Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROP'R. | EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881. | VOL. XLVII.---NO. 1.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

To those Who Contemplate Investing in Real Estate, or Going into Business.

I OFFER a very desirable

HOUSE & LOT

at Johnston Depot, on the C C & A Railroad. The Dwelling House, which is entirely new from roof to cellar, contains 8 commodious rooms, two piazzas running across, pantry, stove room, &c.

The out-buildings consist of a servants' house, barn and stables.

There is also a good well of water on the place, which has a house over it.

The most desirable purchase yet offered; and one of the most pleasant places in the thriving village of Johnston.

Apply in person or by letter to
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent.
Nov. 24, 1880. tf51

A Bargain! A Bargain!

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing One Hundred and Eighty-seven and a half Acres, more or less, lying just beyond the incorporate limits of Edgefield Village, about two acres of it extending within said limits. Upon the land is a good Dwelling House of two stories and 8 rooms, with fire-places to each room, besides a store-room attached and a servants' house in the yard. Also a good Gin House, a two story Barn, and stable room for any use. The place has three tenant houses, conveniently arranged, upon it; and it is well watered, having several fine springs, and sufficiently timbered. Terms reasonable.

Apply to or address,
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent.
March 3, tf 13

Orangeburg Land for Sale.

1300 ACRES of fine Farming Lands in Orangeburg Co., on South Edisto River, six miles from Midway Station on the S. C. Railroad, 400 under cultivation, the larger portion of which is on the river. The upland portion is fine for cotton, and the river bottoms suit corn admirably. On the place is a fine Dwelling House, 54 ft. by 40, 6 rooms, 2 chimneys, 4 fire places, 14 foot passage way, piazza in front and pillars under the house, which is six feet off the ground. A number of out-buildings, Gin House, Gin Head, fine well of water, &c., &c. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent.
Feb. 3, 1880. tf 9

AUGUSTA BUILDING LOTS

TO EXCHANGE FOR

COTTON LANDS!

I HAVE 16 Building Lots in Augusta, in the upper part of the city, to exchange for Cotton Lands, or Plantation. Lands must be convenient to Railroad.

Apply to, or address,
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent,
Edgefield C. H., S. C.
Dec. 22, 1880. tf3

THE MOST DESIRABLE Purchase Yet Offered.

252 ACRES of Land, half a mile from Dorn's Mills. A good Dwelling House, Store, Gin House, Barn and Stables; three out houses; 100 acres in cultivation. Improvements of greater value than the price asked.

Terms very easy. A first rate bargain.
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent.
March 3, 1880. tf13

COTTON LANDS!

I OFFER 263 acres of fine cotton lands, on Chevis Creek. The place has on it 4 cabins.

Rents this year for 8 bales of cotton. The purchaser will get the advantage of this year's rent.

Terms reasonable. Apply to
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent.
Feb., '81. tf10

NEW LAND ADVERTISEMENT!

170 ACRES more or less, in AIKEN COUNTY, ONE MILE from C. C. & A. R. R., adjoining lands of Lark Swearengen and others. 30 acres under cultivation—two cabins. Good tenant on the land, who will show the place to persons desiring to see it.

Apply to or address
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent, Edgefield, S. C.

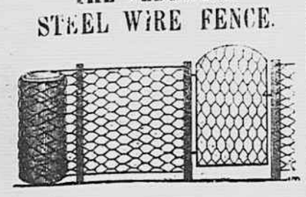
WITH A GOLD MINE ON IT.

100 ACRES of land, more or less lying on Blair's Road, about 4 miles from Greenwood and Augusta R. R., adjoining lands of Mrs. Martha Holmes and others. One third of this land under cultivation. Gold in considerable quantities are indicated from specimens found. For terms apply to
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Real Estate Agent, Edgefield, S. C.
Aug 18—tf

NEAR THE RAILROAD.

234 ACRES OF LAND—150 OF which is cultivated, and is good cotton and grain land, with branch bottoms. This tract is situated three miles from Dorn's Gold Mine, one quarter of a mile from the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, and two miles from probable depot on said road. Dwelling house and two cabins. For terms, &c., apply to R. G. M. DONOVANT,
Real Estate Agent, Edgefield, C. H., S. C.
oct. 20-tf.

