

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRORS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 5, 1871.

VOLUME XVII--NO. 48.

Subscription Two Dollars per annum.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve Minion lines (10 lines wide) or less 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 lines marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for. Unless ordered otherwise, Advertisements will invariably be "displayed."
Obituary notices, and all matters inuring to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

Selected Poetry.

Life.
BY EDGAR A. POE.
Lo! 'tis a gala night
Within the lonesome latter years!
An angel throng, bewinged, bedight
In vaults, and drowned in tears,
Sit in a theatre, to see
A play of hopes and fears,
White the orchestra breathe fitfully
The music of the spheres.
Mimes, in the form of God on high,
Mutter and mumble low,
And hither and thither fly;
Mere puppets they; who come and go
At bidding of vast formless things
That shift the scenery to and fro,
Flapping from out their condor wings
Invisible woe!
That motley drama! oh, be sure
It shall not be forgot!
With its phantom chased forevermore
By a crowd that seizes it not,
Through a circle that ever returneth in
To the self same spot;
And much of madness and more of sin
And horror the soul of the plot!
But see, amid the mimic rout
A crawling shape intrude!
A blood-red thing that writhes from out
The scenic solitude!
It writhes! it writhes! with morbid pang
The mimes become its food,
And the scrapes suit at vermin fangs
To human gore imbued.
Out--out are the lights--out all!
And over each quivering form,
The curtain, a funeral pall,
Comes down with the rush of a storm,
And the angels, all pallid and wan,
Uprising, unavailing, affirm
That the play is the tragedy "Man,"
And its hero the conqueror Worm.

OFFICIAL.

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

AN ACT TO ENABLE JUDGMENT DEBTORS TO SELL THEIR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND TO CONFIRM SALES ALREADY MADE, IN CONFORMITY WITH CONDITIONS HEREIN SPECIFIED.

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 from and after the passage of this Act, judgment debtors may and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey any or all of their real and personal property which may at the time be subject to levy and sale, to satisfy any judgment or decree of any Court in this State against the said debtor, and to pay over the entire proceeds of said sale or sales to the Sheriff in whose office judgments, executions or decrees are lodged, to be applied by said Sheriff towards the satisfaction of the same; and provided no objection shall be made in writing by either of the judgment creditors and filed with said Sheriff as to the price at which the said property may have been sold within three months from and after the time such payment shall have been made, the said sale or sales shall thereupon be considered and confirmed; and the said Sheriff shall make the following endorsement on the back of the deed or deeds of conveyance, viz: "No objection having been filed in my office to the within bargain and sale within the time prescribed by law, this bargain and sale is therefore confirmed," the same to be dated and signed officially by said Sheriff.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, Should either of the judgment creditors object to the price at which any of the said property may have been sold, and file such notice with the Sheriff within the time before mentioned, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to levy upon and offer for sale said property, proceeding in all respects, according to the law in regard to levy and sale by the Sheriff; and if the highest bid made for said property shall not be more than the amount of the indebtedness which had been cancelled by the sale made by the debtor, the Sheriff shall withdraw said property from sale and the creditor or creditors who may have filed their objection shall be required to pay all costs and expenses that accrued in consequence thereof. The Sheriff shall make the following endorsement on the back of the conveyance made by the debtor, viz: "Objection having been filed in my office by _____, judgment creditor, I levied upon and exposed for sale the property within named; and failing to receive a higher bid than the amount of indebtedness cancelled by the proceeds of the within bargain and sale, this sale is therefore confirmed," and signed as directed in Section 1 of this Bill.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in the event that the property when exposed for sale by the Sheriff, as provided for in Section 2, should bring more than the amount of the indebtedness cancelled by the proceeds of the sale made by the debtor, the purchaser from the debtor shall be refunded the amount paid by him with interest from the time of said payment, and the bargain and sale made by the debtor rescinded, and the same executed by the Sheriff to the purchaser at his sale; and after deducting the costs and expenses by reason of the levy and sale the remainder to be applied, according to law, towards satisfaction of the judgment or executions in his office.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all sales of either real or personal property made by judgment debtors, and the entire proceeds of

said sales having been paid into the Sheriff's office, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the demands in that office against such debtor prior to the passage of this Act shall be considered confirmed, unless objections to the price at which said property had been sold shall be made by any of the judgment creditors within three months from and after the passage of this Act; and provided objections shall be filed as specified in Section 2 of this Act, in such case the Sheriff shall proceed as directed in Sections 2 and 3 of this Act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1871.

