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The Herald.

VOL. II. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878. NO. 48.

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FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES THRIFT AND THRIFTLESSNESS

In one marked respect Americans have, as the phrase goes, "the defect of their qualities." It is no undue boast to say, since the whole world concedes it, that no people are as adventurous, pushing and enterprising than Americans. "Nothing venture, nothing have" is the one proverb in which most of our countrymen devoutly believe. They are always putting too much at risk. This "happy-go-lucky" sbirit may lead on to fortune in prosperous times; and to its prevalence we doubtless owe a share of our marvellous progress as a nation. Now, the defect of these pre eminent qualities of boldness and largeness in the conception and execution of business schemes is—thriftlessness. Millions of Americans heed not those other proverbs about making hay while the sun shines, and laying up something against a rainy day. They do not harvest and save the results of thier toil. Hence, when trade is prostrate or slack, they have little or no reserved resources on which to live. Their surplus has been spent on luxuries or invested in new speculations which shrivel out of sight in the first frost of panic. The reaction from this restless, high spirit of enterprise leads to profound discouragement and dispair. Its victims lose all their ambition and become restless, some of them taking to dishonest and ignoble ways, and turning thieves, paupers and tramps. If theft were a virtue of the American people—as it is of the French—we should not be suffering from a business paralysis whereof no man sees the end; and city and country would not be swarming with homeless vagabonds and criminals. Let us note what this homly and despised thrift has done and is doing for France.

As for the past, it is enough to mention the single fact that France paid off, without an effort and in anticipation of the dates fixed for the installments, that German indemnity of $1,000,000,000 with which Bismarck intended to crush effectually the rival and foe of his country. No other nation could have done this in the same time without lying intolerable burdens upon her people, frightfully deranging trade and manufactures, and causing discontent that would have ripened to revolution. But Frenchmen subscribed to the national loan for this purpose more than five times enough to meet the indemnity. They stood all this and the enormous cost of the Franco-German war besides, and then begged for more opportunities to show their thrift and patriotism. So much money have French peasants and shopkeepers stored up in old stockings and cracked teapots that the drains of the war, including Bismarck's tremendous fine, only took the top layer off the boards. Had the indemnity been $5,000,000,000, it would have been promptly paid all the same, and the poor Frenchmen who were too late to get any of the other loan would have been happy. Such is the universal national faith in the honor and perpetuity of France—under whatever succession of governments she passes—all based, be it observed, on the sterling qualities of the French people themselves, their love of country and of home, their tireless industry, their sobority, and above all their thrift. Thrift is the corner-stone of French prosperity.

Her thrift makes France to-day a busy, contented, happy country, while Geamany, England, Russia and the United States are suffering from the business dry rot and full of complaining people. France has no Communists or Socialists outside of Paris, and very few there at this time. Her highways and byways do not swarm with tramps. She is not making as much money as in better years, since the reverses of the rest of the world inevitably affect her somewhat. But France is doing well in commerce, in manufactures, in agriculture, in everything to which she turns her willing hand. The Exposition is a pure piece of French thrift. No other nation would have dared to get up one so soon after Philadelphia Fair, or could have made it so great and profitable. It is in this way that France prospers while other nations sit down and groan. At this time, when other countries are driven to economize desperately, and some of them are quaking with fears of bankruptcy, what is France doing? She is preparing to expend $1,000,000,000 more during the next ten years on Government harbors, canals and railways! Both branches of the Legislative Corps have proposed with the utmost confidence by the Government. It was proposed because the people of France very much wanted it. They have faith that the money will be expended with French frugality, which is almost parimony, and they are anxious to subscribe it ten time over. When these loans are offered the spectacle will again be seen of thousands of peasants and artisans standing *en queue* all night long in the streets, with money in hand, waiting for morning and a chance to subscribe for their beloved *rentes*. The new loans will probably be 3 per cent.—the French Government having met with no difficulty in placing that variety of bonds of late. Administration suggested and Legislative Corps ratified this grand scheme, not with the demagogue's design of making soft places for politicans and idlers, or to distribute laagers over the country. The measure is not like our River and Harbor bills. It is intended for great public works which are a strict necessity or want, or will be an undoubted advantage to France as a whole. She will make them pay her, in an immense increase of travel and business all over France. The improvement of Boulogne harbor, which is only one of the many things contemplated, will pay for itself in a few years out of the augmented trade with England alone. And while this commercial and financial good comes of the outlay, the affections of the French people will be knitted closer to their country by $1,000,000,000 of new bonds, of which every farmer, mechanic and day laborer will hold some.

