

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.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878. On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will be run as follows:
FOR AUGUSTA. (Sunday morning excepted). Leave Charleston 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m. Arrive Augusta 5 00 p. m. 6 55 a. m.
FOR COLUMBIA. (Sunday morning excepted). Leave Charleston 6 00 a. m. 8 30 p. m. Arrive Columbia 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. m.
FOR CHARLESTON. (Sunday morning excepted). Leave Augusta 3 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m. Arrive Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.
SUMMERVILLE TRAIN. (Sundays excepted). Leave Summerville 7 40 a. m. Arrive Charleston 8 40 a. m. Arrive Columbia 11 15 a. m. Arrive Summerville 4 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, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Northwest.
Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the fast mail train via Macon and Augusta Railroad for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (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.)
The trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 5 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 train connects with Newberry at Tusculum, 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 8 15 a. m. Arrive Savannah 9 00 a. m. Arrive Savannah 11 00 p. m. Arrive Charleston 11 00 p. m.
Accommodation Train, Sundays Excepted. Leave Charleston 6 00 a. m. Arrive at Augusta 5 15 p. m. Arrive Port Royal 1 50 p. m. Arrive Savannah 3 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 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 only stop at Adams Run, Yemassee, Grahamville and Montpelier. Accommodation train will stop at all stations on this road and make close connection for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad.
Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia.
S. C. GARDNER, Eng. and Supt.
S. C. BOSTON, 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 22 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 Fast, North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Walterville and Flemington.
Through Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers on night trains.
Through Freight Train—Daily, except Sundays. GOING NORTH. Leave Columbia 5 00 p. m. Leave Florence 4 40 a. m. Arrive at Wilmington 12 00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH. Leave Wilmington 2 30 p. m. Leave Florence 2 35 a. m. Arrive at Columbia 10 10 a. m.
Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence at 3 30 p. m.
A. POPE, G. F. & T. A.
J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

No. 47.

LOST LOVE.

The heart of the simplest woman Is a mystery unveiled, And the love that seems most transparent Is most hopelessly concealed. We care not for the love while we have it; We know not of love till it's lost; We scatter its treasures broad-handed, Nor reckon the ultimate cost. Lo! a hand comes forth from the shadows A touch that I know of old— That could crown the gloomiest fancies With an aureole of gold; And I think how that hand, so loving, That craved but to lie in mine, Oft met an impatient gesture, Or found no responsive sign. And from yonder painted canvas I catch the old, wistful look, So timidly, mutely jealous Of the love that I gave my book. And I only too well remember How I chafed at the dumb reproach, And swore that the thought of woman Should on my pursuits encroach. Was I blind, or mad, or but heartless? The face and the hand are gone; The light of my love has vanished; I am utterly alone. The brain that her glance kindled Is blighted and dead and chilled, And the gorgeous dreams of the future Can nevermore be fulfilled. I loved as a man who is selfish, She loved in a woman's way; And man's love compared with a woman's Is as darkness unto day. As a spendthrift scatters his birthright, I wasted the dower she gave, And too late I find my ambition Has followed her into the grave.

BEAUFORT'S BROWN IDOL.

