

THE BAD BOY.

"You seem sort of broke up this morning," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in and stood against the counter, under the kerosene lamp that was leaning on his hat. "And I knew you would be when I saw you going down the dark alley last night with that ragged girl that peddles apples. Oh, you are a sly one, and I have watched you, and I am satisfied you are on the wrong road. You better let up, young man, or your people will be ashamed of you. When a boy that belongs to the better class of society goes down a dark alley with a low girl—"

"But, gol-darn it, she lived in the alley. If she hadn't lived in the alley I wouldn't have gone in there," said the boy, a little nettled at the remarks of the grocery man, and trying to explain.

"Yes, that is all right," said the cheese fiend, winking at the carpenter, who was nailing a weather-strip on the door, and who looked as though he needed a weather-strip on the bottom of his pants, to bank up his low shoes. "Of course she lived there, and she inveigled you, a respectable boy, into her den, and you didn't have to have your coat-collar pulled off to get you to go. I am ashamed of you, to go off down a dark alley with a disreputable girl—"

"There, hold on, condemn you," said the boy, as he grated his teeth and picked up a stick of stove wood and drew it on the grocery man, his face pale as a ghost, while the carpenter stopped work to look on. "You say a word against that poor girl, and down comes your grocery. She is a Christian, that girl is, though she don't put on airs and go to church with silk dresses and rich duds. But she prays, by jingo, better than any of 'em. There ain't none of these prayer sharps that get up and talk big words, that can make me cry, but that little girl made me cry last night as though I had broke a pair of skates. You see her father is a drunkard, and he takes half she makes peddling apples, to buy gin, and her grandmother has got the consumption, and that takes the other half to support her. I knew that girl when I went to school, and yesterday she came to me crying, and said she was going to ask a favor of me 'cause I had a heart in me. I don't know how she found it out, but anyway she said she had knowed it for years. It seems her drunken father had taken all her money, and had gone on an awful bum, and she didn't have any to buy some of those cough-syrup lozenges for her grandma, and the old lady was chokin' up pretty rough, and she wanted me to lend her a dollar till she could realize on the apples she was going to get trusted for. Probably you noticed I haven't got any watch this morning."

I have got my chain, with a bunch of keys on it in my pocket, but nobody will know I haven't got any watch unless they ask me what time it is, and then I will tell them it has run down, and I guess it has, 'cause pawn brokers never wind up watches. Well, sir, I got \$4 on my watch, and I went and bought apples for her and medicine for her grandma, and then I went down home with her. You are right about the alley being pretty rough, but when I went in the little room, where the old lady was on a bed, and heard her let off one of those regular hark-from-the-tombs coughs, that sounded away down cellar, where it is damp and moldy, I tell you it made me feel serious. And when that ragged little girl got down on her knees and prayed, there in the dirt, and asked God to bless the friend that had risen up and lifted such a load off the sufferer, do you know, I felt as though I had swallowed a piece of turpentine or something hard, and couldn't get it up or down, and the tears come to my eyes just like when you peel onions. She didn't use any of this highfalutin language, such as the high-salaried preachers use, where you want a dictionary in your paw to find what the words mean. It was no full-dress, formal prayer, like some of the ministers give us, when it seems as though they had just been given a letter of introduction to God, and wanted to show Him that He was in luck to get acquainted with a distinguished and educated preacher. She didn't go on and advise God how to run things, like some of the preachers I have heard, and act as though if God didn't take their advice He would lose his situation and be mighty lucky if he got a job carrying around a collection plate. It wasn't that kind of a prayer. The little girl got right down on her knees, and said, 'Oh, Father in Heaven, just as though God was sitting right there in front of her on a three-legged stool, and she seemed so confident that the Heavenly Father heard her that I could almost see His hand on her head, petting the poor child. She didn't tell God anything about my pawning my watch and buying the apples, and she didn't mention my name at all, but I could imagine that even He who watches the sparrows fall, was onto the bunch of keys in my vest-pocket, hitched to the watch-chain, bigger than a house. Say, do you know, some of these long prayers by the dress-parade preachers, who get a salary big enough to own a yacht, make me tired, and I want to go out in the woods and hear even a flock of blackbirds sing praises, in preference to listening to a long recital of what a lot of miserable sinners all the people are who are being prayed for, but I could have listened to that dirty, ragged girl pray for an hour, she was so natural and pitiful, and talked so God could understand it whether He had ever graduated at college or not. But she wasn't talking against time for wages, and she just seemed to have a little conversation with the good Lord just as a child would with its father, and then she got up and fired some medicine down her grandma, and made her a cup of tea on an oil stove and toasted a piece of bread and poached an egg while I sat there thinking. Do you know she broke me all up. If it wasn't for that old calico dress, and the shoes for run over at the heel, and the moth-eaten stockings, I should have thought she was an angel, and, by gum, I will pawn everything I have got for her to get things for her grandma, but somebody else has got to chip in to buy gin for the old man. I can't run a hospital and a distillery both on one cheap

