SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

19. "Then said the princes unto Baruch, sico inde thee thou and Jeremish, and let no man know where ye be." Baruch was Jeremish's ceribe, and had just beem reading in the ears of the people, in the Lord's house, upon the fasting day, the words of the Lord, which he had written from the mouth of Jeremish (verses 6, 5). The Lord gave these words to Jeremish in the hope that the people might turn and be forgiven (verses 3, 7), for He is ever seeking to save. Baruch having read to the people is sent for to read the words to the princes which, having heard, they are afraid, inquire further, and then give counsel as in this verse, being friendly to the prophet.

20. "And they went into the king and told all the words in the ears of the king." Jeholakim was the son of Josiah the good king, but was very different from his father. He was preceded by his brother Jehonhas, who reigned only three months, and was then carried capitve into Egypt (II Chron. XXXVI., 1-5).

21. "So the king sens Jehudi to fatch the roll, and Jehudi read it in the ears of the king, and in the ears of all the word." This is the will of God, that kings, princes and people in all the world should give it or read it to others; and if we are only willing He will set before us open doors. All results are with Him. He will see to it.

22. "Now the king sat in the winter house in the minth month, and there was a fire on the hearth burning before him. Winter and summer houses, and houses of ivory are spoken of to indicate the luxury and self indulgence of the people (Amos iii, 15). If the fasting day of verse 6 was the fast of atonement, in the seventh month (Lev. xvi., 23), then some little time fover a month) elapsed between Baruch's first reading and this reading before a him, "winter and summer houses," and houses of ivory are spoken of to indicate the luxury and self indulgence of the people (Amos iii, 18). If the fasting day of verse 6 was the fast of atonement, in the seventh month (Lev. xvi., 23), then some little time fover a month, learned to t

to the winds and yet in some wonderful way is more alive than ever.

29. "Thus saith the Lord, Thou hast hoursed this roll saving. Why hast thou burned this roll, saying. Why hast thou artitien therein, saying." The king hated the book because it told of a coming judgment; so the Bible is now hated by many because it tells of a lake of fire for the ungodly, and of everlasting punishment, and of coming judgments. But though many may peaknife those things out of their Bibles, and hate those who preach them, yet the facts stand

or coming judgments. But though many may penknife these things out of their Bibles, and hate those who preach them, yet the facts stand.

31, 32. "Therefore thus saith the Lord of Jeholakim, king of Judah, I will punish him, and his seed, and his servants, for their singuity, but they hearkened not." His miserable death and wretched treatment of his body, with evils upon his seed and kingdom are here foretold, and all came to pass. The beliver not only has a redeemed soul now, but will have a rememed body, you will have a rememed body. Soo, just like the body of his Lord, and she sit with Him on His throne, and no evil can befull him (1 John iti, 2, 3, Fhil. iii, 20, 21; Mov. iii, 31, Fs. xci., 9, 10,. But the prospect before the unbeliever is as indescribe bly awful as the other is glorious. (See I Thess. i., 7-10; Math. xxv., 41; Rev. xiv., 9, 11). God has provided salvation for all and is not willing that any should perish, but how shall any escape who neglect so great a salvation! And what a fearful responsibility resis upon all who in any way add to or diminish the word of God Rev: xxii., 18, 19; Deut. iv., 2; xii., 32; Prov. xxx., 6). With many today the whole book of Revelation is completely set aside, and preachers tell their searers not to read 12; whereas in this book all the other books of the Bible end and meet, and in it is the consummation of all previous prophecy. If is the only book of all the sixty-six that contains a special blessing upon reader and hearer (Rev. I., 5). In myself have heard one of the most popular preachers and Bible teachers of to day say that he would not think of taking a text from either Daniel or Revelation if he could help it. I do not wonder that the same mai said that the Jews were no more to God than the Indians of our country. What difference is there between such a man and the king of Judah whe cut and burned the word of God I and this has man and the king of Judah who cut and burned the word of God I and the land.

