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DR. TALMAGE ON LABOR.

A Sermon Discussing the Absorbing Question of the Day.

The announcement that Dr. Talmage was about to discuss the absorbing question of labor and capital drew to the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday morning an immense throng of people from all classes of society. Scores were turned away, being unable to get within the vestibule. In the audience sat many prominent Knights of Labor, and it was evident from their looks that they were in sympathy with some of the preacher's remarks. After the congregation had sung the hymn, "Arm of the Lord, awake!" Dr. Talmage expounded a number of passages of Scripture. His sermon is the beginning of a series of labor topics. Among the subjects to be treated are: "The Battle for Bread," "The Rights of Capital and Labor," "The Hardships of the Working Classes," "How Employers and Employees Ought to Treat Each Other," and "The Greatest Foe of Labor."

THE CHAOS OF ANARCHY.

"That labor has grievances I will plainly show before I get through this course of sermons. That capital has had outrages committed upon it I will make evident beyond dispute. I do not undertake the peril of those times. The tendency is toward revolution. The labor quarrel is hemispheric—aye, a world-wide quarrel, and the whole tendency is toward anarchy. One way in which we may avoid anarchy is by letting the people know what anarchy is. It is the abolition of the right of property. It makes your store, and your house, and your money, and your family mine and mine yours. It is wholesale robbery. It means no law, no church, no defense, no rights, no happiness, no God. There is too much good sense dominant in this country to permit anarchy. Within six months there will be a kindler understanding between labor and capital than has ever been known in this country. They have demonstrated as never before their absolute dependence upon each other."

ADVICE TO LABORERS.

"Meanwhile my brotherly counsel is to three classes of laborers: First, to those who are at work; stick to it. He who gives up work now will probably give it up for starvation. Second, to those who have resigned work; it is best for you and best for everybody to go back immediately. Those will make the most out of the present almost universal strike who go first to work. Third, to those who have been a long time out of work; go now and take the vacated places. Go in and take those places a million and a half strong. My sentiment is full liberty for all who want to strike to do so and full liberty for all who want to take the vacated places. Other industries will open for those who are now taking a vacation, for we have only opened the outside door of this continent and there is room in this country for eight hundred million people and for each one of them a home and a livelihood and a God. I am not scared a bit. The storm will lull."

"Workingmen of America, your first step toward betterment of condition will be an assertion of your individual independence of dictation of your fellow workmen. Do not let any man or any body of men tell you where you shall work or where you shall not work, when you shall work or when you shall not work. If a man wants to belong to a labor organization, let him belong. If he does not want to belong to a labor organization, let him have perfect liberty to stay out. I belong to a ministerial association. I have a right to resign my pastorate and say, 'I am going. Good-bye.' But I have no right, after I have quit this pulpit, to linger around the doors on Sunday mornings and evenings with a shotgun to intimidate or hinder the minister who comes to take my place. [Laughter.]

"This day I declare the mutual dependence of labor and capital. Smitie society at any one point and you smite the entire community. Relief will come to the working classes of this country through a better understanding between capital and labor, through co-operative associations, through discovery on the part of employers that it is best for them to let their employees know just how matters stand, and through the religious rectification of the country. Labor is appreciated and rewarded just in proportion as the country is Christianized. Our religion is a democratic religion."

THE CARE OF MOUNT VERNON.

What One South Carolina Woman Has Done For the Place.

Mount Vernon is the property of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association—an association that saved it to the country, but which must inevitably transfer it to the government, as the people of the whole country, not a mere organization, should be the owners of the home of Washington. The property was left by Washington to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, and descended finally to Colonel John Washington. In 1859 Colonel Washington, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, was forced to sell. Congress, with strange stupidity, took no account of the place, and it was left to a woman to save Mount Vernon from the auctioneer's hammer. This woman, Pamela Cunningham, was from South Carolina. She had been an invalid, well-nigh bed-ridden, all her life since her eighteenth year. When the news of the proposed sale reached her she conceived the plan of rescuing the place. She applied first to Congress, but Congress would do nothing. Then from her sick bed she organized the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association and

got a charter from the State of Virginia. She interested Edward Everett in it, who agreed to deliver a course of lectures as a nucleus for a fund to buy it. These lectures were brilliantly successful. Mr. Everett turned over \$68,000 to the association. Other contributions flowed in, and at last the house and 200 acres of land were bought for \$200,000. The original Mount Vernon tract, when it was called the Hunting Creek estate, comprised 8,000 acres, but it had dwindled in the course of years.

