INTERNATONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28, 1892.

11. "And it came to pass, that when the army of the Chaldeans was broken up from Jerusalem for fear of Pharach's army." We are now in the reign of Zedeklah, son of Josiah, the last of the kings of Judah. He, ilke the three who preceded him, would not listen to the words of Jehovah, although at times he seemed inclined to do differently, as we shall see, and even asked the prophet to pray for him and for the people; verses 1-3. But the end was now near; the city is besieged, and God is about to give "The dearly beloved of His soul" into the hands of her enemies (chapter xii., 7). There is, however, a little respite, for Pharach's army comes forth out of Egypt, and the Chaldeans depart from Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

13. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

14. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

15. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

16. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

17. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

18. "Then Jerusalem (verses 5, 10).

19. "The bend of Benjamin, was his home (chapter 1, 1). He had been a faithful witness for God in the holy city, and his testimony had been rejected. It was most natural that he should desire to take advantage of this tull in the siege to retire if possible to the quiet of his own town.

13. "And when he was in the gate of Benjamin a captain of the ward took Jeremiah, the prophet, saying. Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans." That the righteous should be falsely accused, persecuted and even slain by the unrighteous seems a strange thing to many. It troubled David and Asaph and even Jeremiah himself. See the experiences of the first two in Ps. xxxvii and kxiii. In Jer. xii., 1, we find the prophet talking with God after this fashion, "I know, O Lord, that Thou art righteous is found in Heb xii., 1-3.

14. "Then said Jeremiah, it is false, but he harkened not to him; so Irijah took Jeremiah and brought him to the princes." If the prophet saw only Irijah he would naturally be greatly provoked, but if he saw the hand of God he woulde be gid. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; b

m answer to prayer. Consider Paul's prayer and testimony in II Cor. xii., 8-10, and remember the same grace is yours.

17. "Then Zedekiab, the king, sent and took him out, and the king saked him secretly in his house and said. Is there any word from the Lord?" This was one of those secret interviews which the king had with the prophet, apparently willing to do right, but reality atraid of his own people.

18. "Moreover, Jeremiah said unto King Zedekiah, What have I offended against thee?" In somewhat similar form, Paul the prisoner, appealed to Festus (Acts xxv., 11), Both Jeremish and Paul had only spoken the words and done the works of Jehovah, and that was just what Jesus did, and for that they crucified Him. The way of God being contrary to man's way provokes the evil that is in man and stirs up his wicked heart. "The carnal or natural mind is enmity against God."

19. "Where are now your prophets which prophesied unto you, saying, The king of Babylon shall not come against two its prophets who taught the people that the king of Babylon would not come against the city, and that what he had already taken he would restore in two years (chapter xxviii., 2-4), but they were lying prophets, and their words were vain words.

20. "Therefore, hear now, I pray thee, O my Lord the King, cause me not to turn to the house of Jornthan the scribe, lest I die there." While we are not to fear death, but rejoice "to die to gain," and "to depart is to be with Christ" (Phili i., 21, 23), yet we are

my Lord the King, cause me not to turn to the house of Journhan the scribe, lest I die there." While we are not to fear death, but rejoice "to die to gain," and "to depart is to be with Christ" (Phil. i., 31, 33), yet we are not to throw away our lives unnecessarily, but take all possible care of our mortal bodies, which are temples of the Holy Ghost, aiming only to glorify God in life or death (Phil. 1., 20).

21. "Then Zedekiab, the king, commanded that they should commit Jeremiah into the court of the prison and that they should give him delily a piece of bread. Thus Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison." Although after this he was for a short time in a most filthy dungson, from which he was delivered by Ebed-Melech, the Ethiopian, with ropes and rotten rags, yet the court of the prison was his lodging, and there he was when the cit y was taken (chapter xxxviii., 12, 13, 28). There the captain of the guard of the Babylonian army found him, and by sommand of the king did well by him. See shapters xxxix, 11, 12; xl., 4, 5. So God kept His promise to Jeremiah (chapter i., 19), and delivered him, though simany a time they sought his life. So will He keep His word always, and we may unwaveringly trust Him and rely upon Him. See, also, His promises to Ebed-Melech in chapter xxxix., 16, 18, and remember that the same God makes equally great promise to all who put their trust in film. In reference to Daniel it is written, "So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God." For the same reason his three friends walked in the midst of the fire unburt (Dan. vi., 23; iii., 25). Relying upon the same God. Paul could say: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion, and the Lord shall deliver me from every svil work and will preserve me unto the heavenly kingdom" (I Tim. I. 12; iv., 17, 18). All who go forth in the name of th and the Lord shall deliver me from every wil work and will preserve me unto the heavenly kingdom" (II Tim. 1, 12; iv., 17, 18). All who go forth in the name of the Lord, as His command, to do His bidding, may sure ly rely upon these words, "They that war against thee shall be as nothing and as a thing of naught, for I, the Lord thy God, will held thy right hand, saying, Fear not, I will help thee" (Isa. xii., 13, 13).—Lesson Helper.

