

FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

Accidents, Calamities, Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

VIRGINIA. George Miller was arrested at Alexandria, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Five workmen were injured by the falling timbers in the new ice factory at Lynchburg.

Stuart, Patrick county, gives particulars of a serious shooting affray in that town. Joseph Staples, a well-known young man, got on a spree and defied them to make him, when Staples opened fire on Armitton Woolwine, and inflicted a mortal wound.

Memorial Day was grandly celebrated in Richmond.

The Royal Brith will assemble in Richmond on June 1.

Lightning struck a tree at Max Meadows, under which a magazine had been built to hold the powder, dynamite, etc., used for blasting rock in constructing a road. The fire was communicated to the magazine, and a frightful explosion ensued, tearing up trees, rocks and earth, and blowing them into atoms.

Joseph Staples has been arrested in Stuart, charged with shooting Hamilton Woolwine.

Berry Penn (negro) was sentenced, in Campbell county, to twelve years in the penitentiary for outrage.

TENNESSEE. There was quite an excitement at Jackson, caused by the public whipping of a Frenchman named Mable, by an English citizen, Manie in a glass blow. He persuaded the nine-year-old daughter of W. O. Cason to enter his shop, and then attempted an outrage. He was frightened by little Irene's screams, and released her. She ran to her home and informed her father of the occurrence, and he had Manie arrested.

After consultation with his friends, Mr. Cason decided that the proper thing to do was to publicly whip him with a horsewhip on the public square. The man was brought out of jail, and in the presence of a large crowd, he was given 850 lashes on the bare back. Mr. Cason handling the whip. The blood streamed from Manie's back, and when released he was barely able to crawl away. He was made to leave town at once. Public sentiment endorses the punishment.

Morris Baker, city drummer for Max Rosenheim, a prominent wholesale tobacco dealer of Nashville, has gotten away with \$1,800 of his employer's money. Baker was a trusted employe, and had been with Rosenheim over eight years. He is twenty-eight years of age and single. He has been attempting to pick the winning numbers, and has also held his hands in poker games, and engaged in changing the fiddle gads in the crap room. He has until now, borne an elegant reputation.

The South Pittsburg Pipe Works of South Pittsburg, sent the first solid train of cast iron pipe ever shipped from the South. It consisted of twenty-five carloads and was shipped to Texas. The train was decorated and festooned, and its departure was the occasion of a public demonstration.

NORTH CAROLINA. Governor Fowle welcomed at Asheville the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church.

The Scotch-Irish Society of this State was organized at Charlotte.

J. E. Carley's turpentine distillery in Robeson county was burned.

The Wilkesboro extension of the Richmond and Charlotte railroad has been completed to Elkins, N. C., and will reach Wilkesboro, 19 miles farther on, in about eight weeks. The Winston Chamber of Commerce was banqueted by the Elkinites upon the completion of the road to that place. Elkins is a new town of several hundred inhabitants and bids fair to be a live business point.

The Hickory Manufacturing Company has put up a 13,000-gallon tank for the protection of their property against fire.

Charles Holden, aged 16 years, was drowned in Smith's Creek, near Wilmington.

Tracking of the 3 Cs from Ruthersfornton to Marion is in operation.

The Commission House of Tardy & Walker, of Charlotte, agents for Doran, Wright & Co., closed in obedience to an order from the firm. No money was lost by the Charlotte customers of the concern.

A company has been organized by the citizens of Boone to build a telegraph line to Blowing Rock.

It is reported that the body of Clay Barkley, who was thought to have been drowned in the Catawba river at Robinson's Ferry, has not yet been found. For a week past, hundreds of men and boys have been working in the river searching for the body. The river has been dragged for a great distance in either direction from the ferry, dynamite and other explosives have been used, but all without success. This terrible occurrence is now putting on a more serious aspect. The growing opinion is that the man was the victim of a fiendish enemy—that he was murdered—and this seems to be a plausible theory. The buggy, horse, whip, cushion—everything, even the jug of whiskey which was in the buggy—have been found. Where is the man?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A curious incident is reported from the country, eleven miles above Greenville, a negro woman, named Lou Gaillard, gave birth to a child. Seeking to conceal the fact, she hid the babe with a hoe in a cotton field, and pitching the label over it over with dirt. Another woman, working nearby, suspecting the crime, forced the inhuman mother to reveal the spot where she had buried the babe. The dirt was pulled away and the child rescued alive.

