

Jefferson Davis—His Home and Family.

(Nashville, Tenn.)  
Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, is a part of the property which was bequeathed to him by the late Mrs. Sarah A. Davis. Her relatives attempted to set aside the will, but the Supreme Court recently confirmed the decisions of the lower courts in his favor.

It is situated on the gulf coast in Mississippi, between Biloxi and Mississippi City. Near by are the campgrounds where the Methodists held their annual summer meetings.

The house is an old Southern mansion, such is quite common in this section. Its wide halls and many galleries speak of ante-bellum days, of the old time when wealth and luxury here were the common lot of all.

Beauvoir mansion stands something less than one hundred yards from the blue waters of the gulf. It rests upon brick pillars twelve feet high. Broad steps reach from the ground up to the wide front gallery, which is the entire length of the building. Other narrow passages join at the end, extending around the house. The entire structure is of wood. The main entrance is through a vast hall, whose high frescoed ceiling is now dim from age. To the right are two spacious bed chambers opening into the hall, and separated from each other by large sliding doors. The windows extend to the floor, and furnish easy egress to the galleries.

On the left of the hall are parlors, and a library furnished with easy chairs and sofas. Around the walls hang fine old paintings, and at tractive ornaments adorn the tables and mantels. The book cases contain a wealth of literature seldom seen in a private library. Many of these books are the property of Mrs. Davis, and included in the bequests she made Mr. Davis.

In the wide, airy hall are divans and lounges, upholstered in eluit by Mrs. Davis's own hands. On the walls hang her paintings and those of her daughter. Around on every side are curious relics of other days and other lands. Beyond the hall to the left is an ell containing the bed chambers, with large windows and doors opening on the latticed porches. Across an intervening court opposite is the dining room, with its wealth of old silver and glass, pictures and ornaments.

In the yard toward the front of the house are two pavilions of two rooms each. The one on the left is furnished as bedrooms for guests. The other on the right, is Mr. Davis's study. The latter is modestly furnished with a lounge, tables and chairs and contains quite a library. Here the great man spends much of his time in reading and writing. A small room adjoining is his daughter's boudoir, containing many little articles de femme and a woman's occupancy. The window opens on a small garden of rare and beautiful tropical flowers.

A few orange trees are scattered in the garden and yard. The stately pines, oaks and elms stand around in forest-like grandeur. From their branches wave the festoons of gray moss. Again, it hangs in graceful pendants, or interlaces the pine cones and green foliage of the trees.

In the rear of the house, on the left may be seen the cottage occupied by Robert Brown, Mr. Davis's long servant, who still follows, as he ever has done, his master's fortunes. It was his task to care of the children and carried them to Canada when Mrs. Davis followed her husband to a prisoner's cell. He is a dark mulatto with a mixture of Indian blood. His hair is long and nearly straight, and now quite gray. His bearing is that of a polished gentleman.

There is another not less faithful friend, though he is a dumb brute and said to be without a soul. It is a traveler, a great Newfoundland dog. Lord Byron pronounces a dog the most disinterested friend of man. Perhaps he was right. Traveler is the constant attendant of Mr. or Mrs. Davis. When not with one he is surely found near the other.

He welcomes the stranger with glad demonstrations and taking his hand gently in his great mouth, leads him up the steps into the house. He stretches himself on the rug at his master's feet whenever there are guests in the parlor; he walks with the family and friends to the dining room and soberly seats himself near the hearth until the meal is finished. He remains quiet until his kind and good thoughtful master fills a plate with food and tells him to speak if he is hungry. A wag of his tail and a "bow-wow," and he is immediately seated just outside the door on a mat.

Whenever Mrs. Davis drives out Traveler accompanies her. When the phaeton is ordered the dog immediately goes to the beach for a bath, returning in time to join his mistress at the door. He trots along beside the phaeton through the woodland roads, stopping to bathe in every clear running brook.

while in Traveler's company. If the dog is left behind, the horse will turn his head in the direction of his cries, and he can only be urged forward by the whip.

Among other pleasant recollections of Beauvoir is the sweet, sad face of Martha, Mrs. Davis's attendant. For years she has been with her. She lost her two brothers, they were her all, in the Confederate army. She united her fortunes to those of her generous friends, and is truly appreciated by the family.

Mr. Davis has now but two children, both daughters. Margaret or Maggie, is married to Addison Hayes, of Memphis, and is the mother of two little girls. Varina or Winnie is still of her father's household. The leading charm at Beauvoir, she is accomplished and affectionate, and her presence is to her parents a "well-spring of joy."

Upon her, by request, Mrs. Davis entrusted a portion of her estate. Mrs. Davis's maiden name was Varina Howell. She was one of the oldest and most honorable families of Mississippi. A noble specimen of the Southern woman, she is far above the average both personally and mentally.

Like Mary and Martha Washington, Mrs. Davis has united the gentle, loving mother, with domestic virtues, to grander womanly qualities. Whether at the National Capital, bearing the honors of the wife of the Secretary of War, and later, listening to the loud acclamations that greeted his election to the United States Senate, or at Briarfield, as the mother and mistress of the household, we find the same type of noble womanhood.