watch, but I am going to work for the humane society next week, and that girl can have all the money I make as long as the old lady's cough hangs on. Say, do you think there is any bathroom in heaven where they can take such a dirty girl as that and make an angel of her that will pass in a crowd? Take the dirt out from under her finger nails, and soak her hands in hot water, and put cold cream on them, and let her sleep a few nights with rubber gloves on, and I suppose they could make her pass as an angel. Well, I have got to go down to the humane society office. I was in a street-car the other night and the car was full, and got off the track, and the mules couldn't pull it. All the men sat there and wouldn't get out. They read papers, and acted mad, while the driver pounded the mules. I was on the back step, and I yelled, 'The members of the humane society are requested to get out of the car and help push.' You ought to have seen 'em. They all looked at each other, and then got out, and some of them looked ashamed, but they helped the mules. The boss of the humane society heard of it, and he said he would give me a job watching for butchers who maul cattle. I guess I can work my way up so I will finally hold the proud position of looking after lame horses that draw silly wagons. Well, I must go and send our doctor down the alley, to sound the old lady's cough, and have him charge it to pa."

As the boy went out the grocery man told the carpenter that boy had a heart in him as big as a barrel, but you had to watch the raisin box, all the same, when he was around.—Peck's Sun.

Finding a Hidden Fortune.

"I have been sent for very often in my time," said an elderly detective, "to search for money concealed by eccentric people. There was more of this hiding away of cash forty years ago than there is now, owing, probably, to the doubtful character of some of the old savings banks."

"Some fifteen years ago I went up to a farm house in Orange county, at the request of the heirs, to look for money. The deceased had had no striking characteristics for my purpose, and, after trying several lines of search for three days, I grew doubtful. His riding saddle had been ripped open, his boot heels knocked off for diamonds, his shoes split up and his upholstery pulled to pieces. Bricks had been taken out, the hearth torn up, and the wainscoting pulled down. Even the back-boards of picture frames had been taken out, and the boys had dug around the roots of every tree in the orchard, but still no money had been found. The reward was too large to be lost, but I was nearly at my wit's end. Finally the thought came like a flash: 'Where was the old gentleman in the habit of sitting?' I asked. 'Oh, he almost always sat by that window,' said the brother; 'but we've pulled everything to pieces around there.' 'Sit down just as he did.' The man sat down. 'In which direction was he most apt to look?' 'Nowhere in particular; out of the window generally.' 'Toward the barn?' 'No, this way.' I followed the look; it was in the line of an old, used-up pump. 'Which way did he walk when he went out to the field?' 'Over to the pump, and then made a bee line for the pond.' These answers had a certain significance. Men like to have the place of concealment in sight, and it is well-known that they will often walk over money they have buried to see that the soil is undisturbed. I had the pump taken up and excavations made—no money. The pump was replaced. I entered the room once more and stood by the window. Suddenly I saw a faint, but peculiar-looking mark on the sill; it was a surveyor's point. I "lined" it up to the pump, measured out to the exact center of the line, and the digging began. A two-inch steam pipe was struck at a depth of four feet. The end was plugged; I took home a \$500 bill that night."—New York Sun.

