

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRORS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARCH 30, 1871.

VOLUME XVII—NO. 47.

Subscription Two Dollars per annum. Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve lines (the standard type) for the first insertion, fifty cents each for the second and third insertions, and twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made. All advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for. Unless ordered otherwise, Advertisements will invariably be "displayed." Ordinary notices, and all matters inuring to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

OFFICIAL.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature—Session 1870 and 1871.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION AND RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the payment of the various offices and expenses of the State Government, that is to say:

FOR SALARIES.

For the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the Secretary of State, three thousand dollars; for the Clerk to the Senate, one thousand dollars; for the Private Secretary of the Governor, two thousand dollars; for the Adjutant and Inspector General, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the Comptroller-General, three thousand dollars; for the Clerk to the Comptroller-General, four hundred dollars; for the State Treasurer, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the Chief Clerk to the State Treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars; for a Book-keeper of the State Treasurer, eighteen hundred dollars; for Auditor of State, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the State Auditor's Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Superintendent of Education, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the Clerk to the Superintendent of Education, one thousand dollars; for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, four thousand dollars; for the two Associate Justices, seven thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Judges, twenty-eight thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Solicitors, eight thousand dollars; for the Attorney-General, three thousand dollars; for the Attorney-General's Clerk, one thousand dollars; for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall perform the duties of Librarian of said Court, fifteen hundred dollars; for the State Reporter, fifteen hundred dollars; for the Keeper of the State House and State Librarian, one thousand dollars; for the Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary, two thousand dollars; for the three Health Officers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for the Watchmen of the State House and Grounds, six hundred dollars each; for the County Auditors, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Clerk to the Auditor of the County of Charleston, one thousand dollars; for additional clerical services, five hundred dollars; for three Code Commissioners, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for the Governor's Messenger, three hundred dollars; for the County School Commissioners, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 2. For the Contingent Fund of the Governor, twenty thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid the expenses of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, to be drawn upon the order of the Governor; for the Contingent Fund of the Treasurer, two thousand dollars, one thousand dollars of which, if so much be necessary, for fitting up the office of the State Treasury; for the Contingent Fund of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the Comptroller-General, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the State Auditor, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the Adjutant and Inspector General, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of Superintendent of Education, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the Secretary of State, five hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the State Librarian, one hundred and fifty dollars. The above appropriations to be drawn on the order of the heads of the several departments, if so much be necessary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 3. For the purchase of Books for the Supreme Court Library, one thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be drawn on the order of the Chief Justice; for Contingent Expenses of the Supreme Court, under Section 7, of an Act passed the 18th day of September, 1868, five hundred dollars; for an attendant on the Library, and the warden of the Supreme Court, eight hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly on the warrant of the Chief Justice on the Treasury, the said attendant to be appointed by, and removable at the pleasure of said Court.

ORDINARY CIVIL EXPENSES.

Sec. 4. For the interest on public debt, four hundred and eighty two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars, and forty cents (\$482,594.40); for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, thirty thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Governor; for the support of the State Orphan Asylum, ten thousand dollars, to be paid in accordance with the law establishing the same; for the quarantine expenses, three thousand dollars; for the keeper of the Lazaretto, eight hundred dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Comptroller-General, accounts to be approved by the Governor; for the physician of the Charleston Jail, one thousand dollars; transportation and clothing for discharged convicts, three hundred dollars; for the Overseas Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the current printing of the General Assembly, this