Small, the Convict Congress-man, in High Feathers. (News and Courier.) BEAUFORT, July 15.—A Republican pow-wow, the second of the season, at the call of the county chairman, came off at Brick Church, St. Helena Island, on Friday last. An immense gathering of negroes was had to listen to Small, Whipper, Wiggin, Collins, Gantt, Robinson and Tom Hamilton. The meeting was unusually quiet and orderly. Ex-Judge Wiggin spoke first. He assured his audience of his loyalty to the party, abused the Legislature, expressed confidence in Governor Hampton, and counselled union, vigilance and zeal until 1880, when Grant would be the candidate for President, and unite and crystallize all elements for victory. State Senator Collins followed, and exposed the black record of that noisy black rascal Sammy Green, his predecessor. He asserted his own loyalty, and expiated satisfactorily his dealings with the Freedmen's Bank. Sammy Green came next, and asserted his innocence. He said that he had made confession, and cringed himself to escape the penitentiary, and was sorry now that he had perjured himself. The redoubtable Congressman Small was next called upon, and took the stage amid the vociferous cheers of an adoring multitude. It is perfectly astonishing to witness the increasing influence of this negro. He seems to possess the confidence of his race to a degree that no other negro can hope to attain. The men, women and children seem to regard him with a feeling akin to worship. His speech mostly directed to a vindication of himself from the charges made against him by the investigating committee. He stated to his constituents that since he had last met them upon this spot he had been tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. That his case was now before the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, that at any time he would not be surprised to hear that the judgment of the lower court had been affirmed. That in deference, however, to the tribunal on whom his fate depended he would have to say they are all good men, that doubtless their decision would be right, but that in the event of an unfavorable decision against him he would rely upon an appeal to a higher tribunal, and that therefore, he did not apprehend he would reach the penitentiary before he would have the opportunity of speaking to them again and frequently ["Teng God," from the voices in the crowd.] He referred to the administration of Governor Hampton, at which he expressed himself satisfied, and stated that he should abstain from speaking as favorably of him as he felt for that his motives might be misconstrued, and that he is accused of cringing to the powers that be. He referred to the just and liberal course of the Governor which had recommended him to the confidence of the people, and believed that if he continued to be surrounded by fair supporters that his course would continue to demand the respect which was being accorded it by adherents of both political parties. He told his hearers that the Governor had made a speech recently at Blackville, which for fairness and liberality of expression was worthy of the immortal Sumner, and that he could not doubt his sincerity in view of the full mont of many of the

pledges he had made before his election. He pondered the coming campaign as the most important for the future of the Republican party. In the State, and advised a steady adherence to the Straight-out Republican nominations. The few remarks of W. G. Whipper, who followed, were, as usual, in defiance of arrest and exposure of any fraud he had ever committed against the State. He denounced the Democrats, and declared himself, opposed to Governor Hampton, whose alquerty he doubted. He abused the late Legislature, whom he regarded as the weakest set of frauds ever sent to represent a people, and thought that their miserable performances were calculated to add strength to an independent party, of which he was in favor. At the conclusion of his speech and some scattering remarks from Joe Robinson and Hastings Gantt, it was put to the vote whether Tom Hamilton, who was present and who had come for the purpose of being heard, should be allowed to speak. At first there was considerable doubt as to whether Tom would be suffered to address the faithful, and most unobjectionable demonstrations were made in favor of gagging him and choking him off completely; indeed, after it was agreed that he should be heard, attempts were made to prevent his utterances. Small, however, whose influence is all powerful, insisted that he should be listened to respectfully. Hamilton then proceeded to say that he had no apologies to make for the course he had pursued; that he didn't care a continental whether they approved his course or not, that he would repeat the same under the same circumstances again, and that if it was due to him, as has been charged, that the Democrats are in power, that he was glad of it as it secured to the State Governor Hampton, in whom he had the utmost reliance and confidence; that he was a Republican, but that he intended to act and speak as he thought best. He denied the crowd, whom he understood intended to read him out of the party, and desired to state that it was for that purpose he had taken the trouble to come over and attend the meeting, to which, although not invited, intended should have his presence and his voice. In conclusion he stated that he would not say what he thought of them, nor would he think more or less of them after they had passed their expelling resolution.

At the conclusion of his remarks a resolution was introduced and unanimously passed, that "the Hon. Thomas Hamilton be read out of the Republican party of Beaufort county." So Tom was read out, and passed down the steps of the stage vociferously denouncing the authors of his condemnation as subjects for his future revenge.

A Mysterious Volcano.

