

The Lexington Dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 75c per square of one inch space for first insertion, and 50c per square for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise to three, six or twelve months. Notices in local column 10c. per line each insertion. Marriage notices inserted free. Obituaries over ten lines charged for at regular advertising rates. Address, G. M. HARMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year \$1.50
" " six months 75
" " three months 50

VOL. XVI.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

NO. 21.

BARGAINS

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

SUCH

BARGAINS

IN

CLOTHING,

HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS

TRUNKS AND

WATCHES AND

JEWELRY

Never Was Heard of Before.

I have an immense stock, perhaps the largest ever imported in this market. And I want you to remember that I will not be undersold by any one.

It is impossible to enumerate all that I have in stock, but all I ask is for you to call and see for yourselves and then you will be convinced.

PHILIP EPSTEIN,

143 Main Street,

LEXINGTON, S. C.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

What Kershaw's Old Brigade Did to Save Richmond at Block Road.

Editor Times and Democrat:

While reading that splendid tribute of John Detie Cooke to Fitz Lee's cavalry, published in the Philadelphia Times, and copied in the Orangeburg Times and Democrat of Feb. 18, 1886, I was carried back to one of the proudest days of the war. Perhaps there are many people while reading that piece who wondered what troops of Lee's grand old infantry stood in the path of the over-whelming numbers that were driving Fitz Lee. It was Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade, a Brigade that has never blown its own horn, but rests in the pleasing consciousness of having done its whole duty from Ball Run down to the famous apple tree. As well as I can remember it was about the 4th of May, 1864, after Grant had been driven at the Wilderness, orders came to McLaw's Division at midnight to prepare to march immediately. We private could generally interpret moves of our leaders after being on the march awhile, but we were puzzled this time. The woods had caught fire, everything was blinding in every direction, the smoke was suffocating, there was no other way but to march, and being completely unprepared, we gave up trying to find out our destination, and marched quietly on. We had marched eight or nine miles when we began to grow, and brought us comparatively into an open country. About sunrise a courier came dashing up from our front, handed Kershaw a paper. We soon found out what it meant as an order soon came down the line to close up and we were put on a more rapid march. Backdale's Mississippi Brigade was in our front, O'Brien and Cobbs' Virginia Brigades in our rear. (These four Brigades formed McLaw's Division.) We had not gone more than a mile, when orders came to double quick. It was done in splendid style, as that Spartan like band began to appreciate the importance of the move. Two miles more we marched, and then we were half an hour brought us to the Block Road, which was Grant's objective point. Stuart being the senior officer on the ground took command. He sent Backdale's Brigade on to Spottsylvania Court House, requested Kershaw to form his Brigade as quick as possible on a line of fence, which was about two hundred yards off to our left. Kershaw's other righting voice was not heard, and he was impatiently waiting for the order to move. The first movement of the Brigade was to the edge of a pine forest, and about thirty yards in rear and left of which the rail fence came to an abrupt end, and which was the extreme left of the Brigade. The rest of the Brigade formed on the fence in the following order, from the right of the Second, James' Battalion, Third, Seventh, Eighth and Fifteenth regiments. I do not remember who commanded the different regiments as we had lost heavily in the Wilderness and had not time to count our own dead, but I do remember the Second led its own gallant and beloved Col. Gilliland and about sixty other members of the regiment cold in death. Even that battle was no child's play, as we had to form our line amid a rain of bullets coming from an advancing army with the shout of victory, for all was not yet Longstreet's Corps began its advance, and like a tornado turned the tide the other way and swept back from the field to take some other road to Richmond. But let us go back to the Block Road and see what happened it was that saved Lee from being hemmed in at the Wilderness. Kershaw's Brigade just had time to form on the fence and throw it down as a sort of rude breast work, when the enemy charged them. They had been driving Fitz Lee all night, and thought they were carrying the mounted cavalry, but there was nothing to do but drive them from this their last desperate stand, and Grant would be between Lee and Richmond. Fatal mistake, though the mistake as glorious a charge as ever soldiers made, but there was no give way in Kershaw's sturdy veterans. It was thought at the time that not more than two of their German line escaped, while their line of battle retreated after being nearly torn to pieces. This was but the prelude of what was yet to come. Less than half an hour two solid lines of battle were seen advancing, as they came like a dark and angry cloud, which needed but a single puff of lightning to bring down the food. Stuart mounted his iron gray, drew his sword and rode in a lops from one

