THE CONSTITUTION,

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ATLANTA, GA, MARCH 25, 1884

Indications of the weather for south Atlantic states: Generally fair weather with southwest winds, becoming variable with slight changes in temperature.

The Mississippi river off New Orleans has reached a height never before known, and the city is in great danger of being flooded.

Mr. Blair's educational bill, from which so much was expected, bids fair to become only a text upon which to base campaign literature.

Augusta is considerably worked up over her bank developers. The thieves were promptly arrested, and are now in a likely way to secure good situations in Dade county.

Jonathan Norcross and General Longstreet propose to organize a white man's party, and have called a convention to meet in this city on the day before the meeting of the republican state convention.

The democratic caucus meets to-night to consider the policy of the party in regard to the Morrison bill. The latest impression is is that a compromise will be reached upon which the party can go ahead.

The minority report of the senate committee on foreign affairs, shows that Germany, in excluding American hog products, is only doing directly, what the United States has already done under the cloak of a protective tariff. The argument is that Germany has the same right to protect her own hog industry, as the United States has to impose a tariff of prohibition upon German wares.

CAN NEWS BE COPYRIGHTED?

James A. Whitney, LL. D., has just concluded a series of lectures before the university law school of New York city. In his last lecture he treats of authors' copyright, and incidentally, of the proposed newspaper copyright, which has been so furiously and so ineffectually championed by that gifted but unmanageable statesman, the Hon. Hennery Watterson. The New York Star thus reports the lecturer's remarks:

> Concerning the proposed "copyright on news," the lecturer said that the legal obstacles appeared to him insuperable In the first place, it is only the "writings" of an author which congress is authorized by the constitution to protect. There can be no copyright on news alone, the copyright must be on the verbal form. Further, if such right exists, it must be a matter of public record and must exist as a grant before a right of action could accrue.
>
> Further the author is the person who gives verbal form to the writing, not the newspaper owner who publishes it, and before the latter could avail himself of the right he would have to show a written assignment from the author. The time proposed is so short that no application for an injunction could be made; and if there were, and there were several alleged owners of the right, all would need to be joined as complainants. If an action for damages was brought there would need to be the same joinder of parties, and actual damages would need to be proved. All this on the supposition that the matter would be copied verbatim. But, as a matter of fact, it would be as easy to abridge or put the ideas or information in totally different and original language, and this would constitute a new and distinct writing, wholly independent of the other, and which the other could not reach.

Our readers will perceive that Mr. Whitney puts in legal phrase the common sense view which The Constitution has endeavored to impress upon the champions of this piece of foolishness. Those who have opposed the Watterson bill have been characterized as news thieves in the hope that such arguments would induce congress to turn its warm side to this piece of crankiness, but such epithets fly wide of the mark. They do not alter facts. For instance, they do not alter the fact that facts cannot be copyrighted; nor do they alter the fact that the form in which news is given to the public cannot be adequately covered by a copyright law.

Granting that newspapers ought to be better protected in their enterprise and in their rights as newsgatherers—and The Constitution readily grants it, having lately felt the need of it—any reasonable or well-informed mind ought to perceive at once, and without any serious argument, that the proposed copyright law will leave the matter just where it is. We are not opposed to the object which the Watterson bill is intended to promote, but we are opposed to the bill because it will be inoperative. But we have already wasted too much space, first and last, on a measure that sensible congressmen will not even consider.

AN INJUNCTION PRAYED FOR.

We find in the news items of the day some curious information to the effect that an injunction has been procurred against the Nashville American restraining those who conduct that journal from taking sides in matters pertaining to current politics. This information is not only curious, and, therefor, interesting, but important. The lawyers who have so ingeniously and successfully brought about this result are to be congratulated only on one condition, namely: that they go on with the good work until they make their influence felt in the noble old commonwealth of Kentucky. Let them, without resting a moment from their labors, which in the very nature and composition of things, must have been of the most arduous character—let them proceed at once into the state of Kentucky, call the courts together, and get out an injuction restaining that great western editorial statesman, the Hon. Henri Watterson, from going to Washington and attempting to make the bonded whisky swindle a measure of democratic concern. Let the injunction be broad, and deep, and searching; let it be broad enough and deep enough to cover the inflamed impetuosity of the inimitable Henri; let it be searching enough to prevent him from scattering the democratic party to the four winds because democrats are inclined to have opinions of their own without respect to the Morrison-Carlisle programme.

