

THE PEOPLE.

BARWELL C. H. & C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878. NO. 22.

Special Requests.
1. In writing to this office on business, always give your name and Post Office address.
2. Business letters and communications to be published should be written on separate sheets, and the object of each clearly indicated by necessary note when required.
3. Articles for publication should be written in a clear, legible hand, and on only one side of the page.
4. All changes in advertisements must reach us on Friday.

Travelers' Guide.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGES IN SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 7 20 p. m.
Arrive Augusta . . . 5 00 p. m. 6 15 a. m.

(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 9 50 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia . . . 11 00 p. m. 8 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 50 a. m. 9 30 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston . . . 4 00 a. m. 8 00 a. m.
Leave Columbia . . . 5 30 p. m. 7 15 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 12 night and 6 15 a. m.

Summersville Train.
(Sundays excepted).
Leave Summersville . . . 4 40 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston . . . 8 15 p. m.
Leave Charleston . . . 8 15 p. m.
Arrive Summersville . . . 3 25 p. m.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper at Branchville.

Camden Train.
Connects at Kingsville daily (Sundays excepted) with day passenger train to and from Charleston. Passengers from Camden to Columbia can go through without detention on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train.

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the quickest and most direct to Atlanta, Mobile, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Northwest.

Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the Northern train to and from New Orleans. (Thirty-six hours to New Orleans.)

Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Railroad for all points North, making quick time and no delays. (Forty hours to New York.)

Trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 3 00 a. m. and returning they connect in same manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 5 30 p. m.

Laurens Railroad connection Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Blue Ridge Railroad train runs daily, connecting with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5, 1878.

On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will leave Depot of Northeastern Railroad as follows:

Fast Mail Daily.
Leave Charleston . . . 3 15 a. m.
Arrive at Savannah . . . 9 00 a. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 5 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 11 00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Sundays Excepted.
Leave Charleston . . . 8 00 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta . . . 6 15 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal . . . 3 50 p. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 8 50 p. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 9 00 a. m.
Leave Augusta . . . 7 30 a. m.
Leave Port Royal . . . 10 20 a. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 5 30 p. m.

Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted.
Leave Charleston . . . 8 50 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal . . . 5 45 a. m.
Arrive Savannah . . . 7 25 a. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 10 00 p. m.
Leave Augusta . . . 9 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 8 45 a. m.

Fast mail train will stop at Adams Run, Yemassee, Grahamville and Montehi. Accommodation train will stop at all stations on this road and make close connections for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad.

Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia.

C. S. GARDNER, Eng. and Supt.
S. C. BORTON, G. F. and T. Agent.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877.

The following Schedule will be operated on and after this date:

Night Express Train—Daily.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Columbia . . . 11 15 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 2 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington . . . 6 32 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington . . . 6 00 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 10 02 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia . . . 1 25 a. m.

This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Sumter, Whitesville, Florence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and Flemington.

Through Tickets sold and baggage checked to principal points. Pullman Sleepers on night trains.

Through Freight Train—Daily, except Sundays.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Columbia . . . 8 30 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 11 35 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington . . . 12 00 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington . . . 2 30 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 7 35 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia . . . 10 15 a. m.

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Arrive at Wilmington . . . 12 00 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington . . . 2 30 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 7 35 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia . . . 10 15 a. m.

J. F. MYRINE, Superintendent.

DECREE.

"Into all lives some rain must fall,
Into all eyes some teardrops steal,
And when they fall as raindrops fall,
Or drop, like fire, from an aching heart,
Into all hearts some sorrow must creep,
Into all souls some doubtings come,
Lashing the waves of Life's great deep
From lightning and from lightning foam.

On all paths ways some clouds must lower,
Under all shades of some stormy spring,
Tearing the flesh to bleeding wounds,
Or entering the heart with their blighting,
Upon all brows rough winds must blow,
Or on all hearts some grief must be laid,
Bowing the form in its lofty height
Down to the dust in bitter pain.

Into all minds some duty thrust,
Into all hearts some burden given,
Crushing the heart with its dreary weight,
Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven,
Into all hearts and homes and lives
God's dear sunshine comes streaming down,
Gilding the ruins of Life's great plain—
Weaving for all a golden crown.

SENATOR BUTLER ON SILVER.

HE COMES OUT SQUARELY AGAINST THE BLIND SWINDEE.

