

The Danvers Advertiser.

VOL. I.

LAURENS C. H., S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

NO. 33.

Hollyhocks.

A flaunting, graceless flower, you say?
Ah, well, it may be so;
And still it seems but yesterday,
That morning long ago,
I almost saw the cottage you,
The winding path, and Margaret,
A light-winded breeze sailed gently by;
The bird's clear note afar,
Thro' the blue spaces of the sky,
Said like a falling star,
I never saw her look so fair;
Ah, if I told her, would she care.

Within a scarlet hollyhock,
A pollen-laden bee,
Deep plunging, made the blossom rook.
She flushed a smile at me,
And with a motion swift and light
She caught the silken petals tight.

Loud hummed the bee with angry wing—
"Thou'rt thou so ill content?"
The sweetie you sought, poor foolish thing,
She said, "are all my things?"
My heart leaped up to hear her speak;
A sudden courage drew my cheek.

"Darling!" I cried, "oh, let me try,
And take me in his place;
Fast prisoned in your heart could I
Ask me, my sweetie, to hear her speak;
I could not struggle to be free,
So dear a jailer holds the key."

Her cheek flushed like an opening rose,
No word her lips did say—
I saw her little, dimpled nose,
The glad blue eyes away,
Ah, me! 'twas forty years ago—
My hair is gray—yet this I know:

I've roamed thro' many garden bowers
And blooming fields, and men—
In summer wild-wood gathered flowers,
And in the mountain glen,
Pulled hollyhocks from the moss-grown
rock,
Yet most I loved the hollyhock,
That blooms in Mary A. B. Stansbury.

LOVE TO RESCUE.

"We'll take you in," said Betty, with a patronizing air that was quite new to her, "because you have been so kind, and have got all the boughs to decorate with. But you mustn't tell anybody, George. Mr. de Vaux and I want to astonish the natives to-night."

George, who had been in the barn, that opened the door of the new barn, that marvelous structure of Mr. Sprague's, an outgrowth of fancy farming on large capital.

There it stood, like a palace of agriculture, painted pure white, with latticed windows of emerald-green, and an airy observatory at the top, surmounted by a gilded weather-vane.

The barn had just been finished that summer, but the engines were all in and half threshed when Betty made up her mind to have a harvest-home. There was plenty of room for dancing in the wide area between the mows, when the farming implements and machinery were moved out of the way.

"Walk in, Mr. Knox," said Clarence de Vaux, with the air of one to the manner born. "Miss Betty and I have been doing the decorative inside."

George, who had a constant association of his name with Betty's, and looked jealously at the girl's fair face, which had never seemed farther from him than now.

"She will never care for me," George said gloomily, with a desperate look at his brown hands and homely clothes, thrice ugly by contrast with the dainty elegance of Clarence de Vaux.

There was one wild scream. The music ceased with a crash, and every individual rushed towards the one door. Clarence de Vaux, among them. They had but one thought—to escape from the burning structure.

Betty, alone up in the cupola, was all unconscious of her danger until the smell of smoke sent her to the staircase. A few steps down, and she was confronted by the fire, which shut off her passage completely.

With a wild cry for help, she ran upstairs again, and clambered out on the roof. But there was no help for her. The barn was gabled, and its slanting roof made it impossible to take a step without immediate danger.

They saw her, and a shout of agonized helplessness went up to meet her cries of terror.

Down on her knees Betty dropped. "Oh, God, help me!" she prayed.

And then she heard a voice that had always carried comfort and security to her heart.

"This way, Betty," George Knox cried.

And then his strong arms threw about her a heavy horse-blanket, whose wet folds protected her from the flames while he bore her through their midst down the fiery stairway and out in the cool night, where she was safe once more.

Betty never knew how they made that perilous escape, for when she came to herself, they told her George could not see her.

—and raving wildly.

Clarence de Vaux had vanished. Public opinion, condemning him for his base desertion of Betty in the hour of mortal peril, had branded him a coward, and he had left town in a hurry.

It was some weeks before George Knox again opened his eyes consciously on the world, and saw Betty wringing out the soft linen cloths that had cooled his burns and slowly tempered the raging fever in his head.

"Betty!" he whispered. "Are you safe?"

"Yes, dear," she answered with a smile whose gladness George felt in every part of his being. "You saved me. Not a hair of my head was hurt."

