THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, December 13. : : : 1881.

P. H. ELLINS DAVIS, EDITOR.
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

ARTHUR declines to interfere in the Virginia Senatorial election. Mahone and the Republicans must come to an agreement without his aid.

MISSISSIPPI is the only State in the Union in which there is not a national bank, and Arizona is the only territory that is minus one of these institutions.

IT is mentioned that Nordenskjold has determined to make a new expedition to the Arctic regions, and is now making preparations to that end.

THE board appointed to examine into the disgraceful conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment at Richmond, some time ago, has not yet made a report, and all the proceedings are under an oath of secrecy. Of course nothing will ever be done to any member of the Regiment, as there are so many loopholes of escape.

THAT remarkable man, Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, is now engaged in preaching a series of discourses upon the ten plagues of New York. On last Sunday his subject was gambling, which he has enumerated among the ten plagues of the great city. It is suggested by the *Times*, of Philadelphia, that Talmage should discuss upon the *eleven* plagues, and count himself as one of the number.

THE Republicans remorselessly refused to elect Rainey Clerk of the House, although they had supported him unanimously when they knew the Democrats had a majority. Yet the negroes go on voting for the Republicans and getting into trouble with the white people, when the Republican party never throws a crumb in their way, and care for them only at voting time.

LATE cablegrams from Ireland indicate that the troubles between landlords and tenants have not yet subsided, and the situation is indeed an alarming one. Two-thirds of the rents are not being paid, and the Irish tenantry are determined not to pay without heavy reductions on the part of the landlords. In the eastern counties confusion and disorder is the condition of the public, and crime is rapidly increasing. How the Irish problem will be solved remains to be seen; but meanwhile the American people will watch with interest the conflict between opposing forces in Old Erin.

CONGRESS is in session. The Speaker, General Keifer, of Ohio, is a Stalwart and a Protectionist. The Republican leaders are Robeson, Kasson and Hiscock. Sam Randall marshals the Democratic hosts, and is more than a match for any Republican in the House. Mr. Dibble was seated on a *prima facie* case, though a few Stalwarts endeavored to prevent his being sworn. We venture the prophecy that he is in to stay. The Columbia and Charleston Radicals were disgruntled at this result. They had been boasting loudly that Mr. Dibble would be kept out in the cold.

THE Legislature is at sea over the election law. Registration is the stumbling block. We do not care much whether registration passes or not, though we believe it is a safeguard against Radical repeating, but we do know that the people demand a change from the existing order of things, by which a set of political hacks in any county can have their name printed on the same ballot with the Presidential electors, and thus endanger the welfare of a county by securing election at the hands of a mass of ignorant voters, who desire only to vote for President, and would themselves scratch off the county ticket if they knew how to read and write. There has been enough of Federal interference in State and county matters.

In the good old days when a jury was required to pass upon a scientific question, an expert was put upon the stand as an acknowledged authority whose decision was final. All that is changed now. "Government experts" and "Defendant's experts" appear in hosts, all of the former class swearing one way and all of the latter the other way. Thus nothing is settled. Science is thrown into contempt and the jury is no wiser than before. If so-called experts can appear on both sides, there are no experts, for a fact cannot be its own contradictory. After all, it is but a matter of opinion, which is left for the jury to decide after having been fuddled with an enormous amount of unintelligible jargon. Before the government experts and the Guiteau experts have finished with each other, it is a wonder if the jurors fail to bring the trial to an abrupt conclusion by hanging out and hanging themselves instead of the prisoner.

COMPARATIVELY few persons are aware of the amount of railroad building now going on in the United States, and more especially of the result of the efforts to bind the continent. The Central Pacific Line has been in operation twelve years. The Southern line from San Diego, Texas, through Arizona and New Mexico to Texas has just been completed, and trains will run through in a few days. The Northern Pacific is also under way. The collapse of this concern, by the way, was the immediate cause of the panic of 1873, and for years the company was considered hopelessly bankrupt. But the revival of confidence has wrought wonders, and this third line expects to fill all gaps by the end of another year. The eastern branch runs continuously from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Glendive in Montana Territory, a distance of about nine hundred miles. On the west the road is not so far advanced, but the gap of seven hundred miles is being closed at the rate of a mile and a half a day, so that in eighteen months at most, the traveling public will have the choice of three transcontinental routes. Add to these the routes running from St. Louis down into Mexico and it will be readily seen how enormous the railroad interests of the country have become.