end of the Brigade to the other and back again, as if to say soldiers of South Carolina, I am here to die with you or hold this place. When the firing came within seventy-five yards, James' Battalion opened fire and in a moment the whole length of the Brigade was in a blaze. The enemy came right on in a rapid charge, to within ten paces, when they halted for a moment the second line came up to join the one in front for a final charge. Stuart never dismounted, but was charging up and down the line just in rear of us waving his sword. He seemed to have had a charmed life. The enemy now made a desperate effort to overpower our single line. James' Battalion and the Third Regiment have locked horns with them across the fence, hand to hand, steel clashes steel, one of the Battalion is pulled over the fence by main force, but he's rescued by the steady aim of a bayonet. Officers are slashing with their swords across the fence. The Second Regiment just at this time seeing the critical position of our friends on the right, raised the rebel yell, while preparing for a charge on the left, just then the enemy gave way in confusion and fled for their lives. We all of the old Brigade remember Stuart's famous dispatch to Lee. The enemy attack us in heavy force but we knocked him heels over head. But Lee was not so far off as Stuart thought. He saw the fight with several other Generals who had come on ahead of our commands. The piece was made famous by the desperate-ness of the fight. Many army officers came to look at it. The next day Gen. O'Brien came riding down our line with hat off and tears in his eyes, said men, I saw you fight yesterday, I am proud to belong to the same division that you do. There was more men left dead on the field in front of the Battalion and Third Regiment than they had men in the fight. This ended the attempt of Grant to surprise Lee by his first great flank movement. He went to work to bring up the rest of his army to commence the battering process. I never heard of any fighting at Spottsylvania Court House where the Mississippi and Georgia Brigades did not arrive on the ground in time to join the battle. It was by means of the reckless fighting of Kershaw's Brigade that Gen. Lee was enabled to occupy the line of the Po, where was soon to commence the greatest and bloodiest slaughter of human beings in the world has ever known in the history of war. J. W. Hodges, Co. B 2d South Carolina Infantry.

The Cost of a Bushel of Corn.

There is a statistician about the Balmer House who desires to impress everybody with economic facts. Said he yesterday: "Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a farmer, down near Elgin. He's gone with a friend; they're going to get a drink. The farmer will pay for it. Now, let me see. That man will sweat two mortal hours next spring, to plow enough ground to raise one bushel of corn. That bushel of corn he will sell for 30 cents. He is going in there now to spend the 30 cents for two drinks. Therefore, the farmer and the corn have parted. Now, let me tell you what becomes of the corn. A bushel of corn makes seventeen quarts of whiskey—four and a quarter gallons. The distillery gets its first profit—40 cents a gallon. There are two dollars for that bushel of corn. Now the Government comes in, 30 cents a gallon—\$1.35, added to that is \$1.65. That brings the price of the bushel of corn down to the farmer and the wholesaler, and finally to several stages. To the retailer, the time it reaches the latter the bushel of corn or its product of four and a quarter gallons has been reduced one-half, which means eight and a half gallons. There are sixty drinks to the gallon—that is the average—eight and a half gallons mean 450 drinks at 15 cents each—there we have \$45.35 as the consumer's price for a bushel of corn which the farmer raised himself for 30 cents. Who says there is no industry in this country? But the farmer we saw just now spent \$15 whole business of corn in the price of two drinks, and the people who do not fill the soil get away with \$45.35. —Globe Democrat.

To Spartanburg Farmers.

One-half of the farmers of the county will tell you that they cannot afford to raise cotton at the present prices. They also say that they cannot raise corn when it sells for 50 to 75 cents; nor wheat when it brings 80 cents to \$1.00. The fact is, it would seem that there is nothing a farmer can afford to raise as a money crop. Some of them will say that if a man is out of debt he can afford to raise cotton, but he will never be able to pay debts with this crop. Now the farmer is not worse off than the professions. There are very few professional men who make enough to make them rich at the end of the year. Then three-fourths of the men engaged in merchandise, get little more than a support out of their business, unless their investments are very large and well managed. About three-fourths of the white men of our county are engaged in agriculture. They cannot abandon this for it is the work of their life. There is nothing else they can undertake that will promise a home and food and clothing in connection with a healthful, independent, honorable employment. The question is not whether this or that will pay, but how they can farm so as to pay their soil and labor more available and double their crops. The main thing is to stick to the farm. Mother earth will never deny a good living to those who draw directly from her. Banks may break, a crash may strike the mercantile world, currency may become unsettled, but seed time and harvest shall not fail, and he who diligently and skillfully cultivates the soil is superior to all financial crises. Destroy all banks and annihilate all our currency and the products of the farm will purchase any and everything that is for sale.