This is what Thrift has done and is doing for France. It will do more for her, probably; for it may strengthen and preserve indefinitely that republican form of government under which she now prospers as never before—a form which gives the French virtue of thrift its fullest scope and reward.

The Champion Assassin.

EXECUTION OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THIRTY-TWO MURDERS.

The notorious Bill Longley, the murderer of thirty-two persons, was executed in Giddings, Texas, Oct. 11. He was convicted for shooting Wilson Anderson, a field hand on the 31st of March, 1875. Of all the scoundrels that have from time to time appeared in Texas, this Longley was the worst. He hated labor; murder was his delight. He was born in that State twenty-six years ago. At an early age he was an expert with firearms. When the negroes were disarmed, shortly after the war of secession, he practiced on one of the colored militiamen, near Evergreen, hitting him in the centre of the head at 100 yards. He was not arrested for this crime, and the failure of justice made him a desperado, for he thought he could defy the law. four months later he engaged in a quarrel with another negro, and with the aid of the two young ruffians of his own class killed him. This time the sheriff made a move, but Longley was too quick for him and fled the country, becoming a bandit.

Further opportunity for pistol practice did not occur till 1867. A detachment of the Sixth Ohio cavalry pursued Longley in Gonzales, under the impression that he was one Taylor, wanted for outlawry. One of the soldiers, who was admirably mounted, overtook him and was right by his side, so close that when Longley was about to discharge his last shot the hammer of the pistol caught in the lapel of the soldier's overcoat, in pulling it back the hammer was released, and striking the cap, sent the ball through the soldier's body. This ended the affair, and Longley continued his way on to Washington county. Texas became too hot for the young man and he went over to Arkansas. There he fell in with Tom Johnson, who was a noted horse thief and desperado and a member of Cullen Baker's crowd. Being cought with Johnson by regulators, Longley and Johnson were both taken out, manacled, and hung to the same tree. He was destined not to die at this time. The rope around Longley's neck did not slip, and the knot catching under the ear, he was in a fair way to die of strangulation, when one of the party suggested that he had better shoot the rascals before some one should come along and cut them down. His first shot struck the belt containing gold which Longley had belted around his body, and the second shot cut two strands of the rope by which he was hanging, and the ball, passing through his jaw, broke one off his teeth. A little brother of Tom Johnson's followed the party, and came upon the scene just as the rope by which Longley was hanging broke. This little fellow, aged about thirteen years, cut the rope from Longley's hands and his neck and revived him. Johnson was a little less fortunate. He was dead. Longley then joined Cullen Baker's gang, who plundered and robbed indiscriminately throughout Arkansas. His fourth trouble consisted in his hanging to the same tree from which he had miraculously escaped the man who had shot him on the fatal night of the capture of himself and young Johnson. The man's name was Jones. While he was hanging, Longley fired four or five shots into his body. He remained with the Barker party about six months, during which time he assisted in killing seven men, but as he was not alone in these executions he lays no claim as trophies of his own acquisition.