THE SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



THE above cut represents a section and Gate of a strong, cheap, and durable Steel Wire Fence which is now being used at the North and Northwest in preference to any other kind of fencing. Wherever it has been tried it has given great satisfaction.

It is a net work without barbs and will keep out small pigs or any other animals that may injure gardens or farm crops.

It makes no shade and shelters no enemies to crops or poultry.

It is just the fence for Gardens, Lots, Lawns, Parks and Cemeteries.

Being dipped in Rust-proof paint it will last a life time, and is better than board fence in every respect.

It is easily and quickly put up.

Specimens of Fence and Gates

Can be seen at the ADVERTISER building, where a stock is kept on hand, and where all information as to price, &c., can be obtained.

R. G. M. DUNOVANT, Agt,
EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

Agents now can grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars, address E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. nov17-1y.

S. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

F. W. WAGENER. GEO. A. WAGENER.

F. W. WAGENER & CO.
WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS
COTTON FACTORS,
TURPENTINE, ROSIN,
—AND—
RICE DEALERS.

We keep one of the largest STOCKS that has ever been offered in the South, and is complete in every respect, and we propose to compete for the trade with any market in the United States.

We have our new building completed, which is conceded to be the largest Grocery House in the country, and we have our stock under one roof, which enables us to handle goods to the very best advantage.

Our imported WINES and LIQUORS are brought out by us direct in bond, and we warrant our goods absolutely pure. Our OLD CROW RYE and OLD NIC CORN WHISKEY is so well known that they require no comment. We would, however, call attention to our stock of very old FRENCH BRANDY, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEY, JAMAICA and ST. CROIX RUMS, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES.

We are prepared to fill Sample Orders for LIQUORS, or will send samples of any Goods we have in stock.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.
LEMON SUGAR,
LEMON SYRUPS,
LIGHT WINES,

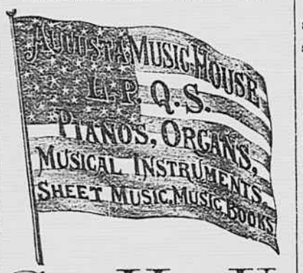
CHAMPAGNES.
We are agents for the best imported CHAMPAGNES, and sell at same prices as the New York agents.

COVINGTON, KY., May 1, 1881.
Office of Fd. Burkholder, Chemist, &c
I have carefully analyzed a sample of "OLD CROW WHISKEY," distilled for and controlled by Messrs. F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C., and find it free from all impurities, and recommend it for family and medical use.
ED. BURKHOLDER,
Analytical Chemist.

AGENTS FOR
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,
FLOUR MILLS,
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
STULTZ'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO,
GULLETT'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN,
McCARTHY'S IMPROVED LONG COTTON GIN,
KNICKERBOCKER HOLLAND GIN,
JULES MUMM CHAMPAGNES,
TOLU ROCK AND RYE, ORIENTAL, GUN-POWDER.

WONDERFUL.
—THE—
LOW PRICES AND LARGE SALES
—AT—
T. M. H. O. T. S.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!
The Best and Most Celebrated Instruments in America.



G. H. U.

PURCHASERS SAVE FROM $10 TO $50 BY VISITING OR CORRESPONDING WITH
GEO. O. ROBINSON & CO.

E. I. O. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
BEST ITALIAN SPRINGS.

L. P. Q. S.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

Tuning and Repairing

By C. H. TAYLOR, the only authorized Tuner of the Music House of the South, Augusta, Ga.

G. O. ROBINSON & CO.
Jan 24, 1881. 1y35

W. E. SPEIR,
DESIGNER,
Consulting and Superintending
ARCHITECT.
PLANS
and Specifications at Moderate charges.
OFFICE No. 8 LAW RANGE,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THE ROUND OF LIFE.

Two children down by the shining strand,
With eyes as blue as the summer sea,
While the sinking sun fills all the land
With the glow of a golden mystery,
Laughing aloud at the seamew's cry,
Gazing with joy on its snowy breast,
Till the first star looks from the evening sky,
And the amber lines stretch over the west.

A soft green dell by the breezy shore,
A sailor and a maiden fair;
Hand clasped in hand, while the tale of yore
Is borne again on the listening air,
For love is young, though love be old,
And love alone the heart can fill:
And the dear old tale that has been told
In the days gone by, is spoken still.