"Thank Heaven!" he said softly. "I tried to spare you, Betty. I loved you so!"

"I know you did," she said kneeling down at his side and taking one of his poor bandaged hands in hers; "and I loved you too, George, though I was not quite sure of it. But I am now," she added tenderly, "and, George dear, if you will take me now, I will marry you whenever you like."

"Oh, Betty!" he cried. "My darling, are you sure?"

She bent over him with a look which there was no mistaking, and then George felt the lips he had coveted pressed to his own in a fond winking kiss.

"Yes, dear," she answered, "I am quite sure."

Mr. Sprague's barn was in ashes, but people said that was a rich man and could stand it.

He was very fond of George Knox, to whom he looked for the practical realization of all his own brilliant schemes of agriculture; and when he heard that it was the "barn fire," as it was known afterwards, which gave him his son-in-law, he said it had paid.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

It is Promised a More Popular Season This Winter Than Ever.

This winter the interesting game of progressive euchre promises to be more popular than ever, and hundreds of parties are organizing to play in many parts of the country. Its fascination is independent of that which, to some persons, belongs to ordinary euchre, and consists in the briskness and range of the competition, as well as in the merriest and physical activity which it invariably provokes. In order to give a just idea of the game, let us describe a particular instance in which it was played with success, not because this instance is in any respect remarkable, but because being a fair average one, it will represent many others. The host or hostess, then, standing in the drawing-room in the presence of, say twelve, sixteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen who have been invited for the evening, holds in one hand a number of pieces of pasteboard to be drawn successively by the ladies, and in the other hand a similar number to be drawn by the gentlemen. Suppose the number of players is sixteen, or four at each of the four small tables, which have been placed diagonally across the room, and on each of which has been laid a card representing one of four geometrical figures, say a square, a circle, a parallelogram, or an octagon, each of those cards has two duplicates, which, after being cut in two, are held for distribution in the hands of the host or hostess. The ladies proceed to select each a piece from eight pieces held out to them, and the gentlemen select in like manner from another eight held out to them, and the game begins by their attempting to match the pieces so selected. A gentleman, for instance, who has drawn a half a square, goes around to find the lady who has drawn a similar pattern, and who, when found, becomes his partner. That particular table on which lies a square. In like manner, two other players are selected for the same table, making the usual euchre party of four. The table on which lies a circle obtains its partners in a similar way, as do also the tables on which lie the other respective figures. The game is then begun by the parallelism and the octagon. The table nearest the front door is said to be at the head of the row, and the corresponding one at the other end of the room is said to be at the foot. The players being thus seated four at a table, one of those at the head table strikes a bell, and the game begins. Everybody plays as fast as she or he can, and the excitement is great until the sound of the bell announces that a couple at the head table have finished their game. Immediately all the other players stop playing, and the winners at each table change places and take the table next above them, the ultimate object being to get at the head table. The losing couple at the head table go down to the foot, and at every table the partners change, so that your partner in the previous round becomes your enemy in the round now beginning.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FIRST LOVE.

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Notwithstanding the fact that the Radziwill was one of the oldest and wealthiest of the noble families of Prussia, and that in the days of Frederick the Great a Hohenzollern had married a Radziwill, the law in relation to royal marriages had undergone a change since the time of the electors of Brandenburg, and the daughters of reigning houses and those of former sovereigns should be considered equal-born with the sons of emperors and kings. For five long years every effort was made by the relatives of both sides to meet the objections raised against Prince William's happiness. At the request of Prince Radziwill, the celebrated attorney did not write a legal opinion in which the equality of birth was made plain, but his opinion was opposed by many eminent legal authorities on the other side.

The proposition was considered that Prince August of Prussia might adopt the Princess Radziwill as his daughter, but five of the ministers replied that it was their duty to declare that such adoption might involve the permanency of the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the grand ducal court of Saxony now made it known that if Prince William persisted in his intention the children of Prince Karl would insist upon their prerogative of royal succession. Affairs were assuming a serious aspect for the royal lovers, since a dispute in the succession might involve the permanency of the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the urgent and repeated entreaties of his counselors, Frederick William III. reluctantly consented to use his kingly authority in the matter. This was in 1826, when the present emperor was about 29 years of age. In a letter filled with fatherly and tender sentiment the king represented to his son that inasmuch as every reasonable effort had been made, and made in vain, it became his painful duty to ask him to sacrifice his noble sentiment of regard for the young princess to the interests of the royal house of Hohenzollern.