The Chinese "Ten" Nasal and Guttural.

One peculiarity of the Chinese language, which does not occur in any other that I am acquainted with, is the effect of the different tones employed. Two words may be Romanized or spelled according to our sounds in exactly the same way, but a high nasal in one case and deep guttural in the other gives a totally different meaning. This is a difficulty that is hard to overcome. A clergyman of my acquaintance, delivering his first Chinese sermon, was very much annoyed at a blunder he made in the word heaven, ten, which, without the use of the nasal, denotes field. He spoke to them at length of the lives Christians should lead, and informed them as a reward for this proper conduct they would go to "ten" when they died.

"Humph!" said one old man on the front seat, "we can do that any day."—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Policeman and "Cops."

Somebody wanted to know how policemen ever came to be called "cops." The term originated in New York, and was first given to the police force under Mayor Fernando Wood, from the copper badges which they wore. It was not long before the dictionary of thieves' slang was enriched by a new word, "coppers." Sir Robert Peel was an English magistrate who gave considerable official attention to the reconstruction of the London police force, and hence the terms "bobbies" and "peelers," the last of which was transplanted in American soil.—Boston Globe.

Hot Ice.

"Marvelous hot ice!" Did Shakespeare, in these words, anticipate the earthquake of Java? In the midst of the molten lava and carried along by the current was a solid and enormous bed of ice emitted from one of the craters. This bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoria, which are such non-conductors of heat that a red-hot stream of lava running over it will not melt snow. It is supposed that this ice had formed the crust of some vast subterranean lake.—Detroit Free Press.

GRAIN-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Interesting Report by the United States Consul at Copenhagen.

The Grain-Producing and Grain-Consuming Countries of the World.

Henry B. Snyder, United States Consul at Copenhagen, has submitted to the Department of State at Washington, a very interesting report on the grain-producing and grain-consuming countries. He says that by dividing these countries under the category of grain-exporting and grain-importing places, and putting them in their order according to the relative extent of their supplies for export, or again for the magnitude of their requirements, he obtains the two following lists: First, as grain-exporting lands—The United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Danubian Provinces, British East India, Denmark, Algeria, Australia, Egypt, Spain, Canada, Chile and Sweden. As grain-importing lands—Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Greece.

On the list of grain-exporting lands the United States ranks pre-eminently first and foremost. Not so many years have elapsed since Russia occupied this position, and, in 1877, these two countries were about on an equal footing, but in the interim Russia has been diminished and the United States has largely surpassed Russia. These large supplies from the United States naturally had great influence upon the European grain markets, and the severe crisis, which the farming interests in so many parts of Europe are now passing through, is undoubtedly due to this severe competition. Many writers on this side of the water seem to be of the opinion that the culminating point has now been reached, that the virgin soils of the Western States will shortly be exhausted, and that with a largely increasing population in the States, and with a called-for use of artificial manures on the soil, the export surplus will be diminished and the cost of production so much augmented that European farmers will not long have to contend against this formidable competition. These views, in his opinion, will scarcely be realized. There is still a vast tract of fertile land ready to be brought under the plow by annually-increasing immigration, and it is more likely that the culminating point may only be looked for in a very distant future.

The constantly-increasing competition of the United States, combined with the political disturbances in the Balkan peninsula, and the bad harvests of 1879 and 1880, have concurred in a great measure to increase the dependence of Russian supplies on the world's grain markets.

Austria-Hungary is likewise mainly an agricultural land, and, with its fertile soil and not overdone population, will doubtless for a long time be able to rank among the grain-exporting countries. Until a few years back attention in the British East India territory was mostly concentrated on the sugar-cane, and the cereals being cultivated to a very slight extent; but since 1871 the cultivation and export of Indian wheat has largely increased. In England attention is now being strongly directed to the cultivation of wheat, and means, through an improved transport system, either of canal or railways, to an increased cultivation of wheat, so that eventually the United States may be in a position to compete with the United States on the European grain markets.