thirty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary; for deficiency for legislative expenses, fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary; for deficiency for payment of Commissioners and Managers of Election, ten thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid in the usual manner.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Sec. 5. For past dues for construction, and continuing the construction of the South Carolina Penitentiary, eighty thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for repairs on the University buildings, six thousand dollars to be paid on the order of the Governor; for indexing the records of the Surveyor's Office two thousand dollars, to be paid upon the order of the Secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 6. For the support and maintenance of Free Common Schools, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the appropriation for the same; provided, That such sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be apportioned among the several Counties of the State, in proportion to the number of children between the age of six and sixteen; further, that each County shall be entitled to the amount of the poll tax raised in said County; for the support of the South Carolina University, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the support of the South Carolina Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, ten thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for Books already purchased by the State for the use of the Common Schools of this State thirty-four thousand and twenty dollars and fourteen cents, (\$34,020.14), to be paid on the order of the Superintendent of Education; for purposes indicated in the seventh Section of Act, approved March 9th, 1869, five thousand dollars.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Sec. 7. For defraying the expenses of the militia, ten thousand dollars, five thousand of which shall be used for fitting up the Military Hall, in the city of Charleston; one thousand for repairing and fitting up the Arsenal in Beaufort; to be disbursed by the Adjutant and Inspector General upon the order of the Governor.

Sec. 8. That all bonds, notes, and payable under this Act, shall be paid in the following kinds of funds, viz: Bills receivable of the State, United States currency, National Bank notes, gold or silver coin.

Approved March 7, 1871.

AN ACT TO CREATE A DEBT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE KNOWN AS THE STERLING FUND DEBT; THE SAME, OR THE PROCEEDS THEREOF, TO BE EXCLUSIVELY USED IN EXCHANGE FOR, OR IN PAYMENT OF, THE EXISTING PUBLIC DEBT OF SAID STATE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State of South Carolina, a sum not exceeding one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling; such debt to be represented by coupon bonds; the same to bear six pounds per centum per annum interest, in gold, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest thereof to be payable in the city of London, in England, and the principal thereof to be redeemable and payable within ten years from the passage of this Act, in gold coin.

Sec. 2. Such debt, hereby authorized, shall be known as the Sterling Fund Debt. The bonds to be issued in pursuance hereof shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the State Treasurer, under the seal of this State. They may be issued in sums of not less than one hundred pounds sterling. The coupons attached to such bonds shall be signed by the State Treasurer, or executed in such manner as the Governor of the State may approve, his signature to said bonds being evidence of such approval.

Sec. 3. That all of the bonds authorized by this Act, or their proceeds, shall be used exclusively in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing Public Debt of this State heretofore authorized.

Sec. 4. That all the bonds hereby authorized shall be placed in the hands of a Financial Agent of this State, to be appointed by the Governor, Attorney General, and Treasurer, Comptroller-General, Secretary of State; provided, That said Financial Agent shall receive no compensation. Such agent shall reside in the city of London aforesaid; and the Financial Agent herein before authorized, or a majority of them, through the Financial Agent of the State of New York, are hereby authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with such Financial Agent as may be appointed as aforesaid for the negotiation of said bonds; for the payment of interest thereon until the maturity thereof; for the payment of said bonds at maturity, and for the exchange of the same for any of the public debt of this State, or for the payment of any of said public debt, from the proceeds of such new bonds as they may deem to be for the interest of this State; provided, That none of the existing public debt as aforesaid shall be paid before the maturity thereof out of the proceeds of the bonds hereby authorized, unless the same can be purchased and redeemed at a rate not exceeding the rate at which such new bonds shall be negotiated; and, for the purposes of this Act, and in payment of interest on said bonds, and in the redemption thereof, the pound sterling shall be deemed to be the equivalent of five dollars in gold coin of the United States; provided, That the Financial Agency created by this Act shall not be placed in the hands of any one person, but shall be entrusted to the management of a responsible Banking House of first class reputation, in the new and old world.

