

ESTABLISHED 1865.

IN entering upon the eighth year of their business since the war.

WHITE BROTHERS

would assure their friends and customers that they are better prepared this Fall for supplying the wants of the trade than ever before.

Their Stock of CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, TWEEDS AND JEANS was never larger nor better.

WHITE BROTHERS.

J. B. & W. J. ROGERS, WILL BE FOUND AT NO. 2 GRANITE RANGE.

Are prepared to show to their friends a select Stock of Fall Goods, consisting of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Groceries & Provisions.

Also a Select Stock of Confectioneries. In the Dry Goods Line will be found, CALICOES, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS, COTTON PLAIDS, TICKINGS, KERSEYS, JEANS AND OSNABURGS, and many other things too numerous to mention.

In the Grocery Line will be found, BACON, FLOUR, MOLASSES, NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, SUGAR, MACKEREL, LARD, RIO AND JAVA COFFEE, RICE, SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, SODA, POWDER AND SHOT, and everything in the Grocery line.

Also a complete Lot of Confectioneries, consisting of ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOA NUTS, SARDINES, JELLIES, BRANDY PEACHES, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, SHEET CAKES, CANDIES, both French and Common.

We have on hand BAGGING and TIES, which we will sell low. Come one! Come all! we think we can suit you. Sept. 18, 1872, 53-f

"WANDO" and "STONO" FERTILIZERS.

FOR SALE BY A. M. AIKEN, Agent, GREENWOOD, S. C.

EARLY ORDERS WILL ENSURE PROMPT ATTENTION. January 15, 1873, 1f

NEW STORE AT NINETY SIX.

Moore & Quarles.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership in the General Merchandise and Grocery Business,

to be carried on at NINETY-SIX, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. B. A. JONES, dec'd. They will keep a varied stock of the best Staple and Dress Goods,

as well as a choice assortment of GROCERIES,

and solicit a call from their friends. They will spare no effort to merit a share of the public favor. JOHN A. MOORE. R. P. QUARLES.

McDONALD & HADDON

HAVE in store a full stock of Merchandise, which will be sold strictly for cash, and as cheap as any Goods of the same quality by any First Class House in the Trade.

We will not attempt to compete with the merchant, who to induce you to buy will sell you many leading articles for cost, and doubly make it up on others, or against the man who deals with you so gently by indulging you for twelve long months and sells you goods first at a high price and then adds to this a large interest, and ten to one if he does not in the end send Mr. Constance to attach your cotton. No this is not our manner of doing business. We will sell you everything at a small profit for cash, which will enable us to sell to our customers so cheap that they will be obliged to see the benefit derived from the cash system.

Oct. 9, 1872, 26-1f

Marble Works!

THE MARBLE YARD is removed from its old quarters to its new Work Shop and handsome Office prepared expressly for the business on Main Street, above the Marshall House. A fine stock of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE

Can always be found on hand, and all work warranted to be done in a superior manner, and at prices lower than elsewhere. Also, a fine collection of Designs for MONUMENTS AND FANCY HEAD STONES, which can be furnished at short notice. Call and see our prices and styles. J. D. CHALMERS.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WHITE BROTHERS

OFFER FOR SALE Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meal, Molasses, Mackerel, Salt, Bagging, Ties,

And everything usually kept in a GROCERY STORE. PURE RED OATS FOR SEED. WHITE BROTHERS.

October 9, 1872, 26-1f

A Secret.

It is your secret and mine level! Ah me! how the dreary rain, With a slow persistence all day long, Dripped on the window pane!

The chamber was weird with shadows, And dark with the deepening gloom; Where you in your royal womanhood Lay waiting for the tomb!

They robed you all in white, love, In your hair was a single rose, A marble rose it might well have been, In its gold and still love token

O, paler than yonder carven saint, And calm as the angels are, You seem so near me my beloved, Yet were, alas, so far!