The fecundity of Statesman Hennery Watterson, so far as wild-cat political schemes are concerned, is something marvellous, and if so simple a piece of legal machinery as an injunction can be made to hit him where he lives, as the boys say, the whole country will thereafter regard the injunction as a boon. Let the able Nashville lawyers do the state some service and win lasting fame by putting a muzzle on Editor Hennery Watterson, and thus prevent him from stirring up bad blood in the democratic party. He is the instrument and mouthpiece of a set of vain and ambitious men who imagine that they own and control the democratic party. These men, in their turn, would besiege the outposts of Beelzebub to aid the whisky ring—and the whisky ring is making as much fuss as the country cares to hear. Therefore, let Editor Hennery Watterson be silenced by injunction, so that the pestered public shall have peace and the democratic party be made harmonious

Whenever a man finds it necessary to advertise for a pretty woman to fill a business position, it is astonishing how many answers he receives. Manager O'Brien, of Philadelphia, who advertised recently for "the prettiest woman in Pennsylvania" to ride an elephant in street parades is receiving bushels of letters. In two days Mr. O Brien has received 182 letters from the prettiest woman in Pennsylvania and 105 of her photographs A country beauty writes: "I fil the bil about your advertize ment for the prettiest woman in Penna" A Philadelphia girl puts it this way: "I am a tall striking, beauty of mejestic presence" An Italian dancer applies for the position because she thinks elephant riding easier than dancing. A young lady answers the advertisement simply because she wants to run away, and thinks it would be romantic to join a circus. Notwithstanding the high opinion entertained by the writers regarding their personal charms, an examination of the 105 photographs failed to reveal a single genuine beauty.

The Georgia negroes are asked to support Arthur because he has society manners We have confidence that they will respond unanimously. If there is anything on this earth that a Georgia negro likes it is a man who knows how to say howdy and whose pantaloons do not bag. Arthur seems to be the coming man.

Since Mary Anderson captivated London other American dramatic and operatic stars have made almost superhuman efforts to thrust themselves into the glare of European notoriety, but the only notable success has been that of Mademoiselle Emma Nevada, the Californian prima donna. In Paris, the other night, the gifted Nevada made her debut at the theater des Italiens, in "Lucia di Lammermoor" before a brilliant audience composed of historic personages, leaders of fashion, decolletees ablaze with jewels, and the art critics of two worlds. To the surprise of many the nightingale from the golden state fully sustained the poetic and romantic interest of the character and carried away the house When the famous solo was brought to a close by Lucia, rushing off the stage in a freak of madness Mdlle Nevada was recalled five times. The demonstration amounted to an ovation. Two lackeys in powdered wigs and livery were required to gather and carry off the flowers thrown on the stage Altogether it was the greatest success scored in Paris for years.

We have but one full fledged ambition and that is in the shape of a hope that the inflamed editor of the Courier-Journal will in the exercise of his benevolent amiability, allow us to remain in the democratic party until after Christmas.

It is questionable whether animals ever commit suicide, and in fact it has been asserted by eminent naturalists that animals do not know what death is. Very pathetic stories are told of the faithful dogs found starving to death on the graves of their beloved masters, and a dog has been known to drown himself in the river Seine in the very spot where he saw his master drowning the day before. However, these instances prove nothing. Dogs remain by their masters' graves, not with any intention of starving to death, but in the vain hope of seeing their owners reappear. The dog that jumped into the Seine did not attempt to commit suicide; he was searching for his master. But there is one animal which unquestionably does kill itself, the scorpion. So many credible witnesses have seen this little reptile stab itself to death in a fit of rage that the fact cannot be controverted.

The testimony in the Keifer investigation shows that the great republican leader is as loose in his swearing as any northern moralist could desire Keifer has done a great deal to commend him to the better sense of the republicans as their candidate for president

Mr. Turner called up on Thursday the Garrison-Mayo case and conducted the debate in favor of seating Mr Garrison. His chief opponents in the debate were Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Wise and Mr. Belford—a strong trio, but at the end of the debate Mr. Garrison was sworn in. Mr. Blount and Mr. Reese both addressed the house against the whisky bill. A vote was taken on Friday on the proposition to place General W. W. Averell on the retired list with the pay of a colonel. Messrs. Blount, Buchanan, Clements, Crisp, Hammond, Reese and Turner voted against it; Mr. Hardeman voted for it; Messrs Candler and Nicholls did not vote. The bill was passed While the bill to increase the pay of district judges to $5,000 was under consideration in the senate it was moved to make it apply only to judges hereafter appointed. Both of the Georgia senators voted for the amendment, but it was beaten over three to one.

Atlanta is to have a house of her own at New Orleans There will be no back door and no piano in the parlor Moreover, those who take punch with us will discover what is meant by the "new south."