The California board of trade has asked for three acres of space at the Columbian Exhibition.

Beans are quite plentiful, so also are Irish potatoes, being unusually early at this time of the season. Strawberries are not abundant, and retail at 12 and 15 cents per quart. Green peas are short. Blackberries and raspberries promise an abundant harvest this season.

The Charleston, Sumter & Northern

Railroad Co., proposes to erect at once, a round house, at Sumter.

E. W. Dobbs, secretary, writes that the Farmers' Alliance expects to have the stock company organized by June 1 to establish the cotton-seed oil mill, fertilizer factory and cotton ginners at Sumter.

The Chesterfield County, Alliance Warehouse Co., has been incorporated by D. M. Berrantine, C. L. Evans and J. L. Sellers; capital stock \$10,000.

Blackburg is to have an electric-light plant.

The machinery for the Derlington canning factory has arrived and busy preparations are being made for a commencement of business.

GEORGIA. VILLA RICA, May 13.—Yesterday a mad dog went into Mr. John Henesle's field and the children saw him before he got near to them. They started in a run to where their mother was, and by this time Mrs. Henesle had discovered the vicious large animal, and she ran between the children and the dog, when he attacked her. She caught him and held him fast until her husband came and killed him. She was not bit, but was bruised up a good deal, and had her dress torn. Mrs. Henesle is one of the bravest women in Georgia, and her courage put with her love for her children, is too much for a mad dog.

ALBANY.—The first watermelon was pulled in Pelham today, by J. Mize. Ventilated cars are now being received to commence shipping. Pelham is the largest melon-shipping point in the world. The railroad is now putting in a double capacity side-track.

ATLANTA.—Rev. Sam Small has announced himself as a candidate from Fulton county, for election to the next Georgia House of Representatives, on a straight out prohibition platform.

AUGUSTA, 13.—Mrs. D. Farmer made a desperate effort this afternoon to kill Major E. G. Roane, at Washington, Georgia. Mrs. Farmer learned that Major Roane had been slandering her. She armed herself with a self-cooking pistol and went out in search of the Major. She found him in his livery stable, and without asking for an explanation she pulled her weapon upon him and commenced firing.

Two shots were discharged, but the Major was not hit. Before she could fire again friends interfered and disarmed her. Afterward she was then arrested, but afterward turned loose upon her promise to leave Georgia. Mrs. Farmer says she is only sorry that she did not kill Major Roane.

OTHER STATES. NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Mr. John A. Morris, speaking for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, after consultation with his lawyers to-day, offered the State Legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, \$1,000,000 a year for the extension of the charter of the company for twenty-five years. That makes \$25,000,000 for the entire term, the annual amount to be divided as follows: For the public school, \$350,000; for the levees, \$350,000; for the drainage of New Orleans, \$100,000; for the charity hospitals at New Orleans and Shreveport, \$100,000; for the insane asylum at Jackson, \$75,000; for the deaf and dumb asylum at Baton Rouge, \$25,000.

Two Mormon elders have been tampering through Washington and Holms counties, distributing their religious tracts. They went by the names of Elders James and Maxwell, and hailed from Utah. They have preyed to a considerable extent, especially among young unmarried women. They secured a party of eight women and left for the West last week. Abram King, living six miles from here, had 100 daughters in the party. King and his son, with his neighbors, the wife of one of whom was with the "converts," pursued the Mormon, and on catching them, flogged them unmercifully, and let them loose and began firing on them. The Mormons ran into the swamp and have not been seen since, and it is believed that they perished. The young women were brought home, and every one of them were well switched, their parents making each one a whip the other.

