

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements payable in advance;
quarry advertisements quarterly in advance.
1 line, (10 lines or less) 1st insertion, . . . \$ 1.00
Each additional insertion, 50
Three months, 4.00
Six months, 6.00
One year, 10.00
2 column 1st insertion, 6.00
Each additional, 3.00
Three months, 20.00
Six months, 30.00
One year, 45.00
3 column 1st insertion, 10.00
Each additional, 5.00
Three months, 30.00
Six months, 45.00
One year, 75.00
4 column 1st insertion, 15.00
Each additional, 7.50
Three months, 45.00
Six months, 75.00
One year, 125.00
P. P. SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than
the above rates.
If Court orders six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
notices, four weeks, \$5, in advance.
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if
desired.
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged
as advertisements and paid for in advance.

Professional Cards.
J. H. DILLARD, THOS. RUFFIN, JR.,
Late of Rockingham, N. C., Late of Alamance, N. C.
J. A. GILMER, Greensboro, N. C.
Dillard, Ruffin & Gilmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.
PRACTICE in the Courts of Guilford, Alamance,
Randolph, Davidson, Stokes, Yadkin, Surry,
Rockingham and Caswell counties.
One of the firm will always attend the regular
Probate Courts of Rockingham, Alamance and
Guilford counties.
Dec. 10th, 1870.
1-ly
C. P. MENDENHALL, JOHN N. STAPLES,
MENDENHALL & STAPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rocking-
ham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Randolph and
Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and District Courts.
Special attention given to collections in all parts
of the State, and to cases in Bankruptcy.
Office one door North of the Court House.
Jan. 27, 1-ly.

W. S. HALL, THOS. B. KROGH,
U. S. Commissioner, Register in Bankruptcy
HALL & KROGH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICE in the Courts of Guilford, Rocking-
ham, Davidson and Randolph. Also in the
Circuit and District Courts of the United States
for North Carolina.
Particular attention given to
INTERNAL REVENUE CAUSES
in the U. S. Courts and before the DEPARTMENT
at Washington.
Will give special attention to the prosecution
of claims against the government for property
taken by the U. S. Army, and will practice be-
fore the Commission appointed by late act of
Congress to take the testimony.
Special attention given to applications un-
der recent act of Congress respecting to the pen-
sion rolls, survivors of the war of 1812.
Jan. 12-ly

RALPH CORRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.
WILL practice in the courts of Alamance, Dan-
ville, Guilford and Randolph, and Bank-
rupt courts. Office, No. 5 Law Row on West
Side of Court House.
Special attention given to collecting, and all
other business committed to his care.
April 27, 1871-ly

Business Cards.
W. B. FARRAR
WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER &
OPTICIAN.
Greensboro, N. C.
Has constantly on hand a
splendid assortment of
Fashionable Jewelry,
AND CLOCKS,
Which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!

W. B. FARRAR
WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER &
OPTICIAN.
Greensboro, N. C.
Has constantly on hand a
splendid assortment of
Fashionable Jewelry,
AND CLOCKS,
Which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHORER,
WILSON & SHORER,
BANKERS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)
Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,
State and Government Bonds, Rail Road Stocks
and Bonds, &c., &c.
If receive Money on deposit subject to SIGHT
CHECK, and allow interest in kind
upon time deposits of CURRENCY or SPECIE.
Discount Business Paper!
Collections Made at all Accessible Points.
Sept. 16th, 17

Mrs. C. F. Leo,
Having received a new
Lecapiano Piano, is prepared to give satisfac-
tory Lessons in Music at reduced rates.
OLD INSTITUTE,
Greensboro, April 5th.