Ismail Pasha, the ex khedive of Egypt, looks forward to an Arab nationality as the outcome of the situation in Egypt and the Soudan. He believes that the sultan will be supplanted by that power which is now so adroitly pushing Austria on to Salonica, the stepping-stone of Constantinople; that power with the sluggish name—Germany. Russia will never become the mistress of Constantinople. In order to concentrate and organize the Arabs it will take two great powers, the crescent and the sword, a great apostle of their faith, and a great soldier who has their affection. Both must be genuine Arabs; no foreigner, not even Chinese Gordon can control these fierce sons of the desert. Ismail, it will be recollected, was dethroned in consequence of the disagreements between the English, French and Egyptian governments, He was succeeded by his son Tewfik.

Private Dalzell, who is waiting to be called as a Louisiana witness, announces that republicans of both sexes are wildly demanding the nomination of John Sherman.

Cuba is going through a serious commercial crisis. So many business houses have failed and so many more are threatened that a general bankruptcy that would enable everybody to wipe out the past and begin again would be welcomed. The full fury of the panic struck Havana during the carnival. The captain-general seized the cable and refused to allow intelligence of the calamity to be telegraphed, declaring that it would ruin the island to have the news get abroad at that time. At last accounts nothing had occurred to counteract the panic. The following causes of the crisis have been mentioned: The high taxes, the paper money, the losses by emancipation, the higher prices of labor, the low prices of sugar and undue speculation.

With Editor McClure pulling at one end and Editor Watterson tugging at the other, it seems to us that nothing can prevent the democratic party from being torn in two.

The people of this section are book-buyers whose custom is well worth having. Subscription books, especially, meet with enormous sales. Jefferson Davis's history, for instance, sold to the extent of over $3 000 in Atlanta alone, and the sales in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida amounted to about $40,000. Mr. George F. Bolles, the general manager of the Appleton's for this section, in addition to the above points, states that the southern book trade is steadily increasing, and it is no uncommon thing for one of his agents to take a thousand dollars in subscriptions in a small hamlet

It may be that Mr. Tilden's mind is a great deal more powerful than his body, but that is no objection. It is this mind that commends him to the admiration of the people.

The discussion of the red sunsets continues. Probably the volcanic dust theory has the largest number of followers. As a recent scientific writer expresses it, a tremendous volcanic eruption hurls into space dust, steam and gas, and this mighty mass hangs like a cloud over the earth. How long this dust is to envelope the globe is a question, but it is suggested that if the clouds owe their elevation to electrical repulsion there is no reason why they may not stay in the upper air for years, but if they are slowly settling to lower levels the action of the rain drops will drag them down

Congressman Springer knows a crisis when it walks up and taps him on the shoulder. He says that if Mr. Tilden is nominated, all other issues will be overshadowed.

George Bliss says that if Mr. Tilden had been nominated in 1880 the campaign would have been made on the star route frauds. In that event, all the republican thieves would have clubbed together to prove that there were no frauds. There is no doubt that the moral sentiment of the north approves republican rascality.

George Bliss wants everybody to understand that the star route thieves didn't buy him. Bliss is altogether too particular in denying things.

Hog cholera is having quite a run in New England. It is about the same as it has been in former years, and attacks hogs fed on clean grain as well as those living on city swill. It seems to be an epidemic, coming without regard to food or surroundings. When it once gets into a drove it runs its course, and according to the best authorities there is no certain remedy.

Dorsey is going before the Springer committee for the purpose of vindicating himself.

"Either we have or we have not a democratic party," remarks the inflamed editor of the Courier-Journal. How profound and far reaching this statement is. Nobody can dispute it, and no argument can upset it. It shoots up into the atmosphere like a marble plinth, whatever that may be.

Alas! there is no Barnum to buy the democratic white elephant.

Editor Watterson declares that the Morrison bill is a vital issue. So it would seem, at any rate it is rending the democratic party in the neighborhood of the vitals. We would go on and make other remarks, but, really, we don't want to be read out of the democratic party.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Ruger's presidential boom has yet to materialize.

To the knowing jockey's eye Gresham is a dark horse of the Garfield size.

A little boom for General Hancock's nomination again by the national democracy has been started down in Louisiana.

The Richmond Whig, Mahone's organ-in-chief, declares for dropping the name "readjuster" and calling all hands republicans.

In the house of commons a motion by Mr. Willis (liberal) against bishops continuing to sit as members of the house of lords was rejected by a vote of 148 to 137. The Parnellites voted with the minority.

Colonel George W Hooker thinks it will be Edmunds and Lincoln, but declines to go as a delegate from Vermont this year to Chicago. He has engaged 12 rooms for the delegation at the Palmer house

Mr George Bliss testified before the Springer committee that Tilden was in possession of information regarding the star route frauds in 1880, and would have made his campaign on the same had he been nominated for president.

Duke Gwin, at Washington—I never expect to visit the senate chamber again. To do so now after the changes that have taken place there in the last forty years would only destroy many delightful recollections and suggest comparisons which would be painful.