A Southern Senator who Knows the Real Interests of his Constituents, and Means to Protect Them.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, January 21.—The silver men have counted Senator Butler, of South Carolina, among the number, but the following statements, made in an interview which he granted to the Herald correspondent, show that they are mistaken, and that Gen. Butler is sound on this question. His views are practical and sensible, and based upon a comprehension of the needs of his own people. Senator Butler was asked:

Q. It is understood that you are of the opinion that the passage of the Bland silver bill would be disastrous to the real interests of the South, and as illustrative of this would have the immediate effect of raising the price of the prime necessities of life with you.

A. Yes, that's my apprehension. It is a fact that the price of bacon and other articles necessary for subsistence were cheaper when I left home a few weeks ago than I have ever known them, and I could buy bacon for the tenants of my plantation in the city of Augusta, Ga., at six and three-quarter cents, and so of other prime articles. Now, this may be considered a small circumstance, but it is suggestive of the times. The low price of these articles must have been the result to some extent of the present financial circumstances of the country, and my fear is that if the silver bill should be passed, and legislation germane to it, and a speculative condition of business be created thereby, that every crockery store in the country will make a corner in bacon, and the consumer and producer will be the losers and the speculators the gainers. Now, this appears to be a small matter, but it is illustrative of the whole question. The advocates of the silver bill insist that the silver dollar is the dollar of the people, but unfortunately they do not say how the people are to get it. The people do not own silver mines, all of them, and if they get silver they must work for it, just as they do for other money. The trouble in the country is not so much a scarcity of money as a scarcity of confidence; nor does the present stringency of the times result from over production or over consumption, but an over want of confidence. I will mention one other circumstance to prove that the present financial management of the government and the prospective resumption of specie payments, with the demonetization of silver, is the best for the legitimate business interests of the country. Last fall, when the merchants from my little town of Edgeland went to New York to purchase goods, they all came back in good spirits, and the improved prospects of business by the restoration of confidence, brought about, no doubt, by the stable and permanent financial policy, and the conservative course adopted by the National administration, together with the improvement in our State government. They all felt hopeful and buoyant about the future and appeared to be endeavoring to rebuild their business upon the faith of the then condition of our finances. Now, I think it would be wrong to disturb that condition of things by this legislation, which I am sure would be the result of it. The labeling and carrying off of the country, and also the producing classes, require for their protection against speculators and sharpers a stable non-fluctuating permanent price of value, which can only be found in a single standard. This I regard as absolutely necessary to a healthy condition of our finances.

Q. From the best information you have been able to get, what is the feeling of your people on this subject?

A. The feeling among the masses is comparatively one of indifference—that is to say, the matter has not been discussed very generally among them.

They have been so engrossed by the illis which have been put upon them by bad and corrupt local governments until the inauguration of the present administration, that they have had neither the time nor the inclination to consider national questions. I am quite well satisfied, however, from the expression of opinion by leading business and financial men from different parts of the State, that they are opposed to reviving the difficulties of our past financial experience, as I am sure the bill will do.

In this connection allow me to say that the people of the South have no disposition to sustain any movement which even appears to impair the national credit. They regard this as one common government in whose good faith and justice to themselves and to the common credit they repose confidence, and I cannot see the force of the argument, either in law or morals, of the advocates of the silver bill when they say that the holders of the government securities should, because they purchased them at a discount at a time when the exigencies of the government required them to be put upon the market, be called upon to receive less than their face value any more than I could see the force of a claim that a private individual whose exigencies required him to put out his "promise to pay" for a given sum which he receives should then ask an innocent holder for valuable consideration to surrender that promise to pay at a less sum than its face value because that innocent holder may have procured it at a discount.

Q. What do you regard as the best way of solving the financial difficulties and relieving the country from its present stringency?

A. I think that one thing to be done is to repeal that provision of the national bank act which imposes a tax of ten per cent. on State banks and thereby practically drives them out of business. The country is not suffering much from a scarcity of money as from an improper distribution of the money. The national banks were established as a way and means to enable the government to place its bonds and control the money of the country. That necessity no longer exists, and the establishment of State banks under proper restrictions by the State government would furnish a currency to the people which would supply their wants. The trouble now is that the money of the country is confined to commercial centres and cannot be procured by the great body of the people except upon exorbitant prices which they do not own. The money moves in certain currents in commercial centres, and an increase of the volume of the currency under the present system would only swell those currents without distributing it over the country.

Q. A great many of the fallacies concerning the silver bill come from the West, and it is sought to make the South believe that it is for their interest to accept them and be of the same opinion in order to show a strong front in unison with the West. How does this strike you?

A. Of course I am not so familiar with the wants of the West or its difficulties, and it might look like pre-emption in me to express an opinion in reference to it. But in my judgment the West does not so much need more money as she does cheap transportation to the sea coast. She is borrowing corn for fuel, while thousands of people are suffering for food on the same Continent. Cheap lines of transportation will solve the greatest of her difficulties.