BUILDING PLANS.
DRAFTS OF PLANS for New Houses
and the improvement of old ones. Plans de-
signed for other purposes drawn to order.
30-1
LYNDON SWAIN
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT,
AUCTIONEER,
and
Dealer in Fresh Fish,
(Wholesale & Retail).
EAST MARKET STREET.
Chas. G. Yates,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and Dealer
in Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Wood
Ware, Lamps, Cruckery, and Glass Ware, Gro-
ceries, Stoves, and assorted Goods, generally.
No. 21 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C. Goods
sold low for cash, or barter.
Jan. 19-ly

"AND THEN NO MOORE."
I saw her once, one little while, and then no
more!
'Twas Eden's light on earth awhile, and then
no more!
Amid the throng she passed along the meadow
floor;
Spring seemed to smile on earth awhile and
then no more;
But whence she came, which way she went,
what garb she wore,
I noted not, I gazed awhile, and then no more.
I saw her once, one little while, and then no
more!
'Twas Paradise on earth awhile, and then no
more!
Ah! what avail my vigils pale, my magic
lore;
She shone before my eyes awhile, and then
no more;
The shallop of my peace was wrecked on
heaven's shore;
Near hope's fair isle it rode awhile, and then
no more.

I saw her once, one little while, and then no
more!
Earth looked like Heaven a little while, and
then no more;
Her presence thrilled and lighted to its inner
core
My desert breast a little while, and then no
more;
So may, perchance, a meteor glance at mid-
night o'er,
Some ruined pile, a little while, and then no
more.
I saw her once, one little while, and then no
more!
The earth was Paradise a little while, and
then no more.
Oh! might I see but once again as once be-
fore,
Through chance or will, that form awhile,
and then no more!
Death even would heal my grief, this heart
now sad and sore
Would beat anew, a little while, and then no
more.

From the Fayetteville Eagle.
**A Comparison
Between the Conservative and Radical
Legislatures.**

MR. EDITOR: Already the Radicals
through their stump speakers and
newspapers, have commenced abusing
and denouncing the late General As-
sembly for having betrayed the confi-
dence and trust reposed in them by the
people of North Carolina, for not fulfil-
ling their promises of reform and re-
trenchment, and for not realizing the
expectations of the people for a more
economical and honest administration
of the public affairs of the State. And
because of certain criticisms upon this
Legislature by some of the Conserva-
tive press, it is urged upon and argued
to the people, that even their own party
papers have denounced the Legislature
as being as corrupt and extravagant as
its infamous predecessor. Therefore
the object of this article is simply to
draw a fair, correct and impartial com-
parison between the late Conservative
Legislature and the preceding Radical
Legislature, and all the facts stated and
figures given are taken from the pub-
lic official documents, the correctness
and accuracy of which cannot be ques-
tioned, and then let the people of North
Carolina themselves decide between the
two, and answer which truly repre-
sented them.

So much has been said about the
length of the sessions of the late Leg-
islature, it may be well to first compare
the number of days during which the
two Legislatures were in session and
see if the Conservative one was not a
decided improvement in this respect.—
The Radical Legislature first assembled
on the first day of July, 1868, and ad-
journed on the 24th day of August,
having been in session fifty-five days.
It again met on the 16th day of Novem-
ber and, with the exception of a
recess from December 21st to January
4th, was in session until the 12th day
of April, 1869, being just one hundred
and thirty-five days. The same body
assembled once more (and thank God
for the last time!) on the 25th day of
November, 1869, adjourned for a recess
from December 20th to January 10th,
and adjourned sine die on the 28th day
of March, 1870, making a session of one
hundred and fourteen days, so that the
total number of days which the Radical
Legislature was in session, and for
which the members drew the per diem,
was exactly three hundred and four, or
over ten months!

Now compare with this the session
of the Conservative Legislature. This
body convened on the 21st day of No-
vember, 1870, took a recess from Decem-
ber 24th to January 16th, and adjourned
on the 6th day of April, having been
in session one hundred and fifteen days
of which time fifty days were occupied
by the impeachment of Holden. It met
again November 20th, adjourned for a
recess from December 22nd to Janu-
ary 2nd, and adjourned sine die on the
12th day of February, 1872, being in
session seventy-five days, so that the
total number of days which this Legis-
lature was in session, and including the
first days of the impeachment trial, was
just one hundred and ninety, or a little
over six months. The time consumed
by the impeachment court should not
properly be included in the length of
the sessions because it was not in the
usual and ordinary proceedings of the
Legislature, but entirely extra, and
surely Republicans dare not complain
of and denounce the Legislature for
impeaching Holden when more than
one third of the Republican Senators
Messrs. Barrett, Hawkins, Lehman,