In prosperity, as in adversity, whether the consort of the President of the Confederacy, or the wife of the exile of Beauvoir, the same grand nature pervades her life. Still moving forward with an undaunted spirit—which sustained her in so many hours of trial, which supported her amid the clanking chains at Fortress Monroe—she clings fondly and untiringly to her husband in his declining years. The friend and companion, she is all to him now in his quiet house.

A native of Kentucky, Mrs. Davis was reared in Mississippi. For his home his attachment is unbounded. He firmly put aside all temptations to live abroad, and cast his lot on the Gulf coast of his much loved State. The heart of her history is his, and it will remain faithful through coming years. Time has not bent his proud form, nor age dimmed his wonderful mind, though four score years are his. His life is blessed with the love of all who know him. Among his acquaintances there are no eaviers. It is only those who do not know him who misunderstand and misrepresent him. He takes no interest in politics. He desires none. He is not even a citizen of the country, in the service of which the best years of his life were spent. He desires nothing more than to live quietly among his own people and to feel that in death, as in life, he is ever dear to them.

Beauvoir is to him a sacred place beautiful, heart satisfying and real. There is a harmony in the sobbing breezes as they move sighing through the plumes of the pines that tower above. Melodious strains, low and sweet, linger faintly in the soft evening air. The clamor of the sea, a trifle louder, soon follows in rhythms, like the distant notes of the bass viol, whose bow is held by an unseen hand. Now and then a chord is lost, or a note broken, and a thousand quivering chimers are heard in the distance, growing lower, lower, until silence reigns supreme.

Joined by Steel Bands.  
The City of Mexico—that ancient city of the Aztecs—is now in direct railroad communication with New York. On Saturday the last spike was driven which completed the Mexican Central Railroad from El Paso, on the border, to Mexico, the capital city. Through traffic will open about the 20th inst., and in April Pullman cars will be attached to all the express trains. The formal opening is fixed for May 5, which is a national holiday in Mexico. A city to the city conquered by Cortez and the city civilized by Prescott can then be made in six days, and travel all the way in Pullman cars. Arriving at Chicago any of the through lines can be taken to Kansas City, where connection is made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which runs to El Paso, where, after lunch and the examination of luggage by the Custom House officers, the traveler can step across the track and enter the cars of the Mexican Central. The distance between El Paso and the City of Mexico is 1,224 miles and this is expected to be covered in about two days. The traveler will pass through a district populated by about 5,000,000 inhabitants, through Aguascalientes, Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi and other cities of almost unpronounceable names, through a territory rich in its deposits of gold and silver and iron and its acres of agricultural land.

And yet the completion of this great undertaking, which furnishes Mexico with its first trunk line, and joins together the two Republics by a band of steel, has been accomplished with so little stir or noise and in so short a time that many people learn for the first time that there was such an enterprise only when the last spike has been driven. The undertaking is distinctively a Boston one, and has been pushed to completion by the same hands which built the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, New York, Chicago and other cities, however, contributed largely to the capital required to build the road.

Congressional Sophomores.

(St. Louis, Mo.)  
I seem to see now in fancy my departed friend on that far off shore, his once soaring spirit in peaceful repose at last, basking in the glad sunrise of an eternal morning. From that infinite height may we not fancy him comprehending in the vast sweep of his perfected vision the places, events and interests that attracted his thoughts and engaged his energies in life? So shall he look down upon a grateful country, her reverent millions paying the tribute of tears to one who served their interests faithfully, whose devotion to the cause of social regeneration and whose championship of the rights and dignity of American labor shall longed their sincere admiration. In the van of them all will he behold the sorrowing hosts of his own State watering his grave with tears and bedecking it with lily and immortelle. When these flowers fade and their fragrance pervades surviving affection will rear a sculptured column above his dust, and the enduring marble itself shall crumble and decay ere his name and fame fade from recollection.

(St. Louis, Mo.)  
Dying is but a disappearing mist from the crest of the mountain. How many ships with full sails go out into the bosom of the ocean only to return battered and worn. How many hearts commenced life joyful and glad, to afterward beat irregular ticks, like a clock out of time. He was plucked from us in the very springtime of his days, with the pulses of thought strong, vigorous and clear. How enchantingly the rainbow of future promise must have appeared to him, and with what endeavor he must have embraced the prophecies of the future. It is inexplicably sad to witness the scissors of death severing the threads that bind the human soul to this earth.

What hopes are crushed, what anticipations are frosted. The ocean that separates this world from the next no human eye can penetrate. Oh, what is death but a rebirth into that larger life where we go on forever? Who can measure the compass of our existence? We come here without our consent and depart without being consulted.

(St. Louis, Mo.)  
The wrecked bark rides an anchor without a disturbing wave. On his grave the morning sun will rise and evening twilight fade. As the years go by the stars will shine upon it and the gloom of the nights that are starless robe it in blackness. The winter winds will shriek like the cry of the bird song and the melody of flowers will exclaim it. There, in the solemn calm of the grave, we left him to await the call of the angels.