Q. As a Southern man what is your idea of the demonetization of silver—making it payable for debt, interest or customs due?

A. I should not object to the demonetization of silver to a limited extent to be used as a subsidiary coin, but I am opposed to the Bland bill and shall vote against it, as I shall against the bill to repeal the Resumption act. If I had been in Congress when silver was demonetized and the bill was passed to resume specie payments in 1879, I might possibly have voted against both measures for reasons which it is not necessary now to give, except to say that time enough is not given within which to resume and that demonetization should have been fixed for a future day, so that people could have put their houses in order. But now that we have realized what ever of hardship and damage and loss accrued from such legislation and are about to reap the benefits of the policy, it seems to me to be unwise, injudicious and wrong to disturb or throw away the advantages, and restore the "status quo" anterior to 1873. With the blunders, wrongs, crimes, if you choose, of the past unwise legislation and management of the government, if such they have been, I have nothing to do and am now responsible. I have to deal with the present as it is, and I find them, and of the future as I think they ought to be. I have no doubt but the present financial policy

of the government is the best thing for the whole country, and especially for the South, and I am thoroughly convinced now that it would have been better for us in the South if we had not had so much credit and there had not been such an influx of greenbacks, cheap goods, &c., into the country immediately after the war. We had extravagant ideas before, but this condition of things created a speculative propensity which made everybody wild, and the result was the greedy pursuit of that phantom cotton which ruined the producer and enriched the speculator. Now, the stringency of the times and impairment of credit have forced us to economical habits, the production of less cotton and more articles of food, and if we can continue that condition of things nothing can prevent our becoming in a few years the richest people on the Continent, for we have the material of great wealth and prosperity if we only utilize it properly. We have learned a terrible lesson, but we have profited by it, and now if this legislation is adopted and the public mind becomes imbued with the idea that there is to be unlimited issue of money and a return of flush times—a fatal delusion—we shall all go wild again. You are learning the lesson at the North, but you may as well learn it and get business down to a legitimate, solid gold basis, the only safe and stable one, and then we shall begin to build up anew. If we can keep the government down to a gold basis we shall avoid in future terrible disasters. Why, the failures, frauds, forgeries, crimes, suicides and tramps that are now cursing the North and West are the natural offspring of the prodigality, extravagance and corruption of the past decade, and turning loose the floodgates of money is not going to cure them. We must come down to gold—to hard pan—to cure these evils, and we are nearly there.

The Lien Law.
Messrs. Editors: The act passed at the recent legislative session, abolishing what was known as the lien law of the State, was a piece of legislation for which the people of South Carolina, as a body, considering the greatest good to the greatest number, should be truly grateful to its authors. It must result in incalculable improvement of the condition of our people, and more especially of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. We venture to predict that one year's experience will prove that its object has been fully realized by the impetus it will have given to every branch of our industries; by its relieving influence upon the agricultural interests of the State and by the increased prosperity of the very class who now complain most of it, viz: the country merchant and merchants of our interior towns. There is no system that can be called a perfect one, and no law can be enacted that will meet the interest of every individual member of society, but considering the interests of the people at large and disregarding the interest and views of that class of our people known as factors, who complain that they have cast their bread upon the waters and had not reaped a just reward, I say disregarding the interests of these, and I venture to assert that under the new order of things the country will rise like a Phoenix from its present state of poverty and financial embarrassment, and the originators of this bill will hold a place sacred to the memory in the hearts of these same country people, who have regarded factors since the war as their best friends. By every mail comes the intelligence that in view of the late act, abolishing the lien law, our factors will make no promises to advance bacon and corn for us to use in making cotton. By every train comes home some disappointed brother who has been to see his factor, having his heart set upon a huge crop of cotton, and had been to "make arrangements," which means in the majority of cases, to give a lien for the year 1878. He is now resolved to go home and feed his hogs, and fix his hand to plant corn and provision crops in general—in other words to make a virtue of necessity and live at home. He is none the less convinced, however, that could he have made satisfactory arrangements it would have been a fortune made for him and his factor, and he would have been more than willing to pay high prices and usurious interest for the needed supplies. Now let us sum up the result:

1. There will be more provisions in the country next year than any year since the war, if the Legislature passes an act that will stand in lieu of the lien law.

2. Better stock, horses, hogs, cows, all the great necessities, upon which you now find everybody half-starved, will be raised industriously for sustenance, and consequently more butter, beef, &c.

3. The credit system done, the factor must economize and will reap abundantly the fruits of his economy after one year of some privation.