Moore and McCotter, themselves, vot-
ed for his conviction. But even in-
cluding the impeachment trial of fifty
days, the Conservative Legislature was
in session one hundred and ninety days,
while the Radical Legislature was in
session three hundred and four, a differ-
ence of nearly four months. In conse-
quence of the disfranchisement of our
old and experienced Legislators by a
vindictive Radical Congress, the mem-
bers of the Legislature were all young
and inexperienced men, not accus-
tomed to the duties of the Legislator, and,
of course, the machinery of Legisla-
tion did not at first move very rapidly.
Again, it must be remembered that
the executive and judiciary and Legis-
lative departments of the State govern-
ment were all in accord and acting in
unison during the term of the radical
Legislature, and there was nothing to
delay or protract legislation, so that
it was plain sailing over a smooth sea;
but with the Conservative Legislature
it was very different, for the Executive
and Judiciary both did all within
their power, resorting even to uncon-
stitutional measures, to hinder, delay,
embarrass and counteract the Legisla-
ture, and to defeat a scheme conceived by
the Grant Radicals to "go to Cincinnati
in force, take possession of the Convention
and endorse the Administration," the
New York Tribune says:

Now let us compare the cost and ex-
penses of the two Legislatures as stated
by the Auditor's reports. The cost
of the Radical Legislature was as fol-
lows, viz: for the special session of
1868, \$73,424.80; for the session of
1868-69, \$191,102.10 and for the ses-
sion of 1869-70, \$171,431.70; making
a grand total of four hundred and thirty-
three thousand nine hundred and fifty-
eight dollars and sixty cents (\$433,958.60), or in other words the Radical
Legislature was paid by the impover-
ished people of North Carolina nearly
a half million of dollars. The cost of
the Conservative Legislature is as fol-
lows, viz: for the session of 1870-71,
including fifty thousand dollars for im-
peachment, \$117,919.17; and for the
session of 1871-72, the exact
amount cannot be stated until the
Auditor makes his next report, but it
cannot possibly exceed \$75,000; mak-
ing a total of less than two hundred
thousand dollars, so that the differ-
ence in the expenses of the two Leg-
islatures was \$238,009.43, or nearly a
quarter of a million of dollars! Did
not the late General Assembly then
redeem their promises of retrench-
ment and reform? To draw a more
striking comparison between the ex-
penses of the two Legislatures, take
the amount paid to, say for instance,
their Enrolling Clerks. At the session
1869-70, Mr. John A. McDonald, the
Enrolling Clerk, and his assistants
were paid the sum of two thousand
three hundred and seventeen dollars
(\$2,317.71), while at the session of 1870-
71, Mr. W. J. Wilson, the Enrolling
Clerk of the Conservative Legislature
and his assistants were paid the sum
of seven hundred and forty-one dol-
lars (\$741.10), so that the Radicals paid
more than three times as much as did
the Conservatives for doing exactly
the same work. This comparison in
detail might be drawn ad infinitum
greatly to the astonishment of every
one who has not examined the Au-
ditor's reports, but let us pass by the
smaller items and compare the public
expenditures as reported by the State
Treasurer. During the last year of
Radical misrule, the year 1870, the ex-
penses of the State government are re-
ported as one million one hundred and
twenty seven thousand two hundred
and fourteen dollars and ten cents,
(\$1,127,214.10) while during the very
first year of Conservative rule, the
year 1871, the expenses were only six
hundred and forty-five thousand five
hundred and seventy-nine dollars and
ninety-seven cents, (\$645,579.97), a re-
duction and saving to the tax-burdened
people of nearly half a million of
dollars in one year! With these facts
and figures, who will have the audacity
and mendacity to say that this
General Assembly has not fulfilled its
pledges of retrenchment and reform?
The only instance of fraud ever charg-
ed, and the charge has been fully re-
futed, against the Conservatives was
in connection with the public printing.
But even granting that the State was
defrauded in the printing matter,
which has been proven to the contrary,
yet the public printing for the Radical
Legislature of 1869-70 cost twice
as much as the Conservative Legisla-
ture of 1870-71, the cost of the former
being \$34,503.43, while that of the
latter only about \$17,000, excluding
the three large volumes containing the
impeachment trial.