#### A Human Wonder.

Zerah Colburn, who was born in Ver-mont in 1804 and died in 1840 at the age of thirty-six, was, without doubt, the most gifted natural mathematician the world has ever known. He was taken to London when only eight years old, and while there was examined by all the great mathematicians of England At one of these examinations he raised At one of these examinations he raised the number eight to the sixteenth power, and in uaming the last result, which consisted of fifteen figures, he was right in every one. On being asked the square root of 108,929, he answered 327 before the old gray-haired philosopher questioner had time to put it down. He was next asked how many minutes there were in forty-eight years and instantly replied 25,228,800, and five seconds later gave the astonished savants the exact number of seconds, -St. Louis Re-

#### SABBATH SCHOOL, GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Late Happenings of Importance By Mail and Wire.

The Gist of Three States' Doings. Carefully Prepared For Our Busy Readers.

#### VIRGINIA

The State debt bill has finally par both Houses of the Legislature.

The Farmers' Alliance is organizing a stock company to establish a fertilizer factory at Blackstone. Black marble is being mined at Fin-

castle. Mayer Lehman, of New York, has pur-chased for \$146,800 wharves, docks, etc., in Portsmouth, and other property in Norfolk, from the Seaboard Cotton Com-

press Co. A bill has been introduced in the leg islature to incorporate the Virginia Farming Co.

A well is to be sunk at Tszewell C. H. for petroleum oil.

Dinwiddie county wiil apply to the leg slature for authority to issue \$100,-000 of bonds for the improvements of its public roads.

The Virginia Mineral Belt Railroad has applied to the legislature for a char-ter. The road is to run from Danville through the intervening counties to Fredericksburg, and thence to deep water on

Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, ex-Confederate cavalry officer, in an open letter to Con-gressman O'Ferrali, announces himself a candidate for Congress in the seventh district, to succeed that gentleman.

The House committee on finance agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating \$35,000 for Virginia's exhibit at the World's Fair. Speaker Crisp was at Fortrass Monroe

from Thursday until Monday night. He has not fully recovered his strength since his recent illness and needs rest and There is a rumor in Virginia that Amelia Rives-Chanler is painting a picture from the lovely model seen in her own full-sized mirror.

The Grand Lodge of the Knight's of Pythias of Virginia met at Leesburg last Thursday. Two hundred Knights sat down to the banquet at night.

Colonel Philip T. Woodin, now governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., was the first enlisted men to enter Faueuil Hall in April, 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers.

The apple growers of Albemarle county have met with heavy losses lately through the failure of a Liverpool commission firm, and, although they sent an attorney over to look after their interests, they realized but 40 cents on the dollar for their last several consignments. The The famous Albemarle pippins raised in this vicinty have long been noted for their rich flavor, and are a special favortheir rich flavor, and are a special favor-ite abroad—bringing the extreme price of \$1 per dozen. Hardly one man in a thousand in this country, outside of Vir-ginia, has ever seen one, and what won-der if they bring such a price in foreign markets? No doubt the now sadder and wiser fruit-raisers of this section will look nearer home for a market for their juicy apples.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Work on Wilmington's electrical street car line has commenced.

Asheville has sold \$340,000 of 20-year

The amount of the shortage of Charles Seagle, the young absconding railroad and express agent of Madison, is \$800. The merchants' purchase tax has been declared constitutional by the supreme

Calvin McArtan, sheriff of Harnett, made a complete State tax settlement, paying in \$4,780.12.

