

# The Laurens Advertiser.

VOL. I.

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NO. 3.

**De Lawd Am' Smilin'.**  
Do sun's growin' wain, an' it makes do nig-  
ger sing.  
De Lawd am' er smilin' on de lan' an' de  
sun's growin' wain, an' it makes do nig-  
ger sing.  
De Lawd am' er smilin' on de lan' an' de  
sun's growin' wain, an' it makes do nig-  
ger sing.  
An' de Lawd am' er smilin' on de lan' an' de  
sun's growin' wain, an' it makes do nig-  
ger sing.  
De Lawd am' er smilin' on de lan' an' de  
sun's growin' wain, an' it makes do nig-  
ger sing.  
Oh, smile on, smile on, smile, oh, good  
Lawd, keep on wid de bright light,  
Sing on, sing on, sing, oh, sinner man,  
Way up in yer high might.  
—Arkansas Traveler.

**BOSTON BOB.**  
No one was better known in the  
neighborhood of the Battery than years  
ago than old "Boston Bob." Bob was  
a character. His surname was Stewart,  
but few of his most intimate ac-  
quaintances dared to call him anything but  
Bob to his face or to speak of him be-  
hind his back by any other name than  
Boston Bob. Although he was very  
close in money matters, he never  
spend any money. He was a miser,  
and never spoke of him as if he  
were a miser. He was a miser, and  
never spoke of him as if he were a miser.  
The unfortunate of Bob's sympathies. His  
assistance that he could not cost money  
to whomsoever stood always seemed chee-  
rful and never failed to cheer with a  
trainer with an aneering. He was not a  
moderate amount never bought any  
never known to be in the room in the know  
drink. He knew and if one of the  
of honor he would be in the bottle to the best  
of harm's way. He read newspapers, and  
one, and although he did not read any  
cept papers, he did not read any  
rarely purchased of extreme economy.  
ill of him.

Before the East was begun run-  
ing his headquarter of the States  
Boston. By the State of runner  
the hawks of the prudent man-  
ment needed in saving so  
over \$5,000. It was a pleas-  
sight to see the fine day the owner  
this respectable sum seated along  
the driver of one of the hawks  
treating a number of listeners to or-  
dinary remarks of a humorous na-  
ture while he awaited the arrival of a  
Staten Island ferryboat. There was a  
pleasant smile on his somewhat fur-  
rowed, but fresh looking countenance,  
and a jolly twinkle in one of his eyes.  
The other eye was unfortunately un-  
equal to the task of twinkling, as it  
was a glass eye. No casual observer  
at such a time would have imagined  
that Bob indulged to excess in the  
use of wine. He was a quick-wit  
talker. He once received a check  
payable to his order for \$100,000.  
When he took the paper, he was  
astonished, however, the paper in-  
formed him that he  
be identified before he  
could cash it.

Bob's little children wearing  
spectacles in school. Here is a reason for  
it: Every street car you enter you  
find it filled with fathers of little ones.  
Each of these fathers to save half an  
hour's time, is reading the morning  
newspaper. For years the fathers  
have ridden from one to three miles in  
this jolting vehicle, with the light  
changing at every turn of the wheels,  
and with the focus of the eye adjusting  
itself to the print with lightning-like  
rapidity. If there were a sliding-glass  
made for reading on the street car,  
with visible mechanism so subtle that  
the focus could be self-adjusted with  
every trembling of the object—say a  
wheel should fly back and forth like  
the balance-spring of a watch—would  
not the reader in the car begin to un-  
derstand the task which he puts on the  
muscles and nerves of his eyes when  
he opens a newspaper in the moving  
car? He may possibly not be wearing  
his own eye, but he is wearing out  
his future children's—and this beyond  
the chance of a doubt.—*St. Louis  
Globe-Democrat.*

A lively air on a violin will some-  
times set a whole flock of geese wild  
with delight. On one occasion at a  
country wedding I was a witness of a  
curious performance by one of these  
fowls. After dinner a lady entertained  
the guests assembled on a lawn with  
music from an accordion. A flock of  
geese were feeding in the road just be-  
low the house and with outstretched  
necks answered back with notes of sat-  
isfaction. Soon a white gander com-  
menced dancing a lively jig, keeping  
good time to the music. For several  
minutes he kept up the performance,  
to the great delight of the company.  
The experiment was tried several times  
for a week or more and the tones of the  
accordion never failed to set the gander  
into a lively dance.—*Tomson (Md.)  
Journal.*

