Edgefield Advertiser.

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LAMENT OF ELLEN ON THE DEATH OF HER LOVER.

T. W. P.

The tears that from mine eyelids find their way,
Can ill express the feelings of my heart.
Nor can these tears, though thsy should flow for aye,
Allay one pain, or ease me of one smart

Ill-fated youth! consigned to early grave,
Ere manhood's bloom had time to deck thy years;
All unavailing now for me to lave
The turf that hides thee with my burning tears!

In vain they try to chide me of my woe;
Remembrance holds me ever to thy view.
Their sympathies but urge my sorrows flow,
And wake the anguish of my breast anew.

Each favorite scene where we were wont to stray,
Each shady grove and ivy-mantled tree,
Has cast its robe of lovely green away,
And seems to mourn the loss of love and thee.

The stream that rippled on with gladdening song.
Is hushed, as sympathetic of my woe,
And scarcely murmurs as it glides along;
While every breeze sighs thoughts of long ago.

Earth has no charms to bind me to it now:
Its joys and sorrows have no part in me,
Since Death has laid his hand upon thy brow,
And chilled the spirit that woke life in thee.

The cheering light of hope illumes my soul,
And tells me that I do not weep in vain;
Short space of time with fleeting wing must roll,
And then, united, we shall love again.

An Act

To define the duties of County Commissioners, County School Commissioners and County Treasurers, in reference to the auditing, allowing and payment of claims, and to require annual reports of all claims audited, allowed and paid by them to be made to the Court of General Sessions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and [illegible] representatives of the State [illegible] authority of the same, [illegible]

SECTION 1. That the County Commissioners of the several counties of said State shall keep in their several offices a "file book," in which all claims presented for their consideration shall be filed by their clerk, designating the date filed, by whom presented, and to whom said claim belongs, and the character and amount of said claims. The said clerk shall also number said claims in the order in which they are filed, audited and allowed, from number one upwards.

SECTION 2. The County Commissioners shall draw their checks upon the County Treasurers of their respective counties, in payment of said claims, out of any funds in the treasury applicable to the payment thereof. Provided, That no such checks shall be drawn by the County Commissioners until they shall have been formally notified by the County Treasurer that there are sufficient funds in the County Treasury applicable to the payment of such checks

SEC. 3 That County Commissioners and County School Commissioners shall make an annual report of all claims filed, audited and allowed and ordered paid by them during each fiscal year, to the presiding Judge at the first term of the Court of General Sessions for each county which shall be held after the first day of January in each year, which report shall be submitted by Judge to the Grand Jury for their examination, with the assistance, if necessary, of some competent person to be appointed by the presiding Judge, at a compensation of five dollars per day for each day so engaged; Provided, That no pay shall be received under this Section for more than four days. After examination the Grand Jury shall report thereon to the presiding Judge any matter growing out of, or pertaining to, said annual report, which to them may seem worthy of the attention of the Court. The said report shall thereupon be filed by the Clerk of said Court, and kept as papers of said court for inspection by any citizen desirous of examining the same.

SEC. 4. The County Treasurers of the several counties of said State shall not pay any claims against their respective counties upon orders of County Commissioners, except as hereinbefore provided for, and they shall make an annual report to the presiding Judge, at the first term of the Court of General Sessions in their respective counties which shall be held after the first day in January in each year, of the number, character and amount of said claims paid by them on orders of County Commissioners and County School Commissioners, and to whom paid; which report shall be submitted by said Judge to the grand jury for their examination, and shall be filed by the Clerk of said Court and kept in his office for public inspection.

SEC. 5. That if after examination of said reports of County Commissioners, County School Commissioners and Treasurers, the grand jury shall find any discrepancies between the reports, or any irregularities therein, or any embezzlements of or extravagancies in the expenditures of public funds, they shall present the same to the said Court, and orders shall be taken thereon as shall meet the ends of justice.

SEC. 6. That said reports of County Commissioners, County School Commissioners and Treasurers shall be published at least two weeks before the sitting of said Court by said officers or their several clerks in some newspaper published in said county.