On Seed Cake.

The fact that nitrogen in the South can be purchased in cotton seed cake at seven cents per pound, while throughout the North it is rated in other fertilizers at nineteen cents per pound, is worthy the attention of our readers. We do not wish to see cotton seed cake largely used as a manure. It is a nutritious food of a high order, and should be used as food first, and afterwards as manure. When fed to sheep it is not only an excellent food, but ninety five per cent. of the nitrogen, and still more of the phosphoric acid and potash, is returned to the soil in the droppings of the sheep. There are many places in the Southern States where impoverished and worn land could be very profitably renovated by pasturing with sheep. If the sheep are allowed one pound of cotton-seed cake each per day, it is astonishing how they will clean up the land, destroy weeds, branches, etc., and the droppings of the sheep will so enrich the land that nutritious grasses soon cover the soil. Do not go into fancy breeds at first. Buy liberally, especially of cotton seed cake, and the increase of mutton and wool will far more than pay for the cake, and you get the land cleaned up and enriched and well stocked with grass for nothing.

George Washington's Coat Buttons.

From an article in the Century, by William Armstrong, on "Some New Washington Relics," we quote as follows: "In connection with the coach shell buttons, the story is told of General Washington that one day, while walking alone in the streets of Philadelphia, he was accosted by a poor Italian, who, ignorant of the personality addressed, continued to follow and importune him to buy some of the coach shells which he carried in a basket on his arm, and which he persisted were the only things that he had in the world to dispose of. 'But, my good man,' remonstrated General Washington, 'what would I do with your coach shells? I have no use for them.' 'Oh, yes, you have,' came the ready rejoinder. 'You might have them made into buttons for your coat.' Smiling at his prompt reply, Washington not only purchased the shells, but, the better to further the advice, took them at once to his tailor, and directing them to be riveted, ordered a brown velvet coat, that their special usefulness might be straightaway demonstrated."

An Inventive Genius.

Hardbake—"I hear that that chap Dryden is somewhat of an inventor." Searls—"Yes, he has a ready repartee." Hardbake—"What's he ever invented?" Searls—"Lies."

CONGRESSIONAL.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A Fund of \$500,000 Called for—Memphis Citizens Give Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate a bill to establish the University of the United States. The bill provides that there shall be established in the city of Washington a corporation to be known as "The University of the United States." It is to consist of and be governed by a board of regents composed of the President of the United States, the members of the President's cabinet, the Chief Justice of the United States, and twelve citizens, no two of them residents of the same State, who shall be appointed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. A sum not exceeding \$500,000 is to be appropriated by the bill to procure necessary grounds and to erect the necessary buildings for the University. One section of the bill provides that "no special section of the constitution shall be taught or promulgated in said University, but this prohibition shall not be deemed to exclude the study and consideration of Christian theology. No person otherwise eligible shall be excluded from the benefits of the act on account of race, color, citizenship, or religious belief."

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce returned the hearing upon plans for improving the Mississippi River channel. Henry Flad, a member of the Mississippi River Commission, opposed the Lake Borgne outlet system and favored the narrowing of the channel to 3,000 or 3,500 feet and building revetments and levees.

Col. Ernst, a member of the commission, said he believed the expenditure by the Government for the building of levees was illegal.

H. B. Richardson, Chief Engineer of Louisiana, spoke in favor of levees and against the outlet system.

Capt. Miller, of Memphis, a pilot of fifty years' experience, said he thought the bed of the river was rising. Rocks visible in 1878 had disappeared. There are more shoals in the river than ever before. In 1850 there were but two shoals. This was due, he said, to closing the outlet of the stream. Government work on the levees was wasted because of the unprotected points.

Col. Ernst was recalled and said that when the Government works now in progress between St. Louis and Cairo were completed, a clear channel depth of ten feet would be secured.

Ex-Congressman Moore, of Memphis, expressed the opinion that a combination of the levee and outlet system was the true solution of the difficulty.