AN ACT TO CHARTER THE SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE AND PHOSPHATIC RIVER-MINING COMPANY, IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TO GRANT TO THE PERSONS THEREIN NAMED, AND THEIR ASSOCIATES, THE RIGHT TO DIG AND MINE IN THE BEDS OF THE NAVIGABLE STREAMS AND WATERS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR PHOSPHATE ROCKS AND PHOSPHATIC DEPOSITS.

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 State of South Carolina does hereby give and grant to the following persons, to wit: R. B. Elliott, Robert Small, W. J. Whipper, N. B. Myers, Lucius Wimbush, W. B. Nash, S. A. Swails, H. J. Maxwell, James M. Allen, W. H. Jones, B. A. Beeson, E. B. Byas, Edward Mickey, E. Nehemiah, W. R. Jerry, J. N. Hayne, Timothy Hurley, Aaron W. Thayer, John B. Bates, J. C. Mayo, James M. Croft, F. J. Moore, Jr., A. J. Ransier, C. W. Montgomery, B. F. Whittemore and R. A. Sison, and such other persons as they may associate with them, the right to dig, mine and remove, for the full term of thirty years, from the beds of the navigable streams and waters within the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina, the phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits: Provided, That the persons named, and their associates, shall not in any way interfere with the free navigation of the navigable streams and waters of this State, or the private rights of any citizen or citizens residing upon or owning the lands upon the banks of the said navigable rivers and waters of the State.

Sec. 2. That this gift and grant is made upon the express condition that said grantees shall pay to the State of South Carolina the sum of one (1) dollar per ton for every ton of phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit, dug, mined and removed from the said navigable rivers and waters of the State; and further, That the said grantees shall pay into the Treasury of the State the sum of five hundred dollars as a license fee before commencing business under said grant.

Sec. 3. Before commencing operations under authority of this Act, said grantees and their associates, shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office of the State Auditor, a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, conditioned that said grantees and their associates, shall make true and faithful returns to said State Auditor, annually, on or before the first day of October, of the number of tons of phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits, dug, mined and removed by them from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State, and shall punctually pay to the State Treasurer, annually, on the first day of October, one (1) dollar per ton for every ton of phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits by them dug, mined and removed from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State, during the time preceding; said bond to be renewed annually, and approved by the Attorney General. The books of said grantees and their associates shall be open to the inspection of the State Auditor, or agent duly appointed by him for that purpose.

Sec. 4. That the capital stock of said Company shall consist of two millions (\$2,000,000) dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to an amount not exceeding five million dollars; and when the sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, the said Company may be organized and go into operation.

Sec. 5. That the profits of said Company, from time to time, be divided among the stockholders according to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not repugnant to the laws of the State.

Sec. 6. That the stock of said Company may be transferred in such manner and form as may be directed by the laws of the Company.

Sec. 7. The said Company shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded to other corporations incorporated by the laws of this State: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as giving to the said South Carolina Phosphate and Phosphatic River Mining Company an exclusive right to dig and mine in the navigable rivers and waters of the State.

Sec. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed. Approved the 19th day of March, A. D. 1871.

after the final passage of this Act, for, on behalf of, and in the name of this State, an action, suit or other legal proceeding in any Court of this State, or of the United States, against each Railroad Company, which has, also, against all Railroad Companies which have heretofore issued bonds upon which the guaranty of the State is endorsed, and on which interest is now due and unpaid, unless within thirty days after the final passage of this Act, such Railroad Company or Railroad Companies shall fully pay and discharge such interest; for the purpose of enforcing the payment of all interest due on the bonds of such Railroad Company, and protecting and securing the State against loss or damage by reason of said guaranty, and to this end, to enforce the rights of the State by virtue of the statutory or other lien or mortgage held by the State, or held to secure the payment of said bond or bonds, on all or any of the property, assets or effects of such company or companies.