Speed of Railroad Trains, It is often desirable to relieve the tedium of travel by rail by testing the speed at which the train is running along and along, and many persons amuse them-selves by timing this speed by noting, watch in hand, the time at which the various mile posts are passed. There is a rule, however, which gives approxi-mately correct results, which any one may practice without reference to a timekeeper. The rails average about thirty feet in length; and the number passed feet in length; and the number passed over in twenty seconds equals, roughly, the number of miles per hour at which the train is traveling. Unless the train is running at a very high speed, say over alxty miles per hour, there is no difficulty in counting the number of rails passed over, as there is a distinct click as the joint between each pair of rails is covered by the wheel.—New York Telegram.

FEBRUARY FANCIES.

Many Important Happenings That Get People Into Print.

The Latest News Notes and Dispatches From the Potomac To the Gulf.

VIRGINIA

Roanoke is to have a match factory. The Danville Fire Insurance Company as been organized. Another national bank is being organ

zed at Harrisonburg. Norfolk has a new bank called the City National, with \$200,000 capital stock. The Book-Scilers' Association met a

Richmond last week. More attention is now being paid to ock raising in Louisa.

Twenty-seven marriage licenses were ssued during January in Bedford county. Senator Daniel delivered a lecture in Charlottesville for the benefit of the Con ederate veterans of that city.

The Barig Iron Works of Buena Vista nade an assignment Thursday, with lia bilities of \$80,000.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-tion convention convened at Richmond Thursday with 145 delegates present.

Eighty years ago there were less than 1,000 lambs raised yearly in Pulaski county for the northern markets; now it will average about 10,000. Then the lambs averaged not over 60 pounds; now from 75 to 80 pounds.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has given a contract to the Richmond Lo comotive and Machine Works , for 25 lo comotives, which makes 46 ordered by that road of this company. It was only a few years ago when Southern railroa is were compelled to buy all their engines in the North

Farmers' Bulletin No. 6, in press at the Department of Agriculture, Wash-ington, D. C, treats of the cultivation and curing of tobacco. It is written by John M. Estes, a practical tobacco raiser, who has recently made a careful study of the subject in the tobacco-raising States Any one can procure the pamphlet by writing for it.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The bank of North Wilkesboro will ppen up March 1st. Salary of the mayor of Winston has been increased to \$1,000.

.The new Atlantic Coast Line machine shops are to be built at Rocky Mt. Salisbury is about making an organ-

zed movement again t the saloons. The State Sunday School Association meets in New Berne March 29th.

Average death rate in eleven towns of North Carolina is 16.0 for the whites per 1,000, and 17.4 for the blacks.

Jno. T. Patrick has been notified by the Commissioners of Agriculture to "move his plunder" from the Agricultural building at Raleigh. Governor Holt is at Haw River, where

his aged mother is quite sick. J. D. Bridges, dry goods merchant of Shelby, has assigned. Liabilities about \$10,000; assets \$5,000.

The First and Second regiments of the State Guard are to encamp in July at Wrightsville, the Third and Fourth reginents at Asheville.

Dr. Albert B. Hart, professor of American History at Harvard University, is delivering a series of lectures at Chapel Hill before the faculty and students of the State University.

or Holt offer for R. L. Askew, a white man who in Bertie county murdered Charles Hardy, also white. It is believed Askew fled to Virginia.

In Lewis Fork township, Wilkes couny, Amos and Matt Hamby got drunk and had a row. The latter received ten knife wounds and will die. .-.

Rev W. S. Plumer Bryan, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Asheville, has received a call to Cincinnati with a safary of \$5,000. He has it under advise-

Sheriff J. B. Smith, of Cumberland, completed his settlement of State taxes, paying to the State Treasurer \$9,080.95. He is the fifty first sheriff to settle in full. Jaunty Crankfield, of Wilkes county,

dropped dead the other day, aged 80 years. He made a request sometime be-fore his death that his body be buried in a "Republican graveyard."

Geo. A. Shuford, of Asheville, the newly appointed Judge of the 12th district, vice Judge Merrimon, resigned, was born in Henderson county, and is about forty years of age. He studied law at Dick and Dilliard's law school at Greensboro, and after obtaining license, located in Waynesville, Haywood coun

ty, moving to Asheville in 1882. Castor Pope, of Batt'eboro; went to New York to buy "green goods" and got scooped for \$500. The scoopers generously gave him to and he got home on it. He is pros-

trated with grief. The sale of hickory timber at Rock well, Rowan county, has amounted to nearly nine thousand dollars this winter, This industry has brought a lot of money to Rowan. The timber is shipped to various points in the State, and is used in making apoles, handles, etc.

