

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A very few people in this life know the advantage of keeping troubles to themselves.

It is said that one-eighth of the wine produced in California last year came from a single vineyard.

Umbrellas are now made of paper in France. They are made waterproof by gelatinized bichromate of potassium.

When a Frenchman marries, under the law he becomes responsible for the support of his wife's father and mother.

The crops are on the move, and it is a grand sight. During August the receipts in Chicago amounted to 7,900,000 bushels of wheat, against 1,095,000 bushels in 1890.

An egg, the shape of a small clay jug, with mouth and handle all complete, has been received at the office of the Atlanta Constitution.

The national committee of the World's Fair have arrived in New York. They report that every country in Europe, with the exception of Italy, will be represented.

Caterpillars, from ten to twelve inches long are said to be uncommon in Australia, while species which vary in length from six to eight inches are stated to be numerous.

A curious story from Oregon relates that a young child in Eugene City is growing faster on one side than on the other without any apparent cause.

At Aden, in Arabia, rain has fallen only twice in twenty-nine years. Besides the excessive drought, the place is known as one of the hottest in the world.

"We return thanks," writes a Georgia editor, "for a box of paper collars; but as we have no shirt to wear with them, we are now offering them cheap for cash. Call early and avoid the rush."

The question of drunkenness and its cure is one of absorbing interest that seems to concern the press of the North and West. It is one that applies itself to good morals and sound government everywhere.

One of the queerest names for a street is that borne by a public thoroughfare in the annexed district of New York called Featherbed lane. It is supposed to have been so christened because it is full of rocks. The name occurs in the city directory.

The dry goods trade of the United States has more money invested in it than any other interest in the country—estimated at the enormous sum of \$20,000,000,000, while the next in order, the railroads, has only between \$10,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000.

The Richmond Tavern, one of the oldest landmarks in Augusta, is to be torn down. The date of its erection is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many interesting incidents are associated with the old hostelry that was very popular in its day.

The largest oil well struck in this country was opened last week 18 miles west of Pittsburg. The well started off at the rate of 500 barrels an hour, and is now estimated to be doing 10,000 barrels a day. The well is owned by Greenlee and Forst.

"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, as she applied the liniment and rubbed it in vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it." "I'm willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but darn me if I'm going to grin."

In the cemetery: "Pa, some of these people who are buried here haven't gone to heaven." "Hush, Tommy! how do you know they haven't?" "Because I read it on the tombstones." "Read what on the tombstones?" "On ever so many of them I read, 'Peace to his ashes.' There ain't any ashes except where it is very hot, is there?"

The official physicians in charge of the executions by electricity at Auburn, N. Y., prison on July 7th, have just made their report to the press. They say that death came painlessly to the four condemned men, that there was no burning, and that everything went off smoothly.

A young man, recently married, suggested to his wife that they should argue some question frankly and fully every morning. The first question happened to be "whether a woman could be expected to get along without a hat." He took the affirmative, and when last seen he had climbed into the hayloft and was pulling the ladder after him.

"Whar yer goin' wid dat man?" asked a negro of his daughter. "He air not to comp'ny yer." "Gwine ter show?" the girl replied. "Pat's all right. Thought yer was going to church. A woman ken go wid most any man ter a show, but she's got ter be mighty particular who goes ter Church wid her."

"Why, Johnny, how is this? Willie is crying very hard, and says you've been pinching him and pushing him all around the yard." "Well, mamma, I should think I had good cause." "Pray, what was that?" "Why, he said that he liked you a great deal better than I did; and I liked you two years before he was ever thought of."

Crops this year have been made at greatly reduced expenses. Prices for foodstuffs are good. More money will go into the hands of farmers this winter than ever before. Next year will be a great debt-paying year in the United States. The release of money from investment in farm mortgages will have an immense influence upon the market value of securities.

The wonderful crops and the abundance of general products in the United States this year, says the New York Sun, seem to be a family blessing, bestowed without regard to where the individual members may be located, from the Arctic Circle to the gulf, and covering half the world in longitude. This is really noteworthy, considering the hard time afflicting the rest of the world with equal impartiality.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in Ohio is being carried on vigorously. Governor Campbell and Major McKinley are ideal exponents of Democracy and Republicanism, respectively. Gov. Campbell insists that the Iniquitous tariff law, of which McKinley is author, is the overshadowing question between the parties. Major McKinley switches off to a side issue (though an important one) and prefers to discuss the silver question. These two champions met in joint debate on last Thursday, and the Democratic leader gave his opponent some hard nuts to crack. We will quote a few of his utterances, which were greeted with applause, showing to some extent to what enormous taxation we are subjected on nearly every article we use:

"I regret," said Governor Campbell, in opening, "that I have not time to properly present the indictment of that overgrown monster, which, masquerading in the garb of protection, subsists on the wage-worker and agriculturist. Yearly, farming is going on more rapidly, and our commerce is swept from the seas and that industry is abandoned. Under protection, splendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowning the hills, while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are displacing American citizens. We are rapidly reaching the condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he uttered these words, 'As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, an era of high prices will follow, the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the republic is lost.' To convince you that that prediction is being realized, I cite you to the utterance of a Republican Congressman (Butterworth) from Ohio, who said in Congress that he could, upon ten fingers of his hands, count men who had added more to their wealth in the last ten years than had been added to the wealth of all the agriculturists in any State of the Union."