Returning to Texas, he joined his brother-in-law, John Wilson (killed in Brazos in 1870). While they were together they killed seven negroes. Of these murders four were committed by Longley alone. While herding in the Indian Territory, Longley became involved in a quarrel with Rector, his employer and in the exchange of shots Longley emptied the contents of six chambers of his revolver in Rector's stomach. He then left the camp with a friend named Davis. In Utah they killed a man in recovering two stolen horses, for which $100 was offered. He went to Camp Brown, where he was employed by an army quartermaster to take charge of a corral of government mules. The quartermaster was "on the make" and instructed Longley in the science of making money out of his employment, with the understanding that the profits of the transaction were to be divided. Out of this agreement his seventh trouble came. Longley got to beating even the commissionary, and ended by shooting him. He was next heard of at Parkersburg, Ark., where he killed a young man named Charles Stuart during a game of whist. Again he appeared as a dealer in counterfeit money. He was captured near Fort Smith, Ark., with an accomplice; but $2,600 in good greenbacks and a considerable amount of bogus money induced the faithful officers of the law to release them.

Longley then went home, and was anxious to settle down. He had gone so far toward a reformation as to forswear the ownership of a six-shooter. But $1,000 reward was hanging over him, and his enemies forced him to leave. He then went to Williams' ranch, in Brown county, and he was brought face to face with his ninth trouble. A negro, an ex-policeman under the Davis government, rode into the ranch and to the house of Mr. Forsyth, and ordered his wife to feed his horse and prepare a dinner for himself. He then went to the store where Longley was, and as he walked in he met Longley and catching his hat and pushing it back on his head, he asked him who the devil he was. The negro was a corpse one minute later. Longley was then hunted from Colemen county to Colorado River. While he and a fellow bandit, Martain, were camped near St. Anne Mountain, they were overtaken by five men, who ordered them to halt, but instead of obeying they drew their guns and got ready to fight. Longley fired, bringing one of them to the ground. Martin also fired killing a horse.

Later Longley's dogged pursuer, one Finley, overtook him while asleep, and surrounded him with fifty men. Longley rose up with a six-shooter in each hand, told them that might kill him, but that he would never be taken by a mob. Finley told him he had papers authorizing his arrest, and told him further that he wanted the $1,000 offered for him in Washington county. After talking awhile Longley agreed to surrender. He was taken to Kerrville, and from there to Fredericksburg, where a mob threatened to lynch him. He was subsequently taken to Austin, where Finley was informed by Governor Davis that the reward could not be collected. William Patterson, of Austin, a cousin of Longley, gave Finley $573 in gold and Longley was released. A fresh horse and two new six-shooters were secured and Longley was ready for the road again.

He went home, stayed a day or two, and then started for the Indian Nation. Here he fell in with a couple of men whom he knew, both of whome were deputy United States marshals. Longley had got hold of a paper announcing the fact that a reward of $1,500 had been offered for the murderer of Charles Stuart in Morris country. He agreed with these men, that he should be taken to Morris country, surrendered to the authorities, and the reward collected. This was done. The deputies, after getting the money, asked that they might speak with the prisoner before they left which was granted by the Sheriff. Longley was called from the jail, and the two men, covering the Sheriff with their pistols, told him to go inside. Longley remounted his horse and the three rode out of town and divided the $1,500. He returned to Texas again, visited his home, and went to Frio City, where he incurred the tenth trouble, which consisted in the killing of a Mexican. He went to old Fort Elwell, where he remained a short time, and had a fight with a noted gambler, named Dave Clare, whom he wounded. He continued eastward to the Sabine River, where he killed another negro near a place called Logansport. The negro had insulted an old gentleman in that neighborhood who was a friend of Longley, and he killed him to accommodate his friend. His next crime was characteristic. While he was riding along a road, fourteen miles from Homer, Angelina country, he overtook a white man and a negro who were fighting. It seemed that the white man had driven his wagon against the one that was driven by the negro, and, having broken the wheel, the negro concluded to thrash the white man for his carlessness. Longley was in good humor and to stop the difficulty he rode up and gave the negro a shot—only one as he laughingly related it afterwards—and it broke his neck. He continued westward until he reached Lovelady, where he knocked a negro on the head with the butt of his pistol, and being nearly out of money he put up his at a raffle. He took two chances and the first throw. While the chance holders were casting their throws, Longley walked out, mounted his horse, and rode off with the proceeds.