of mingled pride and tenderness. If  
any of his acquaintances were with  
him at the time he would point her out  
to them. "Do you see that woman?"  
he would exclaim. "Well, she's my  
wife. Look at that shawl. She got it  
at such and such a place, and only paid  
so much for it. That dress is a fine  
one, and that only cost her so much.  
It was a bargain. Now, how does that  
hat suit you? She got it at wholesale  
price. Oh, she's a daisy." The  
old, the New Years' Day after Bob  
lost his position a Staten Island hotel-  
keeper made him a present of a bottle  
of liquor. That night Bob entered the  
Staten Island ferry-house, where he  
was well known, with a somewhat un-  
steady step. The ferry slip was full of  
ice at the time. A few moments after-  
ward one of the gate men saw Bob fall  
overboard from the end of the bridge.  
The alarm was given, and Bob, who  
was found lying among the  
cakes of ice, was fished out. The next  
day he appeared as usual and allowed  
his friends to joke him about his ex-  
ploits of the evening before. A good-  
natured smile was the only answer  
which he gave to these jests. No one  
then suspected that when he went over-  
board he intended to commit suicide.  
During the following few months Bob  
made his appearance on the Battery  
nearly every day. He still told and  
listened to good stories, and did what  
he could for his friends, but, as usual,  
he refrained from spending money.  
But his intimate acquaintances remem-  
bered afterward that he had not been  
frequently there before on the fact that  
he could not get employment, and as  
often remarked: "There is money  
enough for one, but not for two."  
One day late in April he brought  
home a strong piece of cord, which he  
put away in the presence of his wife.  
She asked him what it was for. "Oh,  
it's a shawl to wear in the house. We'll  
find some use for it," he replied. On  
the following morning the sky was  
gloomy and overcast, but Bob's wife  
expressed a desire to go out. Bob  
urged her to go, saying that it would  
do her good. She put on her Sunday  
dress, and Bob gazed at her with more  
than usual satisfaction. He examined  
her shawl, and he was much inter-  
ested in it. He had never seen her  
wear it before. He rehearsed the  
piece of that article, and said what a  
bargain it was. Just as she was going  
out of the door he told her not to hurry  
back, and then asked her if she was  
going anywhere in particular.  
"No, Mr. yes," she replied. "You know  
I'm going to the store. I'll be home  
in an hour." "I think I will go to the  
store," Bob gave a start, but she  
said no particular attention to this at  
the time. She returned from the  
store, and, as she entered her home,  
she found that the window curtains  
had been pulled down, which made the  
room quite dark. A feeling of uneasiness  
crept over her, and she hurried to the  
nearest window and raised the curtain.  
Then she discovered the body of her  
husband hanging near the door by  
a cord which he had brought home  
the previous day. On the floor was  
a turned chair, from which he had  
evidently taken the fatal step.  
An inquest was held and a verdict in  
accordance with the facts was rendered.  
Bob's numerous acquaintances dis-  
cussed his character. His many good  
qualities were thoroughly canvassed,  
and his weak points were lightly passed  
over. The public verdict was a favor-  
able one. After the funeral Bob's wife  
examined his bank book. When she  
saw the amount to which she was en-  
titled, and when she saw the sum that  
she had, which, according to his intimate  
friends, he had made so frequently dur-  
ing the last few months of his life, she  
began to realize in what a chivalrous  
light poor old Boston Bob had viewed  
the fact that "there was money enough  
for one, but not for two."—*New York  
Times.*