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Colored Theological Seminary—Ladies College—Printing the Bible in the Bymn Book.

In the General Conference, at St. Louis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, George W. Walker, president of Paine Institute, at Augusta, Ga., submitted a report. The Institute is for the benefit of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The session to close in June has had the most successful one since the school was established. Thirty-five young men are preparing for the ministry and there are 184 pupils all told in this school.

George W. F. Price, president of the Nashville College for young ladies, made a report. The session to close in June has had the most successful one since the school was established. Thirty-five young men are preparing for the ministry and there are 184 pupils all told in this school.

The committee on episcopacy reported that it had examined the members of the College of Bishops as to their work and character, and had approved of them all. The committee also recommended that a Bishop be assigned to reside on the Pacific coast.

The committee on Sunday schools recommended non-concurrence in the memorial asking that churches separately be allowed to name a day for Children's Day. The committee on commissions recommended non-concurrence in the memorial for ordination of deaconesses.

A resolution was introduced asking that a plan be devised for reaching the poorer laboring class in large cities with religious instruction.

Several strong anti-liquor traffic resolutions were introduced and referred. A resolution to change the basis of representation in the General Conference from 1 in 34 to 1 in 42 was offered.

Dr. Hunt, of the American Bible Society, made an address to the Conference. After a long discussion, it was decided to print parts of the ritual in the hymn books.

The Chesterfield County (S. C.) Alliance at its last session unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is the exalted privilege of the non-bourgeois duty, of the Farmers' Alliance to interest itself in behalf of the educational interest of the children of our country, and especially when we see an inferior race striving so zealously to excel us in this laudable work; therefore be it resolved,

Resolved, That as a body and as individual members of the Farmers' Alliance, we will turn our attention to this matter at once; that we will strive to get all the children in our neighborhoods to attend the county public schools; that we will use our influence to get the regular terms of these schools supplemented by private support, and encourage, in every possible way all who are engaged in public or private teaching.

Carrier Pigeons and Poachers.

General Cameron, commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, is organizing a system of messenger pigeon stations throughout Canada.

He proposes that the Canadian cruisers utilize the pigeons by having stations along the coast, and thus communicating news of poachers and fishing vessels. The practical object in view is to supplement the facilities for the rapid transmission of messages afforded by telegraph lines. He proposes a chain of twenty-six stations from Windsor, Nova Scotia, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Randall's Successor Elected.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CELEBRATES

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

Charlotte, N. C. Special.—The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was one of the greatest ever seen in this part of the country.

The crowd of visitors was tremendous. Vance was here, the Governor of North Carolina was here, the eloquent and graceful Sanderlin, an orator born, was here, and many other distinguished visitors.

The soldiers were here, and, like soldiers, they contended for the honors to be won.

The brave fire-laddies in numbers were here, and the music-makers, and the ball players, all adding to the glory of the day.

What everybody was watching for was the grand parade. The formation of the line, under the direction of Chief Marshal Brevard as his aides, was begun about 11 o'clock, and everything was in readiness for the start a few minutes after twelve o'clock; and as the long line marched beneath the banners of the Republic that owes so much to Mecklenburg, thousands were astonished at its extent and its imposing beauty.

The thirteen original States were represented by thirteen little girls. They were decked out in stars and stripes, and the canopy under which they sat was the great National flag, sent here from the War Department.

There were over 30 large and beautifully designed floats in the parade, representing the business interests of Charlotte. One of the most interesting features of the day was the Military contest.

The following companies entered: Governor's Guards, of Raleigh, N. C.; Light Infantry, of Wilmington, N. C.; Light Infantry of Monroe, N. C.; Hornets Nest Riflemen, of Charlotte, N. C. Prizes were won by the following companies: Wilmington Light Infantry, \$300 in gold; Hornets Nest Riflemen, \$100 in gold; Monroe Light Infantry, \$25 in gold.

The Wilmington Light Infantry excelled the Charlotte Hornets' Riflemen by three cents.