SOUTH CARULINA.

The year book of the City of Charleston for 1890 has just been issued. Governor Tillman offered a reward of \$50 for the capture of the person who purned the barn of J. P. Cook; in New-

berry county. A stage line is to be established between Orangeburg and the nearest sta-tion on the South Bound railroad.

There is a movement on foot to form a

ness troubles No weapons were used, and the damages are not serious.

The Governor pardoued Henry Robin ion, who was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

Raiding Deputy Ensor of the revenue ervice returned to Greenville from a raid in Oconee and Pickens counties. He des-troyed four illic't disfilleries and five hundred gallons of beer and mash.

A scheme is on foot at Greenville and will be carried out to build a magnificent new opera house by organizing a branch of a northern building and loan associa-

A meeting of the prominent citizens of Pickens was held and a company organ-ized to build a raifroad from Pickens to Easley, where a connection will be made with the Richmond and Danville road.

The East Shore Termical Co. has decided to increase its bonded indebtedness by an issue of bonds to the amount of \$300,000, also to increase the capital stock of the company \$300,000.

The Wolfe & Tiger Mining Co., incor porated by the last legislature, is developing gold mines in Greenville and Spartinburg counties, and is having surveys made for a canal to be constructed four miles in least. miles in length.

Another fatal accident occurred in the Northeastern railroad yard, Charleston, by which (L. A. O'Brian, acting yardmaster, was crushed to death while coup-ling cars. The deceased was 22 years old. He will be sent to Sineath, on the South Carolina railway for burial.

OTHER STATES.

Greenville, Miss., special says: "Due Gue Ferguson, son of Gen! S. W. Ferguson, shot and killed James Goodman, merchant and large planter. Goodman's brother was also wounded. The affrey o curred at Leesburg, Miss., typerty miles from here."

Among the speakers at the meeting of the Southern Educational Association at Atlanta, July 5-8, will be President Winston, of the State University; President dent James Dinwiddie, of Peace Insti-tute, Raleigh, and President C. D. Mc-Iver, of the Normal and Industrial School for White Girls, at Greensboro. These gentleman will well represent North Car

Fish Planting in North Carolina Streams.

NEWTON, N. C. - Dr. Josephus Turner, of Sherrill's Ford, takes much interest in of Sherrill's Ford, takes much interest in fish and has been corresponding with Congressman Henderson with regard to stocking the Catawba river. The following reply of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to one of Mr. Henderson's communications, which is furnished us by Dr. Turner, will be of interest to many regarders appearably those along the Communications. readers, especially those along the Catawba and Yadkin rivers:

Hon. John S. Henderson, House of

Hon. John S. Henderson, House of Representatives,

Drain Sin. Superior of the June, 1886, 365,000 shad fry were deposited in the Catawba river, 1 car Morganton, N. C. In December, 1883, 500 red-eye perch were planted in the Yadkin river near Salem; and during the same month 2,455 carp were put in the same stream near Salisbury; also, in January, 618 yearling rainbow trout were deposited therein. I have directed these streams be placed on have directed these streams be placed on our list for deposit of shad in the distri bution of the species next spring. Should you desire that notice in reference to the planting be given to any of your coastituents, please fo: ward name and ad

Very respectfully. M. McDonald, Commissioner, Atlantic Coast Line Violates the

Law. WASHINGTON, D. C., "[Special:]-The Inter-State Commerce Commission has made a decision in favor of the com-plainant, in the case of Charles P. Perry against the Florida Central and Peninsular Company lar Company and other roads forming the Atlantic Coast Line. The conditions affecting rates on strawberries from Flor-ida points to New York are compared with those connected with the transportation of oranges and other freight carried in the same trains, and the Com-mission rules that the rates for forwarding strawberries from Florida to Nev ng strawberries from Florida to New York city should not exceed 3:33 per hundred pounds from Callahan, Fla, to New York, and from Lawtry, Hammock Ridge, and other stations more distant from New York than Callahan; and through fates should not be in excess of the charge from Callahan, and should be the charge from Callahan, and should be filed with the Commission and publish-ed according to law. The Commission also reaffirms its power to determine what rates are reasonable, and in regard to damages it holds that the measure of reparation is the difference between the rate charged and the reasonable rate which should have been charged. The defendants are ordered to bring their freight from Lawtry and all points to Callaban in conformity with the long and short had provision of the law, and fault is found with the practice of charging a through rate and adding a local rate to or from a local, point upon a through shipment intended to be continuous.