**EDUCATIONAL.**  
Points on Education and Methods of  
Teaching From Various Sources.  
The Distinctive Principles of Normal  
School Work.—The Normal Stu-  
dent.  
NORMAL SCHOOLS.  
"A normal school is an institution for  
the education of teachers" (Web-  
ster). It is not an attachment to a  
high school, to an academy, or to a  
college, but an institution in itself,  
"having a local habitation and a  
name," equipped with a corps of  
teachers, the course of studies, and the  
necessary appliances for the accom-  
plishment of its object. Its sole work  
is the education of teachers.  
"A thing is normal," according to  
Webster, "when strictly conformed to  
those principles of its constitution  
which mark its species." Tried by  
this test, the education of the child and  
the teacher is normal when strictly  
conformed to the laws of the physical  
and rational nature of man. An institu-  
tion whose purpose is to educate  
teachers according to this standard is  
properly called a normal school. Its  
purpose determines the class of schools  
to which it belongs. Its excellence  
depends upon the quality of its work.  
The teacher has the organization, the  
teaching, and training of the school  
committed to his hands. He directs  
and controls the activities of the  
children while they are forming  
habits and laying the foundation of  
character. He should be able to train  
the child in the right use of all his  
powers.  
The distinctive work of the normal  
school is to educate the teacher ac-  
cording to the normal standard. To  
this end the normal student must have  
a definite and full knowledge of the  
human body and mind as possible. By  
careful study he may learn the struc-  
ture of functions, and conditions of health  
of the human body. He may learn  
the powers of the mind, the order of  
their development, the objects upon  
which they are employed, how they  
are called into right exertion, and the  
products of this activity as they crys-  
tallize into those habits of thinking,  
feeling, and willing which constitute  
character. By this study he discovers  
the laws of human life and learns what  
education is, as an end, and as a  
means, and derives the principles  
which guide the practice in the normal  
education of teachers and children.  
The general knowledge of mind pre-  
pares the teacher for the most impor-  
tant preparation by which he may learn the  
peculiarities of each one of his pupils, so  
that he can teach and train each one  
in the way he should go.  
The normal student must make a  
careful study of the art of teaching and  
training, that he may know distinctly  
what teaching is, what training is, and  
the means by which he will sustain the  
attention of his class, as dependent up-  
on the knowledge of the subject; the  
selection of the proper objects of  
thought; the direction of the pupil's  
thinking; the use of the best motives;  
leading the pupils to acquire ideas, and  
to their correct expression, orally and  
in writing; recitation and reviews;  
criticism by the class and teacher; daily  
preparation by the teacher; and the  
general culture of the teacher.  
The normal student must make a  
thorough study of the course of studies  
in all its grades, as a means to teach-  
ing and training; that he may know  
what studies should be included in the  
course, and in what order the studies  
should be studied; in what order the  
studies should come, and the relation  
they hold to one another; in each study,  
what shall be taught, and why; the  
order in which the parts shall be con-  
sidered; and the method of teaching  
and drilling the class upon all parts  
of the subject.  
The normal student must thoroughly  
examine the subject of school organiza-  
tion. That he may know what is the  
organization of a school; the advantages  
of a good organization; the preliminary  
preparations for opening a school; how  
to open a school; how to classify the  
pupils; how to apportion the time and  
studies; and what provisions to make  
in relation to order.  
The normal student must carefully  
consider the teacher's moral duties,  
with reference to the need of moral  
training, as an object of it, what moral  
training requires for the pupil, for the  
teacher; the principles of government;  
its necessity; how the end of school  
government, self-control, shall be  
secured; the effect of the proper ar-  
rangement of the exercises; the effect  
of good management, its requisites;  
the best motives, and how they shall  
be used; the teacher's personal habits;  
his love for his work, his willingness to  
sacrifice, his love for his pupils, and his  
honesty.  
He must study the history of educa-  
tion that he may know what has been  
attempted and accomplished. He  
must study the school laws of his own  
State that he may know his legal statu-  
s.

**Reading on the Cars.**  
And we see little children wearing  
spectacles in school. Here is a reason for  
it: Every street car you enter you  
find it filled with fathers of little ones.  
Each of these fathers to save half an  
hour's time, is reading the morning  
newspaper. For years the fathers  
have ridden from one to three miles in  
this jolting vehicle, with the light  
changing at every turn of the wheels,  
and with the focus of the eye adjusting  
itself to the print with lightning-like  
rapidity. If there were a sliding-glass  
made for reading on the street car,  
with visible mechanism so subtle that  
the focus could be self-adjusted with  
every trembling of the object—say a  
wheel should fly back and forth like  
the balance-spring of a watch—would  
not the reader in the car begin to un-  
derstand the task which he puts on the  
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A lively air on a violin will some-  
times set a whole flock of geese wild  
with delight. On one occasion at a  
country wedding I was a witness of a  
curious performance by one of these  
fowls. After dinner a lady entertained  
the guests assembled on a lawn with  
music from an accordion. A flock of  
geese were feeding in the road just be-  
low the house and with outstretched  
necks answered back with notes of sat-  
isfaction. Soon a white gander com-  
menced dancing a lively jig, keeping  
good time to the music. For several  
minutes he kept up the performance,  
to the great delight of the company.  
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for a week or more and the tones of the  
accordion never failed to set the gander  
into a lively dance.—*Tomson (Md.)  
Journal.*

The old notion of "combating" with  
medicines such diseases as lung in-  
flammation has given place to more  
enlightened views. The system of the  
late Dr. Hughes Bennett is described  
as a treatment by restorative directed  
to further the natural progress of the  
disease, and supporting the vital  
strength." The *Lancet* states that the  
Doctor had 105 cases of complicated  
inflammation of the lungs which he  
treated on this principle without a sin-  
gle death.