Then in this day of depression it is the duty of the farmer to look around and see how he may do his work in a better manner. The labor of one year should not only go to the production of the present crop, but it should also prove an investment for the future. The farmer who has a few acres of land, and who has been struck with the fine products of the soil, did much for the soil. If the man who has a few acres of land, and who has been struck with the fine products of the soil, did much for the soil. If the man who has a few acres of land, and who has been struck with the fine products of the soil, did much for the soil.

A CARD.

All who are suffering from the effects of indigestion, of youth, of nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a small red-inked envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

most independent people on earth for the soil always makes fair returns for intelligent cultivation and the rains and snows and dews of heaven cannot be taken away the absconding captives or gobbled up by grasping syndicates.—Carolina Spartan.

A Burlesque on the Situation.

Your correspondent has been presented with the latest cartoon on the agricultural agitation. It is the work of a Newberry artist. The scene is laid in the country, but in the distance is seen a large and handsome building. This building for the purpose of the politicians is called an agricultural college, but it is actually the Governor's mansion. Approaching this edifice along a dusty road two political teams are traveling. The first is a somewhat dilapidated wagon drawn by a spavined mule and an aged ox. The driver is Moses Tillman arrayed in his priestly robes and bearing in his hand a rod, which serves the purpose of a flag-staff, upon the top of which a serpent represents the banner of the organization. In the front of the wagon, at Moses's feet, are the stone tablets with the commandments. The wagon is filled to overflowing. This crowd is called the "Lost tribe of Israel." The wagon is evidently overloaded, as one wheel is leaving the axle and the motive power is rapidly becoming exhausted. Riding rapidly in the rear is the Master of the State Grange mounted on a new biocycle, to which is attached a stout wagon by a rope. The rider calls out to the travellers in front of him to "pile in but no Moses for me," while above his wagon a sign indicates that the seats therein have been reserved for all "simon pure Grangers." The author clearly thinks that this team will win the race. Near by, still in the rear, the free trader is pushing his humble wheelbarrow, not yet having age or financial strength enough to own a wagon. Off in the distance, on a hill, in full view of the contest below, a few farmers have gathered to meet the contestants. They have responded to the call of the Grange and are ready to save their property from the hands of the pending legislation. They are about to vote, but it has been a false promise. One of the most watchful of this number observes the procession below, which should have been going in the direction of the Governor's mansion, and turning excitedly to his companions declares "they are taking the wrong road, by thunder." The picture is a good burlesque on the situation.—Cor. of Augusta Chronicle.

ORANGEBURG'S NEW ROAD.

A Meeting of the Corporation—Plans to Raise the Necessary Money.

An enthusiastic meeting of the corporations of the Orangeburg and Lewisdale Railroad was held in the Court House at this place on last Tuesday. Dr. A. S. Hydrick was elected chairman and Capt. D. J. Griffith, of Lewisdale, was elected Secretary. The estimate of the cost of the proposed road, based on a preliminary survey made by Mr. A. de Caradeu, civil engineer of the South Carolina Railway, made a short time ago, was submitted. This estimate places the cost of building and equipping the road from Orangeburg to Lewisdale at \$200,000, the distance being fifty-one miles. The question of the best method for raising the necessary amount of money to build and equip the road was discussed at length. The charter of this road was granted at the last session of the Legislature and does not provide for the township subscription plan. The charter provides that \$25,000 of the capital stock must be subscribed before a permanent organization can be effected. On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare an amendment to the present charter, so as to submit the question whether or not the necessary money shall be raised by township subscription to a vote of the citizens of the townships, both of this and Lexington counties, through which the proposed road will pass—this amendment to be presented to the next Legislature. The plan proposed for building the road, and which unquestionably meets with most general favor, is to raise the \$25,000 necessary to begin operation by private subscription; then to raise say \$100,000, by township subscription, and when this is done to bond the road for the amount necessary to complete it. The citizens along the proposed route are said to be anxious and even enthusiastic over the enterprise, and will readily vote the necessary subscription in the next township meeting. The property of the townships interested will be sufficient to create a sinking fund which will pay the interest and retire the bonds inside of twenty years. This seems to be the most plausible scheme, and the one that will fall most lightly on our citizens. After reading the act of incorporation the names of corporators was called by the Secretary as follows: J. H. Lewis, J. C. Fort, D. J. Griffith, A. Mims, S. P. Drafts, D. M. Crosson, Wade Leaphart, J. F. Leaphart, James F. Izlar, Samuel Dibble, B. H. Knotts, Joo, A. Hamilton, Geo. H. Corneleat, T. M. Rysor, G. W. Brunson, J. E. Bull, B. F. Slater, D. J. Holman.