SEC. 7. That the County Commissioners of the several counties of said State shall, on or before the 15th day of November of each year, make a report to the Comptroller General of the number, character and amount of claims audited, allowed and ordered to be paid by them for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October preceding said 15th day of November, to be by him submitted to the General Assembly for their information in his annual report, and all claims against a county not presented during the fiscal year in which they are contracted or the next thereafter shall be forever barred. They shall also make out in said report an estimate of the amount of money which it will be necessary to raise by taxation in their several counties for county purposes for the current fiscal year, which shall also be embodied in the Comptroller General's annual report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. That any violations of the foregoing Sections by the County Commissioners, County School Commissioners, and County Treasurers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Court of General Sessions, the party so offending shall be sentenced by the presiding Judge before whom convicted to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month. It shall also be the duty of the several Circuit Solicitors to prosecute and violation of this Act.

SEC. 9. That this Act shall not take effect until on and after [illegible] of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved the 9th day of February A. D. 1882.

The Augusta Masonic Theatre.

The Evening News, in a recent notice of the new Masonic Theatre, which is in process of completion, and which is to be formally opened next September, says:

"The house is abundantly lighted with gas throughout. The theatre is furnished richly and in elegant taste, neither flashy or gaudy, but in that luxurious and refined style which betokens a lavish expenditure of money under the direction of a refined, cultivated and educated architect. The scenery and frescoing being done by the accomplished scenic artist, Eugene Cramer. The stage, one of the most complete in the country, is 60 feet by 33 feet, 32 feet high to the tile floor, the proscenium opening being 30x28. The stage is fitted with four sets of grooves with sufficient rigging and height to regulate drops. The curtain is to be artistically painted with an eastern Moorish scene, which is ornamented with two rows of grand drapery. The scenery consists of twenty-one complete sets with numerous set pieces. The prompter's stand is fitted with all the necessary conveniences, and the stage, with the Hamlet trap and other appointments, is a gem of perfection. There are six large dressing rooms, with gas, mirrors, stationary basins, water and all modern improvements in each room."

The Methodists North.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Morning News publishes an open letter from Rev. A. S. George pastor of the Century Baptist Church, in this city, to Rev. J. B. McFerrin, publisher of the Nashville Christian Advocate, strongly counselling the action of the Nashville Conference of the Methodist Church South, in May, looking to the two branches of the churches North and South. The latter closes with these words: "May the God of Wesley and Asbury grant you wisdom and strength according to your day, and may gracious providence permit you to behold, before your sun goes down, our cherished Episcopal Methodism in organic unity in this republic, and a mighty missionary in all the earth."

The Democrats have carried Chicago by 3,000, Cincinnati by 3,000, Cleveland by 600, as well as principal cities in Indiana, Minnesota, etc., and the Boston Herald says that the Republican losses in the Western local elections are too uniform and widespread to be wholly accounted for on local issues.

Melton's Beautiful "Bosh."

The indignation against Sam Melton all over the State is as bitter as it was against Corbin when he was seeking blood money through the persecution of the so called Ku-Klux. And it is right and just that it should be so. Indeed, Melton deserves the hearty hate of the white people of the State more than Corbin did. For Corbin was an adventurer, an alien on our soil, a creature whose only mission here was "to gather gear by any wile." If he was possessed of such a thing as a moral or political principle we may suppose that it drew its inspiration from the higher lights of Northern civilization, and that he was, therefore, by training our enemy and our hater. Such is not the case with Melton. He was born here, he grew up among the people he is seeking to stab to political death, the encouragement he received to cheer him on in his early paths of ambition were all from those whom he would now place politically under the heel of the African, his mother State, by whose munificence his intellect was trained in its skill for assailing her now he represents as a bedraggled and bejeled prostitute and her sons as rejoicing in her shame. He poses before the country in a theatrical style, and in a dramatic way makes himself the central figure, weighed down with the responsibility that his duty imposes upon him. Sam Melton talking of duty in connection with his present course! The same duty that impelled Arnold to negotiate the surrender of West Point for a commission in the British army; the same sense of duty that filled Judas's heart as he piloted the rabble to Gethsemane for thirty pieces of silver. Bosh—all miserable bosh—what Melton says about his sense of duty binding him! But the theme is a sad one. We will not pursue it further. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, permits such cases to occur, so that we may be taught that brilliant parts and intellectual attainments of the highest order are no guarantee against moral obliquity.—Chester Reporter.