I do not know if I wept, love, But my soul rose up and said: "My heart shall speak unto her heart, Though here she is lying—dead! I will give her a last love token

That shall be to her a sign In the dark grave—or beyond it— Of this deathless love of mine."

So I sought me a little scroll, love, And thereon in eager haste, Lest another's eye should read them, Some mystic words I traced.

Then close in your clasped fingers, Close in your wakened hand, I placed the scroll in an amulet, Sure you would understand!

The secret is yours and mine, love! Only as we two may know, In its gold and still love token Of our grave so green and low, But if, when we meet hereafter, In the dawn of a fairer day, You whisper those mystical words, love, It is all I would have you say.

—The Aldine.

A ROBBER'S MAGNANIMITY.

It is said the devil is not as black as he is painted, and the same might apply to John A. Murrill, the great Western land pirate.

At the time he figured conspicuously along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, steamboating was comparatively in its infancy, and so sparsely was the country settled

that the red man still retained his foothold, although its absolute sway was over. To the traveler Murrill was a terror, but to the squatters for many miles around his cave he was rather a friend than otherwise, for he had never been known to harm any of them, and he had often lent them his aid in time of trouble.

Especially so the squatters of the savages, and he was not slow to avenge any wrong inflicted upon them by the red man. Murrill had been idle for some time. It seemed as if he had a presentiment of evil hanging over him, and he had grown listless, and even melancholy. His men ventured to whisper among themselves that their captain was becoming indolent, and some of them declared that he had received a vast quantity of gold which he had concealed, and that at the first opportunity he intended to ship to some distant point, and leave them and his former occupation forever.

All summer the captain had talked of incursions, but they had been delayed from time to time, and nothing had been accomplished. The stock and provisions had become so far exhausted that the robbers were compelled to subsist principally on game. They became discontented and some of them openly grumbled; but a single frown of the chief was sufficient to impose silence.

All the men had been lolling leisurely about, and as night came on they huddled the fire closely, and even and anon they cast anxious glances over the river, as if expecting some important event. Even the captain appeared uneasy, and he strode up and down, sometimes pausing, and then continuing his walk at a more rapid rate.

Suddenly a man on a horse appeared in sight, and at the same time the shrill blast of a trumpet was heard. Instantly the men were upon their feet, and when the rider came up he was surrounded in an instant, and a dozen questions propounded in the same breath. To one and all he made the answer:

"The steamer will not come further down than Louisville, but she is a rich prize if we can only capture her. Her cargo is an assorted one, and it will not be removed until snow falls, so that it can be taken across to Nashville in sleds, unless a warm spell should come on; then she would come down the river and up the Cumberland."

"There won't be any warm spell this season," suggested one of the robbers. "In a week the Ohio will be frozen up tighter than a drum-head, and the Cumberland is closed now. We must seize her while she lies."

"Aye, aye!" was the response from fifty throats. "Without heeding these words," Murrill asked: "How is the water on the falls at Louisville?"

"Hardly enough to get her over, but there has been rain above—the river is rising—and there will be plenty by the time we get there."

"Are they on the lookout for me?" asked Murrill. "Yes, and what is still worse, I was recognized." "The devil!" "Yes, I went on board the boat, and in looking around I saw a pair of sharp eyes fixed upon me, and I knew I had been seen before. I walked carelessly about the levee when I heard this chap say that I was one of Murrill's men, and then the captain cautioned him to keep quiet until he could secure my arrest. But in a few moments after I was astride my nag, and then I knew I was safe. But I knew they were on the lookout for you; for, before I was recognized, I heard one of the boat hands say that he hoped Murrill would come up, for he wanted the pleasure of hanging him."

armed and resolute men were on their way toward Louisville, bent upon plunder and bloodshed.

During the day Murrill himself, in disguise, visited the city and the boat he had resolved to capture. On his return his eyes flashed fire, and he exclaimed:

"Men, some of our bodies will be floating in the Ohio before to-morrow morning if we attempt this job. To succeed we may be compelled to fight a terrible battle. What say you? Shall we go forward?"