The association is governed by one regent, who is appointed for life, and every State in the Union has a vice regent. The last are selected, if possible, from the descendants of Revolutionary families. The place is maintained by a fee of 50 cents charged every passenger who lands at Mount Vernon. The association lets the contract for carrying passengers to a steambot company, which makes daily trips. The fare is \$1, which includes the entrance fee to the house and grounds. But the feeling is general and is loudly expressed that no admission fee at all ought to be charged and the government should be the owner. This will eventually work a change. The management has done much for the place, but the authority of the regent is absolute, and the appointment of the vice-regents arbitrary and things conducted generally in a slipshod way. Once a year, in the month of May, these ladies meet at Mount Vernon. They spend a week there and on Sunday they attend Pohick Church, which is General Washington's parish church and sit in the Washington pew. They look over the accounts—but there is no real supervision, the regent, Mrs. Macalister Laughton, who lives in Washington, being virtually supreme—and then go home and see Mount Vernon no more until the next May. It is obvious that this plan cannot long last. Some years ago a charter was granted a company to build a railroad from Washington to Mount Vernon. Lately the project has been actively revived. When that is built and the time of a visit brought within two hours instead of five hours, as it is at present, and greater crowds attend, the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association will be a thing of the past.

THE QUADRANTAL CONFERENCE.

Discussion of Several Important Matters. Adjournment sine die.

Several important matters were considered at the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Richmond, Va., during the two days of its session. A resolution was adopted directing the book agent to pay to the bishops and bishops' widows the amounts designated to be paid them annually, aggregating \$86,000. A resolution was adopted that United States Senators Harris, Whitthorne and Morgan be requested to look after the publishing house claim before Congress. The committee on mission work reported approving co-operation with the Woman's Missionary Society. A resolution was adopted praying the attention of the President of the United States to the international treaty with China, the disregard of which threatens violence to the Missionaries of the Church in that country.

The committee on temperance submitted a very lengthy report expressing opposition to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The committee's report recommended that Church members engaging in liquor traffic be treated as in cases of imprudent conduct. Dr. Candler, of Georgia, moved to amend the Discipline by inserting the word "imprudent" in place of "intoxicating." The introduction of this amendment elicited a lengthy and animated discussion, and when Delegate Duncan, of Tennessee, in referring to persons engaged in the liquor traffic remaining in the Church, said: "We must not sanction a traffic with the seal of Methodism on the barrels," there was a general outburst of laughter. Dr. Blackwell, of Virginia, thought the less legislation had in regard to morals the better. The recorded vote on Dr. Candler's amendment resulted in 107 for and 65 against. The report was then adopted as a whole. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Bishops to put foreign missions in their regular annual visitations, leaving, however, such visits discretionary with them. The Conference commended the woman's missionary work by a unanimous vote.

The question of the place of holding the next General Conference was referred to a special committee, to report at their option through the Church papers.

A committee of five was appointed to select from the Calendar such business for consideration by the Conference as may be deemed most important.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment by the Bishops of an assistant editor of the Christian Advocate; also authorizing the editor to draw on the book agent for \$2,500 annually to pay correspondents.

The Conference fixed upon the first Wednesday in May, 1890, as the time for the meeting of the next General Conference.

The report of the committee on divorce was adopted. It provides that no minister of the Church shall solemnize the rite of marriage between parties when one or both are divorced from a wife or husband still living, provided that the inhibition shall not apply to an innocent party to a divorce obtained on Scriptural grounds. The Bishops were authorized to appoint fraternal messengers to the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

The Convention, just before midnight on the 25th ult., adjourned sine die.

MAXWELL'S CONFESSION.

He Admits all the Essential Facts Testified to by Other Witnesses, but Claims that His Motive was not Murder.

Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Peller, has testified in his own behalf. His recital of his personal history shows that he has been accurately traced in all his movements, his account corroborating all witnesses who have testified against him, except the detective who was in prison with him. He gave his name as Hugh Maxwell Brooks, aged 25, born in England. His account of the death of Peller is identical with his confession published a few days ago. He had studied medicine, but had no license to practice as a physician. He had treated Peller for trifling ailments previous to coming to St. Louis, and at Peller's own request undertook to remove a stricture. Peller was the consulting party to the use of chloroform, and the case was one which might and does sometimes occur in any physician's practice. Peller died from the effects of the drug while under treatment. Maxwell says his mistake was in not reporting the circumstance at once, but he was in a strange land, ignorant of the customs, and unaware that his report would serve him had he made it. Besides this he was in great grief over the death of a man to whom he was much attached as a friend. In this state of mind the thought occurred that he must hide the body and get away. He then packed it in a trunk, as described, and took what money he found in Peller's trousers, about \$800. He made a number of purchases and drank a great deal before leaving for California.

Questioned by his counsel: "What do you know about a piece of paper, reading, 'So perish all traitors to the great cause?'"

The prisoner: "I wrote it. My idea was that the authorities would find it and that it would puzzle them until an autopsy should be held."

Counsel: "Was it your idea to delay them while you were getting away?"

Prisoner: "Yes."

Counsel: "Did you do anything else with the same object in view?"

Prisoner: "Yes. I shaved off the mustache."

Counsel: "Can you tell how that cut came upon his breast?"

Prisoner: "Yes. I did it with a scalpel, but can assign no reason for it."

Counsel: "Had you, when you administered that chloroform, any intention of killing Peller?"

Prisoner: "I had not, sir." (The prisoner spoke loudly and emphatically.)

Counsel: "Had you any intention of injuring him?"

Prisoner: "I had not, sir."

Counsel: "Of doing him any bodily harm?"

Prisoner: "No."

The rest of the testimony was taken up with his trip to San Francisco, some of the events which occurred, and his explanation of some of the big stories which he told about himself on his trip to that city.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHES.

The Fearful Work of Destruction on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad and the Probable Cost of Repairs—Two Weeks Yet Before Trains Can Run Over This Road.

(Columbia Daily Record, May 25.) Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE RECORD went up the Greenville road, about eight miles, where the workmen are busy repairing the damage caused by the recent freshet. Though much work has been accomplished in the past week the evidences of the fearful destruction that this road met with are still visible and gives the observer some idea of the vast power of nature's forces as compared with the insignificant works of man. From near the eight mile post to Alston, sixteen miles, the track is so badly damaged as to necessitate relaying and a quarter of a mile will be track-work. More than two hundred laborers are at work under the supervision of Mr. R. Southgate, Assistant Engineer of the road, and everything possible is being done to expedite the work of repairing. The entire road force of trackmen, trestle builders and bridge carpenters of the Columbia and Greenville Road, and forces from the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, the Line and Richmond and Danville Roads are concentrated between Columbia and Alston, and notwithstanding the large force engaged it is thought that fully two weeks more will elapse before trains can pass over the road. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will reach \$50,000, not including the large revenue the company loses daily by their non-ability to run trains. About \$400 per day is required to pay those engaged in the work of repairing.

In consequence of the outlook for extraordinary work the date of changing the gauge of the main line of the Columbia and Greenville Road, which was to have been done June 8, will very likely have to be postponed to a later date. There are several trestles and considerable of the roadbed on the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad washed away, and our representative was informed that it would probably be about July 1st before trains can run to Spartanburg. The Spartanburg Road will be repaired and the gauge changed at the same time.

This washup makes the third time that this particular portion of the Greenville Road has met with a similar fate, the same thing having occurred in 1852 and again in 1865. One of the section masters superintending the present work says that he helped to repair the damage caused by the freshet of 1865 and the same process has to be gone through with now that was necessary then. In a few more decades he will probably become reconciled to these aquatic invasions and be an authority as to the best methods of repairing the damages they cause.