ASVILLE, N. C., July 7.—The famous Bald Mountain is again in a state of agitation. Yesterday some parties who visited the place found that the rent across the mountain had become wider. The discovery of this chasm was first made public in the Globe-Democrat two months ago, and a full account of the internal convulsions given then. The rent in the mountain is now considerably wider. The Globe-Democrat correspondent, in company with many citizens, visited the place to-day. Upon looking into the chasm an entrance to an immense and apparently unfathomable cave is seen. It is now a settled fact that the whole mountain is hollow, thus making one of the most wonderful and startling natural curiosities in the world. During the week occasional rumbling noises have been heard in its bowels, but whether they proceeded from seething, boiling lava, or other equally mysterious causes is yet to be ascertained. Crowds of visitors are flocking here hourly, and are gazing into the mysterious volcano, if such it is, with a feeling of awe. Arrangements are being made for a thorough exploration of the mountain, but so far there are but few men who are willing to be first to start on the underground journey. Already there are wild and mysterious stories afloat which are believed by the superstitious. It is stated that last night figures could be seen through the chasm moving about in the great subterranean halls of the mountain by the light of torches, whose occasional flashes, starting through the clefts and cracks, struck terror into the hearts of the simple mountaineers. Again it is said that these mountain gnomes are nothing more than a gang of unscrupulous distillers, who have made good use of the place, and kept up the noises to frighten people away. The mystery, whatever it is, will be solved in a few days. Next, in point of meanness, to doing an injury, is to do a man a favor and every now and then remind him of it.

The Ku-Klux-Officers Can Now Return Home—An Amnesty for Illicit Distillers in Prospect.

We are authorized to say that all citizens of South Carolina accused of offences under the ku-klux law, who have left the State on account of prosecutions against them, pending in the United States Courts, may now return with safety to their homes, where they can reside without fear of further molestation, upon the single condition that they be peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Governor Hampton himself gives the assurance that there is no longer any risk of further prosecution on account of former offences. Scattered about in different parts of the United States, and in Canada, there are a number of Carolinians who were charged with being implicated, in crimes alleged to have been committed by the ku-klux in 1870-71. There was no hope of a fair trial. Hired witnesses stood ready to furnish any act of evidence that prosecuting officers required. It was only natural that those most conscious of their innocence should flee, when the choice was between flight and the Albany Penitentiary. These refugees have waited with sickening hearts for any change in the position of affairs that would enable them to go back to their abandoned homesteads. The time has come. Through Governor Hampton, once again, despair will be changed into hope and sorrow will become joy. Amnesty for the ku-klux offenders is not, however, the only good work in which Wade Hampton is engaged. An earnest effort is making by Governor Hampton to secure a general amnesty for the flight distillers in South Carolina. Word has been sent by him to York county that, if the distillers there will come in and bind themselves to stop their unlawful work, and if the citizens generally will engage to discontinue the illicit manufacture and sale of whiskey, he will exert his personal influence to the utmost to have the prosecutions against such offenders stayed or dismissed. About twenty-five illicit distillers have already availed themselves of the Governor's offer, and if it be found that it works well, the plan pursued in York will be extended to other counties.

The statement herein made concerning the ku-klux offenders, now in Texas and elsewhere, and concerning the illicit distillers, are made by us by authority, and can be relied on implicitly. By the involuntary absence of the ku-klux refugees and the hunting-down of the distillers in the mountains, infinite loss and trouble have been caused to South Carolina, without advantage to the United States Government. It is the aim of Governor Hampton to change all this. The most difficult part of the undertaking is accomplished, and its completion will not long be delayed. Surely such practical relief as this is more valuable to the people than the gratification of spleen and spite. The desire of Governor Hampton is to blot out the stain of the times that are far behind us, the period of agitation, prefigacy and contempt of law, and to give the whole State a fresh start, relieved from the moral depression and physical burden of misgovernment and its environments. This he can do, if the people co-operate with him in rebuilding the social and industrial fabric on the foundation of obedience to law, respect for authority, and equal rights and opportunities for all classes of citizens.—News and Courier.