4. The country merchant will get his legitimate trade and the factor will not get the entire proceeds of the crop to pay a guano lien or bill for bacon and corn, due to a western merchant.

5. The cotton that is made will be sold at home, the money kept at home to circulate among us, and thereby go into the hands of the hard-working blacksmith and shoemaker and mechanics of every description; and occasionally a doctor's bill will be paid.

All this, Mr. editor, we joyfully and hopefully anticipate at no distant day. But alas! and it is with grief I speak it: Nothing can be seen through these "foggy clouds now brightening" that portends good to the lawyer and the factor. They are not to profit by these changes. The bankruptcy of a company is a harvest to lawyers. He is not only an ornamental member of society—a necessary evil in our midst which can not be thoroughly eradicated as long as the dissensions of people provide a congenial atmosphere for him to live in. His growth is spontaneous and his origin the hot-bed of our troubles. He grows out of trouble and trouble grows out of him, and so on, ad infinitum. Without factor's liens and mortgages to foreclose he will eke out a wretched existence here.

"These round his bowers their cheerful music shed,
These charms he loved, but all these charms are fled."
And then the factor. He is a luxury we cannot afford, and must be placed out and destroyed our substance ever since the war. Will any man deny that had it not been for the factor and the lien law our country would not have been to-day in its unprosperous and impoverished condition? Even when the thunders of war resounded from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, South Carolina enjoyed a degree of prosperity (except among those who had fled from their homes) that she has never known since, and with nearly her whole producing white population in service to be fed at home. Why was this? We all know. Now let our Legislature, which has come boldly to the rescue, hold the ground they have gained and carry into effect the best act of that session by creating no other as a rival from its consequences. We understand that the enemies of the late act are bringing heavy influence to defeat it. "Hold the Fort!"

D. O. T.

Meeting of School Trustees.

BARWELL C. H. & C., January 7.—The School Trustees for Barwell county met this day, J. S. Havener, School Commissioner, acting as Chairman and W. H. Duncan as Secretary. The chairman read for the information of the meeting a circular from the State Superintendent of Education, containing suggestions for forwarding the work.

On motion of Capt. Dudenhoff, the following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That hereafter the pay of teachers in the public schools of this county be left to the trustees employing them to fix the rate and amount.

Resolved 2nd, That hereafter the public schools be opened in the respective townships at such times and places as the trustees for each township may elect.

The School Commissioner was requested to vacate the chair for a moment, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting a great injustice has been done the School Commissioner of this county by reducing his salary after his election to office.

Resolved 2nd, That we hereby request our Senator and our members of the House of Representatives to use their best endeavors to repeal the law reducing said salary, and to take such steps as in their judgment may be necessary to secure to our efficient commissioner the rate of pay of all of his predecessors, from the first of January last.

On motion of W. L. Cave, Esq., the meeting adjourned sine die.
J. S. HAVENER, Chairman.
W. H. DUNCAN, Secretary.

A decision of Senator Lamar to deliver a speech against the silver bill and the action taken by the merchants of Charleston are attracting much attention from the Southern men and from all the friends of the Bland bill, as among the latter there is a fear of a Southern reaction in case of their further delay before the final vote is taken.—Springfield Republican.

The Mooted Cabinet Changes.—It is now given out that if anybody is to leave the Cabinet it is not Mr. Schurz, against whom such tremendous pressure has been brought to bear by the opposition press and the politicians, and that neither Mr. Everts nor Mr. Key, the other two heads of the impudent press, are on the list of "prominent departures."

mer must economize and will reap abundantly the fruits of his economy after one year of some privation.

4. The country merchant will get his legitimate trade and the factor will not get the entire proceeds of the crop to pay a guano lien or bill for bacon and corn, due to a western merchant.

5. The cotton that is made will be sold at home, the money kept at home to circulate among us, and thereby go into the hands of the hard-working blacksmith and shoemaker and mechanics of every description; and occasionally a doctor's bill will be paid.

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4. The country merchant will get his legitimate trade and the factor will not get the entire proceeds of the crop to pay a guano lien or bill for bacon and corn, due to a western merchant.

5. The cotton that is made will be sold at home, the money kept at home to circulate among us, and thereby go into the hands of the hard-working blacksmith and shoemaker and mechanics of every description; and occasionally a doctor's bill will be paid.

All this, Mr. editor, we joyfully and hopefully anticipate at no distant day. But alas! and it is with grief I speak it: Nothing can be seen through these "foggy clouds now brightening" that portends good to the lawyer and the factor. They are not to profit by these changes. The bankruptcy of a company is a harvest to lawyers. He is not only an ornamental member of society—a necessary evil in our midst which can not be thoroughly eradicated as long as the dissensions of people provide a congenial atmosphere for him to live in. His growth is spontaneous and his origin the hot-bed of our troubles. He grows out of trouble and trouble grows out of him, and so on, ad infinitum. Without factor's liens and mortgages to foreclose he will eke out a wretched existence here.