The maximum mark was 100. The Wilmington Light Infantry made 93.3, the Hornets' Nest Riflemen 89.3, the Monroe Light Infantry, 83.3, and the Governor's Guards, 80.3. The judges were J. B. Hughes, of the United States Cavalry, S. W. Cram, late of the Annapolis Naval Academy, but now of the United States Army office, this city; and Sergeant B. H. Bronson, of the United States Signal Corps.

The second day of the celebration was hardly less interesting than the first. The Firemen's contest commenced at 8:30 a. m. The first race, hand reel, was for a prize of \$100 in gold, \$25 in second. The Monroe, N. C. team was the first to run. At a signal to start, they started off with a dash, spun over the ground, reeled off the hose, screwed it on the water-plug, put the nozzle on the hose and turned on the water, all in 30 1/2 seconds.

The Durham team came next. Their time was 31 seconds.

The Greensboro team threw water in 32 1/2 seconds from the time they started. The Independents, of Raleigh, started next. The nozzle of their hose "blew off" when the stream was turned on, which ruled them out under the regulations. However, they were given a second trial, which resulted again in a blow off of the nozzle. They were ruled out.

The last team to run in this race were the Charlotte Pioneers. About fifty yards from the plug one of the Pioneers took a tumble, and three other members tripped over him, so that when the Pioneers reached the plug they were short one man, and two others were holding to the tongue of the reel, their legs dragging on the ground. Notwithstanding the accident, the Pioneers threw water in 28 1/2 seconds from the time of starting, making the best time in the race. The nozzle "blew off," however, and that lost them the race.

The grand rally was won by the Pioneer of Charlotte in 2 1/2 seconds, prize \$25. Monroe won second prize, \$10, time 28 seconds. Raleigh made the time in 23 1/2 seconds; Greensboro ruled out.

The fireworks display from 8:30 to 9:30, closed the amusements for the day. None of the multitude could have been disappointed in the display. It was magnificent in variety and beauty.

Of the set pieces, the first shown was the word "Welcome" in changing colors; a beautiful "whirligig" piece; a large Maltese cross. The portrait of Dr. Vance was applauded with enthusiasm. The exhibition closed with the representation of Niagara Falls, a fine piece and other great eruption of many-colored sky-rockets.

A Neat Idea.

The inkkeepers in the countries on the Rhine follow a practice which is worth suggesting to persons of the same calling in this country. They give their guests a carte or piece of paper measuring about sixteen inches long and four inches broad, and which folds together like a small map. This carte, when folded, exhibits on the outside a view of the hotel, also its name and the name of the proprietor. On opening it, the visitor finds that the other parts consist of lists of the principal curiosities or public buildings which are worth visiting in the town and its environs, and along the whole inside he finds a map of the chief routes from the place. Thus the German hotel-keeper's carte is a card of his house and a local guide all in one piece of paper, the expense of which cannot be much greater than that of a common bill of fare.

A Bill-Collecting Postoffice.

In Holland bills are often paid through the medium of the postoffice. This department is still unknown in this country, says the London Times. It can be easily arranged, say, in London, to get a small bill collected in any provincial town without the often expensive and tedious interference of a banker or agent. For that purpose he hands his bill to the nearest postoffice. It is sent to the place where the money is to be collected. After the collection a draft is forwarded to the payee by the office where he deposited his bill, and where he gets his cash and the bill duly receipted on payment of a small commission, which is payable in advance. In some large towns the money and the bill are even brought to the payee's house.

Mme. Patti, the operatic star, has an insatiable appetite for stewed prunes, which she eats for her complexion.

PASSING EVENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY CONDENSED

Items of Interest Put in Shape for Public Reading.

Ten stores were burned at Auburn, Neb. Loss, \$50,000.

The passage of the McKinley tariff bill will probably deprive the World's Fair at Chicago, of any interest to foreign manufacturers.

The world's visible supply of cotton is 2,300,400 bales.