Upon the receipt of this letter Prince William was profoundly affected, but, as a dutiful son, when he had sufficiently recovered from the shock, he informed his father that he was ready to comply with his request.

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The most experienced observers of sky-colors are agreed that this corona was not visible before the latter months of 1883. Von Bezdoff, of Munich, who was considered the most competent meteorologist to prepare a schedule for observations on the colors of the sky for the recent German Arctic Expedition, had previously given the appearance of the usual whitish glow around the sun, he had never till recently seen the dusky ring. Thollon, of Nice, who had made a special study of the sky around the sun for a series of years, declares confidently that a change occurred in November, 1883. Backhouse, of Sunderland, who has a careful record of parhelia for twenty-five years, confirms this opinion. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the change of color from the blue of the open sky to the intense glare of whitish light close around the sun, was until lately affected without the appearance of any reddish tinge in the transitional area.

The new corona, to which the name of "Bishop's ring" has been given after its first observer, has never been a very conspicuous affair, and therefore has not attained the popular attention that it deserves. It has, however, been seen every clear day last winter, and has repeatedly been noticed since then in the latter months of 1885.—William H. Davis, in Popular Science Monthly for February.

A Lawyer Baffled.

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"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of \$50 to testify in his behalf?" said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnson.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me \$50 if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he truck good keer dat dar was no third person am. Dar was only me two. Defendant am too smart to hab any body listen when he am talking about his own reskety."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust person, myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you \$50?'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me \$50. Your name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' dat he tole me to best lawyer in San Antonio to fool de judge and jury."

"You can step down."—Texas Siftings.

THE FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT.

An Open Letter to the South Carolina Congressmen.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Free-Trade Association, a copy of the following letter has been mailed to each Senator and member of Congress from this State:

HEADQUARTERS FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—The Free-Trade Association of South Carolina believe that of all causes assigned for the present deplorable prostration of industrial interests in the United States, none is more disastrous and far-reaching than the system of so-called protection under which a greivous tariff, imposed avowedly as an extraordinary war measure, has been perpetuated through twenty years of profound peace.

They believe that this wrong endures only because untried and unexpedient. They have therefore, and urge upon the people of South Carolina, in public meetings, the propriety of demanding of Congress a speedy abolition of artificial barriers and governmental toll-gates, by which the traffic of the world is diverted from its natural channels, and man is deprived by man of his God-given right to secure the fullest returns to his labor.

Feeling assured that as a custodian of South Carolina's interests in the Federal Congress you are desirous of maintaining her past record in this matter, and of removing obstructions to her material progress, the Free Trade Association warmly invite your aid in their work.

They trust that you will consent to deliver at least one public address at such time and place in the State as may be most convenient, discussing the burdens of the tariff, setting forth the position of Congress in regard to its repeal in whole or in part, and suggesting the means by which your constituents may most efficiently co-operate with you in securing relief so greatly needed, yet so long deferred.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Chairman.

THE WRONG MEN LYNCHED.

A Shocking Discovery Made Too Late to Do Any Good.

The horrible murder on Christmas-Eve, 1881, when three children were murdered at Ashland, Ky., which resulted in a lynching, is recalled again by developments about to be made which will demonstrate that Neal, Craft and Ellis were innocent of the crime for which they suffered. For some time seven gentlemen have been employing a competent detective to sift every theory and investigate every clue. Their work has been crowned with success, and it is claimed that the arrest of the real criminals will soon follow. The evidence is said to be conclusive and will show that the triple murder was committed early in the evening; that the perpetrators went to the house by appointment with one of the girls, who had previously been on intimate terms with one of them, and that the triple murder followed the unintentional killing of the boy, resisting the assaults on the girls. The arrests should have been made before, but for the excited state of public feeling on the subject. The suspicious parties hold very respectable places.

—Stewart Pringle, a noted Confederate negro, died in Morehouse, Parish, La., last week. He went through the Mexican war with Col. Butler, of South Carolina, and was in the Confederate army with Capt. H. D. Brigham. He would never admit that the South was whipped, but would always say that the Confederates were overpowered. After the war he was a staunch Democrat. He loved to talk of Lee and Jackson, but Stonewall was his favorite. He had a canteen from which Jackson drank, and no money could have induced him to part with it.