Here a board was hoisted upon the stage, upon which was demonstrated by methods of bookkeeping the injustice of high tariff. A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of \$5000. The average duty on these goods would be \$500, making \$5500 the total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted on which the \$500 was charged up to profit and loss, indicating that if the importers did not charge the duty to the consumers he would lose the \$500 paid in duties. Thus the foreigner did not pay that tax.

"The duty on plate-glass is 140 per cent. Last year we imported \$160,000 worth of plate-glass. That was the value of the goods in England, yet upon that glass the importer paid \$223,000 duties, or 140 per cent more than the cost of the glass in England. Who paid that tax? Did the English manufacturers give us the glass and pay \$63,000 beside to give us to take it? A Chicago paper says that last week a Chicago firm received \$1400 worth of pearl buttons from Austria, and the duty on those buttons was just \$300, or a trifle over 200 per cent. Who paid that duty? Did the foreign manufacturer pay nearly \$300 for the privilege of sending pearl buttons to us?"

"There were manufactured in this country last year \$5,500,000 worth of goods. If the tariff on dutiable goods is 60 per cent, it is fair to presume, taking protected and unprotected industries together, that at least 1/3 of that sum is paid in lieu of duties to manufacturers at home upon the American product. It is said all this is done for the upbuilding and maintenance of manufacturers! How long, O Lord, how long, shall this upbuilding and maintenance go on?"

"The Major has not pointed out one wageworker, as I requested him, in all this broad land, who had his wages raised on account of the McKinley bill. The Republican song this year is: 'With sugar and tin we are sure to win.' They take the tariff off sugar to make it cheap and they put a tariff on tin to make it cheap! But no Acrobat was ever yet able to ride two horses going in different directions without falling to the ground."

We are paying about \$16,000,000 duty upon tin, an increase of \$1,000,000 under the McKinley bill. Finally, they claim to have established the industry in Piqua. There is a man in this audience who was told by the proprietor of the Piqua Iron Works that he had spent \$100 in establishing that industry. The one hundred was spent in establishing the industry in the purchase of a stamp to make this badge inscribed, 'Made out of steel and California tin.'"

Gov. Campbell fairly exposes the evils of Republican protection. Under this system the rich become richer and the poor poorer. Under a normal and equitable condition of affairs, how could ten men accumulate in ten years more wealth than all the farmers of any State put together?

The facts and figures quoted above deserve close study, and must prove to every thinking man that the tariff is the source of the most of our heaviest burdens, and therefore is the most momentous subject confronting the American people to-day.

He Loved His Teacher.

A schoolboy, about 10 years old, was halted the other day by a benevolent minded citizen on Second street, and asked him if he liked to go school.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Then you don't love your teacher?"

"No—yes, sir. That is, I didn't until yesterday; but now I do. I think she is just bully."

"Why have you only loved her since yesterday?"

"Well, you know Jack Cain? Well, he's the worst fighter in our room. He can lick me and two other boys with one hand tied behind him. Well, he was going to lick me last night, and he was shaking his fist at me in school, and showing his teeth and getting me all excited when the teacher turned round and saw him."

"Did, eh?"

"You bet she did, and the way she took him out that and walloped him, and humbled him down, made me feel as if she were a mother to me. When school was out, Jack didn't touch anybody. He was witted down, and when I hit him with a hunk of dirt he never even looked around! I guess I'm going to try and lick him before he gets over feeling humble!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The old Southern black gum is coming into favor as a substitute for black walnut. It can be so stained that only an expert can detect it from the real walnut. Our Carolina swamps are full of black gum trees that have hitherto been regarded as mere encumbrances of the ground. Farmers should remember that they will soon have a well defined market value and be slow in selling them at cord wood prices.