The President's Message.

President Arthur's message contains fifteen thousand words, an equivalent to a speech of an hour and three quarters in length. In it he touches upon almost everything except the South. There is no more reason for touching upon the South than upon the North, East or West; but it has heretofore been a stereotyped theme for the dissertations of former occupants of the White House. For this omission President Arthur is to be congratulated.

Briefly, he shows that our foreign relations are satisfactory and amicable. He alludes to yearly diminution of the ocean carrying trade, and intimates that steamship subsidies might help the matter. He also desires the rehabilitation of our navy, now almost the laughing stock of nations, though President Arthur doesn't say so.

Civil service reform receives a considerable portion of his message. He will not appoint incompetent persons for office, but holds that an examining board should be appointed to inquire not only into the mental capacity of applicants, but also to their character, business capacity and personal fitness. In some respects the English system should be followed.

Slavery is dead now, and the President devotes his attention to its "twin relic," polygamy. He believes the government should stamp out Mormonism forever and anon.

Education is of the utmost importance, and while the States should do all they can, the Federal government should supplement the fund by appropriations in proportion to illiteracy. In this the President but voices a general sentiment among educators and philanthropists, North and South.

The pensions act requires attention. Over two hundred millions will be required to pay the first batch of arrears, and thirty-eight thousand more applications are on file, averaging $1300 apiece, with new petitions pouring in. Extra precautions should be taken to guard against fraud in this matter.

Lastly, the President calls attention to the constitutional provision regarding the inability of the President, and advises Congress to define the meaning of the term.

Such are some of the most salient points of the message, which is a very good document, practical rather than rhetorical.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent asserts that President Arthur is growing in public respect every day, and is showing himself to be a man of ability. He has certainly managed thus far to avoid blunders, and he has displayed quite a talent for bluffing unfortunate office-seekers.

The State Capital.

Tuesday was a lively day in Columbia. Besides the Legislature and the Supreme Court there were three other attractions, first, the stockholders' meeting of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad; second, the State Grange, and third, the meeting of the Alumni Association of the South Carolina College. A goodly number of stockholders took advantage of the free ride to Columbia to look about the city and meet friends, the organization of the company being in the hands of a few who own the controlling interest in the stock, so that the many have little to say in its management, though they have reason for congratulation in the increased value of their respective shares.

The members of the Grange reached Columbia on Tuesday, and their meeting was held on Wednesday. Colonel J. N. Lipscomb made the annual address, and among other matters the Lien Law was pretty thoroughly discussed, and a committee was appointed to urge its repeal upon the Legislature.

But the chief attraction was the Alumni meeting. Last year an association was formed and a call was made for the assemblage of all the matriculates in Columbia this year. About a hundred and fifty were present on Tuesday night. The address was delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives by Attorney-General Youmans. About six hundred persons were present—a brilliant audience. Colonel Youmans spoke over an hour, giving the history of the College from its earliest inception, and adducing overwhelming evidence of the high regard in which it was held before the war. DeSaussure, Harper, Thornwell and LaBorde were cited as illustrious men and enthusiastic witnesses. Almost all the successive gubernatorial messages were filled with testimony as to the benefits of the College. Dr. Thornwell's report on education was quoted largely. In his matchless words that eloquent divine effectually disposed of the plea that the College was a rich man's institution, and Colonel Youmans cited him as an example of what had been achieved by a poor boy, the foster son of the College. Colonel Youmans refrained from adducing the testimony of any living man. They are here to speak for themselves.

The speaker then went on to show that South Carolina, alone, of all the thirty-eight States in the Union had failed to equip a State institution. The present College is founded on Federal aid. One central institution prevents sectionalism and sectarianism, and the homogeneity of the State is due to the old College. Its sons who had learned to love each other would not engage in rancorous strife in after days. The speaker closed with an eloquent peroration, which was warmly applauded.

After this an association was formed. Dr. Faber was the oldest alumnus present, having belonged to the class of 1828. As he enrolled himself he was loudly applauded. About a hundred and thirty members followed him. Officers were elected, ex-Governor Manning being president, and Colonel F. W. McMaster secretary and treasurer. After other business the members partook of a banquet at the Grand Central Hotel. Eight regular toasts were given, responded to by ex-Governor Manning, Governor Hagood, Colonel Thompson, Dr. Miles, Judge Bryan, Professor Patton and Colonel Pope, of the *Register*. The toast, "To the dead," was drunk standing and in silence, after which the party dispersed. The supper was one of the most delightful we have ever attended, and the entire affair, especially the reunion of friends long parted, was one of the bright days in the State.