Cultivation of the Soil in Dry Weather.

It is difficult to make the average intellect understand or comprehend how it is that a corn-field or a cabbage or a cauliflower patch is greatly benefited by constant stirring of the soil about the plants in dry weather; and especially if there is a total absence of weeds, and the surface is not only dry but powdery and dusty. But such is the fact; and under our climate, in a summer of average days, it is believed by many to be possible, not only to make a good crop of corn, but cabbages, without a drop of rain from June to October, if only the soil is stirred about the plants two or three times weekly, or oftener. But the stirring should be shallow in very dry and excessively hot weather, the object being to bring fresh earth to the feeding-roots and not too much to wound or disturb them. When the soil is saturated with moisture, and the temperature is high and sustained, the plow may be run both deep and close to the corn rows; or cabbages may be hoed down to the root of half their feeding roots; provided they are hoed up with moist and fresh earth; and both corn and cabbage will be invigorated by the operation. In the case of stirring the earth often in dry weather, the benefit derived by the plants is believed to be not only from the unperceived moisture in the soil, but from the nitrogen therein, fresh earth, whether dry or wet, bringing new supplies of available nitrogen,

and benefiting the plants accordingly.

After three wet and cool summers, we seem to have fallen on a dry if not hot one; and if a summer drought and an early frost shall hereafter appear in the order of the day, let nobody be surprised. The sudden cessation, about the middle of June, of the rainfall over a vast stretch of corn-growing country, and the impending bright weather, has already very seriously threatened the outcome of the corn crop, and it behooves those having corn growing to make the most of it; that is, in dry weather to keep the plows going as long as it is possible to use them. And so of every other hood crop. Stir the surface, and stir it often; and much of the injury from severe drought may be avoided.

Fifty-Four Bushels of Oats to the Acre in Orangeburg.

Mr. W. F. Barton sends the following report to the Orangeburg Times: Having seen the experiments made by Dr. St. Julien Rayner, at the Atlantic and Stone Phosphate works with wheat, oats, barley and rye, manured with the ash element, and peas I was satisfied with the results, and concluded I would give it a trial on my farm, and I herewith give you my experiment with its results: On the first of July, 1877, I took a piece of land, five acres, which had been planted in oats the two previous years without manure, yielding from sixteen to eighteen bushels per acre. On part of the five acres I sowed broadcast five hundred pounds of ash element per acre, and on the whole five acres two bushels of cow peas per acre, turning all under with a Watt's turning plow. The result was a luxuriant growth of vines, the more especially where the ash element had been sowed. No fruit was matured by the peas. On the first of October I sowed broadcast two bushels of the red rust proof oats per acre, turning peas and oats under with a two horse Watt plow and smoothing off with a heavy drag. From an acre manured with the ash element and cow peas, threshed and cleaned, by weight yielded 54 bushels 3 pecks and 7 quarts; from an acre manured with peas alone, yielded 30 bushels 3 pecks and 6 quarts, a difference in favor of the ash element of 24 bushels and 1 quart and a difference of about 36 bushels between the natural land without any manure and that manured with the ash element and peas. The land experimented on was about equal in productiveness. I tried also an experiment with the ash element and shiny or speckled peas. The result was unsatisfactory. The cow peas should be the only peas used in these experiments.

Grant as a Savior of Society.