—On Friday morning, when the keepers of the New Orleans jail made efforts to arouse Ford and Murphy, condemned murderers, they could not wake them up. After an examination, the physician concluded the men had taken belladonna. At 9:30 Murphy had rallied a little, but Ford was still unconscious. The men were taken to the gallows in a half-conscious state, and had to be supported while the noose was adjusted around the neck of each. At 12:15 the drop fell, and both men died instantly.

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A TALE OF WOE FROM IRELAND.

Maidens Naked and Starving.—The Inhabitants on the West Coast Subsisting on Moss and Roots.

The English Government has placed gubnots at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving the inhabitants of the islands along the western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Aran Isles, off Galway, who besides having hardly anything but moss and sea grass left to eat, are without fire and often without clothing and shelter. It is not rare to find girls of seventeen and eighteen kept in enforced hiding during the daytime because long ago battered away for seed potatoes or roots to feed the smaller children. Fishing-Inspector Brady recently went among the miserable people of Arran to distribute relief furnished by an organization of Irish police. His funds ran short and he still had so much pitiable wretchedness to relieve that he appealed to Mr. Bussey, who is charged with the distribution of the raised in America through the New York *Star* for the impoverished fishermen of the smaller islands, and begged him to divert part of his store for the benefit of the Arranese. This Mr. Bussey was permitted to do, and he reports that in order to save the lives of scores of people, now dying of starvation in those Western islands, it is imperative that relief on a large scale be at once organized.

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

In the year 1877 some workmen who were engaged in building a bridge across Chappelle creek—a small stream rising near the town of Ashland, O., and running through Erie county and into Lake Erie—found it necessary to excavate to the depth of some 18 feet for one of the abutments, and when they had reached nearly the required depth struck a perfectly preserved red cedar tree, which had lain there perhaps for ages, waiting the time when its little store should be told. The bark and a portion of the "sap" was decayed, but the colored portion (early the whole of the wood) was as sound as when it ceased growing. It was about two feet thick for something like forty feet from the root—the length of the section removed. The "find" caused a good deal of interest among the inhabitants of that neighborhood, and a number of baseball bats were made from the log, on account of the curious manner in which it had been preserved no less than of the kind of wood, red cedar being entirely unknown in that country. The point at which the bridge was being built is about eight miles from the shore of Lake Erie, near the village of Florence, and of course, much higher than the present level of the water in the lake. The question "Where did it come from, and how, and when, and in what manner was it buried to this great depth?" is one which might engage the attention of some professor of geology.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By buying your Drugs and Medicines, Fine Colognes, Paper and Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Face Powders, Tooth Powders, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Whisk Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Blacking, Toilet and Laundry Soaps, Tea, Spice, Pepper, Tobacco, Lamps and Lanterns, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff, Diamond Dyes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at the NEW DRUG STORE.

Also, Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal purposes.

No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

B. F. POSEY & BRO.,

Laurens C. H., S. C.

August 5, 1885.

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CINCINNATI

TYPE-FOUNDRY

PRINTING MACHINE WORKS,

201 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, O.

The type used on this paper was cast by the above foundry.—Ed.

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They trust that you will consent to deliver at least one public address at such time and place in the State as may be most convenient, discussing the burdens of the tariff, setting forth the position of Congress in regard to its repeal in whole or in part, and suggesting the means by which your constituents may most efficiently co-operate with you in securing relief so greatly needed, yet so long deferred.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Chairman.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FIRST LOVE.

The second volume of Mr. Treitschke's "German History," which has just appeared, contains an interesting episode in the life of William I.

The most beautiful and accomplished of all the young ladies of Frederick William III's court was the Princess Radziwill. Prince William was passionately in love with her, and although it might have been adjudged a splendid match had the parties been born in a cabin, objections were raised against it by the royal family on account of inequality of birth.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Radziwill was one of the oldest and wealthiest of the noble families of Prussia, and that in the days of Frederick the Great a Hohenzollern had married a Radziwill, the law in relation to royal marriages had undergone a change since the time of the electors of Brandenburg, and the daughters of reigning houses and those of former sovereigns should be considered equal-born with the sons of emperors and kings. For five long years every effort was made by the relatives of both sides to meet the objections raised against Prince William's happiness. At the request of Prince Radziwill, the celebrated attorney did not write a legal opinion in which the equality of birth was made plain, but his opinion was opposed by many eminent legal authorities on the other side.