The Hancock Campaign Expense.  
Several important things, as yet unknown to the country, occurred at the recent meeting of the Democratic National committee in Washington. For instance, the treasurer of the committee reported every reasonable claim upon him adjusted and paid in full, and \$1,800 cash in his hands. The books were there to show every dollar of the expenditures and every dollar of the receipts, either as to where the money came from and where it went to.

Shortly after the Presidential election of 1880 it was charged by many Democrats, and the charge was elaborated in a prominent Democratic newspaper of the West, that the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, piqued at the failure of the Democracy to force upon him a nomination which he had formally and voluntarily declined, secretly endeavored to effect General Hancock's defeat, working particularly through his trusty friends in the all-important State of New York.

If any member of the National committee was weak enough to believe this charge, what must have been his surprise, upon looking at the books placed before him, to find that sums were subscribed and paid as follows:  
By S. J. Tilden, of N. Y., \$51,500  
By W. H. Barnum, of Conn., 40,000  
By W. L. Scott, of Penn., 43,000  
By Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, 20,000  
By Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio, 30,000  
By W. J. Gordon, of Ohio, 5,000

These gentlemen are all in political parlance. "Tilden men," and yet they were among the most liberal contributors to the fund raised to pay the legitimate expenses of General Hancock's campaign. If Samuel J. Tilden and his friends desired the defeat of Gen. Hancock, they chose a most unusual method of carrying their desires into effect.

Postal Affairs in 1793.  
Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has received a musty and curious volume from Connecticut. It is the Postoffice regulations in force in 1793. It is printed in the old style and the words are faint and yellow with age. On the cover is this inscription: "Samuel Tumbull's book, postmaster at Stonington, Conn., 1793." It contains the act establishing the Postoffice Department, which is signed by F. A. Muhlenberg as Speaker, John Adams as Vice-President, and George Washington as President; also contains the Postoffice regulations in force June 1790, and which are signed by Timothy Pickens as Postmaster-General. In a memorandum is this note, "No postoffice is yet established at the city of Washington, and it is uncertain when one will be established there." It also contains the number of postoffices and post routes in operation. There are less than 1,000; now there are 45,000 postoffices alone.

Fence Cutting in Texas.

(Scientific American.)  
"Fence cutting," said a native who knows Texas like a book, "is the protest of a very peculiar people against evils quite as remarkable and nearly as outrageous as the present trouble growing out of them. Scattered among the public and private lands in the grazing country are school lands that could be made to produce a revenue that would do away with the school tax. In the same country are little nests worked by settlers, and little nests which used to be the headquarters for those liberty-loving Texans who pastured their cattle on the open country, and never dreamed that it did not belong to them and to all mankind in common. In this country there are few roads. You might confine yourself to patches as big as half of New Jersey, and say there are no roads at all. Water holes and water courses, regarded as God's endowment to the cattle raisers, seam the prairie. Imagine great corporations, whose stock is owned in Paris, London, New York, and Chicago, suddenly buying up vast tracts and fencing in whole counties, even two whole counties together. Imagine their vast herds lost to pasture on the public lands (used, though with no better right, by the nesters), and only taken into the fenced lands in the winter.

"Imagine," he continued, "these fences inclosing squares of school land that never have been leased, boxing in water holes and streams that the nesters and cattle depend upon for life, inclosing the little farms and nesters' tracts, and pasture lands of small beginners; shutting in the roads and trails, and everything for miles upon miles of territory in their tremendous grasp. Imagine, also, to fully understand the matter, a population growing so fast that there had been in 1880 more than 90 per cent added to the sum of inhabitants in 1870, and that gave, in the shape of farmers, a fixed and settled character to the land, before there was a quasi-nomadic population, composed of men on horseback, and women to whom one part of the Southwest was as good a place to live in as another. The permanent farmers, who were fenced within the heart of great pastures, and the communistic nesters, who were fenced out of the pasture lands of bygone years, cried aloud for relief, and got none. They could not get it from the stockholders of Paris and New York, or from the agents of these persons in the pastures."

Syn Crinkle on the Production of "Peck's Bad Boy."  
Many plays are imbecile, and a very few are infamously bad. The rooking rubbish that was put on the other night at the Comedy Theatre, under the name of "Peck's Bad Boy," is both.

We have got to go back twenty years to Harper's Drawer if we attempt to find the genesis of precocious irreverence in American literature. But that early stuff was drawn from the wood, so to speak, and was comparatively innocuous. The latest tap is from the brass itself and is loaded with the corrosion of ignorance and fatuous brutality.

The play bill with the consistent elegance says this is the only authorized version, and is written by Charles F. Pidgin, of the celebrated bad boy sketches; by which I understand that nobody on earth has had the temerity to fetch the language of the cock-pit and the coarseness of the bap into the domestic circle except Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, for which all men who have mothers ought to thank heaven and anathematize Mr. Charles F. Pidgin in the same breath. But as this statement is followed by the equally remarkable one that Mr. Charles F. Pidgin is by Mr. George W. Peck, the editor of "Peck's Snare," one is bound to believe that the vulgar humorist of Milwaukee conceived not only the play but the person to play it. And it must be confessed that the percentage of talent is equally conspicuous in both.