On motions of Capt. J. H. Lewis, T. M. Rysor, Esq., and D. J. Holman the following gentlemen were made associate corporators: I. Hallman, J. N. Fowles, J. W. Schofield, Wade Spiers, W. O. Barr, R. L. Keiser, J. L. Taylor, T. C. Smith, Elias Taylor, S. P. Wingard, A. O. B. Chaney, C. R. Starkey, Danl. Hutto, Dr. W. C. Wolf, O. B. Riley, Jos. W. Hodge, E. L. Culler, J. R. Riley, Isaac Redman, J. S. Rowe, A. S. Hydrick, Dr. J. W. Lowman, S. A. Livingston, W. P. Witt, C. G. Dantzier, J. D. Jones, W. W. Culler, W. B. Thompson, J. L. Sims, W. L. Glaze, B. Williamson, C. W. Culler, Frank A. Robinson, G. W. Barton, A. J. Hydrick, B. H. Knotts, W. J. Knotts, H. Kohn, J. H. Hydrick, J. S. Livingston, W. V. Culler, B. H. Moss, Kirk Robinson, P. G. Cannon, L. H. Wannamaker. On motion of C. G. Dantzier, Esq., it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed to prepare an amendment to the charter giving the townships through which the road is to pass the right to vote for or against a subscription to build the road. Messrs. C. G. Dantzier, S. P. Wingard and Jas. F. Izlar were appointed on this committee. On motion of T. M. Rysor, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of two from each township through which the road will pass, namely, Orange, Calow and Elizabeth in Orangeburg county, and Black Creek, Gilbert Hollow, Bull Swamp and Boiling Springs, in Lexington county, for the purpose of opening books and taking subscriptions as provided by the act of incorporation. Under this resolution the chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve on these committees: Orange—B. H. Moss and J. E. Bull. Calow—O. B. Riley and Isaac Redmond. Elizabeth—S. A. Livingston and J. W. Hodge. Black Creek—J. N. Fowles and J. W. Scofield. Bull Swamp—J. C. Fort and C. R. Starkey. Boiling Springs—Isiah Hallman

and T. C. Smith.

Gilbert Hollow—D. J. Griffith and J. H. Lewis.

On motion, Gen. J. F. Izlar, Hon. Samuel Dibble and C. G. Dantzier were appointed a committee on by-laws.

W. L. Glaze, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted. Resolved, That a committee of seven, to be composed of one incorporator from each township through which the proposed road shall pass, be appointed to procure a survey of the proposed road, by the most practicable route, and that said committee do report their action to the President of this meeting at as early a day as possible.

Under this resolution the following committee was appointed: Dr. A. S. Hydrick, W. L. Glaze, J. R. Hett Riley, Joo. S. Rowe, J. N. Fowles, J. C. Fort, T. C. Smith and J. H. Lewis. J. L. Sims offered the following resolution, which was adopted. Resolved, That the Committee on Survey be empowered to levy an assessment on the corporators sufficient to meet the expenses of the preliminary survey of the route, and other incidental expenses.

T. M. Rysor, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That two committees, one for Orangeburg and one for Lexington, be appointed by the chair with the power of employing three persons each for the purpose of securing a right of way in townships through which the road is to pass.