The grain production of Australia does not appear to have made such progress as was expected. Wheat alone is shown to yield a surplus of any consequence for export. These exports go to England, which in 1880 received about 1,000,000 quarters, the largest quantity yet reached.

Egypt, which in remote ages was the most important of agricultural lands, has still her natural resources; but the disastrous tax system prevents all developments of agriculture, which is mainly of wheat, and scarcely exceeds 500,000 quarters.

GRAIN-IMPORTING COUNTRIES. Turning next to the list of grain-importing lands, it will be seen that Great Britain stands prominently forward in the first rank at a place increasing yearly by leaps and bounds. Three causes account for this. The large annual increase of population, that more bread is now consumed by the people than formerly, and, lastly, that wheat cultivation, owing to unremunerative prices, is yearly reduced, the wheat lands being either sown with other cereals, or else turned into pasture land. Even with the most favored harvests, the home crops do not afford more than six months' supply, and the remainder must be looked for in importation; but still, with these large imports, the price of wheat is less now than when England depended mainly upon her home supplies in former times, and England is protected from the effects of the present day to danger of suffering from dearth than in the days of its home supplies.

In France, although the yield of crops has increased during the last fifty years, still it is only in exceptionally good harvest years that the home supply is sufficient for its own requirements, and during the last three unfavorable seasons a heavy importation has been required. These imports are chiefly obtained from Russia and the United States.

In Germany, where agriculture may be considered as of a high standard, even this country is unable to support its population with breadstuffs from its own supplies. These supplies were to be had from the United States, but now they are likewise received from Hungary.

THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHTS.

A Southern Railroad to Run Separate Cars for Negroes.

Senator Brown, as President of the State road of Georgia, and head of the new Georgia railroad syndicate, says an Atlanta dispatch, announces that his policy, under the altered condition of things made by the civil rights decision, will be to treat the colored man, that colored men shall have full rights upon trains. He says that colored people will not be permitted to go into a car intended for white ladies nor to invade upon white people who do not desire their society, but that comfortable cars will be arranged on the Western and Atlantic for both races, where they can travel comfortably and safely. Conductors on his trains, under his orders, will no more permit white people to invade upon colored than they will permit colored to intrude on white people. His orders will be stringent to conductors to see that colored people paying the same price paid by whites are given comfortable accommodations, but they must take it in different cars. Senator Brown said a little common sense, with a desire to do what is just in the premises, would regulate the whole matter to the satisfaction of both races, and as far as his road was concerned, it was his determination to see that justice was done to all.

PERSONAL.

THE Russian Grand Duke Alexis will pass the winter in Paris.

THE Emperor of Austria weighs 143 pounds, while his wife tips the scales at 164.

MISS COBA BENNISON, the Quincy (Ill.) female lawyer, is making a tour around the world.

HOWELLS, the novelist, parts his hair in the middle, and shrinks from mingling with the human race.

EX-GOV. KEMPER, of Virginia, says he has been and is for justice to the negro, but he never saw the day when he would knowingly clothe him with authority over the schools of the white race.

JOHN CARLING was fixing a freight-car of the New Jersey Central road, at Philadelphia, when the train started ahead, and the marks of his wheels run over his breast, leaving the marks of his passage on his manly bosom. Except that there is nothing in the matter with Mr. Carling, as he is attending to business as usual, the car weighed 18,000 pounds.

THE very latest fashion in dinner-plates is square in shape, beautifully hand painted.

HATTON'S REPORT.

A Year's Operations of the General Postoffice.

Annual Report of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The annual report of Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General, has been laid before the Postmaster General. The report says: The average amount of work performed in each division of the office exceeded that of any previous year, and the bureau has, so far as the appropriation would permit, endeavored to meet the necessities. It is believed that in no preceding year have fewer complaints been made concerning incompetency or dishonesty of Postmasters or delay or confusion in the delivery or dispatch of mail matter in the different postoffices. The whole number of postoffices on July 30, 1883, was 47,863, an increase of 1,632 during the year. Apportioned by sections, the increase in the New England States was 36, Middle States 223, Southern States and Indian Territory 725, States and Territories West and Northwest 380, and the Pacific slope 68. Pennsylvania had the largest number of postoffices—3,716. New York followed with 3,082, and Ohio third, with 2,620. The number of money-order offices is 5,857, an increase of 421.