Of the persons who engaged in the tuncology it is sufficient to say that judged from what they do in it they are not actors. This reproach is shared by the profession. The Mr. Carroll who appears as the Bad Boy has the facility that comes of the penny gaff, the volubility of the street stroller and the insensibility of the parent who conceives the rubbish.

Who Turn Dat Hog Loose?

(Merchants Traveler.)  
At a certain hotel in Peoria, where the meals were not always what they should be, a merchant traveler, one day, sat down to the table. He put a dollar under a tumbler, and calling a waiter, said: "Do you see that dollar, Jim?" "Yes, sah," replied Jim, with a grin. "Well, now, Jim, I want you to get me a real good, first-class dinner. You understand?" "Yes, sah," and Jim set out about furnishing a feast fit for a king. He had no time to see to anybody else. He hunted up new dishes, put extra touches on everything, and kept his eye on the dollar. Finally the M. T. finished, and, wiping his mouth, he winked at Jim. "Yes, sah," grinned the darkey, in anticipation. "Jim, do you see that dollar?" putting his hand on it in a general way. "Yes, sah." "Well, you will never see it again," and it went into his pocket and out of the dining-room, while Jim indignantly remarked: "Fo de Lawd, who turn dat hog loose in Leah?"

A Real American Girl.

(New York Letter to St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)  
American girls in London of late have completely eclipsed the fame of such professional beauties as Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lady Dudley. Having fallen at the feet of Miss Chamberlain, Miss Mary Anderson and Minnie Palmer, they are now raving over the charms of Julia Jackson, the daughter of the heroic riding in Rotten Row when she captured the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom, for, in this country at least, her beauty would hardly attract attention in a crowd. But she is the most graceful and magnificent horsewoman I ever saw. I was introduced to her at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, a few years ago and rode with her frequently over the difficult mountain roads in the neighborhood. She seemed born to the saddle, guiding her steed with all the ease imaginable, and challenging the most expert of her male companions by her fearless galloping along the edge of a yawning chasm hundreds of feet deep, jumping stone walls and leaping ditches. Her figure is petite and willowy, but her complexion is sallow and the plainness of her features is only relieved by the magnificent lustre and sparkle of a pair of big black eyes. She is certainly astounded the Britishers by her rare combination of good sense and culture with an utter freedom from conventionality. On horseback she is every inch her father's daughter, and by no great stretch of imagination one could fancy her leading a desperate charge with all the spirit and ardor of martial inspiration. Miss Jackson is quite young, still in her teens, in fact. Her life has been mostly spent in the country and she was hardly thrown in Northern society until a few months before her departure, when she visited Boston, was handsomely received and created a genuine sensation. Her family is comparatively poor, having lost nearly everything by the war. But it is hoped that by way of legitimate reparation for the capture of so many of our heroes by the numerous English lords, she may make a wealthy scion of the British nobility.

Tornadoes.

In commenting on the terrible tornadoes which have lately raged in the South, the New York Herald says that the tornado which is reported to have demolished a thousand residences in the northwest part of Georgia was a typical storm of its class, evidently due to an unusual northward movement of the Gulf air, laden with tropical vapor. Such violent gyratory storms, consequent upon excessive condensation of vapor, can only take place in the presence of the humid equatorial current. But as the latter is now struggling to spread itself over the Gulf States, and will gain fresh force with every day's advance of the sun toward the northern tropic, tornadoes will increase in frequency till July. Out of nearly six hundred tornadoes, downed by Mr. J. P. Finley, the Signal Service, the relative frequency of their occurrence by months was twenty-one in February, thirty-seven in March, ninety in April, after which the numbers slowly increase to one hundred and twelve in June.

The peculiar shape of the barometric depression which gave rise to Tuesday's tornadoes should be noted by meteorologists, as it suggests the conditions under which these storms originate in greatest intensity and are more surely forecast. On Tuesday morning, February 19th, the depression had taken a distinct trough shape, reaching from Lake Superior to Arkansas. In connection with just such a depression ("much elongated in form and extending from Louisiana to Kentucky") occurred the fearful tornadoes which ravaged Alabama and Georgia on March 20th, 1875. The northerly extension of a low pressure area crossing the country, by facilitating the rush of warm, vapor laden atmosphere from the Gulf and allowing its elevated strata to acquire great velocity, seems to favor the genesis of the most destructive tornadoes. That this explanation is correct is confirmed by the fact that the storm bearing Gulf current on Tuesday reached the latitude of Petersburg, Va., where at midnight a tremendous thunder storm burst over the city, followed by an immense rainfall and a heavy gale of wind.

Surviving Southern Generals.