Killed in Trying to Save Her Sister.

WHEELING, W. VA., [Special.]—A terrible accident occurred at Cameron, near this city, in which two beautiful young girls, daughters of William Criswell, lost their lives, one of them while heroically attempting to save the other. Essie and Georgians Sriswell, aged respectfully fourteen and sections. spectfully fourteen and sixteen; were walking along the Baltimore and Ohio track, and while attempting to cross in track, and white attempting to cross in frout of a westbound frain Essie fell when the engine was almost upon her.

"Georgiana, seeing her sister's danger and ignoring the fact that the attempt was almost certain death, rushed to her rescue. She, too, stumbled, and was killed. Essie was cut, in two by the wheely

Lynching at Roanoke.

wheels.

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Much Interesting News of the Immense Order.

Capt. Alexander Has a Bill Which He Thinks Will Regulate the Cotton Acreage.

Washington, D. C.—"Impossible to control it; useless speculation to consider it," emphatically and tersely replied Sydenham B. Alexander, of the sixth district of North Carolina, when asked if concerted reduction in acreage was the remedy for the prevailing depression in

cotton.

"We can't make cotton in my part of North Carolina under 9c.," Mr. Alexander said.

"What is your semedy for the present condition?" he was asked.

"This," he replied.

Mr. Alexander produced a bill which is before the committee on ways and means. The proposition is as concise as the author's speech. The most important provides "that all vessels built within the United States by citizens thereof, and wholly owned and manned by citizens of wholly owned and manned by citizens of the United States, engaging in foreign commerce, shall be allowed to enter and commerce, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes at any port of the United States, free of all custom duties; provided, that said vessels shall have carried full outgoing cargoes from the United States, three-fourths at least of which cargoes consisted of agricultural products of the United States." The other sections simply provide regulations to carry out this idea.

The nine third party Alliance members of Congress—Simpson, Otis, Baker, Da-vis and Clover, of Kansas, Kerr and Mc-Keighan of Nebraska, Hallowelf of Minnesota, and Watson of Georgia-held a conference, and a declaration was drawn up to be issued as a manifesto to their constituents and the country. It declares that these gentlemen propose to flock by themselves hereafter and denounces the Livingston faction for going into the old party lines. The 8 mpson-Watson fac-tion want it unders god that from this time on they are third party men, not to be reckoned as sure to support the party measures of either party. Con gressman Clover of Kansas has in preparation a bill, to be introduced in a day or so, which he says will warm the cockles of the Alliance heart. It is a bill providing that every State-shall own all railroads in its borders and operate the same. A full programme for the conduct of these new State enterprises will be set forth. Four per cent, of all profits are to be laid aside as a repair and mainte-nance fund, and the residue is to fatten the public treasury, and in that way to lower taxes. Mr. Clover claims that his scheme will make travel channel to the railroad tickets will be sold for 20 per cent. of the present tariff, and that, direct result, many more people will trav-el and more freight will be shipped, and the aggregate of receipts will be larger

RESOLUTIONS OF MECKLENBURG ALLIANCE. Resolved, That we adopt the Carolina Watchman as the organ of the Mecklen-

burg County Alliance.

2. That we endorse the principles laid down the in Ocala platform in to to, and the sub Treasury especially.

3. That we endorse our National Presi-

dent and worthy North Carolinian, L. L. Polk. 4. That we endorse our national editor, Dr. C. W. Macune, and recommend the taking, and urge the reading of na-tional organ, the National Economist,

so ably conducted by him, by all Alliancemen and liberty-loving citizens.

5. That we are in hearty sympathy with our Western Alliance brethrep and will be found solid, side by side with them at the ballot box next November, voting for reform and pure government. 6. That we recognize co-operation in business essential to success, and, as our State Alliance has success, and, as our State Alliance has successfully inaugurated a business system, and each Alliance business agent do his trading through our State agency as far as practical.