Cat parties are the latest. A young girl gives a party and each friend invited brings her cat along with a ribbon about its neck corresponding to that worn by its mistress. There's lots of fun at such parties, especially when the felines come together.

President Cleveland was born on the 13th of March, 1837. He is no spring chicken. But he will "commit" matrimony all the same.

EVOLUTION AND THE CHURCH.

An Earnest Consideration of the Subject in the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church recently in session at Augusta, Ga., had under consideration the subject of evolution in its relations to orthodox Christianity. The committee to whom the matter was referred made the following report, signed by nine out of the thirteen members:

"To the several overtures on the subject of the evolution of man, sent up by the Presbyteries, the General Assembly returns an answer as follows: The Church remains at this time sincerely convinced that the Scriptures, as truly and authoritatively expounded in the 'Confession of Faith' and 'Catechism,' teach that Adam and Eve were created, body and soul, by the immediate acts of the Almighty power, thereby preserving a perfect race unity. That Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God, without any natural animal percentage of any kind, and of matter previously created of nothing, and that any doctrine at variance therewith is a dangerous error, inasmuch as in the methods of interpreting Scripture it must demand, and in the consequences which, by fair implication, it will involve, it will lead to the denial of doctrines fundamental to the faith.

"Geo. D. Armstrong, chairman; Wm. F. Jenkins, R. K. Smoot, G. B. Stricken, L. C. Vass, A. N. Hollifield, M. Von Lear, R. B. Fulton, D. N. Kennedy."

The minority presented the following report:

"The undersigned, members of your committee on overtures on evolution, would recommend the appointment of a special committee to draft a pastoral letter to the Churches and Presbyteries of the Assembly, embodying the following points:

"1. A recognition of the alarm and uneasiness pervading the Church on account of the evolution discussion, and that this alarm and uneasiness are not unfounded.

"2. An intimation of our loyalty to the symbols, as the correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, and determination to defend them against any interposition which would mar the historic sense or contradict any traditional doctrine of our faith.

"3. The original application of the doctrines contained therein belongs to the Presbyteries, and the Assembly considers them competent for their function; neither would it usurp or forestall this function, or hamper them in its performance, by granting any in these deliverances which could be construed into an anticipatory exposition of the law, but could not be of binding force.

"4. The Assembly assures its Presbyteries that the highest Court of the Church will be ready at the proper time to uphold and endorse any judicial action of the Presbyteries founded on the constitutional law of the Church."

This report was signed by the Rev. Wm. Flinn, the Rev. F. L. Ferguson, the Rev. T. E. Smith and Ruling Elder V. H. Henderson.

The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Flinn and F. E. Smith presented the following additional minority report:

"We the undersigned, members of the special committee on evolution, recommend that the General Assembly decline to make a deliverance on the subject, because the answer which is invoked by these overtures, if granted, would violate our constitution. (Note Confession of Faith, chapter 31, paragraph 4.)

"Second. Because the Word of God, as interpreted by our standards, gives the faith of the Church.

"Third. Because before one of our lower Courts a concrete case is pending involving the matters of those overtures."

The matter was discussed quite at length—two days being consumed in the debate.

The motion was then put that the minority report be substituted for the majority report, but it was lost. It was moved that the vote be next taken on the majority report and that the yeas and nays be called and recorded. Adopted. The roll was called and resulted in a vote of 137 yeas to 13 nays. So the majority report was adopted.

OTHER MATTERS.

The following resolution was offered by the committee on foreign correspondence:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the purpose of arranging for a centennial celebration, shall also constitute the Committee of this Assembly for carrying out such arrangements.

Dr. Richardson read letters from colleges in the different Presbyteries as to their conditions, which show them to be rather short of funds.

Dr. Smoot said that they should educate their boys to be ministers—that if they had no ministers there could be no church. Fathers should press upon their sons that the great object in this life is not to make money, but to glorify God.

The afternoon was spent in discussing the report of the committee on theological seminaries, which is as follows:

The standing committee on theological seminaries presents a report on Union, Columbia and Tusculooa Institutes. The remarks on Tusculooa Seminary are as follows:

restumed his duties as its Perkins professor about the middle of last December; that eleven students were dismissed and Dr. Girardeau has resigned. Therefore, in view of these facts, especially the small number of students and the large amount expended in training them, your committee recommend the following:

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend the four Synods controlling that seminary to suspend it for the present until the Providence of God shall indicate that it should be opened again *de novo*.