A trim-built home on a sheltered bay;
A wife looking out on the glistening sea;
A prayer for the loved one far away,
And prattling imps 'neath the old roof tree;
A lifted latch and a radiant face
By the open door in the falling night;
A welcome home and a warm embrace
From the love of his youth and his children bright.

An aged man in an old arm-chair;
A golden light from the western sky;
His wife by his side, with her silvered hair,
And the open Book of God close by.
Sweet on the bay the gloaming falls,
And bright is the glow of the evening star;
But dearer to them are the jasper walls
And the golden streets of the Land afar.

An old churchyard on the green hill-side,
Two lying still in their peaceful rest;
The fisherman's boats going out with the tide
In the fiery glow of the amber west.
Children's laughter and old men's sighs,
The night that follows the morning clear,
A rainbow bridging our darkened skies,
Are the round of our lives from year to year!

[Chamber's Journal.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT.

The Work Condemned by New Haven Clergyman as Faulty.

NEW HAVEN, November 20.—The enthusiasm with which the Protestant clergymen of this city approved the revision of the New Testament seems to have abated. After a more careful examination of the work the resident clergymen are almost unanimous in the opinion that the revision will not be adopted by churches or scholars. The clergymen of the Episcopal denomination neither officially nor individually approved the revision, and the above statement is not intended to include them. At a recent meeting of the Protestant clergymen in this city, held at Centre Church, the subject was freely discussed, and although this meeting was confidential, enough has come to the public to show they are very much dissatisfied with the revision. All the clergymen present acknowledged the necessity of the King James translation, and were equally unanimous in the opinion that the recent revision was too faulty to be adopted. The great burden of the criticism upon the revision was in relation to its bad English, and the Rev. Dr. John E. Todd, of the Church of the Redeemer, said that he had counted 150 instances of bad English in one of the Epistles of Paul to the Corinthians. A revision so faulty, he said, could not be approved by scholars of this age. The Rev. Samuel W. Barnum and the Rev. Dr. Dennen criticised the revision upon the same ground. No church in this city has adopted the revision in public worship, and many people who have used it in family worship have discarded it, and returned to the version of 1611. There has been little public adverse criticism upon the revision, yet, it being the opinion among scholars that it is faulty, no help is needed to hasten it into obscurity. Scholars of this city state that the suggestions made by the American members of the Revising Committee were much better than those adopted by the English revisers. The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon was asked to-day about the meeting. He said he knew noting about it, and when told the attendants at the meeting were unanimously against the revision, remarked "So much the worse for them."

Why She Didn't Recognize Him.

The other evening a Brush street policeman heard a whistle shrilly blown and a female voice calling for help, and after a short run he reached the scene of commotion. A man was getting up and falling down again on the door steps, and a female had her head out of an upper window and seemed to be half scared to death.

"What's the matter?" asked the officer.

"A man has been kicking on the door," she answered.

"This man here?"

"Yes. I thought he'd tear the whole house down."

The officer reached out for the man and made two discoveries. It was the woman's husband and he was fighting drunk.

"Why, this man wouldn't hurt you—he's your husband," he called out.

"Is that so? Charles, is that you?"

"Bet yer life's smee," mumbled Charles.

"Then you really must excuse me, Mr. Officer. You see, we have only been married six weeks, and I do not readily recognize him yet. I'll be down in a minute, darling."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Printers' Devils.

A great many persons are in the habit of looking upon and speaking of printers' devils in a manner that reflects no credit on themselves. Those same printers' devils, in nine cases out of ten, are three times as well posted on the issues of the day as the person who slights and speaks lightly of them. There is no class of boys for whom we have a more profound respect than well-behaved printers' devils. They know something and are practical, which is more than you can say of all classes of boys. In that respect, we place the boys who work in a printing office, head and shoulders above most boys. Young woman, before you again elevate that delicate nose at the approach of a printer's devil, get some one who knows something of history to tell you the names of a few characters that were once printers' devils. For fear that you will dislike to show your ignorance, we will give you a short list of ex-devils of printing offices. If you have heard of any of them, quit your flirting and nonsense in general, and go to studying. Did you ever hear of Benjamin Franklin? Ben was once a printer's devil. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President under Lincoln, was once a poor printer's devil. Schuyler Colfax, who has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for a number of years, was "nothing but a devil in a printing office" at one time. Horace Greeley, who was one of the first journalists on this continent, and an ex-congressman, was a printer's devil. Ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was a "devil." Thurlow Weed, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in New York, and editor of the Commercial Advertiser, was a penniless "devil" in a printing office. Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, commenced his successful career as a printer's devil. Two thirds of the editors in the United States were once printers' devils. Permit us to tell you that the men who once did duty as printers, have done more to advance the interests and sustain the good name of America than any other class.