Sec. 5. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon all

the taxable property within this State sufficient to pay the interest on the debt hereby authorized, at the time when such interest shall become due and payable, and such interest shall be remitted to said Financial Agent in London, and a further similar tax shall be levied in the same manner sufficient to provide for a Sinking Fund of two per centum in gold per annum on the full amount of the debt hereby created, which Sinking Fund shall be remitted to the Financial Agent of the State in London, to be applied to the redemption and payment of two per centum of the principal of the said bonds at par. The bonds thus to be paid shall be annually drawn, by lot, at such time and place, and under such regulations as the Governor of the State and said Financial Agent may determine, and on all such drawings the American Minister to the Court of St. James in England, or the Secretary of the American Legation in London, or the American Consul at London, shall be invited to be present, and to certify to such drawings.

Sec. 6. From time to time, and when any of the existing public debt of the State shall be redeemed, by the exchange of the bonds hereby authorized, or shall be paid from the proceeds thereof, such debt so redeemed or paid, and the evidences thereof, shall be forthwith absolutely cancelled, and shall not be re-issued in any form; and the total amount thus redeemed or paid shall be annually reported by the Comptroller-General.

Sec. 7. That the faith, credit, and funds of the State of South Carolina are hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the debt hereby created, and for the annual redemption of that portion thereof for which a sinking fund is authorized; and the issue by the Governor of any of the bonds here by authorized shall be conclusive evidence, in favor of any bona fide holder thereof, that the provisions of this Act have been fully complied with by the State officers, and that such bonds are legally and properly created.

Sec. 8. The honor and credit of the State is also hereby pledged to the holder of the debt authorized by this Act, that the State will not hereafter, by itself, officers or agents, until said debt is fully paid and discharged, create any new debt or obligation, or by the loan of its credit, by guaranty, endorsement or otherwise, excepting for the purpose of meeting its existing obligations, or in aid for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guaranty, endorsement or loan of its credit to the people of this State at a general State election, and unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State voting on this question, shall be in favor of a further debt, guaranty, endorsement or loan of its credit, none such shall be created or made.

Sec. 9. The Commission herein appointed, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to pay such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of this Act, and to carry out the same, all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7th, 1871.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND EXTEND THE CHARTER OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

Whereas the capital of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina has been reduced, by losses, from one million of dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, whereby the shares, originally worth twenty-five dollars each, are, at the present time, worth, in reality, but two dollars and fifty cents each; and the President and Directors of the said Bank have petitioned for leave to consolidate their said shares at that rate, so as to bring them up to their original par value.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Board of Directors of the said Bank be, and they are hereby authorized, to consolidate the shares of the said Bank, by calling in their said shares, and issuing one share of the par value of twenty-five dollars for every ten of their present shares, so that the number of shares shall be reduced from forty thousand to four thousand; provided, however, that the said Bank shall, at the request of the stockholders now holding less than ten shares, redeem the said shares at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per share.

Sec. 2. That the said Board of Directors, before reducing and consolidating the said shares, shall give at least thirty days' public notice, in one or more of the newspapers of the city of Charleston, of their intention so to consolidate, reduce and redeem the stock of the said Bank, and from and after the day fixed and so publicly notified for the said consolidation, reduction and redemption of the said shares, no one shall be considered or held to be a stockholder of the said Bank who has not received a new certificate for the consolidated shares at twenty-five dollars per share; provided, always, that the holder of any number of original shares under ten shall be at liberty to sell and assign the same to whomsoever he may choose, by endorsement upon the certificates held by him, which endorsement shall, without transfer at the Bank, entitle the assignee to demand the redemption of the said shares, or the consolidation of them, whenever he has acquired or holds ten or more shares, at the price or rate as in the first section of this Act provided.

Sec. 3. That the said Board of Directors are hereby further authorized and empowered, from time to time, to increase the number of shares and the capital of the said Bank at any time after thirty days' notice of their intention shall be published in one or more of the newspapers of the city of Charleston, to a number not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand shares, each share to be of the par value of twenty-five dollars, and to open books of

subscriptions for such additional shares, under such regulations, as they shall prescribe; provided, always, that the stockholders shall have preference in subscription to the increased stock, in proportion to the amount then held by them.