Two of the men named for positions on the republican state ticket of Louisiana have refused the honor. They are Colonel John H. Stone, who was nominated for attorney general, and Dr. A Duperier, who was nominated for state treasurer. Candidates for the vacancies have not yet been selected.

There is strong opposition in the Texas democracy to nominating Governor Ireland, but he will probably receive another term on account of the want of a candidate upon whom to concentrate Congressman Reagan or Culberson could doubtless have the place, but neither of them seems very anxious for it.

The Wheeling Intelliengcer, a leading republican newspaper of West Virginia, makes a great ado about a letter from "one of the foremost men of Ohio," which reports another foremost man as saying that 'Senator Sherman told him yesterday" that he was still in the presidential field, although doing nothing about getting delegates in his own state or out of it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Peck, the "Bad Boy" of the Milwaukee Sun, has bought a house, for which he has paid $10 000.

Walt Whitman has purchased a dwelling house on Mickle street, above Third, in Camden, where he says he intends passing the remainder of his life.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and her daughter, Miss Julia, are the guests in Memphis of Cononel C. C. Graham, their kinsman. They have been to New Orleans along with the daughters of Lee and Hill, where the statue of General Lee was unveiled.

Sarah Bernhardt was twice forced to suspend her performances during the past week. Wednesday night, at the end of the first act of "La Dame aux Camellias," she fainted on leaving the stage and vomited blood. She was unable to reappear that night.

William D. Kelley, the "father of the house," has many privileges among congressmen, and he is the pet of both parties. The judge has a son and a daughter. Last spring the two children made a pedestrian tour of Europe. The young lady is an enthusiastic student of political economy.

Miss Ellen Terry witnessed Mrs. Langtry' performance of the third act of "A Wife's Peril," in Philadelphia Saturday evening last. She expressed herself astonished with Mrs. Langtry's powers and capacity, and said she could not have supposed anybody could have become so proficient in the short space of two years.

D. T. Divinney, of Wrightsville, Burlington county, New Jersey, slaughtered a pen of twenty-three hogs Wednesday, the net weights of which were 660 675, 680, 710, 740, 735, 750 841, 727, 781, 874, 860, 780 860, 847, 830, 830, 832, 855, 913, 995, 1,015 and 1,050 The twenty-three average 819 pounds and a fraction. They were two-season pigs and of the common Jersey red breed.

Mr. Breckenridge, a son of the famous General John C. Breckenridge, has become a member of the San Francisco legislature. A few years ago the prospects of young Breckenridge, who is a lawyer, were deemed brilliant. But the besetting sin of bright young men caused him to lose by divorce his wife, the daughter of Lloyd Tevis, the millionaire. Now he is pulling up under the banner of personal reform.

Skating and coasting in Canada have made the Princess Louise decidedly "fast." She drinks wine and loves it, smokes cigarettes, tells a capital after dinner story (sometimes warmer than the climate she left in Canada), and has lately horrified the queen by responding to an invitation to come to Windsor with the telegram, "The Campbells are coming."

IN GENERAL.

Meerschaum has been discovered in some parts of North Carolina.

In the room of a kleptomaniac in London were found over 900 umbrellas.

The Toronto Globe thinks the temperance cyclone is going to make a clean sweep over the whole world.

The ordinary household cook cannot easily be taught to beat the back of a chicken, pigeon or any other bird so as to flatten it properly for broiling.

Harvard is earnest in her war on Greek as "a college fetich." The overseers at their meeting yesterday abolished one of the Greek professorships established in 1880

Statistics show that triplets occur only once in seven thousand births. So when they are sprung on a man he has a right to feel that hard luck has taken pains to find him out.

Among the popular health crazes of the last ten years are noted the fresh blood cure for consumption, the mud bath, the blue glass cure, the sun bath cure, the fish oil cure, the celery cure for nervousness, and latest, the hot drinking water cure for everything.

Dr. Fordyce, of Toledo, strictly forbids callers at his office kissing his children. He has collected a good deal of data going to show that many forms of diseases may be transmitted by kissing; also, that diseases caught in this way are more virulent than when contracted by other means. He favors a law making it a punishable offense for a diseased person to kiss children.

The Paris police have arrested at Versailles a man who conducts there a large manufactory of false truffles. Heretofore false truffles have lacked the right perfume, but the man of Versailles obtained the needed perfume by means of an essence of a highly deleterious character. Orders have been given for the examination of specimen truffles from all the market stalls in Paris where truffles are sold.

The number of deaths from anæsthetics in England in 1883 was but thirteen. Of these, eleven died from chloroform, and one each from chloroform and ether mixed with nitrous oxide. Dr. Jacob remarks that the deaths from nitrous oxide are now so rare that physicians have almost begun to look on it as without danger. In the case of death from it above mentioned, the patient died from syncope, as is usual in deaths from chloroform.