THE CONFEDERATE BONDS REPUDIATION SQUASHED.—The later advices from England state that the strange speculation in Confederate bonds, which set in so suddenly and extended so rapidly from England to this country, has quite as suddenly died out. The theory on which the shrewd originators of the speculation acted was that there were large sums of money deposited in the Bank of England to the credit of the late Confederate government, and other large deposits of money held on Confederate account elsewhere, to all of which the holders of Confederate bonds had a legal claim. It seems to have been accepted by the credulous with more confidence than is usually given to so wild a story. While the fever of speculation lasted those who picked up large amounts of bonds for a merely nominal sum made money out of their dupes; for we learn that at their culminating point some of the bonds were sold in England at ten per cent. of their face value. But when the London Times stated there was no money held in the Bank of England on Confrate account, and when, from other sources, it was learned that if there were any Confederate assets anywhere the decisions of the English courts adjudged them to belong to the government of the United States, the back of the speculation was broken, and investors had to pocket their losses with the best grace they could command.—Baltimore Sun.

A FAITHFUL WIFE.—About eight years ago a man by the name of Taylor left his wife and five children in Schley County, Georgia, from some frivolous reason, and soon after he left, there was another son born to them. All the property that they possessed was one mule, which Taylor carried off with him. Mrs. Taylor had worked hard—was raising her children in an admirable way, and was making some money. She had not heard from her husband from the day he left until recently. While passing one of her neighbors she was called in to "see something," when she discovered it was her long missing husband. She fainted and fell. That afternoon he accompanied her home, and the next day she visted her Primitive Baptist brethren to know if it would be against the church regulations for her to be the wife of Taylor again. They did not object, and all is well now.

The Republicans will have practical control of both houses of Congress, by slender majorities, and will, therefore, be responsible to the country for legislation. The tariff, internal revenue laws, apportionment of Representatives, contested election cases, and other important measures will give rise to much discussion and make and unmake reputations. The Democrats have the advantage in experienced leaders.

GRANT'S NEW HOME.

The Riches of the Nation Beautifying the New York Mansion.

There is quite a flutter in society, owing to the announcement that General and Mrs. Grant are to give an elegant reception as soon as their new house is in perfect order, and every day workmen and artists are bringing nearer the desired end. I understand not a single article has been bought or ordered for the first floor, the eighty cases of magnificent presents presented to the General on his foreign tour furnishing them throughout, as well as supplying the rest of the house with objects of art of every conceivable sort. No two pieces of furniture in the parlors and reception room will be alike. Curiously carved chairs, velvet and gold embroidered divans and ebony and ivory fauteuils, upholstered with Gobelin tapestry and hand-wrought brocades, will take the place of the modern set.

The Oriental hangings and Persian carpets were made for the ex-President as gifts, and Mrs. Grant will incur the everlasting envy of women by using the finest and most exquisitely woven India cashmeres for the drapery of her own boudoir. The tables and stands are of buhl and mosaic work; the mirrors hang in curiously carved frames cut by the Jack-knives of the skillful Swedish carvers. Pictures of every variety, and all of merit in different degrees, have frames in themselves works of art, while statuary and articles of vertu ornament the rooms lavishly.

In General Grant's private dressing room stands a miniature house of five stories, and nearly three feet in height. It is of solid silver, curiously beaten, and raised in queer flowers and odd birds. On opening the various doors and windows that lead out on conical little balconies can be discovered cases of netted silver, containing bottles and flasks of carved ivory filled with different and delicious perfumes. This was presented to the owner in China. A pleasant reminder of India is a pair of superb elephant tusks nearly six feet in length, the polished ivory set off by elaborate gold mountings.