In the Southern Baptist convention at Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday \$16,000 was raised to add to the fund of the theological seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Myriads of worms resembling the army worms are making their appearance near Lancaster, Pa., and are ravaging the grass fields.

Morgan Butler, of New Hartford, N. Y., presented to that village yesterday a town hall building to be known as Butler Memorial Hall. It contains a Post Office, Justice's Court, public library, gymnasium, and a large assembly hall, all completely equipped.

Henry B. Ives, the Napoleon of finance, and George H. Stuyvesant, were recently released from jail, having gone back into business with the utmost expedition.

A dispatch to The News and Courier from Point Pleasant, N. J., states that a number of cases of condensed milk was washed ashore that near Cedar Creek Life Station. The cases are marked S. W. & Co., Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Park reporter, N. Y., special, says that Frank Tolliver, the noted brother of the Kentucky Tollivers, was hit with a brick and killed by Frank Lefler Wednesday night during a quarrel. Lefler has been arrested at Athens, Ohio.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 16.—9:15 p. m. Carlisle was nominated for Senator this evening. The last ball stood Carlisle, 72; Lendasy 48.

AN EXCITING BREST.

One Van Taken, But the Others at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA. For some time past the government authorities have been on the lookout for certain parties herabouts, who have been sending circulars through the mails offering counterfeit money for sale. These circulars instructed those who wished to purchase the "counterfeit" considerable about it, and to address their letters to Culpepper.

Post office Inspector Jacobs, who has been in Culpepper, ordered the train there immediately after two men he suspected of being the counterfeiters. He kept his eye on them, and when Burke's station was reached, telegraphed here for an officer to arrest the men when the train reached this city.

Lieutenant Smith was on hand when the train arrived, but Inspector Jacobs pointed out to him the wrong man. Lieutenant Smith told the Inspector he was mistaken and then went through the train to look for the alleged counterfeiters. He found one of the men who turned out to be George Miller, a well-known ex-detective of Washington, and at once seized him. Miller offered resistance but was soon brought under submission by Lieutenant Smith. The other man, during the excitement, quietly got off the train and made his escape. Miller was searched, and on him were found some counterfeit circulars, a pistol, etc. He was taken to the station house and afterwards before United States Commissioner Fowler, who after an examination held him in two thousand dollars bail for using the mails to defraud. Miller is jailed awaiting bondmen.

MR. LIVINGSTONE SPEAKS.

The National Lecturer of the Alliance on the Sub-Treasury Plan.

WASHINGTON.—Congressmen from agricultural States and members of the Farmers National Alliance crowded the Ways and Means Committee rooms at the Capital to hear Mr. Livingston, the national lecturer of the alliance, expand his views on the Pickler bill for the establishment of sub-treasuries for the deposit of grain, oats, corn, tobacco and cotton.

Mr. Livingston said there need be no misapprehension concerning the objects of the Alliance. It was not seeking to displace the ruling political parties. The sub-treasury bill had nothing to do with the tariff. The farmers asked that the sub-treasury bill be passed. Fifty-eight hours of farmers had been sold in Connecticut in one day week. Relief was demanded, and the farmers knew how to get it.

He quoted President Lincoln's pronouncement that corporation would be enthroned, that the property of the country would be concentrated, and that the republic itself would be overthrown. He thanked God that the last prediction had not come true. If Congress refused to endorse the sub-treasury plan, he said, it should remove the restrictions hedging in the national banking system. The sub-treasury plan gave the farmers a chance to escape the speculator by allowing him to deposit his crop in the sub-treasuries at any time, and avoid him selling at stated seasons. If the sub-treasury bill were passed, there would not be a bucket shop left in the United States. There need be no fear that the bill would cause the farmers to form a trust.