New Farmers' Movement.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C., October 9.—Another movement among the farmers, this time in the right direction, we believe. One of the prominent men this time is Col. Lewis E. Campbell, of Anderson (one of the twenty-one conference). Another one is Capt. S. J. Duckworth, of Williamston. The movement on foot is to bring their land up to such a high state of cultivation that they can make a living on a few acres. Colonel Campbell will get this year a very large yield of cotton and corn. Captain Duckworth will get at least twenty-five bushels of corn per acre if he gets the same land where he raised fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. Hurrah for this movement. If the people generally would fall into line with this movement it would do more good than all the "Tillman and Polk movements." Their movement is for individuals. The Campbell and Duckworth movement would be for the benefit of all the people. Fall into line, gentlemen, and let us all have our prosperity.—*Correspondence Greenville News.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER.

The South has never encountered a more trying period in its industrial development than that of the last nine or ten months, but she has suffered as little as any other country.

In addition to the other requirements of the recent Constitution, the November election in Mississippi will be held under the Australian ballot system, and the Secretary of State is now sending out copies of the ordinance to the election officers of the various counties.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader and statesman, died suddenly at his home on Tuesday evening of last week. At one time he was the idol of the Irish people, but by his infamous conduct with Mrs. O'Shea he lost the respect and confidence of many of his old friends. He was buried last Sabbath in the presence of a large crowd of friends and admirers.

It is said that there will be an extra session of the Legislature called to consider the report of Judge Maher, who has charge of the revision of the General Statutes of the State. This revision takes place every ten years, and it is thought that three or four weeks will be consumed in the reading of Judge Maher's report. If there is to be an extra session it will likely be called early in November.

The Ecumenical Methodist Council met in Washington City on Wednesday of last week with a large number of delegates present. There has been much talk in the sessions of the distinguished body of unity and co-operation among all the Methodist Churches, and the idea has evidently been popular in the Council. Our loved and honored Dr. Carlisle, of Wofford College, and Dr. Coke Smith, of Nashville, have both been prominent and active members of the Council.

The Executive Committee of the Clemson College Trustees have issued a circular stating that it has been determined to make exhibits of the products and industries of the State at the Augusta Exposition. The committee asks the earnest co-operation of our farmers toward furnishing the agricultural exhibits. The value of such exhibits depends upon the purity and quality of the article and its being displayed in a liberal way. Contributors are requested to notify the Secretary of State at once. If the article to be exhibited is bought, only the name of the County will appear. If contributed, the name of the donor will be placed upon it.

Gov. Tillman has called a convention to meet in Columbia during the State fair to devise a plan for securing an exhibit for South Carolina at the World's Fair in Chicago in '93. Such action is timely. South Carolina should have an exhibit at this great fair that will show to the nations of the world the wealth and magnitude of her natural resources, together with a grand display of her agricultural and manufacturing products and such other exhibits as will give evidence of the advancement and prosperity of the famous Palmetto State in all the useful pursuits and occupations and industries that may be found within her borders. We insist that we should have a full and creditable display at this international fair, or that South Carolina should be conspicuous only by her absence from what promises to be the grandest fair the world has ever witnessed.

The Michigan Alliance has made a bad break. It has passed a resolution saying, "We are unyielding in favor of independent political action as outlined in the Cincinnati Conference," (the third party convention.) If this Alliance expects to find allies among the Alliances of the Southern States, it has surely reckoned without its hosts. The Southern people of every walk in life have an abiding faith in the integrity and usefulness of the Democratic party, and will not desert its time honored principles for the ignis fatuus of a third party. A few may allow themselves to be misguided, but the men in this State who wore the red shirts in '76 and their sons stand as ready to-day as then to risk life and property for the sake of the Democracy—for home rule and economy and integrity and the alleviating of the burdens laid upon us by corrupt and extravagant Republican domination. South Carolina will not desert the ranks of solid Southern Democracy. Mark that.

The Charleston Daily World suspended publication on Wednesday of last week, having been in existence about three and a half years at the time of its collapse. The paper was not paying expenses and Mr. F. S. Rodgers, who owned the paper, and furnished money to run it, decided that he was paying too dear for his whistle, so allowed it to suspend publication. The World exposed the cause of Captain Tillman during his campaign of last year, and is said to have made some money by this stroke. However, this friendship soon turned into bitter hatred, and the paper has been on the decline ever since. Mr. Octavius Cohen was managing editor of the paper. The World will hardly be missed from South Carolina journalism, for it never seemed to comprehend and grasp the possibilities that surrounded it. It did not pursue a settled and well defined policy that so much commends a paper to the public, but seemed ready to adopt any course that promised even temporary favor with some party or class of people. To one at this distance, the failure of the World seems due to its management, for surely there is room in Charleston for two first-class daily papers.

The widespread influence of vicious legislation, says the St. Louis Republic, is forcibly illustrated in the effects of the McKinley tariff directly upon the cotton

The Gospel of Good Eating.