TILDEN IN GEORGIA.

From the Dawson Journal.

Were it left to the newspapers of Georgia to nominate a candidate for president, Tilden would receive almost a unanimous vote. The unanimity with which he is being put forward right now is remarkable.

From the Franklin Register.

As to his health, that is a small matter. He ought to be nominated and elected even though he should have to be sworn in on his death bed. A popular wave of enthusiasm will sweep this grand old man into the presidential chair with the force and velocity of an 1884 tornado Tilden first, Tilden last and Tilden all the time, says old Franklin county.

From the Bainbridge Democrat.

Hence the popular uprising for Tilden. As a reformer he has been successful. He was elected president of the United States as a reformer, and he is to-day the one man—the one name—the embodiment of the one principle—that can again lead the democratic party to victory.

From the Marion County Sentinel.

The democratic party of Georgia is very favorable to Mr. Tilden. He certainly deserves to be president for the great reform movement he headed in 1876, and which elected him to the office at that time, but which he was not permitted to hold by reason of circumstances that are familiar to all.

Noted Congressional Whist-Players.

Washington correspondence of the Troy Times.

I suppose the greatest whist quartet in Washington for many years was that made up of Garfield, Frye, Randall, and "Alec" Stephens, The house committee on rules, of which they were members, met at Long Branch in the summer of 1878 They began playing there, Frye and Stephens against Garfield and Randall. Stephens played a wonderful game. Bolstered up with pillows in his chair he would sit by the hour without becoming wearied. After the first two or three turns he had unfailing power of telling where the cards were held. He hated to have a poor partner, for it disturbed his calculations, but with Frye he was always content and serene. Frye is a strong, impulsive player. When winning his face beams like a child's, but once behind and it becomes a serious affair Then he is uneasy and restless until a few lucky deals put him ahead again. Stephens and Frye were in excellent contrast, for the former never apparently took the slightest interest, save as his eyes lighted up occasionally at a remarkably strong suit Garfield never concealed anything. His plays were always open. Only once did he ever try leading from a "sneak" The look that met him from Stephens was such that it was never known to happen again. Randall in whist, as everywhere else, is cold and calculating He does not play a scientific game but a well sustained one, and is a safe partner. You can see that the four were pretty well balanced. But Frye and Stephens won. Frye was fortunate and Stephens skillful Day after day they kept ahead. Afterwards, when the four returned to Washington, the games were kept up. Twice a week regularly the others would go down to Stephens's old fashioned parlor at the National hotel, and there play exactly up to midnight. Of course they had varying fortune, but in the long run the first winners came out ahead. The morning afterward members would always ask them as they appeared at the capitol how the games of the night before resulted. Every winter up to the time Garfield was nominated for the presidency the four kept at it, but then it was broken off, with the intention of resuming after he was once fairly seated in the white house. But he was shot so soon that the plan came to nothing. Stephens wanted to keep on and to fill Garfield's place. Harry Smith, the journal clerk of the house, was taken Very soon afterward Stephens was elected governor of Georgia and went away, never to come back With his departure the series dropped, he and Frye still ahead. Last winter several senators, including Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Sherman, Morrill, Warner Miller, Aldrich, and others, made up a club and played often, but it is not continued. Sherman is one of the best players in the senate. Ben Harrison is reputed to be, but I never heard of his playing. Senator Bayard likes to take a hand, but he had not the book knowledge that some of his brother senators boast of. But the critical scientists on this subject are not so numerous as they were in the senate a few years ago, when half the members were noted hands. No man ever loved the game more than old Judge Thurman. With his old red bandana on the table to dry his face with, he was alternately in the highest state of exultation and despair. At times Mme. Thurman would find it necessary to take a seat by his side with her quiet "Don't grow excited, Allen," to keep her husband in his chair.

JAY GOULD'S INCOME.

No Less Than $12,888 a Day or Just About $9 a Minute.

From the New York Morning Journal.

Jay Gould, the second richest man of the United States, is credited with being the possessor of wealth estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $75,000 000. The former sum is very nearly correct. Were his railroad stocks worth their par value he would be an hundred millionaire, Just before starting on his yachting trip to the Spanish main he carefully inventoried his property, placed his affairs in good shape and added a codicil to his will.

In round numbers the permanent investment stocks appearing on Mr. Gould's schedule were 80 000 shares of Western Union telegraph, 110,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, 140,000 shares of Wabash common and 60,000 shares of the preferred, 50 000 shares of Kansas and Texas, 40,000 shares of Texas Pacific and 70,000 shares of Erie There were a large number of small lots of various stocks apparently only incidentally held.