Under this resolution Messrs. T. M. Rysor, B. Williamson and K. Robinson were appointed on behalf of Orangeburg and Messrs. S. P. Drafts, J. C. Fort and Isiah Hallman on behalf of Lexington.

Mr. J. E. Bull offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on subscription, advertise in Orangeburg Times and Democrat and Lewisdale News, that books of subscription to Orangeburg and Lewisdale Railroad Company, will be open from April 1st, and be kept open for thirty days, and also designating places at which subscriptions will be received. On motion of Capt. J. H. Lewis, of Lewisdale, it was resolved that the next meeting of the corporators be held at this place.

On motion Messrs. Izlar and Glaze were appointed legal advisers of the corporation. There being no further business the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The meeting was composed of many of the best citizens of the two counties represented, and was remarkably harmonious and business-like. That this road will be built seems now beyond a doubt, and it is predicted that Orangeburg will have at least one more railroad in the near future.—Times and Democrat.

On motion of Capt. J. H. Lewis, T. M. Rysor, Esq., and D. J. Holman the following gentlemen were made associate corporators:

I. Hallman, J. N. Fowles, J. W. Schofield, Wade Spiers, W. O. Barr, R. L. Keiser, J. L. Taylor, T. C. Smith, Elias Taylor, S. P. Wingard, A. O. B. Chaney, C. R. Starkey, Danl. Hutto, Dr. W. C. Wolf, O. B. Riley, Jos. W. Hodge, E. L. Culler, J. R. Riley, Isaac Redman, J. S. Rowe, A. S. Hydrick, Dr. J. W. Lowman, S. A. Livingston, W. P. Witt, C. G. Dantzier, J. D. Jones, W. W. Culler, W. B. Thompson, J. L. Sims, W. L. Glaze, B. Williamson, C. W. Culler, Frank A. Robinson, G. W. Barton, A. J. Hydrick, B. H. Knotts, W. J. Knotts, H. Kohn, J. H. Hydrick, J. S. Livingston, W. V. Culler, B. H. Moss, Kirk Robinson, P. G. Cannon, L. H. Wannamaker.

On motion of C. G. Dantzier, Esq., it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed to prepare an amendment to the charter giving the townships through which the road is to pass the right to vote for or against a subscription to build the road. Messrs. C. G. Dantzier, S. P. Wingard and Jas. F. Izlar were appointed on this committee.

On motion of T. M. Rysor, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of two from each township through which the road will pass, namely, Orange, Calow and Elizabeth in Orangeburg county, and Black Creek, Gilbert Hollow, Bull Swamp and Boiling Springs, in Lexington county, for the purpose of opening books and taking subscriptions as provided by the act of incorporation. Under this resolution the chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve on these committees:

Orange—B. H. Moss and J. E. Bull. Calow—O. B. Riley and Isaac Redmond. Elizabeth—S. A. Livingston and J. W. Hodge. Black Creek—J. N. Fowles and J. W. Scofield. Bull Swamp—J. C. Fort and C. R. Starkey. Boiling Springs—Isiah Hallman

and T. C. Smith. Gilbert Hollow—D. J. Griffith and J. H. Lewis. On motion, Gen. J. F. Izlar, Hon. Samuel Dibble and C. G. Dantzier were appointed a committee on by-laws.

W. L. Glaze, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted. Resolved, That a committee of seven, to be composed of one incorporator from each township through which the proposed road shall pass, be appointed to procure a survey of the proposed road, by the most practicable route, and that said committee do report their action to the President of this meeting at as early a day as possible.

Under this resolution the following committee was appointed: Dr. A. S. Hydrick, W. L. Glaze, J. R. Hett Riley, Joo. S. Rowe, J. N. Fowles, J. C. Fort, T. C. Smith and J. H. Lewis. J. L. Sims offered the following resolution, which was adopted. Resolved, That the Committee on Survey be empowered to levy an assessment on the corporators sufficient to meet the expenses of the preliminary survey of the route, and other incidental expenses.

T. M. Rysor, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That two committees, one for Orangeburg and one for Lexington, be appointed by the chair with the power of employing three persons each for the purpose of securing a right of way in townships through which the road is to pass.

Under this resolution Messrs. T. M. Rysor, B. Williamson and K. Robinson were appointed on behalf of Orangeburg and Messrs. S. P. Drafts, J. C. Fort and Isiah Hallman on behalf of Lexington.

