in three up-right regular steps, with my business card extended at right angles, my arms

forming a perfect square."
"How was you then disposed of?"
"I was again scated on the cake of ice in front of a dry goods, and made to take the following horrible and binding

"I, Charles S. Robinson, do hereby and herein most everlastingly and diabolically swear, by the Great Bob Tail Flush, that I will never reveal—and always that I will never reveal and alway steal all the trade secrets I can for the steal all the trace was a constant of the Most August Order. And I further swear, by the Baldheaded Jack of Clubs, that I will never the bald take or cut price. headed Jack of Clubs, that I will never give, carve, make, hold, take or cut prices below the regular rates. And I further swear by the Pipers that played before Moses, to never have any commercial dealings with any man or his wife, sister, grandmother, old maid, aunt or uncle, unless they, he, she or it is sound on the

goose. "I "I was then asked what I most needed."

"What was your reply?"
"Money."
"What did you then behold?" "'A copy of Dun & Co.'s reports, open at chapter 'Muskegon.' Upon the open book rested a pair of drug scales, in one pan of which rested ten pounds of concentrated lye, and in the other sat a small

silver jackass."
"What did this emblem signify?" "The scales indicated the balance be tween debtor and creditor. The other emblems represented fie-abilties and assets of bankrupts." "Did this teach you any lesson?"
"You bet! It taught me the fact that

the former are generally so almighty much better than the latter."
"Shake! Brother! * * Will

ou be off or from?"
"Both, if I can borrow money enuff to 'Have you any cigars?" "I have."

"Give 'em to me." "I did not so receive 'em, neither will "How will you dispose of 'em."
"On sixty days' time or two per cent.

cash, F. O. B."

"All right, begin."

"No, begin you."

"No, you begin."

"Up." "Em." "Set."

"Set 'em up.' The words and signs are right, Brother Snooks, he is a yard wide and all wool, and you can bet on he."

him."
Buther Crookston and I each lent the chap \$5, and he left with many thanks and kind wishes.

Now you can see by this what a help it

is to a fellow when he gets dead by among strangers to have these little th to fall back on.—Grand Randon Frince

Frost Kills Fishes.

One of the incidents of a hard and long continued frost if the suffocation of fish and eels in small ponds where no thoughtful person has breken holes in the ice to permit the aeration of the water which is necessary for the continuance of fish life. When ponds are thus hermetically sealed eels appear to suffer more than any other fish. On a hole being broken they come to the surface is

nemetically sealed cets appear to suffer more than any other fish. On a hole being broken they come to the surface in a half dying condition and are easily caught. At Diglis, near Worcester, a number of cels have been caught in this way, the instrument of capture being a pair of blacksmith's tongs.

In the pond at Dulwich an enormous cel has been killed. The water was entirely covered with ice, and, a hole being made, a great cel came to the surface. It appeared to be in a comatose condition and was taken out without much difficulty. It measured thirteen feet nine inches in length, was twelve inches round the thickest part and weighed nine pounds. But, though cels, along with other fish, suffer from insufficient aeration of the water in small ice-covered ponds there is no doubt that they are peculiarly susceptible to cold as they are peculiarly susceptible to cold as

well.

There are several instances of congest cels being washed ashore in great numbers during the continuance of severe frosts, their air bladders being tightly distended. In 1841 great quantities of eels were killed in the River Lagan by the frost and floated down to the quays at Belfast. There are, however, instances of eels which had been literally frozen and quite brittle reviving after an hour or so spent in a tub of water placed in warm room.—London Graphic.

Queen Vic: and Empress Frederick

At a Horse Show. London, [Cablegram.]—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Empress Frederick, by the latter's daughter, Margaret, and by Prince and Princess Wales, drove today in open carriages from Buckingham Palace to Islington, where the royal party spent considerable time in visiting horse shows, now in progress at the Agricultural Hall. Queen and her party received a perfect ovation as they passed through the streets on their way to and from the boyse show.

Late Jacob Thompson's Widow. MEMPHIS, TENM., [Special.]—The will of Mrs. Catherine A. Thompson, relict of the late Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, was admitted to probate Tuesday. The bulk of the estate goes to her grand daughter, Mrs. Kirkman. To Mrs. Montgomery, another grand daughter known to the stage as "Ray Douglas," is bequeathed a half interest in a hotel at Oxford, Miss., and about \$50,000 worth of iewelry and plate; and \$50,000 is set jewelry and plate; and \$50,000 is set aside to be invested for her benefit. The

estate is valued at \$1,000,000.

City Clerk Gone Wrong. RICHMOND, VA. [Special.]—Mr. Bu-ford Grymes, clerk in the treasurer's office was arrested on the charge of the embezzlement of city funds. It seems he had collected some gas bills and failed to turn in the amount to the treasurer, or enter them on his books. The sum so far missing is only about sixty dollars, but it is feared a much larger amount has

Results of Reciprocity. Several prominent merchants of Balti-Several prominent merchants of Balti-more have organized the Brazil Trading Co., capital \$50,000, with power to in-crease to \$500,000. The incorporators named in the charter are Thornton Rol-lins, Faris C. Pitt, Rufus Woods, Rob-ertson Taylor and Edwin W. Levering. This company expects to avail itself of the reciprocity recently inaugurated, to open up a large trade with Brazil.

\$400,000 Capital For Oil Merchants.

London, [Cablegram.]—A. number of

London, [Cablegram.]—A number of prominent cotton seed oil merchants, including Messrs. Rose, Wilson and Rose, George Leanes, Son and company; Bevan Harris and Garrard and Game, Bowes and Co., of this city, have formed a joint stock company with a capital of \$400,-

Growth of Alliance in West Virginia. CLARSBURG, W. VA. [Special.]—Farmers' Alliance organizers have been working quietly throughout the State for several weeks past. It has now developed that the membership in some counties is nearly as great as the combined strength of two old parties. A new alliance paper is to be started here this spring.

Rev. James C. Furman Dead.

Jas, C. Furman, D. D., one of the most eminent scholars and clergymen of the southern Baptist church, and for many years president of Furman University, died at his home in Greenville, Wednes-day Acad 80 years day. Aged 80 years.

He Took French Leave.

Jackson, Miss., [Special.]—Governor Stone received information that W. J. Cowar, ex-collector and sheriff of Marion county, had absconded with the public funds. He probably owes the State two thousand dollars. American Authors Now Protected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]—The President has signed the copyright bill. All of regular appropriation bills have re-ceived the President's signature. Crooked Ballways Most Popular.

Crooked Railways Most Popular.

"Nothing wearies a railroad travels more than a straight track," says an oi railroad man. "Any road with fit miles of straight track would be shunne for one with three or four curves in the distance. I know legions of people with put themselves out to go by roads which wind and curve and give a new bit a scenery evers "v minutes."—Dates Few Pr