Besides his railroad shares Mr. Gould holds five and a half millions of Wabash general bonds. At yesterday's prices the value of these securities is $49,495,000. Western Union and Missouri Pacific pay dividends; the other stocks do not. The bonds also bear interest. Between them they yield him $1,140,000 a year. His interest in the Union trust company and his loans are profitable to him. The World building, nominally owned by the Western Union company, was built with his money In real estate, loans and mortgages he has $5,000,000. and $6 000,000 more in floating investments. His two residences represent another $1,000 000 and his yacht $300,000 His wealth, as nearly as he can figure it, is $58,705,418, and his income $4 640 011. Thus his fortune earns him $12 888 88 every day and $8 95 each minute.

DR. NORTHROP'S ADDRESS!

He Entertains a Large Audience at the First Methodist Church Sunday Night.

Sunday night Dr. Northrop, of Connecticut, delivered a highly interesting address to a large audience at the First Methodist church, taking for his subject missionary work in China and Japan. Dr. Northrop said that Japan covered a stretch of country equal to that from Maine to Texas, and contained a population of thirty-five millions of people. The dynasty was the longest continued in the world, lasting 2,455 years under the reign of one family. The present mikado came to the throne at the age of seventeen years. Heretofore he has never been permitted to be seen except by the court and those immediately in attendance. In travelling he has been kept in a closely curtained car, and heralds went before to compel people to close their houses. The present mikado abolished all that, declaring that the idea that he was divine was absurd, That he was only a man, He established a system of internal improvement is built railroads, telegraph lines, colleges, schools, etc, and the inauguration of these great enterprises he attended in person. He abolished the horrors of the system of hari kari and when a man committed suicide his head was placed on a pole in the public streets to be hooted at by the populace. Thus suicide was made almost unknown in the empire, Dr. Northrop stated that over five hundred students have been sent by the government to this country to be educated, a large proportion of whom have become Christian and many of them are returning to enter upon the missionary work in their own country. He spoke of the Japanese as a most polite people, excelling even the French in culture, refinement and politeness, and this he said might be due in some measure to the national habit, which is universal throughout the empire, of the extensive cultivation of flowers It is compulsory on every family to plant some The crysanthemum is the national flower and is engraved on the coins and all public documents and everything of that sort. In addition to that, a still more striking thing is that they have adopted the Christian Sabbath, and it is observed by all public officials throughout the empire.

Dr Northrop said that the generous action of congress in paying back to Japan the indemnity of $875,000 wrongfully exacted from them a dozen years ago, will do much to cement the good feeling between this government and Japan and would prove a potent factor in the work of Christianizing that section. The Japanese government propose to erect at the capital a magnificent memorial university with the money in honor of the first government to prove that there is in America a national conscience.

Preaching and Practice.

"See here, Mr. Blank, what are you going out to night for?" asked Mrs B with a threatening look.

"Big political meeting to-night," explained Mr. B, apologetically.

"Political meeting, eh?" echoed Mrs B. "You have been going to political meetings every night for five weeks, and if it had not been for me you would have worn your boots to bed every time."

"But just think how nice it would be if I should get nominated for something! Think of the loads of money I could rake in, and the nice furniture and new clothes and seal skin sacques and—"

"That will do," interrupted Mrs Blank; "I have heard that story before You made a speech last night at a ward meeting, I see"

"Yes," responded Mr. B., with pardonable pride

"And I see by the two or three lines notice of it in the newspaper that the burden of your remarks was 'the office should seek the man and not the man the office' Now, you just take off that over coat, sit right down, and if any office comes along and knocks I will let it in."

He sat

Lilly Langtry's Luxuriousness.

New York letter to Springfield Republican.

That Mrs. Langtry has a soft and luxury craving nature is made plain by everything that surrounds her, both off and on the stage. That she also has a keen eye for the beautiful wherever found is proved by her purchase of draperies She has the lavish but refined tastes of a woman gently born and bred, and not those of an actress who has suddenly sprung into rich success and who spends vulgarly in the attempt to be splendid. Mrs. Langtry's manners toward the members of her company and all the humbler attaches of the profession to which she has allied herself are declared affable and charming, and with the true instinct of the woman of society she takes pains to make herself agreeable to everyone with whom she comes in contact. She is far more sincerely admired behind the curtain than before it, and if you have any doubt as to her claim to greatness consult the stage door keeper or the callboy who have none.

Drowning Boys.

From the Bainbridge, Ga., Democrat.