South Carolina Pluck and Unity.

The press and people of South Carolina have taken the right course with the pluck and unity which [illegible] was. They know that Brewster is a hypocrite, masquerading in the garb of a reformer, and bolstered up by the power and good will of a corrupt administration working for its own perpetuation. And they have reason to distrust that power. The years have not fled so fast, that they can not remember the days when, for a political purpose, Carolina was overrun by spies, and aliens, her good citizens dragged before venal courts, confronted by perjured witnesses, and thrown into penitentiaries on trumped up charges. Those were the days when Grant was in the White House as the chief executive; to-day he is the power behind the throne, directing the enforcement of his old policy. We say the people of our sister State are pursuing the right course. They have no favors to expect from a party which was kept in power in 1876 by theft and perjury, nor from an administration born of assassination.—Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

Some of the Methodists in Baltimore are much exercised about the action of the camp meeting associations which persist in keeping their camps on Sundays during the summer. The Washington Grove Association fall under especial condemnation in this respect. At the recent meeting of the Baltimore Conference one brother said he hoped the Conference would stamp out the Washington Grove Association for its sin in encouraging Sunday cars. Another brother said that he saw no more sin in riding to camp meeting on Sunday in a steam car than in a horse car or a private vehicle. This brother was frowned upon by most of his associates, among whom were quite a number who habitually use the street cars as a means of reaching their churches. The Conference, after fully debating the question, passed a series of stringent resolutions condemning Sunday cars, Sunday camp meetings, and Sunday newspapers.

LIQUOR IN POLITICS.—The bill which has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, and only awaits the concurrence of the House in a few trifling amendments to become a law, in regard to closing drinking places on Sunday, is creating considerable excitement in the cities of the Buckeye State. The bill closes all saloons and drinking places on Sunday under heavy penalties and pain of imprisonment. The bill was championed by the Republicans, whilst it was strongly opposed by the Democrats. It is conceded that should it become a law it will have a disastrous effect on the Republican party in the cities, and that with this and the Pond liquor bill the Republicans can hardly hope to carry Ohio at the October election.

The Introduction of the Baptist Denomination in America.

All Baptists will be interested in the following, clipped from the Baptist Weekly, of New York City:

Robert Dodge, a descendant of Tristram Dodge, one of the first settlers of Block Island, has just completed after much labor, an interesting history of his ancestors, Tristram Dodge, and his descendants in America, with historical and descriptive accounts of Block Island and Cow Neck, Long Island, their original settlements."

Tristram Dodge came from England, and first settled Block Island, April 1661. His grandsons were of the earlier settlers of Cow Neck, Long Island, and, with his son, of New London, Conn., was the founder of the very numerous Dodge family, of the Middle and Northwestern States.

The book gives from original and contemporary entries his history, together with a complete record of the public service of the distinguished members of the families of the descendants. The history of Block Island and Cow Neck are here first written from the original sources. It also gives the first history of the establishment of the Baptist denomination in England, its persecution and introduction into this country through this family.

The work will be an acquisition to every library, and to scholars and historians it will be indispensable. The author, Robert Dodge, Esq., of the New York Bar, No 11 Wall St., is now inviting subscriptions, and will print the book in quantities sufficient only to fill those advance subscriptions. 1 vol. about 300 pp., price $3 per copy. The work is now completed, and will be printed when an adequate subscription is received.

Doctoring People Now a Days.