To institute a comparison between
the character of the members of the
two Legislatures would be wasteful
and ridiculous excess. How refresh-
ing indeed to compare such men as
Warren, Gilmer, Warren, Graham, Jar-
vis, Welch, Warren, Ashe and others
with such rascals as Ladin, Estes,
Parson Sinclair, Coffee Mayo & Co.
Against the character of the former
of the former the venom tongue of
Radical hate and slander cannot
breathe the slightest suspicion of fraud
and corruption, while the names of the
latter have become household words
in every corner of the State. No
member of the Conservative Legisla-
ture has ever been charged with re-
ceiving a bribe, whereas the sworn
evidence, as reported by the Shipp
Committee, proves that hundreds of
thousands of dollars have been paid as
bribes to the Radical Legislature.—
The two bodies may therefore well be
said the proper representatives of their
respective parties, and to apply illus-
trate the difference between the Con-
servatives and the Radicals. In the

coming campaign these two parties
will be arrayed against each other, and
will each call upon the people of North
Carolina for their support. Which
party, then, will the honest yeomanry,
the oppressed tax payers and the true
men of the good old North State sus-
tain and endorse by their votes?—
"Choose ye between them." Each party
has been in power and it remains
for the people to decide which has truly
represented them, for "by their
fruits ye shall know them."
HAL
PITTSBORO, N. C., March 5th, 1872.

The Conservatives of Person county
hold their Convention on the 3rd
Monday in April.

Horace Greeley on the two
Conventions.

In commenting upon the despatch of
the Washington correspondent of the
New York Times, that the friends of the
Cincinnati movement had discovered,
and were moving in a certain manner
to defeat a scheme conceived by the
Grant Radicals to "go to Cincinnati
in force, take possession of the Convention
and endorse the Administration," the
New York Tribune says:
The Federal office-holders have called
their convention to meet at Philadel-
phia in June. No one proposes to in-
terfere with or disturb them. They
have even complained that the editor
of this journal did not sign their call,
insisting that this would have been un-
der a formal or ministerial act; though
had he signed, they would have at once
argued that his signature bound him
to abide by the result of that conven-
tion. We trust no one will attend that
gathering who has not fully made up
his mind to let the present incumbents
have another four years' lease of office
and power.

But the Cincinnati Convention is
none of their affair. They did not call
it; they are not invited; their presence
is not desired. Let them mind their own
business and run the r own machine.
Yet it is plain, from the foregoing ex-
tract, that they had formed a plot to
surprise and capture the Cincinnati
Convention, and are chagrined that the
opportunity is not afforded them. They
may do as they will at Philadelphia;
but they cannot have their way at Cin-
cinnati. Are they not entitled to com-
pensation?

From which we gather the following
points:
1. That Mr. Greeley considers the
convention to be held in Philadelphia
in June the "Federal office-holders"
convention.
2. That he thinks men have no busi-
ness there who have not "fully made
up their minds" to sustain the "office-
holders" candidates.
3. That the Cincinnati Convention,
to be held on the 1st of May, is not the
"office-holders" convention, and that,
therefore, the office-holders and Grant
supporters should keep away from it,
and "mind their own business."
4. That the "office-holders" and
"henchmen" of the Administration, and
all who "cling to the skirts of power,"
may do as they please at Philadelphia,
but they must stand back from Cin-
cinnati.—Washington Patriot.

Early Career of Senator Wilson.
In a recent speech at Great Falls,
N. H., Senator Henry Wilson, refer-
ring to some experiences in his early
life, said:

I feel that I have the right to speak
for toiling men and to toiling men.
I was born here in your county of Staf-
ford. I was born in poverty; want
sat by my cradle. I know what it is
to ask a mother for bread when she
has none to give. I left my home at
ten years of age and served an appren-
ticeship of 11 years, receiving a month's
schooling each year, and at the end of
eleven years' hard work, a yoke of
oxen and six sheep, which brought
me eighty-four dollars.
A dollar would cover every penny I
spent from the time I was born until I
was 21 years of age. I know what it
is to travel weary miles and ask my
fellow-men to give me leave to toil. I
remember that in September, 1833, I
walked into your village from my na-
tive town, and went through mills,
seeking employment. If anybody had
offered me \$8 or \$9 a month, I should
have accepted it gladly. I went down
to Salmon Falls, I went to Dover, I
went to Newmarket and tried to get
work, without success, and I returned
home weary but not discouraged, and
I put my pack on my back and walk-
ed to the town where I now live and
learned a mechanic's trade. I know
the hard lot that toiling men have to
endure in the world, and every pulsa-
tion of my heart, every conviction of
my judgment, puts me on the side of
the toiling men of my country—aye,
of all countries.