"What is the especial danger?" inquired one. "Just this. After it was discovered that one of my spies had been on board the boat, extra precautions have been taken to guard against an attack by us. Regular picket lines have been thrown out, both up and down the river on this side, and watch-fires built and guards stationed upon the other side; and all the hands on the boat are heavily armed, and a military company is held in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning. I don't know that I am right, but I think some of their scouts have already reported the fact that we are on our way up the river. What say you? Shall we attempt the job with such chances against us?"

The chief was surrounded by a set of men who were physically brave, many of whom absolutely preferred such adventures as was pregnant with danger. So with one voice they exclaimed:

"We'll have that steamer or die!" "Enough," replied Murrill; "you have decided in accordance with my own feelings. We will have that boat or perish in the attempt to capture her. But there is one thing greatly in our favor."

"What is that?" "There is to be a grand ball in the cabin of the steamer to-night, so the military will not be as vigilant as usual, on account of the large crowd which will be present; and our approach will not be so marked, as large numbers will probably be going back and forth from the city to the levee. And now for my instructions."

"Let us have them!" "Forty of our men must strike back into the country—for a mile or two, and so the pickets will be avoided. Ten of that number must pass above the city, reach the river, and then make their way slowly down, neck-deep in the water. Select the best swimmers for this duty, as the art will probably be a useful one. The remaining thirty will pass through the city in squads of not more than three, and so down to the levee by different routes, and all ready to center at the boat at exactly 12 o'clock. I, with the remaining ten men, will go up the river, avoiding the guard by keeping well into the water. Now, remember; just as the clock strikes twelve let every man make a rush, and let every man be at his post. We must have no sluggards!"

"We shall be ready." "I myself will spring to the wheel, with two assistants. Some of you cut the ropes, and let the craft drift up as quickly as possible, and by the time we are over the falls we can set the engine in motion."

"Will you please, captain?" "One thing more, and to this order I want you to give special heed."

"What is it?" "We certainly shall have some fighting to do, but use your weapons only when actually compelled to do so, and spare the women. If any man among you harms one of the ladies and I learn the fact, he dies the death of a dog. After we pass the falls, and get up steam, we will land all those we capture, both men and women, and let them make their way home as best they can."

"We shall remember, captain." "Well, be off now. It is dark enough to advance with safety."

The forty men started to carry out their instructions, while Murrill commenced his advance up the river, and just as the clock struck twelve he and his men arrived under the stern of the steamer, and it was evident their proximity was not suspected, for not the slightest note of alarm had been sounded. There were sounds of revelry above. The sweet strains of music arose upon the air, and occasionally a laugh would peal out from those all unconscious of the fact that grim death was hovering around them, and that before the sun would rise their sun would go down forever.

Murrill was becoming impatient. In the next hour seemed to drag slowly along. He swam around the prow of the craft, and after waiting there for a few moments his ten men came up, they were at least half an hour ahead of time. After a time the first stroke of the distant church clock was heard—it was striking twelve—and twenty men, like huge monsters, crept out from the dark waters and stood for an instant upon the levee. Then, with lightning speed, they darted on board the steamer, and ran into the cabin. In an instant all was confusion. Wild shrieks burst from the female throats, and strong men shouted the alarm. Many of the women fainted, and not a few of those to whom nature gave the form of heroes sprang for shore or into the water, thoroughly panic-stricken. But there were those on board who were not easily intimidated, and they began the life and death struggle. Drawing their pistols, they fought coolly but determinedly; and for a time the conflict seemed to favor them. The weapons of the twenty robbers were useless, for the powder had become saturated with water, but they fought like demons with their knives. But more than half their number had fallen, either dead or very badly wounded.

The alarm had been sounded, and the tramp of the military could be heard rapidly approaching. Where were the other thirty men? If they had fallen or been captured then all was lost. But no. The boat began to move out into the river, and twenty more robbers rushed into the cabin. Using the pistols freely, the work of blood was soon completed. The cabin

was red with blood, and all around were men dead or dying, while the terror-stricken women crouched in groups, either in the state-rooms or in some corner over the bleeding form of some loved one.