Sec. 4. The said Bank is hereby further authorized to receive deposits in such sums and at such times as the Board of Directors may state, by public advertisement, and pay the same with a stipulated rate of interest upon them at stated periods, the interest to be paid in money, or to be placed at the credit of said depositors upon the same terms and conditions as the original deposits.

Sec. 5. The present charter of the Bank is hereby altered and amended as in the previous section of 'his act is provided, and in all other respects the said charter is hereby confirmed as if those provisions had been originally incorporated in the said charter, and the said charter is also extended for a period of twenty-one years beyond its present termination.

Sec. 6. That all the powers herein conferred upon the Board of Directors of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank be, and the same are hereby, conferred upon the Board of Directors of the Bank known as the Union Bank of South Carolina, which charter is also hereby amended and extended in the same manner, and that they shall have the same powers as are herein conferred.

Sec. 7. That the charter of the Peoples' Bank of South Carolina be, and the same is hereby, renewed for the term of twenty-one years from and after the sixteenth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord, 1873.

Sec. 8. That the said Bank, during said term of twenty-one years, shall enjoy all the privileges, rights, powers, immunities and benefits which it now enjoys under existing charter of said Bank.

Sec. 9. That this Act shall be deemed a public act.

Sec. 10. That this Act shall not be construed to exempt any of the Banks named in this Act or municipal taxation.

Approved the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY," PASSED FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AND ALL ACTS AMENDATORY THEREOF.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property," passed the fifteenth of September, 1868, and all Acts amendatory thereto, as provides for the appointment and pay of District Assessors and assistants, be, and the same are, hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the County Auditors to receive the returns and make the assessments provided for in said Act, within the times prescribed by law and for this purpose, the offices of the County Auditors shall be kept open to receive the returns of tax payers, during such times as is now, or may be hereafter fixed by law.

Sec. 2. That the various County Auditors be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint a sufficient number of assistants to enable them to complete the said assessments within the time fixed by law, and to defray the expenses of marking said assessments, the said Auditors shall draw their warrants annually upon the County Commissioners, for such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the following, to wit: The Auditor of Charleston County, two thousand dollars; the Auditors of Richland, Orangeburg, Edgefield, Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton and Abbeville Counties, one thousand dollars; the Auditors of Chester, Darlington, Fairfield, Greenville, Marion, Sumter and York Counties, eight hundred dollars; the Auditor of Georgetown, Kershaw, Laurens Lexington, Newberry, Spartanburg and Union Counties, seven hundred dollars; the Auditors of Clarendon, Calhoun, Marlboro, and Williamsburg Counties, six hundred dollars; the Auditors of Anderson, Horry, Lancaster, Oconee and Pickens Counties, five hundred dollars each.

Sec. 3. That whenever any tax payer shall fail to make return to the Auditor of his County, within the time prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the County Auditor to enter on the tax duplicates against such tax payer, the property charged to him the previous year, with fifty per cent penalty added thereto, except in cases of sickness or absence from the County, when the true amount of property only shall be charged.

Approved the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That R. H. Willoughby, F. H. Frost, J. P. Horbach, M. J. Hirsch and Oscar B. Little, of South Carolina, and their associates or partners, shall have the full right, and are hereby authorized to form themselves into a partnership Association, to be known under the name and style of R. H. Willoughby and Company, or such other names as they may now, or hereafter, assume.

Sec. 2. That all the rights of corporations known as Banks be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said firm, for the purpose of loaning out money on interest, purchasing and mortgaging real estate, buying personal property, and they shall have the same rights and privileges now enjoyed by the banking institutions of this State; they shall also have the right to dispose of any and all such property, real,

personal or mixed, that they may become conditions, as the said firm or association may deem fit and proper, and to the advantage of said firm and to promote the improvement of in any manner, and on such terms as the said School Fund of the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That, before commencing business under the provisions of this Act, said firm shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the hands of the State Superintendent of Education the sum of one thousand dollars, (\$1 000), to be used for the benefit of the Free Schools of South Carolina, and annually thereafter a like amount, for the term of ten years, or so long as said partnership shall choose to do business, it being understood and agreed that said payment of one thousand dollars per annum by said association is the consideration upon which the privilege of incorporation herein is granted, and whenever said company or firm or association shall fail to pay said consideration, then their right to do business shall cease.