(Southern Bivouac.)  
Only two of the five old generals of the Confederacy are now living. These are Joseph E. Johnston, Ex-Member Congress, residence Richmond, Va., and P. G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of Louisiana, who lives in New Orleans. Of the twenty-one lieutenant-generals but nine are living: General Wade Hampton, United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.; General Gordon, ex-United States Senator, Atlanta, Ga.; H. D. Hill is president of an Alabama college; A. P. Stewart is president of a university of Mississippi; Jubal Early is a principal owner of the Louisiana lottery at New Orleans; S. B. Buckner is a farmer in Kentucky, and a possible governor; and Joseph E. Wheeler is a member of Congress from Alabama. General Longstreet is a United States Marshal for the State of Georgia.

Had an Object.

While a New Yorker was nosing around Birmingham, Ala., in search of a coal or iron mine at a bargain, a native accosted him with a request for ten cents, and added: "Only yesterday I owned a coal mine worth \$20,000."

Healing Diseases by Mental Processes.

The Boston correspondent of the Hartford Times recalls what he terms the Quimby method of healing diseases, which was to heal entirely by mental processes. No medicine of any kind was used. There was no pretended exercise of will power, no spiritualism, and no special faith was required to effect the cures. The "method" is thus described: "The patient sits quietly in a chair beside the practitioner, face to face as in conversational attitude (the exact position in the Quimby method not being important), for about half an hour at each sitting, and has nothing to do but to listen, or to think his own thoughts, while the practitioner explains, somewhat of the other's true condition, and follows that with fifteen or twenty minutes silent mental work, which he alone can understand. The number of visits required depends upon the case, varying from one to many. This writer could fill a whole page of a good sized newspaper with instances he has known of persons seriously sick having been cured by this apparently singular mental treatment. But want of space prevents giving such illustrations in this article, which is mostly of a historical nature. Not all patients are cured whose cases are undertaken. The practitioner is successful in his efforts in proportion as he understands the principle, and if his time is given to the work, he grows in that understanding and power constantly, and this results in greater works. I have said truly that this is essentially a spiritual work. Its principle is in harmony with the Bible, and Dr. Quimby's writings are full of Bible quotations illustrative of the fundamental truth developed by his practice."

Dr. Quimby was a native of Maine, who died eighteen years ago without having been extensively known. The writer of the article concerning his peculiar methods of treating diseases knew him intimately, having been a student under him, and bears testimony to his wonderful success. There are now in Boston four different schools, all based essentially upon this theory of mental practice. Still, the doctors who doze with material things kept on sale in drug stores and not greatly alarmed, and we notice that when a quinine jumps from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per ounce.

A Texas Tragedy.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 12.—Ben Thompson and King Fisher shot each other dead in the Vandeville theatre last night. Joe Foster, who attempted to interfere with the combatants, was shot in the leg and will probably die of hemorrhage. Thompson and Fisher had been drinking together and entered the theatre in company. They met Foster in the dress circle and some words were exchanged. The dress circle was quickly cleared; the occupants jumping into the parquet below, and through the side windows into the street. No one seems to know who fired the first shot or how many were wounded in the shooting. Before the theatre was fairly cleared of its occupants, 1,500 persons on the outside were clamoring at the closed doors for admittance. Shortly after the shooting Thompson's brother put in an appearance, but was promptly arrested. A jury was hastily empaneled, and it was ascertained that Thompson had received four mortal wounds, and that Fisher had been wounded three times, two of which would have caused instant death.

The remains of the victims were taken in charge by the host of friends, and the obsequies have been ordered on the grandest scale, regardless of expense.

The theatre where the affray occurred was the scene last year of the killing by Thompson, of Jack Harris, who was proprietor of the place. Fisher and Thompson were probably the two most desperate and widely known men in Texas. They have each killed a large number of men.

A Secret Well Kept.

Between forty and fifty years ago an old log church stood on the South Commons in Allegheny City, Pa. It was then in the open country. Adjoining and belonging to the church was a graveyard, fronting on the public road. About daybreak one morning in 1849 a farmer who was on his way to Pittsburgh with a load of dressed meat heard sounds issuing from the graveyard, as if some one was knocking a box to pieces with an axe. He climbed the fence and stole along in the direction of the sounds. He had gone but a short distance when he found a man engaged in robbing a grave. He had been so absorbed in his work that he had not heard the approach of his discoverer, and he was in the act of lifting the body from the coffin when he heard the footsteps of the farmer. The grave was that of a prominent young lady who had been buried only the day before.

The farmer was so filled with horror and indignation at the crime that before the man could spring out he seized a club that lay near, and dealt the robber a powerful blow on the head. The man fell into the grave and neither uttering a sound nor moved after falling. The farmer became alarmed. Dropping into the grave himself, he raised the man's body. The grave robber was none other than the section of the church, a man standing high in the community. He was dead.

The farmer hurried back home, and telling his relatives of what had occurred, he at once left the State. Only five persons ever knew the secret of the graveyard tragedy besides the living principal. Who found the body of the sexton dead in the grave was not positively known by them, but as it was given out by his family that he died suddenly, and no investigation ever made, they supposed that the body must have been discovered by some one of the family before its position was known to any one else.