On Sabbath afternoon last a party of strolling little boys found themselves at lake Douglass, two miles south of this city, and finding a rickety old bateau decided to take a ride. By some means one of the largest, Sid Scott, got into the lake and came near being drowned. He finally scrambled out, being able to swim a little, and saved himself. The wonder is that there are not more of such accidents, for there are not unfrequently as many as half a dozen little fellows from 10 to 15 years of age boat riding in the river Sunday afternoons. We are apprehensive that we shall have to chronicle a wholesale drowning of some of them one of these days The season is rapidly approaching when boating, bathing and fishing will be daily engaged in, and we feel it our duty to say that parents should see that their children be not permitted to go to the river or lake unless attended by some discreet person.

Humor on the Battlefield.

From an Account of the Battle of Teb.

At 10 o'clock the force was nearing the enemy's line. The pipers of the Black Watch struck up a cheerful air, enlivening the march of the column and brightening the faces of the Forty-second, who had hitherto been rather glum at finding themselves in the rear of the square instead of in their favorite position in front. The joke that as the Highlanders could not be in the front ranks they had determined to frighten away the enemy with their unearthly music ran round the square and the column moved forward in a lighter spirit.

A Madstone.

From the Acworth, Ga., News.

Mr. W. L Cochran, the postmaster at Huntsville, Paulding county, writes us that he has a genuine madstone. It was taken from the maw of an old doe in Dawson county, about forty five or fifty years ago, by Mr Cochran's grandfather, and carefully kept by him during his life After his grandfather's death, Mr. Cochran came in possession of it The stone is oval in shape, and nearly the size of a small guinea egg If any of our readers ever have cause to test its merits, they will find it at Mr. Cochran's home.

Good Advice.

From Hartwell Sun.

The efforts to belittle the enterprise of the Atlanta Constitution will fail. Papers engaged in this task had better bend their energies toward building up "home" enterprise. We do not believe there is a daily in the south but what would have been proud as a peacock to have had one of their correspondents accomplish what Clark Howell did for The Constitution.

From Frozen Feet.

St Louis, March 24,—A telegram to the Post Dispatch from Jefferson City, Missouri, says Governor Crittenden has sent a dispatch to James Low, Ithaca, New York, to the effect that there is not a case of foot and mouth disease in Missouri, Experts pronounce the ailing cattle as suffering from frozen feet,

Senator Payne's Son For Tilden.

New York, March 24—In an interview here today Colonel C. H. Payne, son of Senator Payne, said that his father is not a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. He said that Mr. Tilden should be the nominee at Chicago, as a purer patriot and a grander man than he does not live.

Death of John J. Cisco.

New York, March 24.—John Jay Cisco, the well-known banker of the firm of John J. Cisco & Co., died yesterday in the 79th year of his age. He was assistant treasurer of the United States during the civil war. He was appointed in 1854 and resigned in 1864.

Yellow Fever on Board.

San Francisco, March 24,—Information has reached here that yellow fever has broken out on the United States steamer Iroquois, now on her way to Alaska.

BLAINE'S NEW BOOK.

What the Statesman Receives for His Work—A Wonderful Success.

Washington, March 24—When Garfield died Blaine was in very bad health. He was a bitter disappointed man. His health was undermined by the terrible excitement and strain attendant upon the close of the Garfield administration. During the last days at Elberon his complexion was extremely pallid. This pallor was almost ghostly, dark circles were about his eyes, and his eyes themselves, ordinarily so full of light and life, were lustreless and dull. When Mr. Frelinghuysen took charge of the state department Mr. Blaine suddenly found himself after a long life of exciting political work without an occupation and his grasp upon public life for the time being entirely gone. A despondency natural to his low physical condition threatened to subdue his life long habit of cheerfulness. His physician told him that he must have a perfect rest and change from his previous line of thought, if he could not have such change he could not live long. This adviser said that the only thing he could think of would be a long visit to Europe, visiting places that would interest him. Mr. Blaine replied that his going to Europe was out of the question. He had certain large business interests here which required constant attention. After thinking over the matter the idea of writing the political history of the period embraced in the title of his book, "From Lincoln to Garfield" came to him like a revelation. He was confirmed in his original thought by a conversation had about this time with General Francis Walker, superintendent of the census. Mr. Walker called his attention to the fact that at the beginning of the Lincoln administration the population of this country was thirty one odd millions; at the beginning of the Garfield administration the population was fifty millions. Mr. Blaine at once grasped the fact that about one-third of the entire population of the country had come up since the war and that the political history of that time was comparatively unknown to this large number of people He saw instantly what a great field there was. He began work upon his book directly after the marriage of his daughter, in February, 1883. He first made a visit to New York where he had an interview with his Connecticut publishers. The plan of the book involved the publication of two volumes of 600 pages each, with also in the neighborhood of fifty steel engravings of public men Mr Blaine was offered what appeared to be liberal terms. Before he touched his pen to paper he was offered $100,000 for his share in the ownership He was offered his choice between this lump sum and a royalty A number of statements have been printed about the price Mr. Blaine is to receive for writing this work. I have it from the author that he receives 80 cents upon each volume sold and has never been paid any specified sum, he preferring a royalty. As a sale of 100,000 volumes is already ordered, this insures the writer $80,000 for his year's work. The publishers expect to sell at least 300,000 copies of the book. If they should succeed in this Mr Blaine's nimble pen will have earned for him this last year past nearly $250 000. This is probably as satisfactory a year's result as any of the statesmen in active public life can have accomplished.