Murrill himself had entered the wheel-house, and others had commenced their work at the furnace. And downward the boat drifted toward the falls. Without having the wheels in motion to propel her, it was impossible to manage the craft and keep her head down the stream, for, as she approached nearer and nearer the falls, it became evident that she would go over sideways, and, if so, there would be the greatest danger, unless she should happen to be exactly in the channel, of which the chief was not certain. But the crisis was at hand. Behind her a hundred boats had shot out upon the river in pursuit; around her the rapids were boiling, seething and roaring, and just below was the descent known as the falls, over which she must plunge.

She trembled, heaved and was going down, when there came a crash like the bursting of a thousand thunderbolts, mingled with the most awful shrieks, while the mad waters rushed over her decks. Then she broke, and it was evident she was going down, a total wreck. And, to add to the horror, a cry of fire was raised, and it soon became evident that nothing could save the steamer from total destruction.

It now became every man to look out for himself, and Murrill leaped into the water. It was with considerable difficulty that he reached the shore, which he did at length, in an exhausted state. Then he seated himself for a few moments, and waited the regathering of his band. But he was not safe at that point, and with only five of the robbers, who had come to the shore, he took his way back to his cave. Weak, sick and bruised, he could scarcely drag his way along, and his men were really in a worse condition than himself. The consequence was that an unusual length of time was consumed in reaching the cavern. When he did arrive there his appearance was greeted with cheers by those who had arrived before him. They were not entirely disheartened, as their chief lived, for one of the robbers had brought in news that he was among the slain.

Murrill gazed sadly around him—he had less than thirty men left—the others, no doubt, had perished. But with one exception this number seemed to welcome his return. The exception was a man named Kit Blanchard. He frowned fiercely, remained apart from the rest, and seemed uneasy. Murrill noticed this, but still he gave it little thought.

It was not long after this that the chief entered his cavern. He had not proceeded far, when his attention was attracted by a groan. He approached the spot from whence the sound proceeded, and there he found a young and lovely girl, bound hand and foot, in such a manner that she was unable to move. He questioned her and heard her story.

She was on the steamer when it went over the falls. Her lover was with her, and he had succeeded in getting her ashore. Scarcely had they landed when her lover was struck down dead at her side by a robber, and she was seized and brought thither. The robber was entirely alone, with the exception of herself, during the whole journey. He told her that Murrill had been killed, that he was to be captain now, and she should be forced to become his wife. The chief removed the cords which bound her, and led her to the entrance of the cave. He bade her wait a moment, and then he assembled his band. He saw that one of them was pale and trembling. He called the girl forward, and requested her to single out her captor. She pointed to Kit Blanchard. In an instant the port of a pistol rang out; it was fired by Murrill, and Kit Blanchard fell dead. The young lady was restored to her friends. It was this adventure and defeat that weakened the robber band that they were soon after scattered, and the chief himself captured. His fate is a matter of history.

EYESIGHT OF ANIMALS.—Horses and cattle have excellent eyesight even to a very advanced age. Dogs in a wild state preserve their vision unimpaired to the extreme period of their life limitation, while the domestic dog, who lives so long, is owing to looking at fires in the house, exposed to candles or gas lights, and being about dwellings where the sphere of vision is limited by the intervention of fences, edifices, etc. A free range always in open air also tends to the preservation of the vision of wild animals and birds. Another circumstance contributes to the preservation of the vision in wild animals. Perpetual vigilance contributes to a free circulation in the optic apparatus and uniform convexity of the cornea.

Were it not for white writing paper, artificial light, stimulating drinks which quicken the circulation to the engorgement of minute vessels in the interior of the organs, and passing much of our time in the midst of reflecting lights from surrounding objects, our eyes would be about as good at threescore and ten as in the early days of childhood.