**normal student.** Not that it should be  
followed literally in all points; the  
teacher must always adapt his work to  
his pupils; but the principle, the ar-  
rangement, the spirit, the manner of  
conducting it will be initiated. The  
unconscious is more potent than the  
conscious teaching.—*Albert G. Boyden,  
A. M., in Journal of Education.*

**A White House Romance.**  
I heard this romance to-day in con-  
nection with a young lady who was an  
occupant of the White House during  
Jackson's time, and who was married  
in the great East Room. Mary Easton  
was the daughter of a sister of General  
Jackson's wife. She went to live with  
her aunt for a time in the Executive  
Mansion. At her home in Tennessee  
she had played with a child with a  
boy companion named Pope. The two  
became warmly attached to each  
other, and as they grew the attach-  
ment became stronger affection. While  
it was apparent to both that they loved  
each other, young Pope did not ask his  
companion to become his wife.  
Miss Easton came to Washington.  
Her position and her intelligence and  
accomplishments made her doubly at-  
tracted to the young man. Young Pope  
was sent to the army and in the navy  
later. He was every opportunity. Captain  
Finch took the lead. He pressed his  
suit, proposed and was accepted. He  
was possessed of considerable means  
and gave her handsome presents. The  
wedding day approached. Invitations  
were sent to the friends of the young  
people, asking them to come to the  
White House to witness the ceremony.  
The prospective bridegroom went to  
New York to get his prospective bride  
her wedding present.  
Of the invitations sent to Tennessee,  
one fell into the hands of young Pope.  
He found the smothering love within  
his bosom in flame. He wrote to  
Miss Easton, told her of his love since  
childhood for her. He said that  
time and again he had been at the  
point of asking her to be his wife, but  
on each occasion his modesty had pre-  
vented him. Now he repeated his  
love, and begged his to become his  
bride.  
Miss Easton read the letter and im-  
mediately replied, accepting his offer.  
Captain Finch returned from New  
York, bringing with him a costly dia-  
mond ornament. He called at the  
White House to see the young lady oc-  
cupant. She was in her room with a  
companion who was to be her brides-  
maid when his card reached her.  
"Tell him I can not see him," she  
said to her companion.  
The latter went to the private parlor  
where Captain Finch was seated, and  
after some hesitancy, said that Miss  
Easton was indisposed. The Captain  
was alarmed, begged for more infor-  
mation of the indisposition, and asked  
the present lady to be brought to the  
invalid. The young lady carried the  
diamond ornament to her companion.  
When Miss Easton received it she  
turned to her companion and said:  
"Go take it back to him, and tell him  
all. Tell him I am engaged to an-  
other."  
When the young lady did as requested,  
when she had finished her errand,  
Captain Finch arose, and, without ut-  
tering a word, left the parlor.  
General Jackson was angry when he  
heard of his wife's relative's action to-  
ward his friend Finch. He had favored  
the match. In speaking to Miss Easton  
he said: "This action of yours,  
Mary, has caused me to lose faith in  
woman." He insisted that Captain  
Finch should be invited to her mar-  
riage with Pope.  
The wedding came off. The rejected  
lover was present. He stood directly  
in front of the bride during the cere-  
mony, and never took his eyes off her  
until when her husband she left the  
altar. She turned toward her former  
lover, and wept bitterly. He had  
Europe. When he returned he bore  
the name of an uncle—a wealthy Eng-  
lishman. Mrs. Pope moved to Ten-  
nessee, and he said to be living there  
now with her children.—*Washing-  
tonian.*