Sec. 2. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized to appear for, on behalf of, and in the name of this State, in any action, suit, or proceeding on behalf of any other party or parties, against any such Railroad Company, and to bind the State in such action, suit or proceeding, and to protect the interest of this State therein.

Sec. 3. That if the property included in the statutory or other lien or mortgage held to secure the payment of the bond or bonds named in the first Section of this Act, shall not realize enough upon any sale or sales of all the property, assets and effects, under and in pursuance of any order, judgment or decree in such action, suit or proceeding, to pay the principal and interest of such bond or bonds the deficiency shall be, and is hereby made a debt of this State, and shall be, and is made payable as such.

Sec. 4. That such deficiency mentioned in the last preceding Section may, at the option of the holder of the whole or any portion thereof, be funded into Coupon Bonds of this State, of amounts not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per year, payable semi-annually, which said bonds shall be payable within twenty years after the final passage of this Act, and upon the request of the owner or owners of such deficiency, the Treasurer of this State shall issue such bond or bonds.

Sec. 5. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon the property of the State sufficient to pay the interest upon the bond or bonds hereinbefore authorized, and upon the indebtedness arising out of such deficiency, the Treasurer of this State shall issue such bond or bonds.

Sec. 6. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized to employ such counsel as he may deem for the best interest of the State, to assist him in performing the duties imposed by this Act, and to pay therefor such compensation as he shall deem just, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the certificate of the Attorney General.

Sec. 7. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed. Approved, March 1st, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION DIRECTING THAT FUNDS KNOWN AS CANBY SCHOOL FUND, REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURERS, BE APPROPRIATED TO THE FREE SCHOOL FUND.

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 such sums of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of Free Schools for the year commencing October 31st, 1867, and ending October 31st, 1868, and known as the Canby Fund, now remaining in the hands of the several County Treasurers, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of teachers' claims in the several Counties, for the fiscal year, commencing November 1st, 1869; and any unexpended balance of the same shall be applied to the Free School Fund of said Counties.

Approved the 1st day of March, A. D., 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE STATE AUDITOR AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO LEVY CERTAIN TAXES.

Be it resolved, 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 State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to levy and cause to be collected a tax to levy and collect seven (7) mills on a dollar, on all the taxable property in the State, to meet appropriations for the fiscal year 1871, and the County Commissioners of the several counties in the State are hereby authorized to levy and cause to be collected a tax not to exceed three (3) mills on a dollar on the taxable property in their respective counties for the fiscal year 1871.

Approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO DETERMINE THE DAY OF ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

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 the charter of the city of Charleston, and the amendments thereto, as determines the day of election, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to fix the day of election of Mayor and Aldermen for the said city of Charleston, on the first Wednesday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, (1871), and on the first Wednesday of same month in each alternate year thereafter: Provided, That the present Mayor and Aldermen shall continue in office until the day fixed by the charter of the city of Charleston for the qualification of their successors.

Sec. 2. That the Mayor and Aldermen now in office shall continue therein until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That all laws now in force in relation to the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston, except so far as hereby repealed, be and continue in force.

Approved March 7, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO CONFIRM THE APPOINTMENT MADE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

Whereas the Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, in the adjustment of teachers' claims for services rendered during or within the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1869, and ending October 31, 1869, did apportion the Free School Fund for the fiscal year aforesaid, said Fund consisting of \$50,000; in addition to the amount raised by the capitation tax, among the several Counties, according to the plan specified in Section 6 of an Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1869; therefore,

Be it resolved 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 apportionment made by said Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina be, and the same is hereby confirmed.

Approved March 7th, 1871.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE STATE TO MAINTAIN THE BENEFICIARIES IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, INSTEAD OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

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 from and after the passage of this Act, all beneficiaries now in, or hereafter to be placed in, the State Lunatic Asylum, be supported by the State.

Sec. 2. That the State assume the liabilities of each and every one of the counties that is now in arrears for the support of its beneficiaries.

Sec. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with Act are hereby repealed.