Addresses were made by Drs. Mosely, Woodrow and Peters. The evening session was devoted to the discussion of home missions.

THE GREAT LABOR COUNCIL.

Organization of Business in the Cleveland Convention--The Proceedings.

The Knights of Labor met in Cleveland, O., last Wednesday. It was 9.20 o'clock when Powderly left the hotel, and it was 10.40 o'clock before the General Assembly was rapped to order by the chief executive. In the meantime the delegates congregated in groups in the hall and corridors, discussing labor topics.

When the call for the Convention was issued by Powderly he only enumerated five causes of complaint that were to be adjusted. These were boycotts, strikes, the Southwest troubles, the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations and the instituting of new assemblies. Since the delegates have arrived many of them have plans that they would like to spring upon the special session. Whether these will be discussed or laid upon the table cannot be determined as yet. One of these plans is to agitate the subject of Government regulation of railroads. A member of the Order from Alleghany, Pa., has prepared a long address upon this subject, and a delegate from his district will try to secure a hearing for him. The gentleman's address also deals with the project of the national arbitration board.

Another matter has been made public. For some time past the executive board has not been satisfied with some of the organizers of the Order, and several have had charges preferred against them and had their commissions recalled.

The first business of the morning session was the acceptance of the report of the committee on credentials. The new delegates were then admitted to the hall and the obligations administered. Powderly's address was then delivered extemporaneously. He referred the delegates to the call to learn what business was to be brought forward, and taking up the five subjects of strikes, boycotts, labor troubles, difficulties with trades unions and increasing membership one by one, he advised most careful thought and full discussions upon all questions. He asked that harmony, prudence and discretion should predominate in all matters, and that the affairs of the Convention should be acted upon with consideration and dispatch. The best part of the address, treating of matters entirely within the province of the Order, cannot be made public. Powderly resumed his seat amid prolonged applause and upon motion appointed standing committees of five upon each of the following subjects: Laws, strikes, boycotts and relation of Knights to other organizations.

The usual committees were then appointed.

Delegates to the General Assembly expressed themselves as highly pleased at the action of the Cleveland Typographical Union in instructing its delegate to the annual convention to vote that the Union go over to the Knights of Labor in a body. The Convention will meet in Pittsburgh June 1, and it is confidently asserted that it will adjourn as a district assembly of the Knights of Labor. About thirty five thousand members will be added to the Knights of Labor by this action, and it is claimed that compositors in small towns where there are no unions will swell the numbers to fifty thousand.

The Assembly met at 8.30 o'clock Thursday morning. The committee on laws presented a proposition that the executive board should be increased from five to eleven members. There was a general sentiment in favor of increasing the membership in the board, but the question as to whether it would be proper for a special convention to take action in the matter met with some difference of opinion. The report was referred back to the committee on laws without instructions.

A large number of local Granges, and in some States the body of the farmers have gone into the Knights of Labor as district assemblies. Farmers' Orders largely assisted the Knights in the late strikes in the Southwest, and to show an appreciation of the brotherly aid the General Assembly appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Granges to be presented at its national convention.

Powderly's plan, as it is called, of State Assemblies will do away with many unnecessary strikes. It provides, among other things, that no assembly but State and national shall have power to order either a strike or boycott. If a local assembly wants to order a strike it must first get the consent of the district and then of the State assemblies.

One of the most important subjects under consideration by the Assembly is the breach between the Knights and the trades union. An agreement or treaty will be formulated, whereby each side will lose nothing of its principles and enable each other to work in harmony.

Blunt Hagins, colored, was drowned at Rocky Mount Ferry, Lancaster, last Sunday.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A Statement of Some of Their Needs and Their Discouragements.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

"I do not see what she has to complain of. Works only six hours a day, five days out of the week, and the rest of the time she can do as she pleases. She is paid by the public, so there is no chance of money loss, and take it all together, she is as well off as anybody can be who works for a living."