THE LOST CONTINENT.—Plato's tradition of the lost continent is being verified by leading geologists, and that the space now occupied by the Atlantic Ocean was once that continent. Upon the Rocky Mountains abundant evidence of theory they are outsiders of it are found in the aquatic plants and shells strewn over them. The White Mountains and the Adirondacks are also recognized by those interested as high points of the boundary of the country which lies under the sea.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to Revise and Amend an Act entitled "An Act to Reduce all Acts and Parts of Acts to Determine and Perpetuate the Homestead into one Act and to Amend the Same."

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:

SECTION 1. The family homestead of the head of each family residing in this State, such homestead consisting of dwelling house, outbuildings and lands appurtenant; not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, and yearly produce thereof, shall be exempt from attachment, levy and sale, on any mesne or final process issued from any Court upon my judgment obtained upon any right of action, whether arising previous or subsequent to the ratification of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or other officer, before executing any process against the real estate of any head of a family residing in this State, to cause a homestead, as above stated, to be set off to said person in the manner following: to wit: He shall cause three appraisers to be appointed, one to be named by the creditor, one by the debtor, and one by himself, who shall be discreet and disinterested men, and in no wise related to either party, resident in the County, and who shall be sworn by a Trial Justice or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, to impartially appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, a homestead, not to exceed in value one thousand dollars; and said appraisers shall make return of their action in the premises, under their hands and seals, to the Sheriff or other officer, within ten days after the assignment or set off is made; for record in Court, giving the metes and bounds as well as the value of the homestead so set off, for which purpose they shall be authorized, to call in the aid of a surveyor, if they, or a majority of them, deem it necessary. And if no complaint shall be made by either party within thirty days after the return of the appraisers has been filed, the proceedings in the case shall be final: Provided, That, upon good cause shown, within thirty days after filing the return of said appraisers, the Court out of which the process issued may order a re-appraisal and re-assignment of the homestead by other appraisers appointed by the Court: And provided, further, That should the creditor or debtor neglect or refuse, after ten days' notice from the officer into whose hands the process is lodged, to nominate an appraiser, then the said officer shall appoint the same.

SEC. 2. That when thirty days have elapsed after the filing the return of said appraisers, setting off a homestead to any debtor, according to the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, and no good cause has been shown, or exceptions filed against such return, such debtor may have such return recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance of the County in which the same is located; and upon such return being so recorded in thirty-three days after the proceedings have become final, the title to the homestead so set off and assigned shall be forever discharged from all debts of said debtor then existing or thereafter contracted.

SEC. 3. That whenever in the assignment of a homestead, as provided in Section 1 of this Act, the appraisers shall find that the premises, including the dwelling-houses, exceed the value of one thousand dollars, and that the same cannot be divided, without injury to the remainder, they shall make and sign, under oath, an appraisal thereof, and deliver the same to the Sheriff, who shall deliver a copy thereof to the head of the family claiming the homestead, or to some member of the family of suitable age to understand the nature thereof, with a notice attached, that unless the person so claiming the homestead shall pay to said Sheriff the surplus of the appraised value over and above one thousand dollars, within sixty days thereafter, such premises will be sold, and on failure to pay such surplus in the time limited, the Sheriff shall advertise and sell the said premises, and, out of the proceeds of such sale, shall pay into the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court one thousand dollars, which shall be applied, under the order of the Circuit Judge, upon the application of the head of the family, in the purchase of a homestead of that value. The residue in the hands of the Sheriff, if any, after paying all expenses incident to the appraisal and sale of the property, shall be applied by him to any executions in his hands, according to law: Provided, That no sale shall be made unless a greater sum than one thousand dollars shall be bid therefor: Provided, further, That if, after notice, the party claiming the homestead pays, or causes to be paid, the surplus over one thousand dollars, he shall, upon recording the return and receipt of the Sheriff for such surplus, endorsed on said return, as provided in Section 2 of this Act, hold the property so appraised and set off, freed and discharged from all debts and demands

then existing against such parties; but as to such surplus not from debts thereafter contracted, like proceedings to the foregoing being in such case allowable for the recovery of all after-contracted debts.