Sec. 4. That the Association, Company or Firm, incorporated and established by this Act, shall have full power to, and are hereby authorized to establish agencies throughout the State.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall be of force immediately on, and after its passage.

Approved the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

A few years ago, George Catlin wrote a pamphlet, which was published in England, and is now being translated in most other European languages, on the importance of breathing through the nose, in order to preserve health. He has made observations on this subject, first among civilized nations, finding that individuals who habitually keep their mouths open are never very healthy or long lived. Afterward, he observed the same thing during a sojourn of many years among the Indians of North and South America; and he has come to the conclusion that there exists a definite law for breathing and sleeping, obedience to which must exercise the most beneficial influence on the well-being of the human race, and which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Mothers, and all others who have children to educate, should be persuaded of its great importance, that they may inculcate upon their children and pupils the golden lesson contained in these few words, "Keep your mouth shut." Hitherto this advice has been considered only as a moral injunction, to restrain children from talking too much; but Catlin prescribes it literally, and insists that air should only pass in or out of the lungs by the nose, except in the act of speaking or singing. He is so enthusiastic concerning the great value of this simple hygienic recipe that he closes the book with the following remarks: "If I had a million of dollars to spend for a charitable purpose, surpassing all others in value, I would spend it to print four millions of my books, and distribute them among four millions mothers, rich as well as poor. I would not obtain therefor any monument nor decoration of nobility; but I would, which is much better, have obtained the peculiarly joyful satisfaction that I had left posterity a legacy of much higher value than money ever can have."

There is no doubt that the advice is good. The air, by being inhaled through the nose, is more perfectly freed from dust, and in winter reaches the lungs in a warm condition than when inhaled by the mouth, (which is of great importance to people with weak lungs.) It keeps the lower forward portion of the brain cool, when inhaled by the nose; while it dries the saliva, and thus interferes with digestion, when inhaled by the mouth; and those who sleep with their mouths shut will not have that dry, unpleasant taste when they awake in the morning, and are less subject to that nocturnal social nuisance—*snoring*.

There are a few other points of minor importance, but worth mentioning. A habitually open mouth gives a most stupid expression to any face, and, usually, only the ignorant classes have this habit; while the more refined generally possess the opposite habit, and keep their mouths instinctively shut.

However, in regard to the theory that life is shortened by the habit of breathing through the mouth, we are satisfied that it depends on another cause, namely, a defect in the primary organization of the individual. The channels of the nose are often not left wide enough to admit sufficient air for respiration; so that the individual is compelled to breathe at least a portion of it through the mouth. It is a fact known by connoisseurs of horses, that when their nostrils are too narrow they cannot stand much fatigue, are short-winded, never live long, and soon break down. But, as the horse cannot

breathe through his mouth at all, the defect in question is more dangerous to him than to man, and often fatal when he is over-worked. In many instances, however, we feel confident that breathing through the mouth is a matter of necessity, at least in part; but though the defect in the construction of the breathing passages cannot be overcome by an effort of the will, it may still mitigate the evil.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