The wall on one side of the family sitting room is nearly covered by a remarkable Japanese picture—a hunting scene. The ground is of creamy satin, and the subject is worked out in varied silk embroidery, the figures and foliage standing out as in real life and the colors exquisite and natural.

How exceptional a memory Gen. Grant has is shown in the fact that he knows at a glance where each of these thousands of gifts came from, the name of the city, the donor and the circumstances of the presentation. He does not exhibit the least complacency in their exhibition, but Mrs. Grant shows a woman's natural gratification in them.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—The Charleston News and Courier, of November 30th, says Confederate bonds were not in demand on Monday and the transactions were very light, and at low figures. It is stated that a New York operator, whose name has been prominently identified with the Confederate bond boom, had failed to meet his engagements, and that his inability or unwillingness to honor some large drafts to pay for bonds bought for his account has occasioned heavy losses to parties who had been acting for him in that city and in Augusta. One thing seems pretty certain: That those who have delayed selling out their Confederate bonds in hopes of higher prices have lost their chance. There are some who anticipate a revival of the boom, but they are now few and far between.

SOUTH CAROLINA HAY.—Some of our exchanges note that large quantities of home made hay are being brought into this market, this fall. The same is true of our county; and we are glad to notice it. Our farmers have gone manfully to work to save food for horses and cattle, and in every way to provide for the great deficiencies of the crops. Our grasses make very fine hay; and it is a mark of deplorable thriftlessness that we should buy Northern and Western hay, when we can make such an excellent article at home without cost. Our advice to our farming friends is this: utilize everything, plant large crops of oats, "cut the coat according to the cloth," and keep out of debt.—Aiken Journal and Review.

"You must find it a monstrous bore," said a visitor to his hostess, the goddess of a renowned saloon, to have to entertain so many people. How do you manage to get rid of tiresome folk?" "Easily enough. When I want to get rid of anybody I talk to him about myself. If I wish any one to stay, all I have to do is to talk to him about himself."

Rainey, colored ex-Congressman of South Carolina, and McPherson, are the leading candidates for the Clerkship of the House. It will be seen that Rainey's white friends will desert him now that they can do something for him.

Georgia Women on the Sherman Subject.

It has been said that the women of the South have never been false to their dead heroes, nor have they ever joined in any demonstrations to the Generals who burnt their homes and destroyed their firesides during the late war.

Two cases, by way of illustration, occurred at the depot this morning. A party of well known gentlemen of the city were discussing the proposed reception to be given Gen. Sherman on the anniversary of the day on which he burnt Atlanta.

One prominent ex-Confederate officer remarked: "I got my orders from my wife this morning in regard to my part in the reception. She said to me: "W—, if you have anything to do with the reception of this old scoundrel, never come back to your wife and children." You see, I was in the army when Sherman came to Atlanta, but my wife has never forgiven him—and never will."

At this point another gentleman, formerly a Northern officer, gave his experience with his Southern wife. "I told her last night," said he, "that I must take her to the hotel and let her shake hands with my old comrade, Gen. Sherman. She at once replied with considerable spirit: "Well, if you do, I will get a lot of little ribbon pins and stick in my glove, and he will think he has sat down on a paper of tacks." The fact is, I don't think these Southern women get fully reconstructed even when they marry Northern officers."

We might multiply just such cases as the above to the extent of a dozen columns of the Post Appeal, but these two will suffice to show how our women feel about giving Sherman a reception on the anniversary of the day he burned their homes in this city.—Atlanta Post Appeal.

How Many Grooms Make One Right?

The opposition to the registration of voters which manifests itself in Columbia is surprising, when it is remembered that the Constitution of the State directs the Legislature to provide from time to time for the registration of the electors, and that the object of registration, as construed [illegible] were in point, is the prevention of fraud at least the diminution of fraud at elections.

It is true that the Republicans ignored the mandate of the Convention which they had framed, and did not provide for the registration of voters. Does their neglect justify Democratic negligence? Is the conduct of the Republican rulers of South Carolina from 1868 to 1876 to be our guide and rule of life? If the Republicans, as Democrats always declared, refused to provide for the registration of electors because they wanted to open wide the doors to fraud, what do Democrats want when they, in turn give the cold shoulder to registration? We simply ask the question.