**Beautiful Savannah.**  
Every one has read or heard of the  
loveliness of Savannah. I was, there-  
fore, prepared for a modern Eden,  
Corinth, and the like, and all I saw  
only the original proprietors in their  
lettle fig-leaf costume. If one enters  
from the water front through the east  
end he is apt to wonder at the unanim-  
ity with which previous visitors have  
lied about the place. The sand is  
ankle deep in the unpaved streets, and  
the frame houses are antiquated  
and dingy. It becomes better, how-  
ever, as one gets up in the city. The  
streets are as much sand in the middle of  
the streets, but the sidewalks are paved,  
and causeways at the end of each  
block extend across from curb to curb.  
There ought to be big money in a cigar  
factory here. All that would be need-  
ed is time. Nature has kindly and  
conveniently provided unlimited quan-  
tities of sand and water.  
Every street is fringed with rows of  
closely-planted trees. Some of the  
wide streets, like Broadway and Eutaw  
place, have four rows. The public  
squares, too, of which Savannah  
has ten to Baltimore's one, are well  
shaded. Altogether, it looks some-  
what like a town in wood, and hence  
the appropriate name, "Forest City."  
The old brick residences erected in  
the early part of the present century  
are quaint buildings. They have cel-  
lars or cellar-kitchens, and the whole  
of the first floor (which is on a level  
with the streets) is frequently taken up  
by the culinary and domestic depart-  
ments. A flight of high stone steps  
leads up to the second floor, on which  
are the parlors and dining-room. Ac-  
cordingly, we find here the coal-bin,  
cook-stove and pantry, where you have  
your upright piano, Persian rugs,  
Meissner and open grate.—*Baltimore  
American.*

**Sensational Story-Tellers.**  
Nobody ever has suspected Senator  
How of having much of a scintillation of  
the ludicrous. Among the solemn he  
is the most solemn. The senate has  
among its members a large number of  
good story-tellers, but their efforts up-  
on the Massachusetts senator have been  
for the most part in vain. "He likes  
to entertain his friends," said one of  
his colleagues to me to-day, "by re-  
lating funny incidents now and then,  
but he would spoil the most laughable  
story ever known in the telling of it."  
As a raconteur, by the way, Mr. Vance,  
of North Carolina, takes the lead among  
his colleagues. Senator Vest follows  
a good second. Then comes Mr. Pal-  
mer, of Michigan, and Mr. Jones, of  
Nevada. The latter is inimitable in  
his funny stories. His greatest rival  
in this respect is Senator Bowen,  
of Colorado, who will tell the most  
excruciatingly funny stories with the  
same expressionless face that he as-  
sumes when holding a full hand in a  
game of poker. Mr. Everts' fame as  
a story-teller is national. In certain  
directions he has no superior. Gen.  
Lawley is fairly good at telling a  
story, but his forte really consists in  
singing. You must have heard him  
sing "The Two Grenadiers," or some-  
thing less solemn—a college song or  
two after dinner, when the bottle has  
gone its rounds and cigars have been  
lighted—to appreciate the Connecticut  
senator's genius.—*New York Tribune.*

Nearly all the London newspapers  
buy their print paper in Germany.