Fraternally,

L. M. McAllister, Sect'y.

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A WISE MOVE IN GEORGIA. One of the best moves that has been made in the South to secure a good class of immigrant farmers has just been inaugura ted in Putnam county, Ga., by some enterprising citizens, who have organized the Middle Georgia Land Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000. Subscriptions to the capital stock are to be in land and to the capital stock are to be in land and money. The company will purchase good farming property and divide it into 190 acre farms. On each farm a com-fortable residence will be built and such

improvements made as will enable a tenant or purchaser to begin active farm-ing operations as soon as he takes poses-sion. The Atlanta Constitution, in giving some details of the plans of opera-tions of the company, says:

desirable settlers on long time and easy payments, thereby securing industrious and thrifty immigrants. But home people will-not be shut out from the benefits of this scheme. Farmers who have heretof, re reated land, may, in a reasonable length of time, own a farm of their able length of time, own a farm of their own, paying for it an annual sum not exceeding the amount of their rent notes. Thus renters who have been living from hand to mouth and moving about in the hope of bettering their condition will be enabled to secure homes of their own and pocket the profits of their labor.

"The operations of the company will "The operations of the company will not be confined to one county, but will embrace several counties. The result of the movement will add largely to the number of small farms, and give to the section interested a large increase of the white population. Incidentally it will be the means of settling the labor question. In securing emigrants the new company will have the active aid of W. L. Glessner, who has scored considerable success in this direction. He has already brought a large number of homeseekers to Georgia from the Northwest new county out of portions of Orange burg and Berkeley county with Holly Hill as the county seat.

There was a "scrap" on Washington square, Charleston, between Probate Judge Magrath and Mr. Bissell, a plumber, the difficulty arising out of busithe second and the second armine the second armi

and has been the means of inviting a great deal of capital here for investment. "Under all the circumstances, the Middle Georgia Land Co. can hardly be middle Georgia Land Co. can hardly be

called an experiment. Its purpose is so clear, and its plan so simple and ra-tional, that it can hardly fail of success. We trust that other sections of the State will follow the State will follow this example."

The hope which the Constitution exrule nope which the Constitution expresses that other counties in Georgia will follow this example is applicable to the whole South. The organizers of this company have presented a good plan, which every part of the South may adopt with great profit.

THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT.

A Good Showing For The Past Week.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Balti-more, in its issue of February 13, says: "While there is no marked increase in while there is no marked increase in the organization of new industrial enterprises throughout the South, there is a steady, solid advance, and also a growing confidence with the leading capitalists of the country that the South is the best field in America for investment, Many plans of great magnitude are being many plans of great magnitude are being worked out, and with a return of activity in investment and business interests in the country at large the South will again become the center of development, and future operations will probably be on a larger scale and by heavier capitalists than anything which the South has seen yet. Among the more important, under yet. yet. Among the more important under-takings reported during the week are the very extensive iron and steel-making and town-building operations to be com-menced by Alex. A. Arthur, the founder of Middlesborough, in connection with some of the foremost iron-makers and largest capitalists of the North. This enterprises, or rather these combined en-terprises, will probably draw not less than \$10,000 000 into the resettion with than \$10,000,000 into that section within he next 12 or 18 months. At Tuscaloosa, Ala., \$250.000 coal and coke company has been organized, in connection with contractspreviously made, to secure a railroad o navigable water on the Warrior river, thus opening a water route from Alabama coal fields to the Gulf; a \$60,000 coal company has been organized in Shelby county, Ala.; a knitting mill will be re-moved from the North to Bridgeport, Ala; at Oca!a, Fla, it is reported that a syndi-cate with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 will establish 8 large tobacco factories; a company is being organized to establish a bleachery in Georgia; a \$1,000,000 company has been incorporated in Louisville Ky., to deal in timber lands, and a \$1, 000,000 company in Kentucky to pur-chase and develop oil and mineral lands; in Frankfort, Ky., a \$300,000 distillery company has been incorporated; Marietta, Ga., is to have a large furniture factory; a \$250,000 kaolin company has been or ganized in Luke county, Fla; a \$15,000 S. C.; a \$60,000 ice factory in Shreve port, La.; a \$600,000 company is being organized to purchase and develop 50,000 acres of Kentucky coal lands, etc.

The Norfolk & Western railroad has just secured \$2 000,000 in New York for pushing the work on its Ohio extension more rapidly. These are signs which show how the outlook is improving."