"They don't doctor folks now, as my physician learnt me," said Mrs. Partington, sagely tapping her snuff box, by the side of a friend lying indisposed; her gesture was very expressive, and the profundity of a whole Med. Fac. beamed from her spectacles. She took a pinch of Farewell's subtle Maccaboy in her fingers, and shut the box, and laid it [illegible] "They don't subscribe for folks now as they used to. My doctor used to tell me—and he never lost any of his patients but once, and that was an old man of ninety seven, whose days were shortened because he hadn't strength to swallow—he used to tell me—and I've been with him thousands of times with sick folks—he used to tell me, first said he, give them apecac to clear the stomach; then give 'em purgatory to clear the bowels: then put a blister on the neck if the head aches; and have 'em blooded if there is a tenderness of blood to the head; and put hot poultices on the foot after soaking 'em in hot water. There want none of your Homerpathics, nor Hydropathics, nor no other pathic then, and what was done might be sure it would either kill or cure." She inhaled the dust with great unction, and the patient who lay making squares and diamonds out of the roses on the room paper, thanked Heaven and took courge.

HYDROPHOBIA.—About six weeks ago a six-year old son of Mr. W. W Spence, of this county, was bitten by a dog. The wound healed up and the child appeared to be in usual health until Tuesday, the 11th instant, when symptoms of hydrophobia were observed. Drs. Keitt and Ruff were sent for, and as soon as they saw the child pronounced the case hydrophobia. The sight of water threw the child into convulsions, and chloral and morphine were powerless to produce ease or quiet. His sufferings were terrible to witness. He lingered until Thursdry in great agony and died. The dog that bit the child exhibited no signs of being mad. It belonged on the place and the child was playing with it when bitten. The dog was not killed until about a week before the child died.—Newberry Herald.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.—"She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New Haven Palladium.

Ex-Governor Daniel H. Camberlain has been very sick for several weeks from a nervous trouble brought on by overwork. At one time it was feared that one side of his body would be entirely paralyzed. He is much better now, and will sail for Europe, where he will spend the summer, about May 1.—New York Times.

The Verdict in the Acton Case.

If the Verdict were Acquittal, and the Dissenting Jurors were Colored?

Our dispatches show that Judge Bond has once more exhibited himself in a South Carolina election case as a reckless and shameless partisan. Yesterday morning when the verdict against the State election inspector for refusing to allow a Federal supervisor to see the returns was about to be recorded two of the jurors on the poll withheld their assent, saying that they had signed the verdict on Saturday under compulsion [illegible] the jury-room under fear of personal violence. "Too late," retorted Judge Bond; "here are your signatures, and the jury was allowed to separate and were discharged." It might occur to lawyers of an inquiring mind to ask why the jurors were in court yesterday morning while the verdict was recording, if they had been discharged on Saturday evening; and perhaps to inquire whether Judge Bond, if the jury had acquitted and if two colored jurors instead of two white jurors had declared to him that they signed the verdict under compulsion, would have insisted on the verdict? Suppose that Judge Bond had insisted in such circumstances upon holding the two colored jurors to their verdict—what would Senators Hoar and Dawes have done, and what would they not have said?—New York World of Tuesday.

A Judge Making a Verdict—Grounds for Impeachment.

The law of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, as well as that of the Supreme Court of the United States, leaves no room for doubt in this matter. If the position has been taken by Judge Bond, that "it is too late," when, before the publication of the verdict, the jurors arise in open Court and formally and solemnly say that their assent concurrence arose from a misapprehension of the character of the verdict rendered, or attempted to be rendered, and that they were moved by fear of bodily pain conjoined with their misapprehension of the nature and force of the so-called verdict, and that the verdict was not what they intended to render, were they judges in or out of South Carolina Pontius Pilate sat [illegible] to force a verdict and [illegible] the jurors [illegible] the clerk held, was [illegible] judge to [illegible] Would it be concord, a verdict [illegible] Judge Bond or any other in open Court [illegible] for the jury, as of right [illegible] dict which they disowned [illegible] Would it be competent to see a prisoner at the bar to the gallows in the face of such a solemn declaration on the part of those whom the law empanels to truly say? And is the liberty of the citizen less dear than his life? For what does this very judge sit but to protect the liberties of the citizen? And shall he, while making a verdict for a jury against the protest, protest against these free nuunce judgment against these free citizens of the land and turn the bolts and bars on these men upon a constructive verdict? Why, if ever there was a good ground for impeachment, this would be one. If Judge Bond is correctly reported by the dispatch, all we have to say is: Judge or no Judge, this man cannot be permitted to do this thing. The liberty of the free citizen is too solemn and too dear a thing to be thus cast to winds.—Re[illegible]