His next performance consisted in killing four Indians, a worthy Methodist preacher, Rev. Mr. Lay, who lived in Dolta county, "Lew" Sawyer, a desperado, living in Uvalde county, and Mr. Thomas, a farmer, of McClellan county. After all these terrible exploits he went to Bostrop county, where he and his brother took service as farm hand with Mr. Baker. Here he heard that his cousin, Cale Longley, had been killed by William Anderson, and on the 31st day of March, 1875, he went to the field where Anderson was at work and shot him with a double-barrelled shot gun. He was speedily arrested for this, tried, convicted, and after several delays, ordered to be hung on Friday last, when the execution took place in the presence of 6,000 people.

A Fiendish Father.

HIS CANNIBALISTIC ACTS.—HE ATTEMPTS TO TEAR IT TO PIECES WITH HIS TEETH.

A dispatch from Charlotte, Mich., says George Watson, of Delta, the inhuman wretch who nearly killed his infant son by biting it, is in jail here. Watson has been married little more than a year, is of morose and peevish disposition and often in fits of anger is dangerously mad. By the constant display of these characteristics he had succeeded in alienating the affection of his wife, who has lavished all her affections upon her offspring. The evident comfort and solace the mother derived from her child, only seemed to add oil to the flames of the father's anger, and he at several times had threatened to kill his infant if the mother did not show it less attention. About a week ago, in trying to quiet the child's crying, he became angered, and regardless of the protest of the mother administered a severe whipping to the innocent babe. This, of course, failing to quiet its cries, he became furious and dashing his wife aside, stripped off the clothes and began biting and gnawing the baby in a fearful manner, inflicting seven wounds in the breast and back. The mother, driven nearly frantic by the cries of her child and the inhuman and beastly spectacle, endeavored to rescue the babe, whereupon Watson took the infant by the feet and swinging it around threatened that if she didn't keep still he would dash its brains out. Finally, his passion subsiding, he told his wife if she would take her young one and clear out he would let her have it. Taking the child she fled to the house of Thomas Watson, a brother of the prisoner, Dr. Tallman was called, who pronounced the child in a very serious condition, the whole points of Watson's teeth being visible at each of the seven wounds. A warrant was issued at the instance of Thomas Watson, and Officer Elliott made the arrest. A large crowd of the woman of the neighborhood endeavored to prevail on the officer to deliver Watson over to them for punishment.

A French steamer has arrived at Havana bring further particulars of the insurrection at Santa Cruz. The insurrection broke out in the west end of the Island, where three-fourths of the towns were burned and pillaged. The insurgents then traversed the Island towards Bassin, but the timely arrival of forces from St. Thomas saved that portion of the Island. Sixty-seven sugar estates have been burned and only nine sugar estates of value remain. The principal leader of the insurrection has been caught and is now undergoing his trial. The insurgents are all negroes and there are about eight thousand of them still scattered about the country. The causes of the insurrection were short payments of wages and refusal of the authorities to give passports to negroes.

M. MCLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

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FAMILY READING

WANT OF TIME.—It is generally those people who complain about want of time that do not understand how to make systematic use of it. If one rises, day after day, with no fixed plan as to the manner in which the day is to be spent, and only takes up the affairs of life in a chance way, without method, it is utterly hopeless to do anything worth doing. I meet many young women who tell me they are very desirous of studying certain branches of art, or science, or literature, only "they have no time." Often they appear to me young women of leisure, with no enforced tasks or occupation to fill their days. To these I say: "Have you ever set apart a portion of the day for the pursuit you desire to follow? You can never expect to have time for any purpose unless you make it a regular and fixed purpose. Do not allow yourself to be interrupted by trifles. You must assert your right to control your own time." The truth is that women, the best of them, are inclined to dawdle, and they waste much time unconsciously. It is only those who have been trained in some hard school of necessity who learn the real value of time; and the reason of the failure of so many women who attempt some work in life in which they cannot succeed, is because they never learn the systematic use of time. We must learn to improve the present moments.