"These round his bowers their cheerful music shed,
These charms he loved, but all these charms are fled."
And then the factor. He is a luxury we cannot afford, and must be placed out and destroyed our substance ever since the war. Will any man deny that had it not been for the factor and the lien law our country would not have been to-day in its unprosperous and impoverished condition? Even when the thunders of war resounded from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, South Carolina enjoyed a degree of prosperity (except among those who had fled from their homes) that she has never known since, and with nearly her whole producing white population in service to be fed at home. Why was this? We all know. Now let our Legislature, which has come boldly to the rescue, hold the ground they have gained and carry into effect the best act of that session by creating no other as a rival from its consequences. We understand that the enemies of the late act are bringing heavy influence to defeat it. "Hold the Fort!"

D. O. T.

Meeting of School Trustees.

BARWELL C. H. & C., January 7.—The School Trustees for Barwell county met this day, J. S. Havener, School Commissioner, acting as Chairman and W. H. Duncan as Secretary. The chairman read for the information of the meeting a circular from the State Superintendent of Education, containing suggestions for forwarding the work.

On motion of Capt. Dudenhoff, the following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That hereafter the pay of teachers in the public schools of this county be left to the trustees employing them to fix the rate and amount.

Resolved 2nd, That hereafter the public schools be opened in the respective townships at such times and places as the trustees for each township may elect.

The School Commissioner was requested to vacate the chair for a moment, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting a great injustice has been done the School Commissioner of this county by reducing his salary after his election to office.

Resolved 2nd, That we hereby request our Senator and our members of the House of Representatives to use their best endeavors to repeal the law reducing said salary, and to take such steps as in their judgment may be necessary to secure to our efficient commissioner the rate of pay of all of his predecessors, from the first of January last.

On motion of W. L. Cave, Esq., the meeting adjourned sine die.
J. S. HAVENER, Chairman.
W. H. DUNCAN, Secretary.

A decision of Senator Lamar to deliver a speech against the silver bill and the action taken by the merchants of Charleston are attracting much attention from the Southern men and from all the friends of the Bland bill, as among the latter there is a fear of a Southern reaction in case of their further delay before the final vote is taken.—Springfield Republican.

The Mooted Cabinet Changes.—It is now given out that if anybody is to leave the Cabinet it is not Mr. Schurz, against whom such tremendous pressure has been brought to bear by the opposition press and the politicians, and that neither Mr. Everts nor Mr. Key, the other two heads of the impudent press, are on the list of "prominent departures."

MODERN MARRIAGES.

An Extract from the Diary of a Newly Married Man.

(Chicago Free Press.)
January 1, 1877.—Can it be that I am really married? It seems a dream.

February 1.—Well, this is, indeed, reality! And Kate is all that a man could wish. It does me good to harbor her pretty little exacting ways. I must interview old Grindem, and have my salary raised.—A married man's expenses.

March 1.—Kate is a good girl. But these women won't understand that a man can't break off from his chums as short as an icicle. She pouts and cries even if I want to run out an hour or two in the evening once a month. It does seem a little exacting at times, but Kate—dear Kate—she makes up for everything.

April 1.—We've had our first quarrel. A man can't expect to come home from a "swell" dinner without being a little "how come you go." These women see nothing but confirmed drunkards, rage, poverty, blinded eyes and murder in the future because a fellow gets sprung occasionally.

May 1.—Spring! Spring! Beautiful Spring! Kate's mother has been staying with us. I miss the pleasant evenings we used to spend alone together when first married. Kate's mother is as good a woman as any mother-in-law can be. But somehow they are together so much; and the old lady and Kate are so confidential that it seems to me at times as if I had lost her.

June 1.—Kate's oldest unmarried sister has been staying with us during the last month. It does not seem so pleasant as it used to when we visited places of amusement together. It's a job anyway, to look out for three women! It's expensive, too. You see, Kate's sister, I love my mother and sister-in-law.

N. B.—The women all talk as if they were going into the country together. Financially this seems embarrassing. I don't know what Mary Rome ever morning how as I walk down town, my people were really once. She's a sweet-tempered, pleasant girl. She keeps Butler & Co's books.

August 1.—Mary and myself were out at the park last night. We have many sympathies in common. She is lonely—poor thing! I wish she could find a friend. I wish—

September 1.—Here's been a row. Kate and the rest have come home suddenly