SEC. 4. If the husband be dead, the widow and children; if the father and mother be dead, the children living on the homestead, whether any or all such children be minors or not, shall be entitled to have the homestead exempted in like manner as if the husband or parents were living; and the homestead so exempted shall be subject to partition among all the children of the head of the family in like manner as if no debts existed: Provided, That no partition or sale in that case shall be made until the youngest child becomes of age, unless, upon proof satisfactory to the Court hearing the case, such sale is deemed best for the interest of such minor or minors.

SEC. 5. No waiver of the right of homestead, however solemnly executed, shall be binding upon the head of the family, or, in case of his or her death, his or her heirs, so as to defeat the homestead herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The personal property of the head of any family, residing in this State, consisting of the yearly product of his or her homestead, and of the property subject to exemption under the Constitution, shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale: Provided, That, in case the right of such exemption be disputed by the creditors, the officer in whose hands the process is lodged, shall cause the same to be ascertained and appraised, and all exempted property so ascertained and appraised, by appraisers appointed and sworn for that purpose, as provided in Section 1 of this Act, shall vest absolutely in the party freed from all debts of the debtor then existing, or thereafter contracted, whether such debtor retain or sell the property: Provided, further, That a debtor being the head of a family, as herein before stated, and not being the owner of any homestead, shall be entitled to a like exemption of personal property, as herein allowed to the owner of a homestead, to be ascertained in the same manner.

SEC. 7. That the exemptions contained in the preceding Sections of this Act shall not extend to an attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued to secure or enforce the payment of taxes or obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or obligations contracted for the erection of improvements thereon: Provided, The Court or authority issuing said process shall certify thereon that the same is issued for some other purpose; or more, and no other of said purposes: Provided further, The yearly product of said homestead shall be subject to attachment, levy and sale to secure or enforce the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same; but the Court issuing the process therefor shall certify thereon that the same is issued for said purpose, and no other.

SEC. 8. Whenever the head of any family, widow or children shall be entitled to an estate or right of homestead, as hereinbefore provided, and no process has been lodged with any officer against such homestead, the party or parties entitled to such homestead may apply at any time, by petition to the Judge of the Probate Court, to have the same appraised and set off. The Judge of Probate shall, thereupon, after giving public notice by advertising the intention of such party or parties to have his or their homestead set off, for thirty days in a paper published in the County where the land lies, and in case no paper is published in the County, then by posting the notice on the door of his office, and in three other public places, for a like length of time, appoint three disinterested persons, resident in the County, who, having been duly sworn, shall proceed to appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, such homestead, and make return to him. If no complaint shall be made by any creditor, or other person interested, against said appraisal and setting off of the homestead, within thirty days after the return of the appraisers, the same shall be confirmed by the Judge and ordered accordingly: Provided, That no appraisal shall be made, or return filed, until the notice has expired. Personal property, to the extent and kind hereinbefore stated, may be exempted and set off in like manner.

SEC. 9. That one-third of the yearly products of every person, not being the head of a family, of every avocation, without regard to valuation, character or condition of products or earnings, shall be exempted from attachment, levy and sale, except to enforce the payment of taxes.

SEC. 10. That no Sheriff, Constable, or other officer, whose duty it is to enforce executions, shall proceed in any other manner than is prescribed in this Act; and should any officer sell any real estate, or sell or remove any personal property, in violation of the provisions of this Act, and of Section 32 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense, be fined a sum not less than five hundred dollars, (\$500.) nor more than one thousand, (\$1,000.) and, upon conviction,

for the second offense, his office shall be deemed vacant; and, in either case, he shall be liable, in damages, to the parties injured; for all injuries or losses of his wrongdoer.