It can no longer be doubted that a movement is really on foot to make Gen. Grant the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880, with the implied understanding that he shall remain in office for life if he can then be elected. Numbers of excellent people, whose friends regard them as competent to make a will which is to dispose of anything under a million of dollars, really seem to believe that the events which attended and followed the Presidential election of 1876 have demonstrated the inadequacy of our present system of choosing a Chief Magistrate. The success of Kearney in California, and the vagrant outbreaks of Communistic philosophy in politics all over the country, contributed too to bring about this curious phenomenon in our body politic. Those who think in this way are forced, of course, to assume that forty millions of Americans, certainly not less intelligent or industrious than the same number of any other race in the world, have suddenly become unfit to be a rather staggering assumption. But it brings with it another more staggering still. It must be also assumed that the only man among these forty millions who can be trusted to administer their affairs for them is a person still in middle age, who twenty years ago was regarded as a man of rather untrustworthy habits, not very creditable tastes and but indifferent capacity. At the breaking out of the civil war it would have been sheer nonsense to suppose that a broken-down ex-officer of the army engaged in cutting horns and tails from hides in a cellar in Galena would become a military necessity to this country, and that the task of breaking down the rebellion would be best by the American Government upon his shoulders. Yet that would not have been more preposterous than it now is to infer from Gen. Grant's career as a military commander and a President that he is the only man in America capable of guaranteeing our social and political order. The only explanation of such an inference is that because the improbable has once happened with this particular man therefore it will happen with him again. Is it the inevitable tendency, then, of democratic institutions to make a popular hero every

thing and the people nothing? This is the "strong-man" doctrine of Carlyle—the doctrine which makes that bilious prophet preach the Gospel of Frederick the Great for Germany, and set forth Oliver Cromwell as the savior of England out of the convulsions of the great civil war of 1641. It is a good thing to take this doctrine calmly up and look at it and weigh its significance just at this time and on the eve of our national Independence Day. There were men who held it more or less openly a century ago, after the act of Independence Day had been countersigned by the treaty of Versailles and the adoption of the American Constitution. Were these men in the right; and is the centenary of the republic to be followed by the open confession of its failure? The genius of Cromwell assuredly failed to give England a Government of law. His assumption of the supreme power and the transmission of it after his death in that September night of tempest to his eldest son, simply adjourned for half a century the serious foundation of English constitutional liberty. The record of imperialism in modern France has been even more disastrous. The election of Gen. Grant for a third term might be the death-knell indeed of our old inherited political order. But what assurance could it bring to us of stability under a new system? Observe that in the very act of choosing him we should proclaim our national failure and profound disbelief in ourselves. What would be left us then to build on after his death, supposing him to reign peacefully and successfully for the term of his natural life? The one-man power, which may in rare emergencies be a conservative force elsewhere, would be found by us, as it has been found in all other democracies and in all other republics, the most destructive and revolutionary of all political forces. Wherever it has appeared among us in local or in national affairs it has brought with it confusion and disorder—not stability and public confidence. Our destiny, if we may use such a phrase, condemns us to elect between trust in the people and anarchy. The poet who represents at least as well as any other living man the finer spirit of our race and age sang wisely and well that in our time "the individual withers and the world is more and more." If Gen. Grant has become a necessity of the Republican party that fact suffices to show that the Republic party has ceased to be a necessity and is on the high road to become a deadly peril to the country. It was in an early access of mortal political disease that after the political revolt of Johnson, the General of the army was put forward by that party as its Presidential candidate. Now that the scandals of 1876 and the administration of President Hayes have finally demoralized the party, its renewed invocation of the name of Gen. Grant proves it to be in the very article of political death.

No Escape for Murderers.

A special from Greenville to the News and Courier says: Judge Kershaw to-day filed his decision refusing to transfer to the United States Court the proceedings against H. P. Kane, Wm. Durham, R. P. Scruggs, and G. W. Moore, indicted for the murder of Amos Ladd. The opinion is able, clear, cogent, and concludes as follows: The prisoners' counsel have, with great propriety, come into this court to invoke its aid to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, to which they would resort. Holding the views expressed herein, it is my duty to refuse their motion. It is much better for the peace of society in the disturbed sections of this country, where these revenues troubles have prevailed, that I am enabled to reach this conclusion. Nothing tends more to maintain the supremacy of the laws and to enlist in their support the hearty good will of the people than the assurance of a regular, orderly and uniform administration of justice through the regular and accustomed channels. On the other hand the interposition of extraordinary and unusual modes of dispensing law and justice tend to shake the confidence of the people in the integrity of its administration. Nothing so effectually provokes to lawlessness and disloyalty to all law. It is most important that this conflict of jurisdiction should be fairly settled. If this decision should be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the State, which is greatly to be desired, its judgment sustaining the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts would be faithfully supported in this State. Should it determine against the jurisdiction, the whole question may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, for final arbitration, and its determination would be final and conclusive, and with entire ability be sustained by the courts here. A resort, however, to the compulsory power claimed for the Circuit Court might mean the