Since eating is the only subject on earth, or in the heavens above the earth, or in the waters under the earth, which engages the thought of every human being, daily at least, it is not surprising that wise men have said many notable things about it. Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to the Hague, who is known as the successor of Sam Ward, the most famous bon vivant of America, is perhaps as notable an example as can be cited to day of the quickening, generous impulses which good living gives to a broad nature. He has said:

"More divorces are due to an ill-regulated kitchen, than the trouble arising with the man, than from an ill regulated morality. No husband ever abused or deserted a wife who always gave him a perfect dinner unless driven to it by dire force. Good cooking is at the foundation of all happiness, for there can be none without it, and it should be taught in our public schools before even the 'three R's.'"

Jay Gould says: "I do not myself believe that any man can stand the strain of a large business unless he lives on the simplest food he can get." But Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, declares emphatically in favor of French cookery, and says: "An American salad to a person just home from the other side looks absolutely naked. It is almost indecent."

E. B. Harper says: "The gospel of good living is the most important of all things earthly."

Dr. Talmage says: "No man can be a Christian if his stomach is out of order." And again: "One great cause of evil in this world is irregularity of meals."

Henry Ward Beecher before he had dyspepsia himself spoke in a similar strain, denouncing sickness as criminal.

Dr. Robert Collyer said: "I think the American people, take them all in all, are the best liverers of any people in the world. I was only too glad when I got to a land where I could live twice as well as I could in my native country."

Charles A. Dana was seventy-two years old last week. When he was asked some time ago how he preserved his youthful vigor as marvellously as he has done, he said: "I live well and take rational exercise. I have no hobbies about plain and simple food, but eat everything that I can get that is good and that I know by experience agrees with me. Theories about eating are all nonsense. Experience must govern every sensible man's selection of his food."

Such sayings could be quoted by col- umns and would only emphasize the importance which every intelligent man appreciates, if he stops to think of it, of care and discrimination in the use of food. It was almost for a century a standing reproach to this nation that its people, richer in food than any other people on earth, were almost the worst cooks, and altogether the most foolish feeders in the world. It is to the infinite credit of the present generation that such a thing can no longer be justly said.

Babies in China.

Among the sweltering millions of China there is a practice which seems to have a curious result. The mother carries her infant in a kind of bag or panier on her back, and not—as in other countries where the dorsal carriage is affected—with the face turned outwards, but—as, probably, we ought to expect in China, where everything seems to go and come by the rule of contraries—with the face turned inwards. The result of that is that the baby's nose is of necessity pressed against its mother's back, whence, no doubt, she has learned in these matters, has been evolved, in the course of ages, the peculiarly flattened or blunted nose, characteristic of the Chinaman. Furthermore, Chinese girls, even when allowed to live, are little thought of. In the family generally they bear no names; they are known as Number One and Number Two, like convicts, and they are no more reckoned members of the family than the cat or the dog. So when a Chinaman is asked what family he has, he counts only his boys. And a boy is treated with great honor and ceremony by the women. When he is four months old he is set for the first time in a chair, and his mother's mother sends or brings him many presents, notably among which is sugar candy. The candy is emblematic of the sweet things of life, and it is stuck to the chair to signify the hope that he may never lack such things. His first birthday is his second great day of rejoicing. He is then set upon a table in front of many things, such as ink, books, tools, etc., and whichever he lays his hand on decides his future occupation.

The Alliance farmers of Kansas have not taken the advice that was given to repudiate their mortgage indebtedness, but are putting up as best as they can get the money for their crops. These tickets recently collected on the subject are encouraging to all holders of farm mortgages, and pleasing to everybody who believes in the honesty and honor of the farmers of the country. It is a sound policy that the Kansas farmers are pursuing in this respect, and it will redound to their advantage at once and hereafter.

Shook the Earth.

BUTTE, MONT., October 3.—A terrible explosion of giant powder occurred at 7 o'clock last evening in the shaft house of the grand squirrel mine. About 500 pounds of the stuff went off. It was stored in the house and an incipient fire, which was being extinguished at the time, exploded it. All the buildings, boilers, hoisting machinery, etc., about all houses in the vicinity, which are occupied by the laboring classes, were more or less damaged. The shock produced an effect like that of an earthquake, stopping clocks, closing doors, and was felt all over the city. That any one about the mine or near the explosion escaped with their lives seems miraculous. Mike Zepf, a miner at work in the bottom of the shaft, 170 feet, was struck by the bucket which fell from the surface and sustained probably fatal injuries. Mrs. Poysh was hurt about the head and her 33-months-old babe was also struck by the flying wreckage. Mike Smith suffered a concussion of the brain from the shock.

On each ballot to be cast, according to the provisions of the new election law in Ohio, are to be these distinguishing devices that have been adopted by the parties: Republican, eagle; Democratic, rooster; Prohibition, rose; People's, plough and hammer.