**THE NEWS OF THE STATE.**  
Some of the Latest Sayings and Doings in  
South Carolina.  
—Ex-Treasurer B. C. Bryan, of  
Edgefield, is a defaulter to the extent  
of \$1,900.  
—Chills and fever and malarial fever  
prevail in the Pleasant Valley section  
of Lancaster.  
—A thief carried off the clothing of  
Mr. and Mrs. Wade Patterson, of  
Aiken, on Monday night.  
—Mr. Wm. L. Roach, a well known  
citizen of Rock Hill, died on the 7th,  
from paralysis of the throat.  
—Clarissa Padgett, an Edgefield  
colored woman, weighs 303 pounds  
and is not above medium height.  
—A colored man was cutting down a  
tree near Ridge Spring last week  
when it fell and killed a colored child.  
—A lad named Mellee Sentell was  
drowned on Sunday, while bathing  
Edgefield, his family having postponed  
their European trip until later in the  
year.  
—Senator Butler has returned to  
Edgefield, his family having postponed  
their European trip until later in the  
year.  
—Arthur Kearse, who killed an  
other colored man in Barnwell several  
months ago, has some in and surren-  
dered.  
—The family of Mr. Thos. Stewart,  
of Monck's Corner, have lost four  
members from gastric fever in one  
month.  
—The Rock Hill factory will sus-  
pend for two weeks, to give the opera-  
tives a rest and to clean up and level  
the machinery.  
—The Augusta and Edgefield Nar-  
row Gauge Railroad is on a boom. A  
\$13,000 subscription was secured at  
Edgefield in one day.  
—Walter Sarsard, a ten-year-old  
lad, was playing with a pistol in Au-  
derson, when it exploded and wounded  
him severely in the abdomen.  
—Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin, of Aiken  
county, with her daughters and a negro  
boy, has made a most excellent crop  
of cotton, corn and produce generally.  
—The citizens of Florence held a  
meeting on Friday last to take steps  
towards organizing a bank. About  
seventy-five shares were taken at once.  
—The contract for building a new  
Methodist church at Spartanburg has  
been given out. The contractor ex-  
pects to finish the work in twelve  
months.  
—A difficulty between Samuel Catoe  
and Spencer Morgan, on Sunday last,  
at Flat Creek Church, Lancaster, re-  
sulted in both being seriously cut with  
knives.  
—Willie O'Donnell, a colored resi-  
dent of Greenville, was accidentally  
run over by a wagon containing three  
persons, but he was too drunk to be  
badly hurt.  
—Two negroes employed on the Air  
Line Railroad near Spartanburg had a  
quarrel, which was terminated by one  
sinking his pick in the head of the  
other. No harm done.  
—Ben Johnson, colored, while dig-  
ging a well in Aiken county, was  
caught by caving earth and so com-  
pletely buried that his body was not  
recovered until next day.  
—A young child of Mr. Wm. Boyd,  
living near Rock Hill, was terribly  
stung by bees a few days ago. The  
insects literally covered the head of the  
child and even got into its throat.  
—The Camperdown mills property  
has been formally transferred to Col.  
Hammett and the new company. They  
start free of debt and will commence  
operations about the first of October.  
—A train of empty freight cars on  
the Air Line Railroad was run into  
near Central, last week, when the  
headlight exploded and set fire to the  
empty cars, four of which were con-  
sumed.  
—Rock Hill is becoming the Gretna  
Green of South Carolina. On Monday  
last another couple from Concord,  
N. C.—Mr. A. Wood and Miss Robbie  
Harriss—were made happy in that  
lively town.  
—Peter Boyd, a worthless darkey,  
received fifty lashes in Lancaster, in  
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—The annual reunion of the survi-  
vors of the Twelfth Regiment will  
come off at Yorkville on Thursday  
next. Col. Cad. Jones will deliver the  
annual address. Reduced rates will  
be given over the railroads to the sur-  
vivors.  
—Charley Hawkins, a young darkey,  
attempted to rape an imbecile daughter  
of Mr. W. T. Brockman, of Spartan-  
burg, but was interrupted, when the  
scoundrel ran off. The indignant  
father offers a reward of \$25 for his  
arrest.  
—Dr. Thomas L. Lewis, who re-  
sides near Seneca, Oconee county, sold  
this spring fifty bushels of peaches in  
New York for \$14 per bushel—\$700.  
The peaches netted him \$500. The  
commissions and expenses amounted  
to \$200.  
—A citizen of the sand hills informs  
the *Lexington Dispatch* that the Green-  
back candidate for Governor has been  
spending the summer with the Green-  
back candidate for Superintendent of  
Education. He says the form-  
er has been hunting wild hogs in the swamps  
and furnishing the latter with the  
latter puts up the brandy.

**GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.**  
Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various  
Quarters.  
—Lord Houghton, poet and critic, is  
dead.  
—Ex-Congressman Robert Mallory,  
of Kentucky, is dead.  
—England has consented to allow  
Egyptian troops to re-occupy Don-  
gola.  
—The cholera is on the increase in  
France and Spain, and the excitement  
is intense.  
—There have been seventeen deaths  
from smallpox in Montreal during the  
last two days.  
—Reports are continually being re-  
ceived in London of the great massing  
of African troops at Herat.  
—Col. Fred. D. Grant is looming  
up as a possible Republican candidate  
for Governor of New York.  
—It is believed that the rice crop of  
South Carolina and Georgia this year  
will reach 1,000,000 bushels.  
—The Governor of Texas has issued  
a proclamation ordering the enforce-  
ment of quarantine regulations on the  
Rio Grande.  
—At Madrid some excitement has been  
created by a report that Germany has  
occupied the Caroline Islands, which  
are claimed by Spain.  
—The relatives of cholera-stricken  
patients in many Spanish provinces  
assault the doctors in the belief that  
they are poisoning the patients.  
—Five destroyed several tenement  
houses in Jersey City, New Jersey, on  
Friday morning. Loss estimated at  
\$50,000. Many inmates narrowly es-  
caped.  
—A Petersburg dispatch says that it  
is positively denied that there are any  
cases of cholera in the suburbs of  
Odessa. The town is enjoying perfect  
health.  
—The Vienna *Tagblatt* reports that  
the aristocratic citizens of St. Peters-  
burg are donating money for the purchase  
of a silver tea service to be presented  
to Gladstone.  
—Hop, Kee & Co., the largest whole-  
sale Chinese manufacturers of boots  
and shoes on the Pacific coast, have  
failed. Their liabilities are \$110,000,  
assets unknown.  
—It is said that while a Palatka boy  
was seated in a barber's chair in Jack-  
sonville the other day a boy rushed in  
and pasted some handbills on his feet  
before he knew it.  
—Strikers at the Woonsocket rubber  
works at Millville, Mass., have ordered  
boarding houses and hotel keepers not  
to board men who are working while  
the strike is going on.  
—A Georgia newspaper is authority  
for the statement that Miss Lulu Hurst  
has lost her magnetic power, but she  
still retains a firm grip on that \$50,000  
she made out of her exhibitions.  
—Jas. W. Marshall, the discoverer  
of gold in California, died last week  
at his home in Vevsey, Colorado. He  
was seventy-four years old, and died  
poverty-stricken and disappointed.  
—Mr. A. S. Abell, the founder and  
proprietor of the *Baltimore Sun*, re-  
cently celebrated his 79th birthday.  
Mr. Abell is the richest editor in the  
world, and made his millions honestly.  
—Franklin J. Moses, who was re-  
cently released from custody, has been  
re-arrested on a charge of obtaining  
money from several parties in Boston,  
by representing himself as "Col. Sims,"  
of Charleston.  
—The Agricultural Convention of  
Georgia, at Marietta, has adjourned  
and will hold its next session at Col-  
umbus. Resolutions favoring the  
representation of Georgia in London  
in 1886 were adopted.  
—The president of the Montreal  
Board of Health declares that smallpox  
is now epidemic there. The Civic  
Hospital is crowded with thirty-six  
patients, and a great many are being built  
which will hold fifty more.  
—The temporary resting place of  
Gen. Grant's remains must be forlorn  
indeed—a kind of brick oven with a  
tared roof, surrounded by an iron  
fence and hastily set turf, already  
brown, and amid scrubby trees.  
—A story has been set afloat in  
Washington to the effect that the third  
assistant secretary of State, Mr. Alvey  
A. Adee, is to be asked to surrender  
his place in order that Mr. Anthony  
M. Keiley may be provided for on his  
return from Europe.  
—The Bishop of Quinhon, Tonquin,  
reports that 10,000 Christians have  
been massacred in the provinces of  
Biendin and Phuyen, and murders  
and incendiary fires are of daily oc-  
currence. Lar accounts put the number  
slain at very small figure—not over  
one hundred.  
—On Tuesday at Columbia, Tyrrell  
county, S. C., a beautiful young lady,  
Miss Harriet Jones, was fatally  
burned by the explosion of a can of  
kerosene oil. Her father, W. E.  
Johnson, a prominent citizen, was  
badly burned on the face, hands, arm  
and wrist in attempting to save her.  
—George Turner, ex-United States  
District Judge of Virginia, and ex-  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of  
Nebraska, committed suicide last week  
by shooting himself through the head  
with a revolver. He left a letter  
stating that his health was the cause of  
his act. He leaves a widow and two  
children.  
—Cotton crop reports from nearly  
every part of Texas show considerable  
damage from drought within the past  
ten days. In a number of places the  
plant is reported as shedding freely and  
being otherwise injured. Notwith-  
standing this, there is no report from  
any single section which does not  
make a better cotton yield  
year.  
—The steamer *Lima* has been  
from the coast of South  
bringing news of another  
the volcano Cotopaxi. A  
sent from Chimbo to  
states that in that city,  
at the foot of the  
there was a fearful  
being hunting wild hogs in the swamps  
and the latter puts up the brandy.

**Public Opinion.**  
Before England can stand absolved  
before the God of Nations for the deso-  
lation and suffering of Ireland, she  
must make reparation to the land she  
has ruined, and such reparation can-  
not be made by mere recission of wicked  
laws that have done their work of  
wickedness. No reform less radical  
than a concession of full and complete  
self-government to Ireland will secure  
prosperity and contentment.—*California  
School Journal.*

**Superintendents.**—Lay aside all  
prejudices, all jealousy, all party feel-  
ing, and labor to retain all the compe-  
tent superintendents. A new man, no  
matter how good a teacher, how well  
educated, how popular and influential  
he may be, will necessarily occupy con-  
siderable time in learning the duties of  
the office and becoming acquainted  
with the teachers, school officers, and  
people. He might do well, but let us  
not turn out the tried and trusted for  
an uncertainty.—*The Iowa Teacher.*