Rates of Advertising. One inch one insertion. . . . 75 cents. Each subsequent insertion 50. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly contracts made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 50 days after first insertion unless otherwise stipulated. No communication will be published unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Address, THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

quiet arena of the courts to the executive departments of the government, and lead to great irritation and consequences greatly to be deprecated. The motion is refused.

Miserable Mexico.

HAVANA, July 15.—The steamer City of New York has arrived from Vera Cruz with the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, July 7: Mexico's invasion of Mexican soil caused considerable excitement, the people believing that he acted upon a wide construction of his orders, and that the object was to raise a border war for annexation purposes. There was no special celebration on the 4th of July by the Americans except a picnic for their families. The treasury is now said to be depleted, consequently much complaint is made by the government employees and claimants. Fears of coming disturbances continue to create uneasiness and impair business. It is reported that famine prevails in Sonora and Sinaloa. At Mazatlan there was absolutely no flour, and the people were emigrating.

"Not at Home."

A sign on a house on Crogan street informs the public that washing is done there, and it was quite natural that a mechanic working near by should take a bundle under his arm there and ask of a boy on the step: "Bub, is the washwoman in?" "No, sir" was the prompt reply—"there's no washwoman here at all!" "But that sign says washing done here," remarked the man. "Spouse it does?" remarked the boy in a higher key—"spouse it does? A lady may become the victim of unfortunate circumstances, such as an extent that she is willing to wash and iron shirts and sheets, but that doesn't make a washwoman of her, does it?" "I thought so," said the man. "Hump! if you draw a buggy down to the shop to be repaired, does that make a horse of you?" The man was silently turning away when the boy added: "If you want to find the lady of unfortunate circumstances, go round to the side door, but the washwoman isn't at home!"

Forty-eight thousand flies weigh a pound. Have some?

Suicide number two a day in New York city. An editor, having asked an Illinois farmer for crop news, received this answer: "And now the reaper reaps, the mower mows, and the little bumble-bee getteth up the busy gran-ger's trousers-legs and humples."

Divers who have been able to reach the deck of the sunken German iron-clad, the Grosser Kurfurst, report that they saw a number of bodies so thickly crammed into the gangway that it was impossible to remove them. They had evidently been drowned while rushing up from below.

A Norfolk dispatch says that the first white man whipped under the new law which has just taken effect in Virginia occurred at Hampton on Saturday. The sentence was executed by a negro constable. The party whipped was a sailor from Baltimore, who was convicted of stealing an anchor. Boston Post: Grant's reconmission would be an act of voluntary bankruptcy on the part of the Republican party. It would be a square admission of the leader's and manager's that they put their faith only in a personal government instead of a government of laws, and a military attack on the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has just decided in London that a railway company cannot exact from a passenger without a ticket, getting on at an intermediate station, full fare from the place whence the train originally started. This is an imposition to which the British public has tamely submitted since railways were invented. A child seven years old has been convicted of murder at Bellary in Southern India. The mother was trying to nurse her infant who was walling. In her despair she told her little daughter to throw her baby sister into the well, and the child, with true oriental stolidity, obeyed. The baby's grave was tried for murder, and by some strange legal perversion, convicted, as we have said, but the judge recommended a free pardon. Queen Isabella's jewels are being sold, and it will take some time for the Paris auctioneer to drop upon the value of jewelry.