The above is the opinion, not of one or a dozen persons in a community, but of a majority. Because the school begins at 9 o'clock it is taken for granted that the teacher's duties date from that hour; because it closes at 4 or half-past four in the afternoon it is supposed that nothing remains for her to do, but she can don her wraps, go home, shop and visit ad libitum until the hour for retiring has come. During the hours of confinement in the school-room she can sit in her chair by a desk or walk quietly around the room, looking after some two or three scores of bright-eyed youngsters who are busy studying (?) and really need little attention. That she earns her money easily is a foregone conclusion. But does she?

The fact is, the honest, earnest, faithful teacher works harder and more continuously than almost any other laborer in the community. Mind, I say the "honest, faithful teacher." That there are those in this employment, as in all others, whose only object is to get through in some way, it does not matter how, only that they are sure of their pay, I do not deny. The result of their work, or the lack of it, shows how much of thought and enthusiasm entered into its doing. Their duties are left behind them when the school-room door closes in the afternoon, and "a good time" is the watchword until they enter it in the morning. That is not the kind of teacher I am talking about. It is the kind that soon finds no place unless political influence interferes to make and keep one.

The position of a conscientious teacher is no secure. Far from the labor being confined to six hours a day, it frequently extends deep into the time which should be given to sleep. Present methods require quite as much brain-work to be done out of school hours as in. There are weekly, monthly and term examinations to be conducted. Most of them are written, and this involves the careful examination of as many papers as each teacher has scholars, multiplied by the number of studies pursued. You who think this is a small matter, try it for one time with one subject in your own family. I have known many teachers who spent every evening, those of Saturday and Sunday included, for weeks at a time in this kind of work, until body and mind were utterly exhausted. And these were not exceptional cases. I cannot see where the "easy time" comes in for them.

Aside from this is the absolute necessity of keeping abreast of the progress in all matters pertaining to education. Each year brings its changes. Science does not stand still. New discoveries are constantly being made and what was thought to be true yesterday may be proven false to-day. No severer critics exist than children. Let a teacher be found lacking in knowledge or making a misstatement, and his influence is shaken. Repeated, and it is gone forever.

It is easy to see then that the successful teacher must be constantly studying. Once mastered, always mastered, is not true in her case. To be even decently prepared to do her work, she must be actively alert; to be all that is demanded as an educator exacts hours of vigorous application to study, and these of necessity fall into the evenings and holidays. Only a few weeks ago, a butcher told me that her vacation was to be given to attending a course of university lectures in another city, in order to prepare herself more thoroughly for her work in a given direction. She had no time to give to rest or recreation, and I knew that for weeks she had been "burning the midnight oil" over the examination papers of her pupils.

To keep the control of the pupils of an average school requires the expenditure of no small amount of nervous force, how much one who has never undertaken it has no more idea than of the strength of wing it would take to balance the average man and hold him in the upper air. A mother is often worn out with the effort of keeping her own children—limited perhaps to two or three—in order. What would she do were that number multiplied by ten or fifteen and the strain kept up for days and weeks and months and years? Of course I know that the mother is taxed in very many other ways, but the remark that "the care of the children is wearing me out" is a very frequent one.

In almost every other employment which demands any high qualifications there is a chance of advancement in salary sufficient to enable the worker to lay aside something for sickness and old age. In this there is little or none, for the woman who ever receives over \$1,000 a year for their labor are few in number. Very many have families depending upon them for support. The most pinching economy will not more than make both ends meet without regard to the future. There is no pension for them when disabled, or superannuation fund when their day of work is passed.

"And yet," you say, "there are not places enough for those who want to occupy them. For every vacancy there are swarms of applicants, and the successful one is always regarded as very fortunate."

True enough, and it is easy to see why. Necessity is a taskmaster that recks little

of one's likes or dislikes. Each year the number of women who must earn their own living increases, to say nothing of those who choose to be independent. Teaching has always been regarded as one of the most genteel ways open to them for self-support. It gives a better position in society, presupposes a good education and the bringing up of a lady. The salary may be small, but it is certain. Then, too—a thing to be regretted—a large number of the girls who become teachers do not look upon it as a life work, but only a temporary makeshift which will not affect their position in society until they marry. The consequences or possibilities of long years of such wear and tear does not enter into their calculations. With youth and energy, a probable drain upon the nervous forces often counts but little.