The friends of the University are very hopeful of securing aid from the State so as to complete the faculty of the institution, and make it compete with those in sister States.

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The Legislature.

The Legislature has had another week of hard work, and has partially disposed of several important measures. The Senate has passed the bill calling for a Constitutional Convention. We have alluded to this measure before, and we still oppose it. A constitutional convention is a dangerous body. No one knows what will be the offspring of its alleged genius. Again, many persons in the State are satisfied to let well enough alone. In this way North Carolina was lost to Democrats at least one election. The Republican candidates pledged themselves to adjourn the convention *sine die* on the day it met, without doing anything, and they received not only a party vote but the support of many conservatives, so that when the election was held the convention had a Republican majority of one, and it was only by adopting the expedient of making an independent Republican president of the convention that the Democrats succeeded in reversing that majority. Our party leaders may ponder this probability. We trust that the House will oppose the call of a convention, and will make necessary changes by means of amendments.

The Senate has not decided the fate of the general stock law that passed the House. A large number of citizens of Charleston county oppose the change on the ground that it will destroy grazing interests outside of the city. They make the point that the right of pasturage on uncultivated lands was [illegible] grants of land by the State", and that the Legislature has no justification in destroying this easement. This argument will not convince the farmer legislators who have been eaten up by stray cattle in the past. Another proposition is to exempt Charleston and let her fence herself out. Forty miles of fence will probably be sufficient, and the estimated cost of fencing is less than fifty dollars a mile. This is much cheaper than the cost of fencing in the up country. Citizens of Charleston and Colleton also desire exemption from the whiskey license law, but the phosphate companies are unanimous in their opposition to this exemption, as their labor has been much better during the past year. The appeal for exemption meets with little favor.

The House had several field days over the repeal of the Lien Law, and strong arguments were made on either side. Mr. Dargan, of Darlington, claimed that his portion of the country is prospering greatly under the lien system, and other gentlemen took the same position. The field has been so thoroughly traversed already that to recapitulate the arguments is unnecessary. The enacting clause of the repealing bill was struck out by a vote of seventy to thirty-seven, so that it will hardly be brought before the Senate, and the Lien Law will exist for at least another year.

The election law is still undecided in the House, having been postponed until a few days before Christmas, in order that members may have more time to reflect upon it. It has already passed the Senate. Nothing definite has been decided concerning the railroad bill.

Among private bills, the Senate has passed one by a vote of sixteen to fourteen, granting to Mrs. Susan A. Boylston, of Winnsboro, the water-power and the remains of the canal on the Catawba River in Chester county. Senator Gaillard explained that the old canal runs through Mrs. Boylston's place. The bill has not appeared in the House.

The other business of the Legislature has been comparatively unimportant. The General Assembly will probably take a recess from the 22d of December to the 10th or 15th of January. So great is the press of business that to attempt to transact it by Christmas would be a piece of folly.

THE LIEN LAW.

Messrs Editors: "It bit and it rankled". Do I quote from Lucille correctly? Rover did not accede to Mr. Corley's demand that his *nom de plume* be raised, for several reasons.

1. Because he felt assured that Mr. Corley would reply.

2. The world may be interested in finding out Junius; only Mr. Corley an infinitesmal part of the world (I speak numerically) seemed to desire to know Rover.

3. Nothing personal was intended by Rover in his article, and until he does intend such and feels that something of this kind is aimed at him, he prefers to keep the combined avoirdupois of the editors of THE NEWS AND HERALD between him and the public.

4. The discussion of the Lien Law had passed from the people to the Legislature.

There are some points in Mr. Corley's reply that Rover desires to answer, although he feels that as far as regards the effect on the Lien Law, a further discussion in the papers is useless.

Mr. Corley assumes that he knows Rover, because, as he states, Rover makes no secret of his authorship. If Rover has ever divulged his secret to more than four persons in Fairfield—a father, a brother and the editors of THE NEWS AND HERALD, he is unaware of it. But enough of ourselves. Let us take up the point at issue between Mr. Corley and Rover.