The plea that registration impairs the rights of honest voters will not bear scrutiny. They take their right to vote subject to the constitutional provision that they shall register in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. In registration there is no more interference with the rights of the honest voter than there is in the requirement that he shall vote at a given place and time, and vote only once.—News and Courier.

The open consumption of horseflesh is decidedly extensive in Germany, and is growing. A very careful supervision is exercised over the trade in Berlin. The inspector has a list of the stables where the existence of any contagious disease has been reported, and if he finds that the animal brought before him comes from any of these, a prosecution against the seller is at once instituted. Should the horse be found by the veterinary surgeons to be suffering from any disease not contagious, it is at once killed; but the body is sent to the Zoological Gardens. The Berlin butcher pays about $10.50 for a piece of horseflesh weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, but he retails it at 10 cents a pound for the filet, 6½ cents per pound for other pieces, and 5 cents for parts only fit to be made into sausages; and as horseflesh is naturally very dry, a good deal of it can be only utilized by being mixed with lard and converted into sausages which, it may be added, are, it is shrewdly suspected, largely consumed by persons who are little aware of what they are eating. In one or two other German towns the consumption of horseflesh is, in proportion to their population, even larger than in Berlin. In Breslau, for instance, a town with 250,000 inhabitants, 2,000 horses are killed annually for the market; and in Altona, with a population of 100,000, the number reaches 1,500. In the western province, on the other hand, horseflesh is more rarely eaten even in the more densely peopled towns—the average number of horses killed annually in Dortmund being only 240, and in Bielefeld 100.

The Lost Books of the Bible.

A correspondent writes to the New York Sun as follows:

Mr. H. W. Turner says the appearance of the revised edition of the New Testament reminds him that he heard long ago of a lost Gospel to the Hebrews. If Mr. Turner will only take the trouble to read the Bible over carefully he will find therein proof that twenty-three books of it have been lost, a few of which I will name for his information:

In the Book of Numbers, xxi, 14, occurs the following reference: "Wherefore it is said the Book of the Wars of the Lord." Now, where is that book? Lost. In the third Book of Kings it is recorded that Solomon wrote 3,000 proverbs. There are not more than 1,500 in the present Bible; the rest are lost. In the same book it is mentioned that he wrote 105 Canticles. There is not the half of that number in the present Bible. Then we find an allusion to the book of Nathan the Prophet. There is no such Book; it is lost. In Chronicles we read that the acts of David are written in the Book of Samuel, the Seer, and Nahan, the Prophet. There is no such book; it is lost. There was an Epistle of St. Paul of the Colossians; it is lost. St. Paul wrote five Epistles to the Corinthians; we have only two of them, the rest are lost. Altogether twenty-three books of the Bible have been lost—nineteen from the Old Testament and four from the New.

South Carolina University.

We are glad to see that an effort is being made in the Legislature to place the South Carolina University upon a solid basis. It is proposed to use the nett earnings of the State Penitentiary for the support of the University and, in addition to this, to endow that institute with $20,000, to be invested in Government securities, the interest on which is to be used to assist in paying the professors.

We feel a deep interest in this time honored institution of learning and hope the measure proposed may be carried through successfully. However, if the chairs are to be filled by "fossils," we would rather see the doors of the University closed. New men, with live and progressive [illegible] thought, should be elected to the professorships.—Kershaw Gazette.

From the earnings of the State Penitentiary and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1880 there remained on hand at the close of the last fiscal year $21,113,42. Under legislative enactment the institution was to retain and use this and in addition to what they had on hand the State appropriated $23,600, none of which has been touched, and this last amount has been returned to the State. In addition to this the Board have made about $20,000 worth of improvements in the penitentiary buildings, and have a large quantity of brick on hand. The earnings of the institution are sufficient to run it for the next fiscal year, and no appropriation will be asked.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST BISHOPS.—Bishop Pierce, in his address at the recent opening of the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church South, said that Bishop Wightman, of South Carolina, was sick beyond recovery, and Bishop Payne is very ill also. Bishop Payne is a native of Person County, North Carolina. There are but three Southern Methodist Bishops now able to do regular duty. It is thought that at least three or four bishops will be elected at the session of the General Conference to be held next May, and among those mentioned in this connection are Rev. Dr. A. W. Wilson, of the Baltimore, and Drs. John E. Edwards and J. C. Granberry, of the Virginia Conference.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that so far from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln being short of money, as alleged, her friends in Springfield say she has had an income of $8,000, arising from her pension of $3,000 per year and from the interest on $60,00 in government bonds, which have recently been called, thus reducing that source of revenue somewhat, and from other private sources. Since she came from Europe a year and a half ago, she has saved $5,000 from her income.