SEC. 11. Appraisers set off the homestead under this Act shall receive as compensation for such service, two dollars each per day, and five cents a mile for every mile of necessary travel. The Sheriff shall receive five dollars for services incidental to setting off the homestead, but exclusive of all other disbursements. The Trial Justice or other officer, who qualifies appraisers, shall receive for every five or more appraisals, five cents, and a mile for every mile of necessary travel. The foregoing fees shall be paid by the officer executing the process, out of the property of the debtor, or, in case of the homestead set off to the widow or minor children, out of the estate of the deceased, by the executor or administrator thereof: Provided, That the officer, before setting off the homestead and exemption, in any case, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the plaintiff in execution, in advance, a sum of money sufficient to cover the necessary fees and costs herein allowed. Whenever a homestead is set off, as provided in Section 8 of this Act, the Probate Judge shall receive as compensation, five dollars for all services, including the record of the proceedings, which shall not exceed five dollars, and which fees and costs shall be paid in advance by the party claiming the homestead and exemption.

SEC. 12. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with or supplanted by this Act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Milk in Texas.

The visitor of Texas is astonished when he finds many of the chief articles in the sustenance of life, articles which should be more plentiful here than in any other region of the country on the globe. And just here is where the quiet, sedate, formal Major D., of Kansas City, met with the most bitter disappointment in his southern trip. The Major is exceedingly fond of milk. Immediately upon entering Texas soil, at our first dinner, the Major looked anxiously about the table for some evidence of the presence of his love. His reconnaissance was a painful one. There was no milk nor any evidence of its presence to be found.

"Waiter, bring me a glass of milk." "We have none, sir." "What!"

In blank horror the waiter wailed before the thunder tones of that exclamation.

"What!" again roared the Major. "Can it be possible that you have no milk?" "I assure you, not a drop, sir."

"Then I'll find some in another house." So saying, he grasped his hat and hurried out of the room.

Before we had finished our dinner, however, Major D. returned almost out of breath, a twinkle in his eye and joy beaming out boldly over his broad face.

"Eureka!" "Eureka!" and he placed on the table by his plate a pint of milkish liquid. A good eye at once saw that it was no pure milk, that thin white yellow substance. Major D. thought he had the genuine article. The liquid was drank, however, and then the Major discovered that it was of an inferior quality of condensed milk.

"Is it possible," he afterwards remarked to a Texan, "is it possible that with thousands of cattle grazing on your hills you have no milk, and with the most magnificent grass country in the world, and your prairies everywhere covered with good cows, that you have no butter?"

Yet such is the fact. Nearly every pound of butter consumed in Texas is imported, and all the milk to be had there comes in the form of a condensed article from the Northern States. With all the facilities for producing of the soil necessary for hay raising, yet Texas buys nine-tenths of her bacon, hams and lard from her Northern sister States. With a soil unsurpassed for corn, oats and wheat, the greater part of these products are imported. The chief staple of Texas soil is cotton, and to that product farmers devote their time to the detriment of everything else. Time and immigration however will produce a great change in that respect as well as others. Keen energetic farmers will discover that all the necessities of life can be produced on their plantations without neglecting their great staple, cotton.

It will be a glorious day for Texas when such a state of things is inaugurated. For even as it is now the exports of the State for the year 1870 exceeded its imports in the sum of \$30,000 gold.—Kansas City Times.

A Kentucky editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected: "Sir, I notice a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper of last Wednesday. I was born in Greenup co, not Caldwell, and my retirement from business in 1869 was not owing to ill health, but to a little trouble I had in connection with a horse, and the loss of my mule was not small. Please make corrections for which I enclose 50 cents."

An editor is a man who lives on what other people owe him until he starves to death. A subscriber is one who takes a paper and says he is well pleased with it, and tells every body else he ought to subscribe. After he has subscribed about seven years the editor writes to him and asks him to let him have \$250 (two dollars and fifty cents) and then the subscriber writes back to the editor and tells him not to send his old paper any more, for there is nothing in it, and then the poor editor goes and starves to death more.