HORSES' SORE SHOULDERS.—A cor-
respondent of the Canada Farmer
writes relative to sore or galled should-
ers of horses: "Wash them well every
night and morning with a strong so-
lution of oak bark made by boiling the
bark in water; then rub them well
with linseed oil. Anoint them every
night and morning with a salve made
of three parts of linseed oil and one
part of quick-lime. To make horses'
shoulders tough, wash the shoulders
well twice a day for a week before
working with the oak bark solution."

Hope is the dream of those who never
awake.

Political Calendar.
Important State Elections to occur and
State Conventions to be held.

The following list includes, we be-
lieve, all the important political State
and National Conventions thus far cal-
ed:

- April 1—State election in Connecti-
cut.
- April 3—Indiana temperance State
convention in Indianapolis.
- April 3—State election in Rhode Is-
land.
- April 10—Pennsylvania republican
State convention in Harrisburg.
- April 10—Florida republican State
convention in Jacksonville.
- April 10 National convention of col-
ored people of the United States in
New Orleans.
- April 10—Oregon democratic state
convention in Portland.
- April 10—Kansas liberal republican
state convention in Topeka.
- April 17—North Carolina republi-
can state convention in Raleigh.
- April 17—Virginia republican state
convention in Richmond.
- April 18—Louisiana democratic state
convention in New Orleans.
- April 23—Louisiana reform party
state convention in New Orleans.
- April 24—Maryland republican state
convention in Baltimore.
- May 1—North Carolina democratic
conservative state convention in
Greensboro.
- May 1—Legislature of Connecticut
meets in New Haven.
- May 1—Tennessee liberal republican
convention in Nashville.
- May 6—National liberal republican
convention in Cincinnati.
- May 8—Minnesota republican state
convention in Minneapolis.
- May 15—Tennessee republican state
convention in Nashville.
- May 15—Nebraska republican state
convention in Lincoln.
- May 16—Michigan republican state
convention in Jackson.
- May 23—Jersey republican state
convention in Trenton.
- May 30—Pennsylvania democratic
state convention in Reading.
- June 3—New Hampshire legislature
meets.
- June 5—Regular republican conven-
tion in Philadelphia.
- June 12—Texas republican state
convention in Houston.
- June 12—Indiana democratic state
convention in Indianapolis.
- June 12—Michigan temperance state
convention in Lansing.
- June 13—Arkansas liberal republi-
can convention in Little Rock.
- June 19—Arkansas democratic state
convention in Little Rock.

Spring Work.—To the ordinary
farmer the winter days may be com-
paratively idle—not so with the hort-
iculturist, there is always something to
do, grafting, pruning, trenching when
the ground is not frozen, or hauling
and composting manure. With the
advent of March work commences in
earnest. The market gardener has al-
ready his lettuce, radish, rhubarb, etc.,
ready for sale from their hotbeds, and
the various plants well under way for
transplanting, as soon as the season
will admit. The owner of the simple
kitchen garden, however, will find that
March is early enough for him to have
his hotbed under way, and to novices
we may say, do not put in your man-
ure too green, turn it at least once,
and if the heat is strong, twice, before
putting it into the bed. Many per-
sons do not start with the manure
moist enough. If dry, it should be
thoroughly moistened in the heap be-
fore the first fermentation takes place,
and it should be thereafter protected
from the effects of frost and rain.
If it has not been attended to before,
lose no time in securing bean poles and
pea brush, for success can never be
attained with running beans, nor gar-
den peas, without good support for
them to cling to. Whatever leaf mould,
muck, sods, etc., you may have drawn
for compost, should be kept compactly
together, turning it occasionally to in-
duce decomposition.
If you have neglected to cut scions of
such fruit as you want to propagate
from, lose no time in doing so before
the sap starts. When cut, bury them
in moist sand until wanted. Cuttings
of currants, gooseberries, etc., should
be planted as soon as the soil is in con-
dition, and this will apply to the cut-
tings and takes of willow and other
trees that grow from sections of the
wood. During pleasant days in March,
the lawn may be cleared up, and every-
thing rendered tidy about the place.—
In fact March is the month for gather-
ing together the forces that go to make
up the economies of the subsequent
processes in horticultural art.—West-
ern Rural.