Go out in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Col. T. S. Arthur, of Lexington, was married to Miss Meta H. Kinsler, of Richland, at Cedar Creek Church, in that county, on Sunday, the 27th of November.

The *Sunday Argus*, Louisville (Ky.) observes. A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheumatism.

The State Legislative Elections.

The election by the Legislature of Circuit Judges held on Tuesday, the 29th Nov., resulted as follows:

First Circuit—Hon. B. C. Pressley.

Second Circuit—Hon. A. P. Aldrich.

Fourth Circuit—Hon. J. H. Hudson.

Sixth Circuit—Hon. I. D. Witherspoon.

Seventh Circuit—Hon. W. H. Wallace.

Eighth Circuit—Hon. J. S. Cothran.

Hon. Samuel McGowan was re-elected Associate Justice.

Hon. A. P. Butler was re-elected Commissioner of Agriculture; and Hon. W. D. Johnson and Hon. A. S. J. Perry were elected members of the Board of Agriculture.

Hon. D. F. Bradley and Hon. C. S. McCall were elected members of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

Hon. James F. Izlar and Col. F. W. McMaster were elected members of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Charles Kerrison, Jr., was re-elected Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston county.

The only contest for Circuit Judges was in the Second and Sixth Circuits. Hon. J. W. Moore was run in opposition to Judge Aldrich as Judge of the Second Circuit, and the friends of Mr. J. J. Hemphill put him in nomination against Hon. I. D. Witherspoon for Judge of the Sixth Circuit. In the other cases the vote was almost unanimous.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

The Commission on Constitutional Amendments has submitted to the Legislature a report embodying six joint resolutions intended to cover the proposed amendments. They are as follows:

1. An amendment to substitute an article for Article 4, relating to the Judicial branch of the government. The chief changes proposed is that Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are to hold office during good behavior.

2. An amendment to Section 19, Article 1, of the Constitution, respecting the manner of trial and punishment of misdemeanors.

3. An amendment to Section 2, Article 10, so as to provide for a State Board of Education, and the appointment of County School Commissioners.

4. Amendment to Section 8, Article 8, respecting disqualifications of electors. This makes, in addition to treason and murder, burglary, larceny, forgery, cheating, or any other infamous crime disqualification to vote.

5. Article 17 to be added to the Constitution. This makes the term of office of the State Government and the members of the General Assembly four instead of two years.

6. An amendment to Section 3, Article 2, making the limits of a new county 400 square miles and 25,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Garfield is paying the penalty of great wealth and distinction. She gets about twenty-five begging letters a day. Some men want to marry her; some women want money to pay their husbands debts. Church societies want help. One woman desired a mourning dress and a tombstone for a dead son. Still another woman solicited money to procure a divorce from her second husband. Riches have troubles as well as wings.

Mr. Samuel Bowles was much pleased with the South, and predicts a great destiny for her. He concludes, however, "that she is still too solid, stands too much by herself. She needs to be stirred up within herself, and with the rest of the world, to learn the lessons of thrift, of industry and of tolerance. The change from the old life to the new has been nobly begun, and the sky is bright with the promise of a glorious future."

"Just keep your bottle of whiskey in your closet, and when the girl brings you your hot shaving water in the morning, you can mix your toddy quickly, and not a soul will know a thing about it," said the M. D. The plan worked well until the old man's daughter thought he must be going insane, because he wanted to shave five or six times every day.

Even the North is becoming unfortunate in failures and defaulters. Within a few weeks two National Banks have closed their doors, caused by the dishonesty and unfortunate speculations of their principal officers. And now another blow is struck at the people's confidence in these moneyed institutions by the suspension of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. Of course these financial disasters produce a momentary flutter in business circles, but it will soon blow over, and give place to another and perhaps a more startling nine day's wonder.