The Department of Agriculture will make a new collection of the building stones of the State for exhibition at the World's Fair.

A littl girl was burned to death near Charlotte last week while playing in a field in which her father was burning brush.

Figures just made up show that Wins ton Salem's plug tobacco output for 1891 was 11,513,127 pounds, against 8,437,-929 pounds for 1890.

The Wilson Short-cut road reduces the distance north and south via the Atlan-tic Coast Line by 60 miles. The direct through line is now via Wilson and Fav etteville, leaving Wilmington off.

The State chemist's force have thus far made anelysis of about 65 brands of fer-

tilizers. There are four chemists and

At Carbonton, Moore county, the revenue people made another capture of a moonshine distillery and the operator. It is developed that the moonshiners put concentrated by in the liquor they make. A bright future is before Bessemer

City. Last week ground was broken for a \$100,000 cotton factory, a 500 room hotel is to be built shortly, a stove works, furniture factory, steel works and many other new industries are booked. Fifty tons of Bessemer ore are shipped daily.

A Wake county sharper named Rogers played a trick on a Raleigh lawyer. He personated Louis Harris, a neighbor, and giving a land mortgage got \$500, When the money fell due the lawyer sent the notice and this of course reached the real Harris. The bogus Harris is in jail.

Governor Holt has ordered a special civil term of Bertie Superior Court, begin May 9, Judge Brown presiding. A military company has been formed at Rocky Mt. and commissions were issued to J. L. Arlington, captain: J. D. Odom, first lieutenant, and E. L. Doughtridge, second lieutenant, company D, assigned to the second regiment.

## SQUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Kershaw has granted a manda-mus in favor of the phosphate compa-nies of South Carolina, ordering the au-

ditor of Charleston county to reduce the assessed value of land phosphate rock from \$6 to \$3 a ton.

Governor Tillman was asked Thursday who was his preference for the Presiden that nominee of the Democratic party. He said that he had not yet decided, but that he was not in favor of Cleveland.

The W. C. T. U. Annual Convention assembled under the most auspicious cir-cumstances in Columbia last week with fifty delegates in attendance

The Secretary of State has issued com-missions for the charter of the Thomas Gold Mining Company, with headquar-

ters at Spartauburg.

The Sumpter Guards have loaned Col. A. R. Chisolm, of New York, president of the Southern Society of New York, one of their most cherished relics of secession, viz.: the regimental battle flag that floated over Fort Sumpter during the bombardment.

Dr. Wm. St. Clair Symmers, a young physician formerly of Columbia, but now studying under Dr. Pasteur, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, has discovered a "new chromogenic micro-organism, found in the vesicles of herpes labrates bacillus viridiaus," which will no doubt bring him success and fame in the new field open to him. Dr. Symthem the new field open to him. Dr. Symthem the new field open to him. Dr. Symthem to the county Alliances in this congressional district who met here elected European the district at the great convention and the district at the great convention. in Paris.

Bamberg has given finely located prop-Bamberg has given finely located property, amounting in value to \$5,000, and an additional subscription of \$10,000, to Wofford College, for the purpose of establishing and fitting a school there. Led by eight or ten influential citizens, the entire community joined in the work with great unanimity. The building will be begun soon, and it is hoped they will be ready for use next fall. Banberg never made a better investment, or one never made a better investment, or one that will make richer returns. Wofford College has adopted the wise policy of establishing fitting schools in different sections of the State as feeders to the College. The great need of the State is high grade preparatory schools. The de-mand for higher education is fully met in the colleges already established.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

#### The Heaviest in Ten Years---Loss, Million and a Quarter.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. - The most disas trous fire of a decade swept New Orleans Wednesday night. More than \$2,000,street. By the time the firemen arrived the flames were bursting through the roof. The Schwartz building was doomed and all efforts were directed to saving adjoin-ing buildings. At one time the fire seemed to be under control, and confined entirely to the building in which it start-ed, but the flames burst through into the ed, but the flames burst through into the piano house of P. Werlein, and then across to Bourbon street. Runkle's dry goods house was next, and was soon a roaring furnace. Unger's beer garden and the variety theatre adjoining Runkle's were swept away as if a tinder box. The Bourbon street entrance of Holmes' large dry goods tone caught fise and as large dry goods store caught fire and was also soon in ruins. Kreuger's dry goods house on Canal street burned next—a total loss. The loss on stock, as near as can be estimated, are as follows:

can be estimated, are as follows:

A. S. Schwartz, dry goods, \$500,000;
P. Werlein, pianos and musical instruments, \$30,000; Cluverius, drugs, \$8,-200; Runkle, dry goods, \$75,000; Unger, beer garden, stock and building, \$32,-000; R. D. S. Holmes, dry goods, \$25,-000; Kuehn, dry goods, 75,000; Hoffman Bros. \$18,000; Leonald Laws Bros., \$18,000; Leopold Levy, carpets and matting, \$50,000; Kreuger, dry goods, \$30,000; B. Fellman, dry goods, \$200,000. The total loss will exceed \$1,250,000,

insurance covered mostly by foreign companies. Local companies will lose about \$260,000. Thousands of people visited the scene next day. Bourbon street is so blocked with debris that travel is impeded. Street cars cannot pass.

## IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

The Government's Irish Bill Derided.

A London cablegram says: In th A London cablegram says: In the House of Commons Under Secretary Lowther, of the Foreign Office, replying to Mr. Jennings, M. P., said the reciprocity conference between the United States and Canada at Washington had been of an informal character, and that it had not been brought officially to the

motice of the British Government.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, introduced the Irish local government bill, and it was explained by him as follows: It establishes districts as well as coun

ty councils, with functions solely admin istrative. (Cries of "Oh, Oh") Grand juries as heretofore would perform judi chal or quasi judicial functions. (Renewed cries or dissent an laughter among the Liberals and Nationalists) The councils would have powers in sanitary matters, etc., and could appoint members, ters on lunatic asylum boards, the Vice roy appointing an equal number. (De risive laughter among the Irish members.) Municipal boronghs would be separate from the councils for administrative pur-

## Robbed Him of His Little All.

N. Y. Ciry, [Special.] -Charles Frank-N. Y. Cirry, [Special.]—Charles Frank-lia, ex-convict, and three confederates assaulted and robbed Thomas Quinlan in Mott street on the night of the 7th inst., and robbed him of his little all—a collar button and two keys. They then ran away. Franklia was arrested, and he pleaded guilty in the General Sessions before Judge Martine of robbery in the first degree. Judge Martine sentenced first degree. Judge Martine sentenced him to State prison for eleven years and

## Sanford Sanford.

SANFORD, FLA.-The Hon. John San ford, member of Congress from the Sara-toga district, in New York, and Miss Ethel Sanford, daughter of the late Gen. H. S. Sanford, were married in the Epis-copal church by the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota,

#### FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"Raise Something to Sell" From An other Standpoint,

"Oh, It Would be Fun to See a Con gressman Compelled to 'Raise Something to Sell' Besides Votes,"

Washington, D. C.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has petitioned Congress to remove all duty from cotton manufactures; and the Angora goat breeders of California want the Government to negotiate with Turker for a facility of the control of t key for a flock of these famous animals. The Turks refuse to export them, and our Western friends seek the interposition of Uncle Sam. Senator Gibson, of Louis-iana, has introduced a bill creating a commission to inquire in the present low price of agricultural products—especially

borers' unions are to participate. WASHINGTON, D. C .- The Department of Agriculture has now in press Farmers' Bulletin No. 5, which treats in brief and practical manner of smut, in oats and wheat especially, and of the means which should be adopted by farmers in prepar-ing the seed so as to avoid injury to the

crop from this cause. In order to avail themselves of the suggestions therein contained, farmers will want to receive this bulletin without any delay, and special urgency will be used to get it out promptly. In the meantime applicants should send in their names and addresses and the bulletin will be mailed to them immediately on its issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Mr. Otis, of Kansas, an Alliance member, has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to have two-billions dollars of paper money duly printed in denominations ranging from \$1 to \$500, each bill being absolute money and not in the form of a promise, to be full legal tender for both public and private debts and interook public and private debts and interook worth of property is in ruins. At
10.30 the alarm was sounded for a fire
that was discovered in the immense dry
goods house of A. S. Schwartz, on Canal
street. By the time the alarm of the control of th States Treasury, subject to the order of the Govenors of the different States of the Governors of the different States of the Union. Any State can draw on this fund by paying 1 per cent. interest per year, and the State can loan to its citizens on security at a rate of interest not to ex-ceed 3 per cent. per annum. All drafts made upon the fund shall be made by the Governor and Secretary of the State, with the great seal of the State attached, and in conformits with the laws of the State and a full statement of the account of the State with the National Union Loan Fund, verified by the Treasurer of the State, shall be rendered semi-annual ly to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the interest due paid. The Secretary of the Treasury shall honor