The removals and suspensions during the year were 316 less than for the year before, an indication undoubtedly of the improvement in character and habits of the persons now serving the public as Postmasters. During the year 10,795 letters were written to Postmasters and to private individuals involving decisions under the postal regulations and laws, and \$3,000 was collected from public debtors on matters for the violation of the law in inclosing third-class matter in second-class publications. Publishers of legitimate newspapers are specially interested in sustaining the department in its efforts through the division of postal laws and regulations to exclude from the pound rate all publications designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for the sale of nominal rates. The enforcement of that law will enable legitimate publications (favored by statute as an instrument of popular education) to sustain themselves by securing such local advertising support as would naturally come to them. The adjustment of salaries of Presidential Postmasters is now far enough advanced to warrant the statement that the result will be satisfactory, and for the first time in the history of the department the salaries of Presidential Postmasters will be equalized and placed upon a basis of the gross receipts of their offices.

Beyond the benefits of the free-delivery service as at present restricted is a class of persons who are prepared to perform the country which it is believed could be served by carriers with benefit to the people and economy to the department. These are towns within short distances of one another, which are not yet reached by the regular mail, and the population or gross revenue. The law should be amended so as to authorize the department to extend the system to such places by establishing it at the principal or central office of the group, and discontinuing the other offices, or substituting for them inexpensive branches of the main office, from which carriers could serve the surrounding localities. Excess of postage on local matter would thus be entirely obviated, and taking into consideration the fact that local correspondence increases in proportion to the facilities offered, it should be extended and liberal appropriations made to carry out the most practical standard in cities where it is now in operation. This service meets the general demands of business and social life, but fails to meet the dispatch required in the delivery of letters of great importance. Under the present system letters received after the carriers go out upon their trips, whatever their importance, must lie in the office till the next trip. At 6 o'clock p. m., when the delivery closes for the day, they must lie over till next morning, and this delay frequently fails to meet the object of the communication. Out of this want of more speedy delivery, have grown up in several large cities of the country, which are now conducted in competition with this service and are diverting from the legitimate revenues of the department thousands of dollars yearly. The patronage bestowed upon them has created a demand for a more speedy delivery of a certain class of correspondence. To meet this want it is suggested that a special stamp be provided, which, when affixed to a letter, whether local or otherwise, shall entitle the letter to delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m. To provide for their delivery it is suggested that boys be employed, and required to procure receipts from the party addressed, or some authorized person.

Review of the excess of the receipts of postage on local matter alone over the cost of its delivery (\$1,021,894), it seems the time has arrived when the postage on local letters at offices where the carrier system is in operation can be reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent. Such a reduction will surely result in a very large increase in local business.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Senate Labor Committee Among the New Englanders. (Boston Telegram.) Samuel D. Warren, a prominent and extensive paper-maker, testified before the Senate Labor committee to-day, and showed an excellent condition of things among their laborers in Maine. E. L. Davenport, a compositor, thought grinding superintendents the greatest evil, and that employed children should be prohibited. Finally, a grocer thought the Government ought to regulate the standard of wages, as manufacturers' goods are protected while labor is not.

Mr. T. W. Stow, of Fall River, said, operating in a physically tired and mentally wrecked by long hours, over-work, and starvation wages. The tenements are poor, ventilation bad, and facilities despicable. He favored the breaking up of land, and the transportation monopolies.

O. Donald, a Fall River spinner, earned \$1.50 a day and had worked not half the time. Many Fall River laborers are obliged to dig claims and get their driftwood to eke out a living. Senator Blair said his story was too accurately true. There were several other less important witnesses.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

A CALIFORNIA farmer has raised three watermelons weighing 104, ninety-eight and eighty-four pounds.

A LARGE cougar killed and partially devoured a 2-year-old bull belonging to Charles King, of Wheaton, Washington Territory, recently.