Mr. J. E. Bull offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on subscription, advertise in Orangeburg Times and Democrat and Lewisdale News, that books of subscription to Orangeburg and Lewisdale Railroad Company, will be open from April 1st, and be kept open for thirty days, and also designating places at which subscriptions will be received. On motion of Capt. J. H. Lewis, of Lewisdale, it was resolved that the next meeting of the corporators be held at this place.

Things to be Corrected.

Some of our people are beginning to think that they are called upon very frequently for aid to those who may have met with losses in any way, and sometimes subscription papers are presented to persons who have less property than the proposed recipient of their benefactions. We think, as a rule, such proceedings as a demoralizing and should be discontinued. While charity to relieve the immediate wants of the distressed should not be withheld, yet gifts should not be asked of poor people to replace the loss of property.

Another matter is the "excursions" on the cars which offer cheap transportation to all who may apply, in our opinion, both objectionable and demoralizing, and we are glad to hear that increasing numbers of our citizens have reached decided convictions on this matter. We think ladies and children are just as happy, just as well protected and just as free from immoral or evil contingencies if they remain at home on excursion days.

Another matter: The habit of demanding from candidates for office, or soliciting aid from men already in office, is a system which should be discontinued. In one sense of the word, we think it is a kind of blackmailing or highway robbery. The candidate may have the foolish idea that he contributes to build a church, in which he has no interest that his chances of election may be increased, or he may by a word or significant look, under stand the applicant to mean to say that if he is refused his chances for election will be decreased. If any such acts of affairs should exist it is a species of corruption, and when a candidate or officer is compelled to give money to a church or other charitable purpose we think as a rule it is creditable to neither giver or receiver. As a matter of fact honorable candidates should not give cases for any suspicion that may be buying their way into office.

Many men who are candidates for office are enabled to make a honest living for themselves and their families, and they are not able to give away their substance in this way. But even if they are rich and can afford, to give away much money, it would be unfair to impetuous competitors, if they were to do so. Let us shut down on this business of allowing candidates to buy votes by subscribing to local charities in which they cannot be interested.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

Not a Joking Subject.

There is one very careless habit of a great many excellent married people. How often we hear a man joke his wife about getting married a second time, or a wife perpetrate the same sort of glibly pleasantry at the expense of her husband. They would not do it if they were to stop and think but a moment. Did you ever hear a wife joke about the death of her child, or her mother or brother, sister or father? No, no. But society is running over with those who joke about the deaths of their husbands. It is the most thoughtless sort of humor ever invented. It is trifling with the most serious subject on earth.

We decry irreverent passages in a play or a public address. It makes the blood chill to see rude hands laid on that which is sacred. Love is sacred, marriage is sacred, death is awful. The one ever painful thought to those who are happily wed is that death comes at last to take one away and leave the other a lonely survivor. Conceive, then, the hideous flippancy of the wife's conversation who speculates in jest as to her husband's successor. What violence does a husband do a precings think when he in his imagination jumps over the grave of his wife and dances like a clown into the arms of widowhood, ready for another matrimonial enterprise?

He Knew How It Was Himself.

"Well we are penitence, or mighty near it," he said as he reached home and threw the evening paper to his wife.

"Why—what is it?"

"The Mechanics bank has busted, and we had \$4,000 on deposit there."

"But Richard," she said, after glancing at the article, "the president says that he hopes to pay all depositors in full."

"And didn't I say the same to my creditors when I failed in the grocery business, and did a single one of them receive five cents on the dollar?" he howled.

"I have known Mothers Friend used by a great many ladies for some time before confinement, and it always resulted in lessening the pain and leaving the mother in good condition," writes a midwife of long experience.

Flattery is like cologne water—to be smelt of, not swallowed. SILLON'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, and Canker Mouth. At C. N. Kyzers. Our life, it is true, has its bright and dark hours, yet none are wholly obscure, for when the sun of happiness is set the reflected moonlight of hope and memory is still around us. CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Sillou's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. At C. N. Kyzers. Infendant Will of Johnston, says that there has not been a single prisoner in the guardhouse at that place since last September, excepting those put in on the warrant of a trial justice, and only one or two of them.