all drafts made upon the fund to the extent of 50 per cent, of the assessed value of the real estate in the State, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to render an annual report to Congress of the condition of the fund and the net revenue derived therefrom by the United States.

## "RAISE SOMETHING TO SELL."

In their complaints of hard times and their petitions for legislative relief the farmers are often met with the advice, "raise something to sell." This advice omes of course, in most instances, those who never "raise anything them-selves, (unless it is the devil) but who, good, kind souls never think how it sounds, so great is their interest in the farmer's welfare. We row rise to ask the question, who raises more than the farmers of the United States? amount raised was an index to prosperity the farmers would not only be the wealthiest class in this nation but of the world. They not only raise enough for the sixty-three millions of prople in this country, but export more food than any

other nation in the world. If wealth produced remained in the hands of the roducers the farmer's name would be Eli, with a big E. Suppose we apply a a little of this advice to some of th who give it. Take the professional politician for instance. Let us all agree to have him raise "something to sell." Tell him he will be better off and "nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him." Let us be generous and charitable and help him to "retire to the secluded shades of private life" by finding a substitute to take the burdensome and honorous duties of office from his shoulders. Poor fellow, he has been

a martyr leng enough.

Then let us take the poor preacher at a salary of \$25,000 a.year. Advise him to "raise more to sell." Put him where he can raise it, for "is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing and a man that cannot live on bread and water is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good wa-ter, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night." Let him mix a little sweat and brawn at a dollar a day, with his cogitations on the road to Heaven. It won't hurt him. do him good. It may tan him a little and make warts on the inside of his hands. but it will make him better acquainted with the environments which surround the men who "raise something to sell;" besides God has ordained that "in the sweat of his face he shall cat his bread," and if he eats a "dollar a day's" worth, at the low price it brings at the farm, it will make him sweat. Next let us take the Congressman—the fellow that don't want any sub-Treasury and land loan Give the poor fellow a chance to "raise something to sell." Give him the chance in the same manner that Jerry Simpson and Ben Clover and others kind-

ly gave their opponents. Let them so how much of that five thousand dollar now much of that five thousand dollar salary they can, make in a year by "raising to sell" such things as grow on the farm. Poor devils, they would dream of nights of introducing a bill to colonize the grasshoppers or suppress chinch bugs. They would call lustily in their sleep for the committee's report of the bill for Germittee's report of the colonize the germittee's report of the colonize the germittee's report of the colonize the the committee's report of the bill for Gey-ernment Building of Mississippi River Sprays to Water the Farms in the Missis-sippi Valley; or for the appointment of c committee to examine in the price of American wheat in Liverpool with cost of transportation, etc. Oh, it would be

fun to see a Congressman compelled to "raise something to sell" besides votes. But the very wealthy! What shall we say of them? What has Jay Gould had to sell that he can count his wealth by millions? Did he raise it? Suppose we apply this advice to him! Go out upon the farm, Jay, and raise "something to sell." Suppose he ate nothing, his clothes have were could he never wore out and he never poid any taxes. How long would it take him to accumulate a hundred million dollars?

But what of the editor, the "able editor" who says "there seems to be but one remedy, a class of land-owners on one hand, and of tenant farmers on the oth-Come out and bask in the sum. er." Come out and bask in the summer's sun while the heat is 100 in the shade. This is a hoe. Take this row of cotton now and work along the side of me. We're "raising something to sell" at six cents a pound. If our crops are not destroyed by breachy stock, or are not If our crops are not too late or too early, or blown down by wind, or devoured by bugs, or string by flies, or eaten by worms, or carried away by birds, or dug up by gophers or moles, or pulled up by crows, or dried up by the sun, or drowned out by rain, or rotted in the field or stack, or heated in the crib, or eaten by weevils, or they don't all run to weed or vine or straw or smut or cob, or the rust destroy them, we can make just thirty-seven and a half cents a day, and with that and what we've got and what we haven't g t and what we can do without, we may be able to pay the interest on the mortgage and barely squeeze through. Oh yes, we're "raising something to seli"—to the fellows who get rich, somehow, after they buy it; and come to think these are the pesky fellows who are constanly advicing us to "raise nore to sell." Well, about the next thing we raise will be "something to buy with,"-money. We'll kind o' average

#### THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A Convention Held and a Ticket Nominated in Louisiana.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—The State convention of the People's party of Louisiana met with 171 delegates present. The following State ticket was nominated: For governor, G. W. Bruce; Lieutenant governor, J. J. Wills; secretary of State, D. M. McStroviek; treasurer, John Mahoney; auditor, John Hendricks; superintendent of education, J. D. Patton; attorney general, Judge Wade Haugh, A State executive committee was appointed and the convention adjourned.

## The Lumber Men in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.-The Southern umber Manufacturers" Association adjourned sine die after an all day's session. fouried sine the after an air day seesalva. Resolutions were adopted against the evils of selling by face measure, preva-lent in Alabama and Georgia. The dilent in Alabama and Georgia. The di-directors were constituted as permanent price list. The committee with power to change the prices only change in grades of star rift sawed flooring.

A memorial to Congress was adopted

A memorial to Congress was adopted asking for additional ports on the Gulf coast. The various vice-presidents were ppointed a committee to solicit scriptions for the yellow pine exhibit at the World's Fair. Kausas City was named as the next place of meeting. B. B. White, of Missouri, was re-elected president; Gee. S. Lacey, of Louisiana, vice-president, and M. F. McLeod, of

## Hope it Will Succeed.

It has been rumored in cotton circles for some weeks that John H. Inman has formed a very strong financial combina-tion to bull cotton. A dispatch from Liverpool to the New York Journal of

Finance says:

It is stated here upon the authority of one of the most important traders that the new syndicate organized in New York to protect the cotten market has over \$15,000,000 at its back, of which \$6,000,000 is subscribed here and in Lon Wentworth, of the London Colo nial Bank, is said to represent large London interests in the deal. The ment will, however, be vested exclusive ly in John H. Inman of New York

## A Preacher Whips an Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C., [Special.]—News reached here of a fight between an editor and a preacher at Tarboro. Two well-known clergymen of Rocky Mount, near here, had an acrimonious discussion on infant baptism, as a result of which blows passed. J. C. Powell, editor of the Tar-boro Southerner, published an account of it. One of the reverend gentlemen, Mr. Love, of the Baptist church at Rocky Mount, went to Tarboro, and there me editor Powell. He asked for a correct tion, which was emphatically refused, whereupon the preacher and the editor came to blows. The editor was knocked came to blows. The codown and badly used.

#### An English View of the American Free Silver Agitation.

A London cablegram says: Tht Time has a long article on the Bland silver bill. The writer says: "Although elecbill. The writer says: "Although elec-tioneering tactics have helped it, that it tioneering tactics have helped it, that it will become a law is improbable. The United States must eventually choose between the gold and silver standards, but the time is not favorable now. The argument that the bill will attract gold and raise the price of cotton and grain may suffice for the Southern and Western favorars, but it is too flines to affect the farmers, but it is too flimsy to affect the

## \$10,000 for Pensacola.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate pissed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla.

# Renewed Confidence in Southern

Invest The Manufacturers' Record, of Batti more, in its issue of Pahrang 20, agas. "There are many signs of a revival of confidence in Southern investments, and among them are the proposed reorganiza-tion by the foremost financiers of the country of the Richmond & West Point