The sexton's family soon afterward moved away. His slayer went to an Ohio town, where he married and grew into prominence and wealth. He died last week. His secret was never divulged, and even his wife and children lived in ignorance of it. The secret, at the time of his death, was kept by two persons alone, the other three having having died. One of these persons is a leading clergyman of Allegheny. The other is the writer's informant, a resident of the oil regions. He says that the death of the principal in the graveyard tragedy has released him from all pledges of secrecy. He refuses to reveal the names, but affirms that the story is true in every particular.

How Two Young Men Were Wrecked.

(Cincinnati News-Journal.)  
Two of the handsomest and brightest young men that have grown up in the Capital City of Kentucky since the war were Thos. Crittenden, grandson of the great and good John J. Crittenden, and James Arnold, son of Rev. Isaac Arnold. With physique like and culture, but Tom Crittenden and Jim Arnold took to drink in a town that boasts the manufacture of the finest whiskey in the world, and introduced the breezy affluence of the frontier dash into the very proper society of a staid old village.

In a word, they painted the town a sunset red, and finally made it too hot to hold them. Arnold drifted West and became the prince of cowboys. Crittenden went to Louisville and took leadership among bar room broilers. Arnold, driving early on one of the Western trails, in company with a de generate son of Lord Paget, was shot and killed by a negro. Crittenden killed a negro for testifying against him at a misdemeanor trial before a magistrate and has just been sentenced to confinement in the Kentucky penitentiary for eight years. Both leave behind them honorable fathers and loving, but heart broken mothers. Arnold left a tenderer than the lot of father or mother and a not less tenacious. Whiskey wrecked all these lives.

Public Mills.

(Danvers Reporter and Post.)  
The new Code of North Carolina (sections 1846 and 1847) contains following law in regard to public mills:

"Every water grist-mill, steam mill, or wind mill, that shall grind for toll, shall be a public mill. All millers of public mills shall grind according to turn, and shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to their mills, if the water permit, and shall take no more toll for grinding than one eighth part of Indian corn and wheat, and one fourteenth part for chopping grain of any kind; and every miller and keeper of a mill making default therein shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay five dollars to the party injured: Provided, that the owner may grind his own grain at any time."

A Hoosier at a dinner on a Mississippi palatial steamer was about to reach out for something before him, but the waiter checking him, exclaimed:

"That sir, is dessert."

Short Stops.

A revenue informer was hanged last Saturday night in Floyd county, Va., by moonshiners.

In the Adirondacks, says an Albany paper, a first-class tree consumes as much water as a first-class horse.

There comes a report from abroad that Miss Nellie Hunt, the daughter of the late Minister to Russia, is engaged to a Russian nobleman, who is one of the house hold officials in the Imperial Palace.

The Denver papers agree that Mme. Patti captivated Denver with her singing and brought the public like slaves to her feet. Senator Tabor wore his Major-General's uniform and took the great prima donna out driving in his coach with four.

Denver Years: Speaker Carlisle must have some spite against Colorado, or he would not permit Belford to talk so much. Belford is a blatherer simply tend to bring his constituency into disrepute before Congress and the country.

The Duke of Edinburgh is now rendering efficient service in the British Navy by shooting snipe in the island of Sardinia. The Governor of the island changed the date of the close of the shooting season expressly to accommodate the Duke and other officers of the squadron.

Two young men of St. Joseph, Mo., were bitten by two young ladies, "just for fun," and both the young men died in great agony. Nobody feels worse about it than the girls. They don't care about the young men, but it's so mortifying to be considered poison.

"Mean," said the St. Louis man, "there's no limit to the meanings of the Chicago folks. Why, yesterday, I had to throw a Chicago drummer whom I found telling my poor, innocent, four-year-old boy that Chicago is the largest city in the world."

The back of Mrs. Langtry's head, which until now she covered with the simple knot of hair worn at the nape of the neck, is said to be the only ugly part of it. She combs her hair to the top of her head this winter, and that part of it is called beautiful in its conical curve.

Some of the new colors are burned cream, baked pears, crushed raspberry, scorched banana, speckled green gage and terra cotta, elephant's breath, monkey's smile and canary bird's grasp, and the man who would invent anything but color blind ought to be lynched.

Gen. Longstreet stands six feet and two inches high and weighs over two hundred pounds, but is ageing very fast. His hair is white, his eyes are dim and his hearing hard. In contrast, his youngest son, Robert Lee Longstreet, is a bright, beardless boy of nineteen.

He Went for It.

(Detroit Free Press.)  
"Know Douglas—Stephen A. I Yes, indeed. I knew him when he was a young man," said the Rev. John Fisk in a recent interview. "He had just opened a law office in Jacksonville, Ill., and I was studying with him. One morning as I came into the office Douglas stood with a letter in his hand and was gazing at it intently, thinking about something. He broke out finally with: 'I have just got a letter from Vandalla saying that they are going to elect an Attorney General day after tomorrow. If I had a horse and a little money I would go down there and see if I couldn't get it.' Vandalla was then the seat of government and was seventy-five miles from Jacksonville. I told him, 'Well, from Jack that old gray horse of mine and I've got about \$8, and if that will do you any good you're welcome to the horse and money.' He thanked me and accepted the offer. 'Go catch your horse and I'll go.' So I got up the horse and Douglas started. He had about 20 miles to go before he struck the prairie, and there was 20 miles of straight prairie. He had to ride through this in the darkness of the night, but he wanted to get into Vandalla as soon as possible. Well, he not only got there, but he got elected. It was the first office he ever held. After that he kept rising from one position to another, just like so many steps going upstairs."