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

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DEFINE THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF TRIAL JUSTICES." APPROVED MARCH 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: Whenever a Trial Justice or Justice of the Peace shall issue a warrant for the arrest of any person charged with an offence above the grade of a misdemeanor, such Trial Justice or Justice of the Peace shall be authorized to select any citizen or citizens of the County to execute the same, upon his endorsement upon the said warrant that, in his judgment, the selection of such person or persons will be conducive to the certain and speedy execution of the said warrant; and the person or persons so selected shall have all the powers now, or hereafter, conferred by law upon any Constable within this State.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons selected in the manner provided for in Section 1 of this Act shall be required forthwith to proceed to execute the said warrant, and upon his willfully, negligently or carelessly failing to make the arrest, or permitting the party to escape after arrest, he or they shall be punished, upon conviction, on indictment, by fine and imprisonment in the County jail, in the discretion of the Judge before whom the indictment may be tried; said imprisonment not to be less than six months.

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

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE STATE TREASURER TO REISSUE TO JOHN PHILLIPS, EXECUTOR OF JOHN CAMPBELL DECEASED, CERTAIN CERTIFICATES OF STATE STOCK.

Whereas, it appears by the books of the State Treasurer, that there has been duly issued certain certificates of State stock, to the amount of five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars (\$5,660) to John Phillips, Executor of John Campbell, deceased; and, whereas, said stock was lost or destroyed at the burning of Columbia, in February, 1865; and, whereas, it is equitable and just that the stock should be renewed on the part of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, 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 State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized, to re-issue to said John Phillips, Executor of John Campbell, deceased, certificates of stock of the same amount, payable at the same time, and bearing the same rate of interest, as those lost or destroyed; and that said John Phillips be, and he is hereby required, to deposit with the State Treasurer a bond, legally executed, in penal sum of eleven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars (\$11,320) to indemnify the State against loss.

Approved March 21, A. D. 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE STATE TREASURER TO REISSUE STOCK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Be it resolved 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 State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue certificates of State of South Carolina Stock No. 53, for \$5,000, due July 1st, 1870, interest six per cent; No. 72, for \$1,000, due August 4, 1870, interest six per cent; to Blah S. Cohen, Executor in estate S. T. Cohen.

Approved March 21st, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE FORMATION OF CORPORATIONS." APPROVED DECEMBER 14TH, 1869.

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 Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the formation of corporations," approved December 10th, A. D., 1869, be amended as follows: In Section 14, strike out the words "five hundred thousand dollars," and insert instead thereof, the words "three millions of dollars;" in Section 33, (second line), after the words "shall not exceed," and before the words "the amount of its capital stock," in etc.: the word "double." Section 41 is repealed.

Sec. 2. That any Incorporation formed in compliance with the terms of this Act is hereby empowered and authorized to issue bonds secured by a lien on the property of the said Corporation, to an amount not exceeding the value of the property owned by said corporation, with interest on said bonds, payable semi-annually; and it is further provided, That any corporation formed in compliance with the terms of this Act, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue additional bonds to such an amount, that the interest thereon, at eight per cent per annum, shall not exceed the net income of said corporation.

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

The English--Origin of the Race and their Language.
The earliest historical records of Britain, as furnished by Cassar, Strabo and Tacitus, show that the physical characteristics of the people were very nearly the same as at the present day. In the south eastern and northern parts of the island the inhabitants were tall, fair and blue-eyed, with hair varying in hue from yellow to red; while in the central and western parts they were short, dark-complexioned, black-haired and black-eyed. The two races in those days inhabited tolerably well defined localities; but at the present time, owing to a variety of causes, such as foreign conquest, and intermixture of blood with other nations, change of manners, food, domestic habits, &c., the two types and their intermediate gradations are to be found side by side in all parts of England. Nay, even in the same family may sometimes be found children of both types, and the population is now about as heterogeneous as can well be. But there is a vast difference in one respect between the ancient and modern Britons.