THE SNOWS OF THIS WINTER.—As
a matter for reference and to gratify
the curiosity of our readers, we give
the number of snows which fell dur-
ing the winter. The old saying, that the
date of the first snow fixes the num-
ber to occur during the winter, has
proven false so far, and there is but
little hope for its verification unless the
Clerk of the weather is pretty lively.
A young friend furnishes the follow-
ing: 1st snow, Nov. 30; 2nd, Dec.
15; 3rd, Jan. 13; 4th Feb. 2; 5th,
Feb. 29; 6th, March 2, the heaviest of
the season, about 18 inches; 7th,
March 11; 8th, March 17; 9th, March
22nd.

Steeles.—1st, Dec. 23; 2nd, Jan. 8;
3d, Feb. 8th, very heavy.—Salem Press.

Counting Twenty-Five.

I found the cherished face of Maria
Ann wreathed in smiles the other even-
ing, when I returned from my arduous
daily toil. I am engaged as standing
man at a saloon. So many candidates
are treating, that the saloon keeper
hires six of us to be treated. We all
drink with every candidate who comes
in, and it makes business tolerable
brisk.

Said my chosen one, "Joshua, I am
afraid you do not always find me an
angel in disposition."
Said I, "That's so—hic—my dear, I
don't seldom find you 'nangel in—in
anything.'"
"And," she added, "you are not al-
ways the most pleasant man in this
wide world."

I did not feel called upon to reply to
her just then.
Said she, "Read that!"
She had cut an item from the col-
umns of some paper, wherein a denoted
writer told about some woman who,
being troubled with a bad temper,
counted twenty-five every time she was
provoked, and thus became a sweet,
amiable, and dearly loved ornament of
the house of her delighted husband. I
read the article about as well as the
condition of my head would allow, and
remarked, "Bosh!"

Maria Ann paid no attention to me,
but unfolded her plan.
She said that every time I got mad I
should count twenty-five, and every
time she got mad she would count
twenty-five. I asked her who she
thought would pay our rent while we
sat and counted twenty-five over and
over all day.
She said I was always raising ob-
jections to her plans for our mutual im-
provement, and I said I was not, and
she said I was enough to try the pa-
tience of a saint, and I said she was too,
and she came for me, and I told her to
count twenty-five; but she talked one
in my left eye.

Then I was going to remonstrate with
the poker, and she told me to count
twenty-five and I said I would not;
but I did before she had pulled more
than half my hair out.

Then she made me count twenty-five
over and over, until I was out of breath
and felt real pleasant and good-natured.
So we went to supper. Now, the cat
was coiled up in my chair, but I did not
see it until I sat down; but I did see it
then, and I was pretty sure it was there,
in fact I knew it was as well as I want-
ed to, and more too. I felt inclined to
rise up suddenly, but as I gathered to
spring, she brandished the coffee pot
and murmured:

"Joshua, your temper is rising; count
twenty-five or I'll break your head," and
the cat was drawing a map of the head
Ward with his claws, behind me, with
the streets and boundaries marked in
my blood.

I rose to explain, and said, "My dear
—I—, but she came down on my head
with a well shot tea cup, and sprinkled
my face with a quart of hot tea, and I
sat down and counted twenty-five; but
it killed the cat. The old fellow died
hard. I could feel him settle as his
nine lives went out one by one.

A few days' practice of this rule, un-
der the loving instruction of Maria Ann
has enabled me to conquer my temper
completely. Nobody can get me mad
now. I am in a state of perpetual calm,
and I want to see the man that wrote
that story. I want to fit him for the
hands of some undertaker, and make a
demand for some mourning goods
among his friends. Then I can die hap-
py—counting twenty-five.