ROOSEVELT street, New York, has suddenly become famous as the residence of the only man in the United States who owns a white monkey.

The stomach of a dead cow that was owned by M. Kennedy, of Wallingford, Ct., contained a steel-yard weight, a nut screw, the blade of a knife and a king-bolt.

In the year 1872 the consumption of copper in the United States was 34,000,000 pounds, and since that time it has steadily increased. Last year it was 77,000,000.

A VERMONT man, who stole a cow from his neighbor's barn, found on getting her home that it was his own cow, which his neighbor had stolen earlier in the night.

THE funeral of Lucy Fish Curtis, who died at West Randolph, Vt., at the age of about 100 years, was attended by all her six children, the youngest being 85 and the oldest 88 years of age.

A STATUE to the inventor of the manufacture of soda is about to be erected at Jacobus, his native place. When this great chemist was alive the world refused him a breakfast; now that he is dead, why a monument of course.

JOHN P. HOWARD, of Burlington, has given \$400,000 to the University of Vermont.

OLD COMRADES MEET AGAIN.

Successful Reunion at Cincinnati of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gens. Sheridan, Rosecrans, and Other Noted Warriors Present.

[Cincinnati Telegram.]

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced with a march of the members, headed by its President, Gen. Sheridan, and a band, from the Burnetts house to the Grand opera-house, where a business session was held. Accompanying Gen. Sheridan were Gens. Rosecrans, Wood, Logan, Newton, Mussey, Carlin, Morgan, Kimball and Parkhurst. The President called the meeting to order, and Chaplain Earshaw offered prayer. It was decided that a sketch of the late Gen. Steedman, who was not a member of the society, be published in the annual record. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of \$197. He also said that many members were delinquent, their whereabouts being unknown. Committees were appointed and invitations accepted from several clubs, and the society adjourned.

In the evening they marched to Music hall alone, the local military organizations which were to have escorted them failing to turn up. An audience of fully 2,000 was already in the hall when the society marched in. The stage and walls were beautifully decorated with flags, and the cannons being scattered around in profusion.

Gen. Cist called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Foster, who welcomed the society. His references to the numerous distinguished military men present called forth loud applause, upon which Gen. Sheridan, with mock sternness, called for order.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins was then introduced as the orator of the evening. A reunion of soldiers, said the speaker, does everyone good. The stories told by the gray-haired veterans are incentives to youthful patriotism, and childish hearts burn with awakened love of country, and childish cheeks flush with tears of emulation, when they hear the fathers and grandfathers reciting their warlike deeds and telling how they left home and families to bear privation and peril in defense of a common country.

Aug. 15, 1861, continued the orator, Gen. Robert Anderson, "the hero of Sumter," organized the Army of the Cumberland. His department comprised Kentucky and Tennessee, and the States were neutral then, and the headquarters were established at Cincinnati. Don Carlos Buell was its first commander, and at Mill Springs was won the first decisive victory for the Union cause by Gen. Buell. Gen. Buell was neutral then, and the headquarters were established at Cincinnati. Don Carlos Buell was its first commander, and at Mill Springs was won the first decisive victory for the Union cause by Gen. Buell.

Then came the race to Louisville, and Buell beat Bragg into the city, which was the "miss" of the campaign. Then Gen. Rosecrans took command, and the victories of Missionary Ridge, when they swept Bragg's army from its strong position. Part of the Army of the Cumberland went to the sea with Sherman, and "and," concluded the orator, "Gen. George H. Thomas was the hero of the war, but his army was the Army of the Cumberland."

Capt. Millard sang a song of his own composition, written for the occasion, after which Gen. Rosecrans responded to a call in a eulogy of the late Gen. John A. Logan, who was also called out, and said that, though not a member of the Cumberland army, he felt like he was a part of it, owing to the close relationship between it and the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. Barnett, Chairman of the Committee on the Garfield monument, reported that a place had been selected in Washington, but the selection would require an act of Congress to make it final. The day, they must lie over till next morning, and this delay frequently fails to meet the object of the communication. Out of this want of more speedy delivery, have grown up in several large cities of the country, which are now conducted in competition with this service and are diverting from the legitimate revenues of the department thousands of dollars yearly. The patronage bestowed upon them has created a demand for a more speedy delivery of a certain class of correspondence. To meet this want it is suggested that a special stamp be provided, which, when affixed to a letter, whether local or otherwise, shall entitle the letter to delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m. To provide for their delivery it is suggested that boys be employed, and required to procure receipts from the party addressed, or some authorized person.