Mr. Corley now says that the profit made by the merchants under the Lien Law is of no consequence, and yet in article No. 1 he dwelt at length on the ninety per centum made by the merchants, naming Winnsboro, Charleston, Baltimore and New York. He certainly did take the position that as high as three hundred per centum was made, claiming ninety as an average made by the transaction. He further states that the usual way of making a lien is by giving a note for one hundred dollars and receiving only eighty-dollars' worth of supplies. He still further states the average time allowed on Liens to be six months. Now, would not the eighty dollars' worth of goods received by the farmer come to one hundred and sixteen dollars at the rate of ninety per centum per annum, for six months? Rover contends, however, that the farmer loses twenty-five per cent. by giving a note as above stated. Let us state it in this way. Mr. Corley has eighty dollars on the first of January; Rover goes on a lien during the year, giving his note for one hundred dollars and receiving eighty dollars worth of goods. Their business is farming—it runs over the entire year. What does Mr. Corley gain by having the money or Rover lose by going on a lien? Again—if a merchant has two thousand dollars on the first of January, and on taking stock the following January he finds that he has twenty-five hundred dollars in goods and cash, he evidently makes twenty-five per cent. Does it make any difference if two-thirds of his sales were made from October to the end of the year? Rover thinks he *can* multiply twenty-five by three. Rover is free to admit that the merchant who makes twenty-five per cent. in four months is making at the *rate of* seventy-five per annum. Can it be done under a lien proper? He may take the money and put it to other uses, (this is doubted, as none of it is due until November 1st) and increase the twenty-five per cent. made under the lien to seventy-five. But, if done, is the converse of the proposition true, that because the amount used by the merchant brings him twenty-five per cent. in four months by selling goods under a lien, and he can turn the same amount over and make seventy-five per annum, therefore the farmer loses seventy-five? With all due deference to the opinions of others, Rover must still think the farmer's supplies cost him only twenty-five per cent., for, as stated above, if he had the eighty dollars at the commencement of the year, this is all the advantage he would have over another who went on a lien, no matter when either of them bought their supplies.

Mr. Corley says that Rover wants everything to stop just where he (Rover) says stop. If Rover is conscious of any one thing it is that nothing of the *ipse dixit* spirit is in his nature, and desires to be corrected if he has assumed a wrong position.

"Do eight months make a year?" Not now, Mr. Corley. If Grant succeeds he may emulate the example of the Roman Emperors and give us a baker's dozen. Should we then multiply the excess of profits charged over cash prices in one month by thirteen to determine the loss a farmer has sustained in his year's transaction?

Rover admits that he does not understand Mr. C.'s sentence about "stock in trade" and "trip from Winnsboro to [illegible] fragrance society belles are loud in their praises of Floreston cologne. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] seems to think that Rover objects to logic, and writes: "He who reasons correctly reasons logically", etc. This is self-evident. Is it not equally axiomatic that he who reasons correctly his logic will be recognized? Have we not passed that age when in drawing a certain quadruped on a slate it is necessary to write "a horse" under it that it may be recognized?

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, let Rover beg pardon for wandering so far from the main issue. He will add, however that if wrong in his position none other will read a correction with more pleasure. ROVER.

[We can publish no more communications on the Lien Law. The subject has been pretty thoroughly ventilated; and, besides, the House has settled the matter by summarily killing the bill to repeal. EDS.]

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

It is Generally Commended as an Able and Business-Like Document.

The *Herald* says: "The message of President Arthur is admirably written, calm and dignified in style and tone, and advises Congress, as it is his constitutional duty to do, on many important subjects with a wisdom and sound judgment which will win for him the public confidence, and for his recommendations the attentive consideration of both houses."

The *Tribune* says: "The best informed citizens will derive from this review much interesting and important information in regard to foreign affairs, and in this particular the message is unusually full and valuable, the vigorous work of Mr. Blaine being everywhere felt in the record. The message is strongest on foreign relations and finance, but it is not weak any where, and it will be generally accepted by the country as a judicious, moderate and, in most respects, satisfactory document."

The *World* says: "Everybody will admit the President's message to be a business-like paper. The, however is the faint praise which people are accustomed to bestow upon messages which are entirely pointless, and as President Arthur's message is is by no means pointless, the stock praise fails to do justice to it. In fact, its distinction is that it is pointed. It may almost be said to be bristle with points when contrasted with the smoothness and imbecility of Mr. Hayes's messages."