L. L. Livingstone's Discovery of a Blag. A servant boy was sent into the town with a valuable ring. He took it out of its box to admire it, and, passing over a plank bridge, let it fall on a muddy bank. Not being able to find it he ran away to sea, finally settled in a colony, made a large fortune, came back after many years, and bought the estate on which he had been servant. One day, while walking over his land with a friend, he came to the plank bridge, and there told his story. "I could swear," said he, pushing his stick into the mud, "to the very spot on which the ring dropped." When he withdrew his stick the ring was on the end of it.—Notes and Queries.

St. JOSEPH, La., May 17.—Serious race trouble is threatened here. The white residents have organized, and with Sheriff Young and a posse have gone to the plantation where the trouble exists. A colored blacksmith shot and killed a negro named Clark. A large crowd of negroes made an attack upon the blacksmith, and Manager Trimble shot into the crowd, killing the leader.

PRESBYTERIANS

Meet in Asheville, N. C.—The History of the Body.

The Presbyterian general assembly convened in Asheville, N. C. It is made up of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders from seventy-one presbyteries, covering the southern states.

The opening sermon was delivered by the retiring moderator, Rev. H. G. Hill, of North Carolina.

So far as known there will be no exciting questions before the body, and it is hoped that much active, vigorous work will be done in behalf of the great enterprises which the church has in hand.

HISTORY OF THE BODY.

This body of Presbyterians dates its distinct organization to 1861. When the war began, the old-school Presbyterian church was co-extensive with the United States in territory. Many hoped that the church would safely ride the storm of war, but when the assembly met that year met in Philadelphia in May there was a large majority of Northern men in the body. There was much demand for a "deliverance," and a resolution was passed setting forth in substance that it was the duty of Presbyterians to uphold the United States government administered at Washington.

The Southern members of the assembly and a considerable number of leading Northern members protested against that action, but it passed, and as Southern Presbyterians were then living under the Confederate government, they were of necessity shut out from the assembly.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

In December of that year in Augusta, Ga., the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States was formed. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, then and now the pastor of the first Presbyterian church of New Orleans. A large number of able ministers and elders, now dead, were members of that body.

After the war the name was changed to that of "The Presbyterian Church in the United States," the northern branch being "The Presbyterian church in the United States of America."

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle Elected to Succeed Senator Beck.

The Hon. John G. Carlisle was elected United States Senator by the Assembly in joint session at Frankfort, Ky., to fill the unexpired term of the late James B. Beck. He received 107 votes. Mr. Adams, Republican, received 15.

Mr. Carlisle's Career. John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1833. His early life was spent in particular point of interest. He was compelled to work hard for a living, and his education was mostly obtained in the unpretentious atmosphere of a district school, as opportunity afforded. He was a diligent student, and before he had attained his majority he was earning his living by teaching school. He employed his leisure hours in reading law, and qualified himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1853, when he was twenty years of age, after a term in a dingy law office, and has since, when not in the National or State service, devoted himself to his profession.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He opposed secession when the Civil War broke out, and was nominated as a delegate to the national Democratic Convention, but he declined the honor. In 1860 he was elected to the Senate of his native State and again in 1862. He was present as a delegate at-large from Kentucky at the National Democratic Convention, held in New York City, in 1868. His nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1871, by the Democratic Convention, caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate. He was elected Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1872, and served two terms in that position. He was chosen a Democratic Elector-at-Large for Kentucky in 1876. He was chosen to represent the famous Covington District in the Forty-fifth Congress, and has served there continuously ever since. After an exciting canvass, he was elected Speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress. He was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. It is said that no decision of his was ever appealed from in the House.

The Superbest of Butterflies.

One day, when off the savage island of Mafate of the Solomon group, Mr. Woodford and others went to bathe in a pool. While in the water he saw a huge butterfly coming slowly along the beach, and hurrying out as he was seized his net, dashed off, fell over the stones, rose again, and just in time to catch the fly. What a picture! "I leave it to any student entomologist," he says, "to imagine my feelings." He had "rediscovered" the long-lost Ornithoptera Victoria, and why should he not feel like Alexander on the Gracian or Hannibal at Cannae? These "bird-winged" butterflies are some nine inches across the wings. One is blue with a yellow body,