FLIES.—There is no question of time; the fly is utterly depraved, dishonest, and offensively familiar. He keeps all manner of late hours, and utterly disregards the laws of health and decency. He idles about dining-rooms, and partakes of free lunches without the least sense of shame or degradation. He eats and drinks of everything that can be eaten or drunken, and always at the expense of somebody else, and without the slightest show of gratitude. Filth is as attractive to him as elegance an luxury, and he has a most repulsive habit of exploring every accesible mass of pollution and straitaway botaking himself to the unprotected cheek of beauty, or the delicious cates of the fastidious epicure. He delights in tormenting man, and inflicts untold anguish upon him in the way of petty annoyances. He will return to an attack again and again, with diabolical persistency. But though he is idle, dissolute, gluttonous, pestiferous, and tormenting, he seems to pass his life gayly, free from care or trouble, and defiant of all laws, human and divine. Retribution overtakes him through his appetite, when he is entrapped into sloughs of poison, or intricate traps from which he never escapes alive. We believe it is a fact that he never dies a natural death. He is scalded in tea, drowned in milk, or smothered in molasses, and occasionally he is crushed or slaughtered a penalty for his temerity, but he never dies of sickness or old age. Barring accident or violence, the fly is practically immortal—a perennial nuisance.

IMPOSITION.—By all manners and grades of people, the charitably inclined are apt to be imposed upon. Witness the peddlers who apply to our door. One day, a man selling sponges, sold us a fine-looking specimen of his wares, and "sold" us, as well. After soaking the sponge in water to take off the sand, we were amazed to find not only a very considerable sandy deposit, but an utterly astonishing and overwhelming smell of the sea—not to be accounted for by any previous experience of sponges. Upon examination, we found that our sponge had been cleverly "doctored." It was a very old one, evidently, quite rotten and utterly worthless; but the vender had stiffened it well with sea-sand, had thereafter impregnated it with iodine—and after this had boldly ventured forth and traded upon our simplicity. That was a wholesome lesson, and henceforth we avoided dealers in cheap wares, preferring to patronize legitimate emporiums. But, alas! wisdom is not learned too easily. Soon after, a couple came to the door begging: the husband led the wife affectionately by the hand, for, as he explained to us, "She had been stone-blind for years, and was able to do nothing for herself." Our tender hearts were of course touched by such an indication of affection, and we presented the pair with coppers and cold meat. The same afternoon we met the couple going along hand-in-hand, but this time the *man* was blind and the woman was leading him. And now we look suspiciously at all beggars.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Gaspard Lacroix, landscape painter, is dead.

The welcome frost has made its appearance at Memphis and several other of the fever smitten town and cities.

The Sultan has authorized Baker Pasha to employ 40,000 men to complete the defensive lines of Constantinople.

A Berlin despatch says it is believed in Russia if the English occupy the south of Afghanistan that the Russians will occupy the north.

Wheeler & Wilson, Union Square, New York, were awarded, for their new sewing machines, one of the special grand prizes of the Exposition—the only grand prize awarded for sewing machines—over eighty competitors.

The bark Evening Star, from St. Jago, arrived in New York on Tuesday, and brought Capt. Myers and three men of the schooner Ocean Lily, of Halifax, from Kingston for Turks Island, partly loaded with lumber, which on Sept. 4th in a hurricane was dismasted and driven ashore at Pierego and abandoned.

A telegram from Bombay states that the Government has published an announcement offering free passage home to families of officers in active service. It is thought that an advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some time. Fever is steadily increasing among the troops stationed at Jamrood and encamped on the frontier.

On Monday Lord Dufferin arrived at Londonderry, Ireland, from Canada. He was welcomed by the Mayor High Sheriff and a number of other gentlemen, who presented an address and extended the freedom of the city. Lord Dufferin said that he had left Canada as loyal as Great