The proposition was considered that Prince August of Prussia might adopt the Princess Radziwill as his daughter, but five of the ministers replied that it was their duty to declare that such adoption might involve the permanency of the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the urgent and repeated entreaties of his counselors, Frederick William III. reluctantly consented to use his kingly authority in the matter. This was in 1826, when the present emperor was about 29 years of age. In a letter filled with fatherly and tender sentiment the king represented to his son that inasmuch as every reasonable effort had been made, and made in vain, it became his painful duty to ask him to sacrifice his noble sentiment of regard for the young princess to the interests of the royal house of Hohenzollern.

Upon the receipt of this letter Prince William was profoundly affected, but, as a dutiful son, when he had sufficiently recovered from the shock, he informed his father that he was ready to comply with his request.

BISHOP'S KING AROUND THE SUN.

If there is nothing new under the sun, there is not something new around it.

For the last few years close observers of the sky have noticed that the noonday sun has been surrounded by a corona of dusky, coppery, or reddish light, as it has been variously described, the circle of most distinct color having a radius of about fifteen degrees, and enclosing a brilliant, silvery or bluish glow close around the solar disk. A similar appearance of much less intensity has been occasionally noticed around the full moon on very clear winter nights.

The most experienced observers of sky-colors are agreed that this corona was not visible before the latter months of 1883. Von Bezdoff, of Munich, who was considered the most competent meteorologist to prepare a schedule for observations on the colors of the sky for the recent German Arctic Expedition, had previously given the appearance of the usual whitish glow around the sun, he had never till recently seen the dusky ring. Thollon, of Nice, who had made a special study of the sky around the sun for a series of years, declares confidently that a change occurred in November, 1883. Backhouse, of Sunderland, who has a careful record of parhelia for twenty-five years, confirms this opinion. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the change of color from the blue of the open sky to the intense glare of whitish light close around the sun, was until lately affected without the appearance of any reddish tinge in the transitional area.

The new corona, to which the name of "Bishop's ring" has been given after its first observer, has never been a very conspicuous affair, and therefore has not attained the popular attention that it deserves. It has, however, been seen every clear day last winter, and has repeatedly been noticed since then in the latter months of 1885.—William H. Davis, in Popular Science Monthly for February.

A Lawyer Baffled.

Jim Mc Snifter was being tried in San Antonio for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnson, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of \$50 to testify in his behalf?" said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnson.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me \$50 if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he truck good keer dat dar was no third person am. Dar was only me two. Defendant am too smart to hab any body listen when he am talking about his own reskety."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust person, myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you \$50?'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me \$50. Your name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' dat he tole me to best lawyer in San Antonio to fool de judge and jury."

"You can step down."—Texas Siftings.

THE FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT.

An Open Letter to the South Carolina Congressmen.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Free-Trade Association, a copy of the following letter has been mailed to each Senator and member of Congress from this State:

HEADQUARTERS FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—The Free-Trade Association of South Carolina believe that of all causes assigned for the present deplorable prostration of industrial interests in the United States, none is more disastrous and far-reaching than the system of so-called protection under which a greivous tariff, imposed avowedly as an extraordinary war measure, has been perpetuated through twenty years of profound peace.

They believe that this wrong endures only because untried and unexpedient. They have therefore, and urge upon the people of South Carolina, in public meetings, the propriety of demanding of Congress a speedy abolition of artificial barriers and governmental toll-gates, by which the traffic of the world is diverted from its natural channels, and man is deprived by man of his God-given right to secure the fullest returns to his labor.

Feeling assured that as a custodian of South Carolina's interests in the Federal Congress you are desirous of maintaining her past record in this matter, and of removing obstructions to her material progress, the Free Trade Association warmly invite your aid in their work.

They trust that you will consent to deliver at least one public address at such time and place in the State as may be most convenient, discussing the burdens of the tariff, setting forth the position of Congress in regard to its repeal in whole or in part, and suggesting the means by which your constituents may most efficiently co-operate with you in securing relief so greatly needed, yet so long deferred.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. MEANS D