IN CAESAR'S TIME
The whole of the inhabitants of England spoke the Celtic language, or rather the Celtic dialect of that language, while in Scotland they spoke the Gaelic dialect, and it is believed, though there is no certain information on the subject, that in Ireland they did the same. In Victoria's time the language spoken universally throughout the British Isles is the English, a modification of the Anglo-Saxon, into which a large number of foreign words, especially of Greek and Latin origin, have been introduced; and it is only in a few remote and isolated districts that the ancient languages are still spoken, as, for instance, Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland, Erse or ancient Irish in the South and West of Ireland, and Celtic or Welsh in Wales. The English language has become the habitual medium of intercourse between all the varieties of people now inhabiting the British Isles. But whence came the

listing, dark complexioned people, resembling the native Australians, and speaking a group of languages called Dravidian. In like manner, when, 1,600 years before the Christian Era, the Aryans, then known as "Celts" and "Gauls" in Europe, poured over the Alps and Pyrenees into Italy and Spain, they found there a short, dark-skinned race, speaking dialects of the Euscayan or Biscayan language. Multitudes of these people escaped from their invaders and found their way into France, England and Ireland, in which last named country they were called Milesians. Their descendants may yet be traced, but they ultimately became engrafted on the Celtic stock, though contributing to vary it in Ireland and in the south of France.

The Teutonic race followed in the track of the Celtic; they were the second wave of the great Aryan deluge, and they subjugated the Celts, as the Celts had subjugated the dark-skinned race. Their language, though of the same root as the Celtic, became changed in some very marked forms. The German and Gothic, the Greek and the Latin were of this stock. These Teutons made themselves masters of the northern portions of Europe, and they subsequently, under the appellation of Saxons, Danes and Normans, followed the Celts and the Celtic Romans into Britain. Hence the mixed population and the many dialects in use there. Since the influx of Danes and Normans there has been no considerable admixture of foreign elements in the population. But Europe, subsequently to the Teutonic influx, sustained the horrors of invasion from Slavians, Tartars and Huns, the third, fourth and fifth waves of the great Aryan stock, whence sprang the Russians, Poles, Turks and Slavonians, of East Europe, also the Bohemians and the Czechs.

In-Growing Toe-Nails.

This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail, (generally of the great toe), and then wearing a narrow, badly made shoe. The nail beginning to grow too long, and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which gives temporary relief. But then it begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off; and, as the shoe presses against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes excessively tender and irritable. If this state continues long the toe becomes ulcerated, and fungus (proud flesh) sprouts up from the sorest points. Walking generally increases the suffering, till positive rest becomes indispensable.

Treatment.—We omit all modes of cutting out the nail by the root, and all other cutting or torturing operations. Begin the effort at cure by simple application to the tender part of a small quantity of perchloride of iron. It is found in drug stores in a fluid form, though sometimes in powder. There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain, constriction or burning. In a few minutes the tender surface is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient, who could not before put his foot to the floor, now finds that he can walk upon it without pain. By permitting the hardening, wood-like flesh to remain for two or three weeks, it can easily be removed by soaking the foot in warm water. A new and healthy structure is found, firm and solid, below. Thereafter if the nails be no more cut around the corner and sides, but always curved across in the front end, they will in future grow only straight forward; and by wearing a shoe of reasonably good size and shape, all further trouble will be avoided.—*Bozwick's Med. and Sur. Journal.*

What the better is an apple for its rosy skin, if a worm has penetrated and devoured its heart?—What care I for the beautiful brown of the nut if it be worm-eaten and fill my mouth with corruption. Even so, external beauty deserves no praise unless matched by the inward beauty of virtue and holiness.

The mere fact that children are born with their fists doubled up is a strong proof that nature intended that our success in this world should depend on the courage with which we "fight our way" through it.

THE ARYAN RACE
Invaded India 1,400 years ago, and spread over that peninsula, Persia, Asia Minor and Europe. In India they subjected a pre-existing

dark complexioned people, resembling the native Australians, and speaking a group of languages called Dravidian. In like manner, when, 1,600 years before the Christian Era, the Aryans, then known as "Celts" and "Gauls" in Europe, poured over the Alps and Pyrenees into Italy and Spain, they found there a short, dark-skinned race, speaking dialects of the Euscayan or Biscayan language. Multitudes of these people escaped from their invaders and found their way into France, England and Ireland, in which last named country they were called Milesians. Their descendants may yet be traced, but they ultimately became engrafted on the Celtic stock, though contributing to vary it in Ireland and in the south of France.