The New York *Times* says: "The first message of President Arthur is a very careful and well-matured document, its tone more frank and direct than is customary in such papers, and its recommendations extensive and varied as they are excellent. They show that the President has patiently reviewed the field of labor so recently and so unexpectedly opened before him, and that he is not inclined to shirk the constitutional duty of aiding Congress by his suggestions and advice. On most points which Mr. Arthur touches he expresses himself with clearness and good judgment."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "President Arthur's first message to Congress is a sensible document, and uncommonly free from political affectation and clap-trap. He is a positive man, with the courage to say what he has to say and to do what he has to do in a straightforward manner. He is an out and out Stalwart in politics, and he will be Stalwart in all his political methods and plain spoken in his official utterances. Even on the subject of civil service reform, which the President discusses elaborately, there is no shrinking from the practical landmarks of the Stalwarts. There are a few agreeable platitudes for those who want a frail bridge to get over to the spoils system, but there is no need to read between the lines to understand that President Arthur means to have the Federal officers as a disciplined political army, to crush out reform factions within the party, and to maintain party supremacy at any cost to the country. The marrow of his argument on the civil service is that the offices belong to the saints, and the Stalwarts are the saints. He tested them in the late national election, and he testifies that they are, as a rule, 'deserving of high commendation.' Upon the whole the message possesses the rare merit of candor and manliness. It is stalwart-like on all questions not directly partisan, and it lays a broad foundation for an imposing structure of Stalwart omnipotence, by the positive control of elections through the efforts and resources of Federal officers. President Arthur is simply Collector Arthur, who was dismissed from office by a Republican Executive and Senate for the prostitution of his position to partisan profligacy, and he accepts the fact without affecting to have acquired elevated ideas with elevated trust."

COTTON FIRE IN CHESTER.—At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning fire was discovered amongst the cotton stored on the platform of the Chester and Lenoir Railroad depot, and in a short time the flames spread and finally consumed the depot building, with all its contents, including one hundred bales of cotton and a carload of bacon. The loss, all told, amounts to about $10,000, on which there is only $3,000 insurance, and this upon the cotton. The fire is thought to have originated from the sparks of a locomotive.

LIVING WITNESSES.—Two hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

ANNOYANCE AVOIDED.—Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

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A BATTLE BETWEEN BIRDS.

How a Creek Ran Red with the Blood of an Eagle and a Flock of Geese.

Little Rock Letter in the Atlanta Constitution.

A gentleman from Stone county, who has just reached the city, gave the particulars of a remarkable incident which he witnessed while crossing White river on the ferry just above the mouth of Sycamore creek. When nearly half way across the stream an enormous eagle swooped down upon a flock of geese, which were swimming in the river some eighty rods below the boat. The fowls, upon observing the eagle approaching instinctively dived under the water just as the bird struck the ware. Baffled in the first assault the eagle flew slowly upward, and when the geese came to the surface darted downward again and burying its talons in one of them attempted to bear it away. The goose strangled violently, while its companions swam around it uttering shrill cries, and the persons in the ferryboat watched the strange scene with keen interest. Once the eagle lifted its prey clear out of the water and seemed on the point of carrying it to the mountain cliff that rose grandly in the air on the other side of the stream, but the struggles of the goose forced the captor downward. When water was reached again the goose made a supreme effort and plunged below the surface, dragging the eagle after it and causing the latter to loosen its hold and rise upward with a fierce scream.

The eagle next attacked another goose, but with the same result, being compelled to relinquish his hold when its intended victim plunged beneath the waves. This strange contest lasted fully thirty minutes, at the end of which time the eagle gave up the fight, and, rising, soared away to the mountains westward, while the flock of geese swam further down the stream. None of the flock were killed, but the water in the vicinity was dyed with blood, and the surface of the stream was covered with feathers for a considerable distance.

A REAL ROMANCE.

The Secret Marriage of the Heiress of Six Millions.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Dec. 1.—A romance has just come to light here in regard to the marriage of Miss Fargo, the heiress of six millions, made by her father in Wells & Fargo's express. She became engaged during the past summer to Lieutenant H. G. Squires, of the army, stationed at Fort Monroe. Her mother opposed the match, but the young lady having a spirit of her own, determined to circumvent parental opposition, so on the 11th of last October she and Lieutenant Squires went for a walk from the Hygeia Hotel to Hampton. On reaching Hampton the house of the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, and announced their attention of being married then and there. Mr. Gravatt made no objection to tying the knot, but owing to the serious illness of his wife the party adjourned to the house of a neighbor, Mr. Heffelfinger, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. and Mrs. Squires then returned to Old Point. Nobody suspected they were married, as the clergyman and the witnesses had been bound over to secrecy. Towards the last of October Miss Fargo, as she was still called, left with her mother for their home in Buffalo, and a few days afterwards Mr. Squires followed her and claimed his wife. Locking the stable-door was no use then, so Mr. and Mrs. Squires returned to Fort Monroe, and the marriage was published as having taken place on the 11th of October. So well had they kept their secret that not the least suspicion was awakened in regard to the true statement of the case, and the announcement was a thunderclap to all of their most intimate acquaintances.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

—Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystalize.