EX-GOVERNOR SCALES DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Home in

Greensboro. GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ex-Governor Alfred Moore Scales died at his. home at 9 05 Tuesday night. He was born November 26th, 1827, in Rockingham county. He served in Congress one term before the war and for five consecutive terms after the war. He entered the Confederate army as a private, was in many of the most important battles of that conflict, was twice wounded and before the close of the contest was created brigadier-general. In 1884 he was elec-ted Governor of North Carolina by a majority of 20,000. After his term expired ne retired to private life, and has since been interested in financial enterprises, being at the time of his death president of the Bank of Greensboro. He has been very ill for many months, and his death

was not unexpected.

The funeral took place at 11 o'clock
Thursday from West Market Street Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. J.
Henry Smith. conducting the exercises
At 10.30 o'clock all bells of the city began to toll and so continued for half an hour. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. S. Michaux, R. M. Douglas, R. R. King, Dr. B. F. Dixon, D. Schenck, Jr., W. Dr. B. F. Dixon, D. Schenck, Jr., W. P. Bynum, Jr., S. L. Trogdon, J. T. Morehead, J. A. Barringer, J. N. Wilson, Dr. D. R. Schenck, Robert Vaughan. Gov. T. M. Holt and staff were present at the funeral.

Free Pass Excitement.

RICHMOND, VA.-A bill introduced few days ago making John E. Massey, superintendent of public instruction, ex-officio member of the board of visitors of the deaf and dumb institutions and also of the university, came up. Senator Flood, of Appomattox, opposed the bill on two grounds, the first of which was on two grounds, the first of which was that Massey was the officer to which the boards made their reports which unfitted him to serve; the second and main objection was that, though paid \$500 per annum for expens s by the State, Massey regularly traveled on free railroad passes, and hoarded with the professors of edutional lustitutions while he charged the State for railroad fare and hotel bills. Flood read some of the itemized bills making these charges against the State and also a letter asking for \$76 from from Prof. Lomax to defray his (Massey's) expenses back from Alabams, where he expenses back from Alabama, where he had just been married. A committee was appointed to investigate the report.

Albert Fink to Be President.

New York. There is a good authority for the statement that when the reor

A Sweet, Inspiring Story of the Revered and Beloved Confederate Leader.

The "Life and Letters of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson by his wife, Mary Anna Jackson," has been issued from the press of Harper & Bros., with an introduction by Rev. Dr. Henry Field.

Writing from the other side Dr. Field says, "The time has come when we can do justice to those who were once in arms against us." "It is only a few months since Gen. Sherman was borne through our streets, and among those who followed at his bier was his great who followed at his bier was his great adversary, Gen. Johnston, who, by a singular coincidence, survived him but a few weeks. Thus the warriors who once 'to battle rode' at the head of hostile armies, now fall into line in the great procession to that realm of silence in which all ensities are buried."

In this bearing of our great soldiers towards each other, they who were "first in war" were also "first in peace," and it were well that they should remain "first in the hearts of their countrymeo," as work of reunion Why, then, recall the bitter memories of a war that is ended? "Let the dead past bury its dead." But out "Let the dead past bury its dead." But out of the dead past comes the living present. "It is a poor reconciliation which is obtained by only agreeing never to speak of the past." "Men who are honest and brave have nothing to be ashamed of, and nothing to conceal." Lessons of heroism, of patriotism, of patient endurance may be learned from illustrious examples on both sides, the blessed fruits of which are to broaden character, to enlarge sympathy, and to teach respect for large sympathy, and to teach respect for a foe who bonestly and courageously differs from us.

Already "Stonewall" Jacksor has be-come a national hero, and the North (without the tender love and hero-wor-ship for him that inspires every Southern ship for him that inspires every Southern heart,) proudly claims him as the highest type of an American soldier. Dr. Field says: "He was the most picturesque figure of the war. None of the other leaders had a personality so unique. In-Jackson, there were two men in one that seemed absolutely incompatible—the highest military genius, with a religious fervor that bordered on fanatacism, a union of soldier and saint for which we union of soldier and saint for which w must go back to the time of Cromwell. His character is one of the most fascina

ting studies of American history."
The world has heard so much of Jackson through two previous Biographies, that it will hardly be prepared for the revelation that awaits it in the charming book before us. Its purpose is not to re-iterate what has already been said by able and loyal pens, nor to portray in fresh columns the matchless Confederate hero, but to disclose to the public, for the first time, another phase of his character, not less attractive because so dif-frant have only regarded him. Another beautiful illustration of the lines that,