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A MARRIED WOMAN WHO GOES TO SCHOOL.—The love of learning in some minds does not die after marriage, and perhaps not after death. There is a little person with long, flaxen hair, a straight, thin nose, and watery, blue eyes, attending one of our city schools, who has been married over a year. Herself and her dear old man (their combined ages about 35 years) came here from Alabama shortly after they were made one. They were considerably annoyed at first by the bulky charges of unscrupulous boarding house keepers, and were kept knocking around like a cloud in a gale of wind for some months. Finally, however, peace settled upon them in a two-roomed cottage in a back alley, where they can live cheap. She has been going to school for a couple of months, and whenever the weather is fine her little negro servant goes to meet her with the baby about 3 o'clock in the forenoon. It is as curious as interesting to observe the little flaxen-haired mother exchange her books and slate for the bundle of shawl with a face peeping out of it at the street corner. It is also affecting to observe that little face grow red under the multiplied kisses of the school, as they are applied, with undiminished fervor, day after day.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A MARRIED COUPLE WHO WERE NOTORIOUS for their constant quarrels, changed their mode of life, and became as noted for their conjugal happiness. The old lady having been asked the cause of the change, replied: The old man and I have got on well enough together since we kept the two bears in the house. "Two bears!" exclaimed the neighbor. "Yes," said she, "bear and forbear."

The pumpkin grow so large out West that they are obliged to turn them over by putting the ends of rails under them. One of them scooped out forms a very good meeting house for a small society.

As a pilot, that steers the ship, has his hands upon the rudder, and his eyes at the same time upon the star above, so should we be diligent in this use of means, but look up to God for direction.

It is by what we ourselves have done, and not by what others have done for us, that we shall be remembered by after ages.

In the United States Senate, on the last day of the session, Senator Robertson succeeded in carrying through an amendment appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a Postoffice at Columbia, S. C. This was the only amendment adopted by the Senate out of the one hundred and fifty amendments which were offered the night before the adjournment.

CHARLES FRYER, a prominent citizen of Prince George county, Virginia, living near Petersburg, was murdered on the night of the 26th, near his house, by a band of negroes, who took him into the woods where he was found. He lived long enough after his discovery to tell the circumstances of the assault.

"Nor nakedness nor platted hair, nor fasting or laying on the earth, nor rubbing with dust, can purify a mortal who has not overcome desire," says a Buddhist's parable.

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THE ARYAN RACE
Invaded India 1,400 years ago, and spread over that peninsula, Persia, Asia Minor and Europe. In India they subjected a pre-existing

dark complexioned people, resembling the native Australians, and speaking a group of languages called Dravidian. In like manner, when, 1,600 years before the Christian Era, the Aryans, then known as "Celts" and "Gauls" in Europe, poured over the Alps and Pyrenees into Italy and Spain, they found there a short, dark-skinned race, speaking dialects of the Euscayan or Biscayan language. Multitudes of these people escaped from their invaders and found their way into France, England and Ireland, in which last named country they were called Milesians. Their descendants may yet be traced, but they ultimately became engrafted on the Celtic stock, though contributing to vary it in Ireland and in the south of France.

The Teutonic race followed in the track of the Celtic; they were the second wave of the great Aryan deluge, and they subjugated the Celts, as the Celts had subjugated the dark-skinned race. Their language, though of the same root as the Celtic, became changed in some very marked forms. The German and Gothic, the Greek and the Latin were of this stock. These Teutons made themselves masters of the northern portions of Europe, and they subsequently, under the appellation of Saxons, Danes and Normans, followed the Celts and the Celtic Romans into Britain. Hence the mixed population and the many dialects in use there. Since the influx of Danes and Normans there has been no considerable admixture of foreign elements in the population. But Europe, subsequently to the Teutonic influx, sustained the horrors of invasion from Slavians, Tartars and Huns, the third, fourth and fifth waves of the great Aryan stock, whence sprang the Russians, Poles, Turks and Slavonians, of East Europe, also the Bohemians and the Czechs.

In-Growing Toe-Nails.
This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail, (generally of the great toe), and then wearing a narrow, badly made shoe. The nail beginning to grow too long, and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which gives temporary relief. But then it begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off; and, as the shoe presses against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes excessively tender and irritable. If this state continues long the toe becomes ulcerated, and fungus (proud flesh) sprouts up from the sorest points. Walking generally increases the suffering, till positive rest becomes indispensable.