—Some experiments by M. Gunter appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

—A new theory of the so-called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptile keeps in rapid and constant motion, for a lively worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

—A Neapolitan gardener, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragrance of its odor.

—M. Pasteur has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur, as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladies may be due to parasitic growths, the virulence of which may be so reduced by his method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

—Mr. Shaler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent gale recorded by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the force developed in so doing being no less than ninety-three pounds per square foot. At St. Charles a jail was destroyed in 1877, the pressure required being eighty-four pounds per square foot. At Marshfield, in 1880, a brick mansion was levelled, the force necessary being fifty-eight pounds per square foot. Below the extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, and bridges, etc., blown down by gales of twenty-four to thirty-one pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has been taken as the maximum power of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

—Enthusiasts who make a special study of sun-spots and attendant phenomena believe that the corner-stone of a new science is being laid by discoveries pointing to an intimate connection between solar and terrestrial meteorology. Just what the connection is they are not yet able to clearly define, although electricity is suspected of being the agent through which the effects are manifested upon our planet. It is known that the gaseous envelop of the sun is affected by eruptions of such prodigious magnitude as to be utterly beyond our power of conception, these disturbances appearing to us in the form of rapidly changing spots and protuberances. The era of the spots—or sun-storms—occur at remarkably regular intervals, a complete cycle of the various stages of activity from maximum to minimum and again to maximum being performed in about eleven years—the so-called "sun-spot period". The sun-spot physicists now claim a coincidence of the periods of maximum spots and years of great atmospheric and physical disturbance in the earth. The present has been a year of great solar disturbances, while it has been marked by violent storms and earthquakes upon our globe. Further than this, these scientists claim to have recently detected by simultaneous observation minor atmospheric changes as the result of corresponding movements in the sun. Many difficulties attend these observations, but the Astronomer Royal for Scotland and others believe that the state of the sun will some day become an important factor in weather forecasts and like calculations.

OUR NEW JUDGE.—The election of the Hon. I. D. Witherspoon, of York, to a seat on the Bench as Judge of the Sixth Circuit, is a deserved compliment to his worth and legal ability. He is the only new Judge elected at the present session of the Legislature, all the old Judges on the circuits were re-elected, in this the Sixth Circuit. The selection we regard as a judicious and good one. Judge Witherspoon is not only a good lawyer of ripe experience and acknowledged ability, but he is a man of sterling integrity of character and honesty of purpose. He is a conscientious and fair-minded man, and will make a fair and impartial Judge, holding the scales of justice in his hands equally poised. We are satisfied that he will meet the expectation of his friends, and that he will discharge the duties of a Judge with credit to himself and with honor to the State.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We are glad to see that an effort is being made in the Legislature to place the South Carolina University upon a solid basis. It is proposed to use the net earnings of the State Penitentiary for the support of the University and, in addition to this, to endow that institute with $20,000, to be invested in Government securities, the interest on which is to be used to assist in paying the professors. We feel a deep interest in this time-honored institution of learning, and hope the measure proposed may be carried through successfully. However, if the chairs are to be filled by "fossils", we would rather see the doors of the University closed. New men, with live and progressive ideas, trained in the modern schools of thought, should be elected to the professorships.—*Kershaw Gazette.*

BEAT HIS SON TO DEATH.—Amos Horn, colored, aged forty, living at Shelby, N. C., caused the death of his son Burt Horn, aged sixteen, by kicks and blows with a walking stick and wagon whip. The boy was buried Saturday, but his body was exhumed by the coroner's jury that day and an examination shows the stomach, spleen and liver bruised and swollen. The father has been incarcerated. The negroes are excited and swear vengeance.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.
dec 13 x1y

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The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:
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Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.
G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.
E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.
Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and lameness.
Mr. Burditt writes: It never fails to give relief in cases of rheumatism.
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