"The bravest are the tenderest, The loving are the daring."
His "inner life known but to few, dis closed fully only to her who was united to him in the closest of human relationships, is by her beautifully and delicately unveiled for the wonder and admiray unveiled for the wonder and admira-tion of thousands who never knew him, and of many who met him in the clash of arms and on fields of carnage." Mrs. Jackson, in her preface, gracefully and-touchingly gives her reasons for the pub-lication of these memoirs and letters. The work was undertaken at the earnest solicitation of her now sainted daughter, the lovely Mrs. Julia Jackson Christian, who, especially after she became a moth er, felt such a desire that her children might know more domestic life of their grandsire than they could ever learn oth-

erwise than through this book. She, too, had known the father only at second hand; her historian had been the loyal mother, from whose lips she daily listened to some sweet reminiscence realized, as years passed on, a closer acquaintance with, and appreciat on of, the the matchless father, whom God "called up higher" before she had learned to lisp his name. She "with gentle footsteps followed him, even as he followed Christ, into the Upper Sanctuary before the work was completed. With heart of lead, and hands that seemed to have lost their cunning, Mrs. Jackson, resumed her sad but sacred task, inspired by her la mented daughter's wish, and the prayerfu hope that the motherless lambs might be spared to read, to admire, and emulate his grand example. Most worthily and even touchingly has she completed he viabor of love." Her style is chaste and vivacious, and is peculiarly adapted to biography—a species of composition that is so often heavy, even in the hands of more experienced or p etentious writers. Gen. Jackson's life was of course full of adventure, and of incidents. All this is most attractively and pleasantly inter-woven by the enthusiastic author, and forms an unusually attractive book. Two points of character strongly impress the reader. One is the deep

and affection of his nature—a romantic love for his wife that never fails or varies -combined with complete unselfishness in fact, entire self-abnegation to love or to duty; the other is, his intense re-ligious character. It was not a profes-sion—it was a life permeating his being, and entering into every detail of his daily life. It was often remarked, during the war, that it was hard for a man to Christian in the army, where his temptations were so great and so multiform, but here is a marvellous example of the Chris-tian soldier—never too tired or too hirried to pray—who, in the heat of action, amid storm of shot and shell, so often

raised his eyes in devout supplication to This latter characteristic is strikingly testified to by his colored servant, Jim, who said he could always tell when there was going to be a battle. General is a great flam for praying, morning and night—all times. But when I see him get up several times in the night besides, and go off and pray, then I know there is going to be something to pay, besides, and go off and pray, then I know there is going to be something to pay, and I go straight and pack his haversack, because I know he will call for it in the morning. No wonder that success, crowned the efforts of one who felt that in the Lord was his alrength." If the Lord be for us, who can be against us?"

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LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON. A lady, whose husband fell in battle during the late war, said she did not in-tend to read Mrs. Jackson's book, because

tend to read Mrs. Jackson's book, because any details of the war were always so harrowing to her. A friend prevailed, and she has just finished it, saying how much she enjoyed it, and that she could not see how any one could read t and not wish to be a Christian.

Mrs. Jackson has, happily, given no minute accounts of battles, and they are only introduced as forming a part of Gendales of the memoir are devoted to a brief history of the Jackson ancestors—people of old English and Scotch Irish stock, a delineation of whose sturdy, vigorous natures English and Scotch Irish stock, a deline-ation of whose sturdy, vigorous natures clearly reveal whence the great military leader inherited his indomitable will, his energy and tranquil courage. "The boy was father of the man." In childhood, he exhibits wonderful determination in surmounting obstacles and accomplishing whatever he undertakes. This is very interestingly narrated in his trying ex-perience when attempting to enter West

Point, his subsequent trials, and final "over coming" of them all by the end of his four years' career as a cadet.

While in the military academy he compiled for his own use a set of rules and maxims, relating to morals, manners, dress, choice of friends and aims in life.

dress, choice of friends and aims in life. Perhaps the most characteristic of these was: "You may be whatever you resolve to be." Another was: "Through life let your principal object be the discharge of duty." Disregard public opinion when it interferes with duty."