Terminal, the large amount of money lately furnished for extensions of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the great improvements involving an expenditure of some millions of dollars by the Caesa peake & Ohio, and the consummation of financial plans for carrying out many de-velopment enterprises. The troubles, velopment enterprises. The troubles, due in part to low-price cotton, in part to the natural effects of such a worldwide panic as we had last year, are now seen to be, as the Manufacturers' Record has steadily c'aimed, only of a temporary character, and while severe for a time, they in no way destroy the solid founda-tion of wealth based on the South's incomparable natural resources. They may have retarded the development of these resources for a while, but they have only served to show the dangers to be avoided, and the result will be a more conservative and more solid foundation for the great industrial activities of the future mong the new enterprises reported for the week are important railroad exten-sions and improvements and mining and manufacturing companies that coveria wide range of industry. In West Vir-ginia \$500,000 coal mining company and a \$1,000,000 oil and gas company have been incorporated, also two lumber companies, one of \$100,000 and one of \$30,000 capital stock, respectively; Birmingham, Ala., has a \$15,000 company to manufacture wheelbarrows; Hunting ton, Ark, a \$50,000 improvement company; at Llano, Texas, a \$50,000 or \$60,000 iron bridge is to be built; Dallas has a \$30,000 improvement company; Florida has a \$500,000 lumber company and a \$150,000 phosph to company; in Tennessee a new furnace has just gone into blast; Mobile has organized a company to build a drydock; Augusta, Ga., \$250,000 woodwork machinery company a large rolling mill is to be moved from a large rolling mill is to be moved from New Jersey to Baltimore and a plate mill added; Queen City, Texas, has in-corporated a \$400,000 iron company; Spartanburg, 8 C., a \$100,000 mining company; Knoxville. Tenn., a \$250,000 construction and bridge company; Texas, a \$1,000,000 mining company and a \$30,000 mill and gin company, etc."

#### Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

A press dispatch from Atlanta, says: The Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad has been completed to within two miles of Atlanta Trains are leing run to a point twenty-two miles from Atlanta, and it is expected to complete and open the road by the middle of March. This road is intended as a link March. This road is intended as a link in the Scaboard Air Line, composed of the lines controlled by the Scaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companys. The company was organized in 1886 te build a standard gauge railroad from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga, 280 miles. Work was commenced on the northern end of the line, and it was opened to Chester, S. C. line, and it was opened to Chester, S. C., line, and it was opened to Chester, S. C., & distance of forty-five miles, in October, 1888. On July 1, 1889, there were issued \$5,360,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year \$1000 gould coupon bonds, which have become very popular among investors, especially in Baltimore, being considered among the safest railroad bonds that can be obtained. The Mercantile Trut and Denesit Company Mercantile Tru-t and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, is the trustee named in the mortgage and interest on the bonds is made payable at the Trust Company's office The Seaboard Air Line is composed of six railroads, which form a railat Portsmouth, Va., where connection is made with the steamers of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the Old Do minion Steamship Company, and whose southern terminus wil' be Atlanta, Ga., southern terminals will be Atlanta, Ga., as soon as the Georgia, Carolina and Northern is completed. Through trains will be run between these points via

## Committee Program Mapped Out.

Charlotte.

WATHINGTON, D. C .- It is announced that the intention of the Ways and Means Committee is to call up the tariff ques-tion in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff ques-tion about the first of March, was made in the Ways and Means Committee at brief session of the full committee. agreement was reached among the mem bers of the Committee that the minority should have until a week from Saturday to prepare their reports againse the three bills, wool, binding twine, and bagging measures, heretofore ordered favorably

reported to the House by a party vote. Chairman Springer then announce announced that it was intended to call up one of the three bills on Monday following the sub-mission of the reports to the House. No objection was manifest d upon to f the Republicans to the course. mifest d upon the par

## A Noted Case Settled.

DES MOINES, IOWA -The Hyde-Hone well case, involving the civil rights of a colored man, has been settled in favor of the defendent Hopewell. The court held that Hopewell had the right to refuse to serve Hyde in his restaurant and that the fact that the latter being a colored man, did not enter into the case. In other words the restaurant business is private one, like a grocery or a dry goods store, and it differs from an inn and the proprie or may sell or not to any one ho enters his store.

#### The Briceville Mines to Be Co-Operative.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., [Special.]—The mines of the Tennessee Mining Company in Briceville will be worked upon the co-operative plan. The details have been agreed upon and incorporated in an amended charter, which has been filed. The miners are allowed to take stock and The miners are allowed to take stock and have taken \$10,000. Each subscriber will have twenty months in which to pay for \$100. The company will erect residences and allow the miners to buy on

## SELECT SIFTINGS.

A clock made in 1671 is still in gol Chinese military drums are made

There is a singing grove near Ham

burg, Conn. A hunter in Maine claims to have a cat that will stalk grouse.