Besides this, to the earnest teacher there are pleasures in her work that physics pain. The feeling that she is opening new worlds to young minds, that she is showing them much that is worth living for, that she is teaching them to become strong, brave men, success, it is necessary for parents to give her their confidence and sympathy, to regard her as their friend and helper, and while demanding of her the best work that can be given, treat her not as the hiring hand worthy of her hire, but with the respect and consideration due to one who has the highest interests of their children in her charge.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

What the Surviving Chiefs of the South are Engaged in Now.

(Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Gen. Marcus J. Wright, an ex-Confederate officer, who has charge of the publication of the rebellion records under the auspices of the war department, gives the following as to the whereabouts and occupations of the more prominent generals of the Confederate army. Of the six full generals appointed by the Confederate Congress only two survive—Joseph E. Johnston, now United States commissioner of railroads, and G. T. Beauregard, adjutant-general of Louisiana and manager of the Louisiana Lottery drawings. Of the twenty lieutenant generals appointed to the provisional army several are living. E. Kirby Smith is professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Tennessee, which is an Episcopal institution. James Longstreet is keeping a hotel down in Georgia, after serving a term there as United States marshal under President Hayes. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, was till recently president of the Agricultural School of the State of Arkansas and now earns a living chiefly by magazine writing. Richard Taylor, son of President Taylor, is engaged in building a canal near New Orleans. Stephen D. Lee is a farmer and president of the State Agricultural College of Mississippi. Jubal A. Early practices law at Lynchburg, although his chief support is derived from his connection with the Louisiana Lottery Company.

Of the major generals, A. P. Stewart is now president of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where Secretary Lamar was a professor at the time of his election to the United States Senate. Wade Hampton is in the Senate. Joseph Wheeler is in Congress. He is very wealthy and one of the largest planters in Alabama. John B. Gordon is a millionaire railroad man and figured conspicuously at the Montgomery celebration. Gen. Loring, of Florida, was engineering in Egypt until a few years ago, when he came to New York to work at the same profession. B. F. Cheatham was recently appointed postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., by President Cleveland. Sam Jones, of Virginia, is in the judge advocate general's office. Lafayette McLaw is postmaster at Savannah, Ga. L. B. Buckner lives in Louisville, Ky., where he owns a great deal of real estate, the revenue of which supports him. L. B. French earns a scanty subsistence by engineering in Georgia. C. L. Stephenson is in Fredericksburg, Va. John H. Forney, brother of Congressman Forney, is in an insane asylum at Selma, Ala. Abney H. Maury is in Washington, agent for a New York life insurance company. John G. Walker is also in the insurance business here. Isaac R. Trimble lives in retirement in Baltimore on a fortune derived from the Trimble whiskey. Gen. Heth is employed by the Government to do engineering on some Southern rivers. Cadmus Wilcox was formerly employed about the Senate Chamber, but is now in retirement, writing a history of the Mexican war. Fitzguleh Lee is Governor of Virginia. Extra Billy Smith practices law at Warrenton, Va. Charles W. Field, once doorkeeper of the House, is superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation. William B. Hat is Governor of Tennessee. W. H. F. Lee is a Fairfax county farmer. C. J. Polignac, who came over from France to espouse the Confederate cause, is back in Priss, busied with immense railroad operations. J. F. Fagan was marshal of Arkansas under Grant. He is now at Little Rock. William Malone is in the Senate, as is E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi. John S. Marmaduke is Governor of Missouri and an aspirant for Senator Cockrell's seat. Pierce M. B. Young has gone to Russia as United States consul general at St. Petersburg. M. C. Butler is a Senator of the United States. Thomas L. Russell, after making a fortune as attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad, has settled down at his old home, Charlottesville, Va. G. W. Curtis Lee is president of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

The small grain crop in Abbeville County is poorer than it has been for years.