Then there comes "M lives to Action.

F.rst, regard for one's own happiness, and for the family is which you live. Second, strive to attain a very high elevation of character and a high standard of action."

of action."

With such lofty resolves he could do and dare. What an example for young

men! His career in the Mexican war 1846 to 1848, is pleasantly, but not lengthily told; his subsequent years of usefulness and happiness as a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, his two mar-riages are full of interest and fill his life, till the shadows of 1861 called him in the spring to the stormy scenes of war, away from the peaceful nest in the mountains, to which he was destined never to return. The interest never flags through return. The interest never flags through the three years, in which we count his life by deeds, not years, till the fatal night, when at the very climax of his glory a shot from these who would have died for him, palsied the strong arm and put an untimely end to his grand career.

"Dr. Field says: "Next to his thought of God and acknowledgement to Him were thoughts of the dear ones at home

were thoughts of the dear ones at home the young mother with his child in her arms. All his heart was centered in one spot. Many who read these pages will be surprised at the revelation of his passionate love of home, to which he was eager to return, though he was never to cross its threshold again. While the of mail over his breast, those who knew him best saw under it a great human heart. Above all to her who looked up in his face with perfect trust and confidence, that face was open as the day.

To her this man of iron was the gentlest and tenderest of all human beings, whose first thought was always for her; who would not "that even the winds of sum-mer should visit her too roughly." Such devotion cannot be forgotten even after the lapse of a quarter of a century. The yearning heart turns to the past—the faithful bosom carries with it a great mem-

ory and a great affection.
"As she sits by her desolate fireside, the old days come again, and they are once more in the home that was always made bright by the sunshine of his presence. Filled with such memories, it is but the moulse of lovalty to the deshould wish others to know him as she did, that the world should know him not only as the soldier, but as the man, and should know all the gentleness and tenderness in that lion heart. This is retenderness in that non near. This is re-vealed nowhere so clearly as in his letters to her during the war. If any think they are too personal, I have met the womanly shyness and timidity by saying: 'Yes, you can leave it all out, and si ply every word of endearment by a biank. but every time you do this you leave out a touch of Stonewall Jackson, for this fond devotion, this exquisite tenderness are as much a part of the man as was his

military genius."

The volume commends itself also in size; binding and finish—not so vo'umi-nous or ponderous as to deter the mass of readers, nor is it at all prolix The price also (\$2.00) is such as to make it within the reach of many who cannot afford the more extended and expensive biographies of other great leaders in the late war. It is a simple and beautiful story invited and the story invited the court of a recovery least?

written out of a woman's heart." MASONS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C.—The grand Royal Arch chapter of Free Masons met in au-nual convocation here. Sixteen subordipate chapters were represented, Grand H gh Priest W. H. Witherow presiding. In the address of the grand high priest an account is given of the tri-canial con vention of the general grand chapter at Minneapolis. The following grand officers were extected: High priest, W. H. Witherow, of Wiansboro', deputy high priest, J. H. Barron, Columbia; scribe, E. priest, J. H. Barron, Columbia; scribe, E.
H. Casque, Marion; chaplain, H. F.
Chrietzberg, Columbia; treasurer, C. F.
Jackson, Columbia; secretary, J. E.
Bürk, Charleston; captain of the host, P.
J. Wilhite, Anderson; royal arch captain,
H. C. Moses of Sumter; sentinel, L. F.
Meyer, Charleston.
The grand-gouncil of royal and select
masters also met. Councils in Charleston.

masters also met. Councils in Charleston, Columbia; Newberry, Anderson, Rock Columbia; Newberry, Anderson, Rock Hill, Spartanburg and Marlboro were present. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand master, S. S. Buist, Charleston; deputy master, F. J. Wilhi e, Anderson; conductor, H. C. Moses, Sumpter; treasurer, C. F. Jackson, Columbia; recorder, Z. Davis, Charleston; chapleio, E. C. Dargan, Charleston; marshal, Willingham, Rock Hill; captain of the guard, C. F. Panknin, Charleston; conductor of the Panknin, Charleston; conductor of the council, A. S. Thomas, Charleston; steward, A. E. Gough, (harleston; sentinel,

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