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SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Remarkable Increase of Material Wealth.

[From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

The Times-Democrat presents this morning a complete review of all the South, from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf and Rio Grande, in the form of interviews with the Governors of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. The assessment rolls have just been completed in most of the States, which enable us to show in undisputed figures the growth of the South since the census of 1850. This showing is far more flattering than we imagined a few weeks ago; is almost startling in the wonderful growth of wealth:

State.	Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama.....	\$ 155,000,000	6 1/2
Arkansas.....	128,000,000	7
Florida.....	56,000,000	7
Georgia.....	325,000,000	2 1/2
Kentucky.....	374,554,979	4 1/2
Louisiana.....	201,730,723	6
Mississippi.....	132,000,000	2 1/2
North Carolina.....	200,000,000	2 1/2
South Carolina.....	130,000,000	5
Tennessee.....	262,500,000	3
Texas.....	538,000,000	3
Virginia.....	332,000,000	5
Total.....	\$2,294,934,575	4 1/2

State.	Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama.....	\$ 117,498,381	7
Arkansas.....	81,892,541	6 1/2
Florida.....	29,471,618	7
Georgia.....	235,650,830	5
Kentucky.....	318,037,375	4 1/2
Louisiana.....	158,587,195	6
Mississippi.....	106,594,708	3 1/2
North Carolina.....	156,000,000	2 1/2
South Carolina.....	132,267,986	6 1/2
Tennessee.....	222,211,345	1
Texas.....	304,470,736	5
Virginia.....	315,076,292	6
Total.....	\$2,184,227,547	5 1-12

This is an increase of \$840,707,028 in four years, an average of \$200,176,757 a year. How rapid is the growth of the South is evidenced by the fact that the increased assessments over 1882 amount to \$253,000,000—nearly the value of the cotton crop.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE Texas lecture managers lost money on Beecher.

A MAN at Viola, Warren county, Tenn., the other day, ate eight pounds of oysters in less than twenty minutes.

MISS MARY P. JONES, of Stevenson, Ala., who has just celebrated her 100th birthday, has 216 living descendants.

MRS. ANN SCOTT, who lives near Hudson, N. Y., has been married four times and has brought sixteen children into this world.

HENRY WARD BEECHER returned from his lecturing tour with \$13,000 in cash.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON county was left out of the Southern Indiana fair circuit.

THERE are more quails in Southern Indiana than has been known for many years.

THE apple crop of Howard county is estimated to be worth about \$300,000 this year.

G. W. WOOD, of Hillsburg, Clinton county, has harvested a pumpkin weighing 220 pounds.

THIS city of Evansville will be furnished with forty additional arches or masts for electric lights.

THE Northern Indiana Hunting association will start on their big annual hunt in Northern Michigan on Nov. 1.

THE enterprising inhabitants of Steuben county are talking of building a railroad from Angola to Orland.

THE city of Logansport has entered into a contract with an electric light company to furnish that city with fifty lights of 2,000 candle power each.

JACOB COOK, a wealthy farmer near Columbus, defies the engineer corps of the Columbus, Greensburg and Hope railroad, with shot-gun and revolvers, to run a line through his farm.

MRS. JESSE THURMAN, of New Albany, paid two Gypsy women \$850 for ridding her of a witch, and then, realizing her duplicity, had the officers on their track, who made them disgorge their "knowledge" money.

FRANCIS J. KELLY, 17 years old, confessed at Rockport that he murdered R. T. Arnett, the owner of a trading boat, on the night of Sept. 20. Kelly claims that Arnett threatened to kill him if he left