George Mills writes as follows to the Chicago Tribune: "On the evening of the 10th day of July, 1870, I was struck by lightning, under the following circumstances: I am a farmer, and had gone to the pasture, three-fourths of a mile from the house, on horseback, to drive home the cows. A heavy shower had just fallen, accompanied by much lightning and loud thunder, and a little rain was still falling—we would say it was "sprinkling." While riding through the field I discovered a small cluster of cockle-burrs, a noxious weed that infests many farms in this section of the country. The cattle were feeding near me. I dismounted and held the horse with one hand, and proceeded to pull up the burrs with the other. While stooping to pull up the last one, my hand grasped close to the root, the horse standing with his head partly over my stooping body, a flash of lightning struck the horse, entering his head in and behind his left ear, tearing two holes in the skin behind the ear, and though he was wet with the rain, the hair was singed from his head, neck, shoulders, and one front leg to the ground; he, of course, was instantly killed. A small portion of the electric fluid struck me on the right temple, singeing the lashes of the right eye and slightly burning or scalding the face, rendering me unconscious for a little time. The following were the sensations and phenomena, as I observed and remembered them: First, I felt myself enveloped in a sheet of perfectly white light, accompanied by a sense of suffocation by heat. The light could be seen as well through the back of the head as with the eyes, and appeared to extend several feet on all sides of me; then I experienced a sense of danger and tried to escape injury from my horse. Then followed a troubled dream, in which I was hauling a load of hay in company with another person, and, in spite of all the effort I made to avoid, the load of hay was about to fall on me. When, in the dream, I made a last desperate effort to spring from under the hay, I found myself standing on my feet. The first thing I observed was that the cattle, in fright, were running from me, and next, that I stood in front of the prostrate horse. Instantly, I comprehended the situation, and listened to hear the thunder that should have accompanied the lightning, but no thunder could be heard. I felt no pain and no sensation, except a mental exultation, which lasted but a few seconds. At first I thought the lightning had struck near me, and had slightly stunned myself and the horse. Then I observed the water on every hair and the moisture in the eyes, nostrils and mouth of the horse to be boiling, having the appearance and making a noise like fine drops of water on a hot iron, which continued for several seconds. This was a phenomenon I never have heard of, probably because a person near enough to see it is most always rendered unconscious too long to make the observation. Judging from the distance the cattle had run, I was probably, unconscious less than six seconds.

Finding that the horse did not breathe, I proceeded to pull off the saddle and bridle, and then I felt a severe pain in my head, which continued for several hours, followed by soreness, which seemed to be in the substance of the brain, with an inclination to inflammation, but at the end of a week no effects of the lightning were left.

A CLERGYMAN was once endeavoring to get a subscription in aid of some charitable institution out of a close-fisted parishioner, who attempted to excuse himself on the ground that he already owed a great deal of money. "But," said the minister, "you owe God a larger debt than you do any one else." "That is so, parson; but then he ain't pushing me, like the balance of my creditors."

Rotation a Law in Agriculture.

The farmer grows a certain kind of potato year after year until it fails to produce the same good crops it once did. He sends a few hundreds of miles for new seed of the same variety, and it will at once, and without his adding anything to the soil, produce as good crops as it ever did. We have heard agriculturists deny the possibility of this, but we think that most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potatoes require only the self same elements. There has been no other difference but the change.

How it Feels to be Struck by Lightning.

So also in the matter of manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other commercial fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brick dust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it. He changed from horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember that this is a general principle. Nature loves change. There is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best, know that she has laws which seem contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of her most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constant as she generally is, we know she sometimes likes a change.—*Farmer's Journal.*

A Title to Which There is no Title.

Why should we prefix "Reverend" to certain persons' names? If a man is truly reverend, it is not from his title but from his character. We know of clergymen who inspire very little reverence; we know of laymen who inspire a great deal. Why attribute to one what he does not possess, and deny to another what he does? There might, for instance, be a propriety in saying the Rev. William Cullen Bryant, even though this good man is not a minister; but the fitness of things is violated by affixing an artificial reverence to some clergyman who has no other claim to it than from the office which he holds. And as to the conventional sanctity attaching to the clerical function—the "divinity that doth hedge" a minister—we cannot see what there is more sacred in one man's standing in a pulpit than in another's sitting in a pew. Why should a priest, any more than a parishioner, be called "reverend"? Certainly it is a rare fact in the history of any church when the minister proves himself to be the best man in the congregation. He does not derive his flattering title from any real or supposed moral superiority over his brethren, many of whom are more than his peers; and he ought therefore to refuse a designation which makes him apparently say to his fellow-man, "I am holier than thou." We know of very many high-minded clergymen who feel fettered by their titles, and who would gladly disentangle their names of such uncomely ornaments. But there is no objection to calling a religious teacher a doctor of divinity. This designation exactly describes his vocation. We suggest that clergymen should abolish the untrue prefix "Rev.," and affix the truer title "D. D."—*Theodore Tilton, in Golden Age.*