**Compositions.**—The art of written  
expression, if properly taught and as-  
sisted, may be made as pleasant as  
pleasant as oral composition, and the  
same general method should be  
adopted in both. We could never  
teach a child to talk by giving it a  
subject upon which it must talk for ten  
minutes or half an hour. Children  
should be induced to write down what  
they have to say on any subject, or  
what they have heard others say. In  
other words, a child's first composi-  
tion should be confined to the structure  
of his conversation to paper.  
—*The Educational Weekly.*

Industries made but comparatively  
slow progress while they were carried  
out by persons whose instruction was  
limited to apprenticeship. Gradually,  
and in more recent times, the idea has  
made its way that the progress of an  
industry depends especially upon the  
degree of instruction of those who ex-  
ercise it. This led to the establish-  
ment of industrial schools. The mul-  
tiplication of these schools, and from  
present indications these schools are  
destined to a development far beyond  
that yet attained in the most advanced  
community.—*Hon. J. D. Philbrick, in  
City School Systems.*

**THE NEWS OF THE STATE.**  
Some of the Latest Sayings and Doings in  
South Carolina.  
—Ex-Treasurer B. C. Bryan, of  
Edgefield, is a defaulter to the extent  
of \$1,900.  
—Chills and fever and malarial fever  
prevail in the Pleasant Valley section  
of Lancaster.  
—A thief carried off the clothing of  
Mr. and Mrs. Wade Patterson, of  
Aiken, on Monday night.  
—Mr. Wm. L. Roach, a well known  
citizen of Rock Hill, died on the 7th,  
from paralysis of the throat.  
—Clarissa Padgett, an Edgefield  
colored woman, weighs 303 pounds  
and is not above medium height.  
—A colored man was cutting down a  
tree near Ridge Spring last week  
when it fell and killed a colored child.  
—A lad named Mellee Sentell was  
drowned on Sunday, while bathing  
Edgefield, his family having postponed  
their European trip until later in the  
year.  
—Senator Butler has returned to  
Edgefield, his family having postponed  
their European trip until later in the  
year.  
—Arthur Kearse, who killed an  
other colored man in Barnwell several  
months ago, has some in and surren-  
dered.  
—The family of Mr. Thos. Stewart,  
of Monck's Corner, have lost four  
members from gastric fever in one  
month.  
—The Rock Hill factory will sus-  
pend for two weeks, to give the opera-  
tives a rest and to clean up and level  
the machinery.  
—The Augusta and Edgefield Nar-  
row Gauge Railroad is on a boom. A  
\$13,000 subscription was secured at  
Edgefield in one day.  
—Walter Sarsard, a ten-year-old  
lad, was playing with a pistol in Au-  
derson, when it exploded and wounded  
him severely in the abdomen.  
—Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin, of Aiken  
county, with her daughters and a negro  
boy, has made a most excellent crop  
of cotton, corn and produce generally.  
—The citizens of Florence held a  
meeting on Friday last to take steps  
towards organizing a bank. About  
seventy-five shares were taken at once.  
—The contract for building a new  
Methodist church at Spartanburg has  
been given out. The contractor ex-  
pects to finish the work in twelve  
months.  
—A difficulty between Samuel Catoe  
and Spencer Morgan, on Sunday last,  
at Flat Creek Church, Lancaster, re-  
sulted in both being seriously cut with  
knives.  
—Willie O'Donnell, a colored resi-  
dent of Greenville, was accidentally  
run over by a wagon containing three  
persons, but he was too drunk to be  
badly hurt.  
—Two negroes employed on the Air  
Line Railroad near Spartanburg had a  
quarrel, which was terminated by one  
sinking his pick in the head of the  
other. No harm done.  
—Ben Johnson, colored, while dig-  
ging a well in Aiken county, was  
caught by caving earth and so com-  
pletely buried that his body was not  
recovered until next day.  
—A young child of Mr. Wm. Boyd,  
living near Rock Hill, was terribly  
stung by bees a few days ago. The  
insects literally covered the head of the  
child and even got into its throat.  
—The Camperdown mills property  
has been formally transferred to Col.  
Hammett and the new company. They  
start free of debt and will commence  
operations about the first of October.  
—A train of empty freight cars on  
the Air Line Railroad was run into  
near Central, last week, when the  
headlight exploded and set fire to the  
empty cars, four of which were con-  
sumed.  
—Rock Hill is becoming the Gretna  
Green of South Carolina. On Monday  
last another couple from Concord,  
N. C.—Mr. A. Wood and Miss Robbie  
Harriss—were made happy in that  
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