THE TITLE TO CHURCH PROPERTY

Interesting Points of Law in the Augustinian Suits in Massachusetts.

Lawrence, Mass, March 24—In the superior court this afternoon, before Judge Bacon, the first of the Augustian society suits was called, that of Ellen Lakey against the Augustian society and the archbishop of the diocese of Boston, to recover $1,500 for money loaned by the plaintiff to the defendants in divers sums and at sundry time These thirteen suits will be of great interest to all Roman Catholic communicants, inasmuch as upon the result largely rests the title to all Catholic church property in the diocese. It will also effect the title of property held for ecclesiastical purposes of some of the bishops of other denominations. The court room was crowded to suffocation with depositors and clergymen. Archbishop Williams was the first witness. He testified that he was familiar with the affairs of the Immaculate Conception church under the charge of the Augustinian society. He knew that deposits were received by all the pastors of the church since he become bishop. He had not only discountenanced the practice but had issued written protests against it. He had raised by mortgage on church property $100 000 to pay the depositors The decree of the councils of Trent and Baltimore were read. Bishop Williams had been a member of the latter council in 1866. The decree which governed the holding of titles of church property was that it be held by the bishop who had full administration over the same. In order that all matters pertaining thereto should conform to ecclesiastical law, a provision was also made that priests keep their own and the church finances separate, and not take money on deposit without the written permission of the bishop undr whose control they were in temperal and spiritual matters When witness learned of the condition of the funds of the Augustinian society, he could have told them to receive no more deposits, but did not do so, anticipating that the difficulties could be surmounted without resorting to insolvency Witness considered the church property good security for deposits. The revenue of the churches and the deposits were made a common fund, but accounts were kept separate. The church revenue always exceeded the ordinary expenditures The court here adjourned. It is understood that the prosecution aim to hold the archbishop solely responsible for the deposits made with the Augustinian society, because of his temporal and spiritual control over that society

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

In a Drunken Frenzy a Man Tries to Kill His Wife.

E M. Evans was arrested last night by Captain Bagby and Patrolmen Bone and McGhee. Evans is a married man and resides with his wife on Markham street. Yesterday he was drinking quite freely, and about dark his wife persuaded J M. Mosely, a friend of her husband's, to search him out in the city and to bring him home Mr. Mosely reached home with Evans about dark, and after securing from him a promise to be quiet, left. About 9 o'clock the neighborhood was aroused by screams emanating from Evans's home and an investigation developed the fact that he was whipping his wife. A number of persons entered the house to interfere. Among them was Mr. Mosely. As soon as Evans saw Mr. Mosely he made at him with a knife, but Mr. Mosely threw him down and disarmed him Evans was quieted and the crowd left, but within a half hour a second call for help from Mrs. Evans was heard, and when friends ran in they found that Evans had butchered his wife up with a knife. He had attempted to cut her throat and nearly succeeded. The wound extended clean across the left side of the neck and across the left cheek. Another ugly wound was inflicted in the back, and a third across the left hand. Captain Bagby was notified, and although Evans resisted arrest, he was landed in the city prison, and the charge of assault with intent to murder was preferred against him. A physician was sent for and Mrs Evans's wounds were examined. Though bad they are not dangerous.

The Tobacco Rebate.

Washington, March 24—The treasurer of the United States has commenced prepairing drafts for the payment of claims for rebate on the tobacco box allowed by accounting officers, and will forward the drafts as rapidly as settlements are made by the state comptroller and warrants of the secretary reach the treasurer's office.

Chili and Peru.

Lima, via Galveston, March 24—The resignation of Senor Larabue Y. Unanue, has been accepted. He will be temporarily replaced by Senor Zoldivar Don Belisario Solinas, Bolivian minister to Chili, has been transferred to Peru. It is rumored that ex President Pierol will start for Europe on the 27th instant,

Lecture by Father Cook

The gifted Father Cooke, whose rare eloquence has so charmed the audiences in the Catholic church for the past two weeks, has consented to aid one of Atlanta's most worthy enterprises by the delivery of a lecture. His subject will be "The Trials and Triumphs of the church." The public generally is invited to attend.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where heart-fires glow,
Beautiful thought that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words,
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, and brave, and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.

Littell's Living Age.

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