The Decay of New England.

In a recent address before the Boston Mechanics' Society, Wendell Phillips, the late orator, is reported to have said: "The handwriting is so plain on the wall that none but a fool need mistake it. New England is doomed just as sure as natural laws will produce fixed results. New England has no soil worth mentioning and her wealth has all been derived from her manufactures. These are gradually leaving her, and eventually they will all go; some to the West, but most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are all located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at in inexhaustible amounts, and the iron mills, foundries, and machine shops can go there better than they can be carried to the shops. Then the cotton and woolen mills must go there, for the raw materials are, and are to be produced there, most cheaply, uniformly and better. Then look at the advantages of the extra hours of daylight in a year's run. This, of itself, is no small matter. As the South grows stronger, the wealth, culture and power of the country will be centered there, until she will become, not only the mistress of America, but the central empire of the world."



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JOHN D. HUSSEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, N. C., MARCH 20, 1884.

# ABOLISH THE INTERNAL REVENUE—THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS.

The Legislature of 1790 adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That they strenuously oppose every excise and direct taxation law, should any be attempted in Congress."

Again, in 1883, the Legislature adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the present tariff is unjust, unfair and burdensome to the people of North Carolina, and has proven a heavy embargo laid upon Southern commerce to support monopolies, proscribing Southern trade and checking the natural development of Southern industries;

"AND WHEREAS, the present system of internal revenue laws is oppressive and iniquitous, centralizing in its tendencies and inconsistent with the genius of a free people, legalizing unequal, expensive and iniquitous taxation, and, as enforced in this State, is a fraud upon the sacred rights of our people and subversive of honest government, prostituted in many instances to a system of political patronage which is odious and outrageous, corrupting public virtue and jeopardizing public liberty, and sustained by intimidation and bribery on the part of revenue officials, to debauch the elective franchise;

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina:

"1. That the internal revenue taxes of the United States ought to be repealed at once, with such provisions, by rebate of taxes or otherwise, as will be just to those who hold for sale articles for which taxes have been paid.

"2. That the collection from imports, imposed by internal taxation, of the large revenue now necessary for the administration of the Federal government, would give incidental protection to home manufactures amply sufficient for their healthy development.

"3. That, though Congress has power to lay and collect duties, yet to lay duties higher than the percentage, at which they would raise the greatest revenue, is, as to the excess above that per cent., to lay duties as a prevent their collection, and is, therefore, without warrant in the Constitution, and that it is unjust and oppressive.

"4. That within that per cent Congress may, in its discretion, select and determine the articles on which duties are laid, and the rates of the duties on them.

"5. That this discretion ought to be exercised so as to raise a revenue not greater than is sufficient for the strictly economical administration of the Federal government, and the gradual reduction of the Federal debt, and so as to distribute the burdens of the tariff, and the incidental protection given by it, as justly and equally as possible to every part of the country, and to all classes of the people.

"6. That these resolutions are not intended to interfere with the application of the principle that it is just and wise to tax articles that are intended to be consumed as luxuries higher than the necessities of life, and the materials, implements and machinery consumed or used in producing, manufacturing and transportation.

"7. That the tariff of the United States ought to be reformed so as to make it conform to the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

"8. If Congress should deem it impracticable to modify the present tariff and at the same time abolish the internal revenue taxes, as the lesser of the two evils, we prefer the retention of the former and the abolition of the latter."

"9. That the Secretary of State is instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators in Congress from North Carolina as an expression of the voice of the State on the issues to which they relate, and to the Representatives in Congress from North Carolina for their respectful consideration."

—Speaker Carlisle has delivered a speech before the Free Trade Club of New York, which has provoked much unfavorable comment.

—The greatest known depth of the Atlantic Ocean is five miles. If Tom Belford was put there, and tied down, do you suppose he could come back—sigh—prolonged.

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## NINETEEN YEARS OF WAR TAXATION.

The people for more than eighteen years have been paying taxes levied for war purposes in time of war.

The first internal revenue was enacted to aid in extinguishing the debt of the Revolution. The second was passed to furnish means for carrying on the second war with Great Britain. The third went in to effect in 1863, to provide money for suppressing the "rebellion."

An excise law is always offensive to a free people. That passed under Washington's administration led to open resistance in Pennsylvania, and brought matters to the verge of civil strife. Had it not been for the whiskey rebellion, as it was called, that act would have been repealed long before Mr. Jefferson recommended its repeal in his first message. It existed from 1792 to 1801, and yielded \$6,112,097 revenue to the Treasury.

The next act existed five years, from 1814 to 1818, yielded a revenue of \$14,143,852.