London (England) policemen used to wear swallow-tailed coats. The Burmese, Karens, Hungere and

Khans use lead and silver in bullion for currency. A little Philadelphia boy has a pet

rabbit which he has trained to draw small wagon.

Four pounds of gold have been col-lected from the soot of the chimney of the Royal Mint in Berlin, Germany. A St. Louis (Mo.) woman has opened

an office for the cure of "afflicted minds, cranks, fanatics, bigots and agnostics.

There is in Buffalo, N. Y., one line of street cars on which a car crosses fifty four railroad tracks in making one round trip. A ricochet shot from the new maga

zine rifle adopted in England broke a cottage window four miles distant from the firing point. There is a strong flow of natural gas in the Ventura River. When lighted, it is said, the flames extend over a space

eight feet wide. In a Philadelphia cold-storage house, an English hare has been kept frozen for fourteen months and is still apparently in

good condition. Recently between Tewkesbury and Cheltenham, in England, in three minites, 700 words were sent to a newspa-

per office and correctly received over a

elephone wire. At Dresden, Germany, they are bakng an American corn bread that is find-ng much favor and is much cheaper than their ordinary bread. A pound costs a trifle over three cents.

a The typewriter is fast superseding the pen in telegraphy. Operators are learn-ing to handle the typewriter everywhere, and new hands are not employed unless

they are experts at the "machine." The Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, is built in the form of an ellipse, and, although it is of enormous dimensions, it is so well constructed with regard to acoustics that a person standing in the focus at one end can carry on a conversation in a whisper with my one in the focus at the other ena.

There were blooded dogs in early Egypt, and highly prized. Their name were carved on monuments which still remain. One of them, his name showing his foreign origin, was called Abai-karou, a faithful transcription of the word abaikour, by which the hunting dog is designated in many of the Berber' dialects. A classic account of the distribution

of wheat over the primeval world shows that Ceres, having taught her favorite, Triptolemus, the art of agriculture and the science of breadmaking, gave him her chariot, a celestial vehicle, and that in it he traveled night and day distributing this valuable grain among all nations of the earth.

Many a huntsman through a long life has chased the fox with enthusiastic ardor who would be surprised to know that in the very tip-of brush is a little bunch of hairs twentyfive or thirty in number, which gives quished beast the refreshing and stimu-

ating odor of violets. The very fine collection of postage stamps bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum by the late Mr. Tapling, Member of Parliament, contains 200,000 stamps, and its value is esti-mated at \$300,000. Its late owner was occupied for over twenty years in its formation. It is without doubt the finest

collection in the world. In Dikio, in Adenmouah, in Logone and elsewhere small cotton strips are the regular currency. In Bagirari these strips are so small that from seventy to 150 of them would have to be pieced together to make a shirt. In Darfoor the gray, coarse shirting circulates as money, and in Tiout, in upper Egypt, this material is ayed dark or blue and then cut into pieces of three yards'

## Habits of Salmon.

length.

In their journey up the streams the first run of fish push on rapidly to the upper pools and headwaters, 100 miles r more, unless prevented by insurmountable falls, with which most of the Labrador streams are well provided. fish have been caught sixty miles above the estuary before one has been taken in tidal water. Some of the former remain in the lower pools and are joined by others as the run progresses. Why is this? Have the fish any remembrance of where they spent their youthful days, and remain there while others pass them? It is now received as an undoubted fact that every fish knows its own river, but I go further than that, and think every fish has a particular place in the river where it wishes to remain. Were all the salmon in the Reseigouche to push on to its headwaters, would not the greater portion of the river be barren? The turmoil of spawning time on the restricted spawn beds, the turning over of the newly laid ova, could only end in wholesale de struction. Even under present conditions I am satisfied not over ten per cent. of the eggs deposited naturally life.

As to the speed with which they travel at times I caught two salmon with partly digested caplin in them quite recog-nizable, and these fish were caught sixty miles above where the caplin is known to come.—American Angler.

Dr. Koch's lymph, according to the results of the experiments communicated to the last meeting of the Berlin (Germany) Society for Internal Medicine, ascens to have proved untrustwosty, even as a means of diagnosis for tuberculosis.