BARKS, ROOTS AND HERBS.—Per-
sons interested in gathering these ar-
ticles will find it to their interest to
observe the following rules:

All roots should be gathered in the
Fall of the year, when the tops are
dying, or in Spring, when the tops are
beginning to sprout. They should be
well washed and dried in the sun or a
dry room.
Barks should be taken when the sap
is running, either in the Spring or
Fall. They should be dried in the
shade.
Herbs should be gathered when the
blossoms are beginning to come out
and should be dried in the shade.
All of these articles should be thor-
oughly dried before packing and thus
prevent the danger of moulding.—
They may be shipped in barrels or
bags, but the latter are preferable, as
there is a saving of freight.

"I am satisfied that Grant is a dis-
honest man. That is sufficient to jus-
tify me in saying most positively that
I cannot and shall not support him."
For other reasons he is unfit to be Pres-
ident of the United States. He does
not possess the necessary capacity.
He is ignorant of the details of civil
government, and does not manifest
the disposition to learn them. He is
venal, ambitious, vulgar in his habits,
and possesses a cunning which is low
and dogged. He had a strong will, but
it is never controlled by reason—hence
becomes perverse, and the man when
he should be most yielding and gentle-
manly, is most obstinate and unmanly.
Such a man is unfit to be President of
the United States, and most unfit to be
the candidate of the republican party.
He ought not to be nominated by that
party, and shall not be if I can help it.
I cannot honorably support a party
that will sustain such a man."—Charles
Sumner.

Men born blind can't be carpenters, because
they never saw.

THE FACES WE MEET.
Oh, the faces we meet
In the crowded street,
With their smiling lips and their weary eyes;
And the clouds of care
Which they often wear
As they hurry swiftly by.

There are faces as gay
As the waves that play
On the sunny sand of an inlet green;
There are eyes as bright
As the jewels light
That fall on the brow of a queen.

There are tresses of hair
Like a golden snare,
And they catch many hearts in their meshes
strong;
There are looks like the night
On a mountain height,
Ere the day star heralds the dawn.

There are brows as free
As the land-lock sea,
No storms have driven, no tempest tossed;
And brows as black
As the desolate track
Which the fire had crossed.

There are lips whose smile,
Without malice or guile,
Light up the face as the sun lights the sea;
And lips where a sneer
Chills the blood as with fear,
At its dark malignity.

Oh, the faces we meet
In the crowded street,
With their smiling lips and their weary eyes;
And the clouds of care
Which they often wear
As they pass us swiftly by.

Religious Mania.
Three Children Murdered by Crazy Pa-
rents—The Mother afterwards Killed
by the Father—Two Children
Escaped by hiding—A Shock-
ing Story told by the
Survivors.
DAYTON, Ohio, March 10.—A horri-
ble murder was committed six miles
Northeast of this city last night. A
woman named Mary Marquardt, aged
thirty-five, and her three children, aged
respectively six and eight years and
six months, are supposed to have been
killed by her husband, L. Marquardt,
who is now in jail. The woman was
found in bed naked, apparently strangled.
The children were found on the
bank of a creek some distance from the
house. The two older had been drown-
ed and the infant's head was terribly
mutilated.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further par-
ticulars in regard to the murder near
Dayton on Saturday indicate that the
murder was committed by the father,
Leonard Marquardt, who is evidently
insane from a spiritual cause.
The story of the affair, which the man
himself tells is that a few days ago, he
read a chapter to his family from the
Bible, and then rising, accused his wife
of being a witch and using witchcraft,
and that his eldest daughter confirmed
him in his accusation.

He says Saturday night he told his
wife he wanted the children to leave;
that he and his wife stripped naked
and knelt down and prayed for fifteen
minutes; then stripped the children,
took them out and drowned them, and
laid them side by side on the bank of
the stream; they then dashed out the
doors of the infant and left it lying
in the woods, after which they re-
turned home and went to bed. After
lying there about fifteen minutes, he
told his wife he wanted to send her to
Heaven, and immediately strangled her
to death. After that he rose and pray-
ed until 3 o'clock in the morning, when
he went to his nearest neighbor and
told him the whole story.

Marquardt is a German farmer, and
has been in this country about eighteen
years. The murdered woman was his
second wife.
DAYTON, Ohio, March 11.—At the in-
quest over the bodies of the Marquardt
family to-day, two children, aged re-
spectively six and seven, testified that
their father and mother "shouted" the
children but that they hid themselves.
Their was a light burning and they saw
their father and mother kill the other
three children.

feb 29:3m