The death is announced in England of Mr. Augustus Applegath, the originator of some important improvements in the art of printing. He was the inventor of the composition ball and composition roller, and afterwards of the steam printing press. For his invention of bank notes that could not be forged, he received from the bank authorities £18,000. He also invented a machine for printing six colors at once. The patent for the steam press was in the joint name of Cowper & Applegath. The first book printed by steam was "Waterton's Wondercap." Mr. Applegath subsequently established great silk and print works at Crayford and Dartford.

In the Circuit Court for Union county, present session, Taylor Palmer and Henry Cannon have been convicted of the murder of Mr. Stevens, and sentenced to be hanged the third Monday in April.

Rotation a Law in Agriculture.

The farmer grows a certain kind of potato year after year until it fails to produce the same good crops it once did. He sends a few hundreds of miles for new seed of the same variety, and it will at once, and without his adding anything to the soil, produce as good crops as it ever did. We have heard agriculturists deny the possibility of this, but we think that most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potatoes require only the self same elements. There has been no other difference but the change.

So also in the matter of manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other commercial fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brick dust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it. He changed from horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember that this is a general principle. Nature loves change. There is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best, know that she has laws which seem contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of her most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constant as she generally is, we know she sometimes likes a change.—*Farmer's Journal.*

A Title to Which There is no Title.

Why should we prefix "Reverend" to certain persons' names? If a man is truly reverend, it is not from his title but from his character. We know of clergymen who inspire very little reverence; we know of laymen who inspire a great deal. Why attribute to one what he does not possess, and deny to another what he does? There might, for instance, be a propriety in saying the Rev. William Cullen Bryant, even though this good man is not a minister; but the fitness of things is violated by affixing an artificial reverence to some clergyman who has no other claim to it than from the office which he holds. And as to the conventional sanctity attaching to the clerical function—the "divinity that doth hedge" a minister—we cannot see what there is more sacred in one man's standing in a pulpit than in another's sitting in a pew. Why should a priest, any more than a parishioner, be called "reverend"? Certainly it is a rare fact in the history of any church when the minister proves himself to be the best man in the congregation. He does not derive his flattering title from any real or supposed moral superiority over his brethren, many of whom are more than his peers; and he ought therefore to refuse a designation which makes him apparently say to his fellow-man, "I am holier than thou." We know of very many high-minded clergymen who feel fettered by their titles, and who would gladly disentangle their names of such uncomely ornaments. But there is no objection to calling a religious teacher a doctor of divinity. This designation exactly describes his vocation. We suggest that clergymen should abolish the untrue prefix "Rev.," and affix the truer title "D. D."—*Theodore Tilton, in Golden Age.*

The death is announced in England of Mr. Augustus Applegath, the originator of some important improvements in the art of printing. He was the inventor of the composition ball and composition roller, and afterwards of the steam printing press. For his invention of bank notes that could not be forged, he received from the bank authorities £18,000. He also invented a machine for printing six colors at once. The patent for the steam press was in the joint name of Cowper & Applegath. The first book printed by steam was "Waterton's Wondercap." Mr. Applegath subsequently established great silk and print works at Crayford and Dartford.

In the Circuit Court for Union county, present session, Taylor Palmer and Henry Cannon have been convicted of the murder of Mr. Stevens, and sentenced to be hanged the third Monday in April.