In a few weeks nineteen years will have passed away since the close of the civil war. From 1866 to 1883 the receipts from internal revenue taxes aggregated the enormous sum of \$2,644,282,156.

During the sixteen years of the two earlier periods of excise taxes, the receipts were \$20,355,949 in all, or less than a seventh part of last year's returns from this source under the reduced scale.

The causes which led to the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania were trifling compared with the outrages inflicted by the agents of the internal revenue at the present time, especially in districts distant from the great cities and among people who are not familiar with the law, and who have only limited knowledge of their own rights.

There is a standing army of four thousand partisans, drilled like regular troops, and trained in machine politics. Their political services furnish immunity for crimes that, with a proper administration of justice, would long ago have sent many of them to the penitentiary.

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**BISMARCK SHAKES HIS MANTLE.**

The Iron Chancellor condescended to defend himself before the Reichstag last week, for his action in the Ochiltree-Lasker matter. While he was in the midst of his address he was treated with cries of shame, shame. In reply to this he said:

"The cry of 'shame' is an insult to me and demands for me the protection of the President. They should have cried 'shame' on those who carried on political intrigues at my Lasker's grave. As Chancellor I can do nothing of course, without the Emperor's approval, and I could not be expected to assist his permission to present such a resolution to the Reichstag.

"Herr Lasker introduced himself in America as the champion of German freedom against a Government of despotic tendencies, impersonated in its Chancellor. Am I to make myself my enemy's postman? Even on the assumption that Americans are not intimately acquainted with our circumstances, the American Minister at Berlin, or some other official who possessed sufficient knowledge, might have sent a confidential warning against conferring on me the part of postman. This was not done. Therefore I instructed Herr Eisenacker, the German Minister at Washington, that I could not possibly forward the resolution."

Protesting that his feelings toward America were friendly, he ceased speaking. A member then arose and regretfully urged the reproach that Bismarck had paid no single tribute to the memory of the dead, but had carried his animosity beyond the grave.

The newspapers accuse Minister Sargent of intimacy with Herr Bunsen, an enemy of Prince Bismarck.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps are indignant at the brutal attacks which the press has been making upon Mr. Sargent.

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—The sickening spectacle now presented by Keifer, the man whom the Republicans delighted to honor, is now the cynosure of the nation. Perjury and subornation of perjury are terms freely applied to this whilom Right Honorable Speaker of the Republican House. He stands before us to-day as one convicted, dishonored, debased and irreparably ruined. How are the mighty fallen!

## THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

(Special Correspondence Patriot.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—After much hesitation and delay the Morrison tariff bill has at last been introduced in the House. Majority and minority reports accompany the bill, the Democrats signing the majority and the Republicans the minority report. The bill is thus presented to the House as a Democratic measure, and unquestionably it is the purpose of the so-called "Tariff Reformers" to make it a party question. The remaining step to be taken is the call for a Democratic caucus. The propriety of this step is now being discussed. Indeed it has been decided. There is talk to the effect that the caucus will simply discuss the measure, and that no binding action will be taken in reference to it. This is mere talk, however, for the bill in its present shape cannot pass even a "Tariff Reform" House without the decree of King Canons. To his iron will Democrats will yield their convictions at whatever peril to the party. Said a representative Democrat yesterday: "I am opposed to the Morrison bill. I am opposed to any agitation of the tariff question now. Two thirds of my constituents are protectionists, but I am a Democrat. If my party demands my sacrifice, the sacrifice must be made. The Morrison bill means that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and Ohio will vote the Republican ticket in the next Presidential election. When the Democratic caucus meets and adopts the bill, then but one power on earth can prevent a Republican victory next November. The nomination of such a man as Payne, of Ohio, on the Ohio platform, may avert the disaster. Disaster in 1884 means Democratic disintegration. This question has no business in caucus, and there are many good Democrats who will not submit to caucus dictation, but will vote against it. I shall go into the caucus and will make my fight there. If outvoted I shall yield, though it cost my own defeat and the defeat of the Democratic party in the next election. I shall vote for the Morrison bill with the feeling of signing my own and my party's death warrant." Thus spoke one of the level-headed and most sagacious Democrats in the country. There are Democrats who will not vote for the bill under any circumstances. There are Carlisle Democrats who will not support the measure in its present shape. Georgia, for instance, voted almost solidly for Carlisle for Speaker. With one, or possibly two exceptions, the Georgia delegation oppose the bill. The same may be said of Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama and Missouri. The North Carolina members have expressed no opinion, but it is understood they will vote for the bill provided it is so altered and amended as to repeal the brandy and tobacco tax. As a naked proposition—Independent of revenue reform—they are not agreed. This brings up an interesting question. The State Legislature of 1883, which was a representative Democratic body, adopted very strong resolutions, in anticipation of the very condition of things that now exists. Said the Legislature:

"If Congress should deem it impracticable to modify the present tariff and at the same time abolish the internal revenue taxes, as the lesser of the two evils, we prefer the retention of the former and the abolition of the latter."

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