A London dispatch says Charles Robert Darwin, the well known scientist and author, is dead. He was born in Shrewsbury, February 12th, 1809, and after preliminary studies took his degree at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1831. In the autumn of the same year he volunteered as naturalist, to accompany Captain Fitzroy, in the ship Beagle, on his exploring expedition around the world. In 1839 a narrative of the voyage was published in three volumes, of which the third, containing an account of the discoveries in natural history and geology, was contributed by Mr. Darwin. The work was followed by a number of others, among which was the "Origin of the Species;" Darwin's work is an attempt to account for the diversities of life on our globe by means of continuous development without the intervention of special creative fiats at the origin of each species, the exclusion of which is the physiological relationship and community of origin of all living beings. Darwin's views have been adopted by some of the most scientific men of the age, while by others they are denounced as unfounded and absurd.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Greenville News says: "The committees having charge of the preparation for the convention, this very large and talented body, are efficiently performing the duties assigned them. They are daily in receipt of notices from all the Southern States, of delegates expecting to be in attendance. Our citizens are generally opening their houses to the delegates; and there will doubtless be a generous hospitality exhibited, that will be creditable to our [illegible]

Aiken's Reputation as a Sanitary Resort--Another Hotel Wanted.

A Northern gentleman, while in our office the other day, stated that in his opinion there was room in Aiken for several hotels as large as the Highland Park, and that probably the next one built would be arranged to accommodate one thousand guests. We were glad to hear him speak so enthusiastically of our climate, of our town and the kindness and hospitality of our people, and glad to hear Aiken's future prospects pictured in such glowing colors.

It is true that a good climate, free from malarial influences and sufficiently dry and bracing to restore health to the enfeebled invalid, is an absolute essential, but yet it is an unquestionable fact that the hotel accommodation of a health resort is such an important factor in its prosperity, that any attempt to increase what we now have should be encouraged in every way possible. The more hotels we have the more people will come here. What we want is a first class hotel, capable of accommodating at least five hundred guests in sumptuous style, with a first class man at its head.

Our northern friend stated that there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising the necessary capital. He predicted, however, that less than five years would elapse before important additions would be made to the hotel accommodations of Aiken.

The reputation of Aiken as a national sanitary resort is annually on the increase. Its superiority over Florida is self evident from the fact that many of those who leave here in a convalescent condition, return debilitated from malarial fever. The hotel accommodations of Florida are ample and of the most sumptuous order. Let the same facilities be established in Aiken, and she will distance all competitors.—Aiken Recorder.

Turning Colored Methodist Bishops out of First Class Coaches.

Within the last few months Bishops Cain and Payne, of the A. M. E. Church, have been ejected from first class coaches on Southern railroads, though they had purchased and held first class tickets. The [illegible] colored *Episcopoi* used to live in South Carolina. He will be remembered as Rev. R. H. Cain, pastor, congressman and so forth. He and his wife were put out of a Texas railroad coach. The Bishop went to the courts claiming $25,000 damages and got a verdict for $4,80, and that, too, before a U. S. District Court. The other case, that of Bishop Payne, occurred in Florida. Of this the Hon. Wofford Tucker, who lives in Florida, writes to the Christian Observer, the organ of the A. M. E. Church:

A man who had character enough and talent enough to preside with grace and dignity over the Methodist Ecumenical Council in London, when called to do so, as one of a list of eminent men who took part as chairman in such Presidency; a man who had learning enough to submit a written dissertation for the instruction of that body; a man whose moral character is unspotted, and has devoted a long life to the good of his race, as messenger of the Lord Jesus, was, in my humble judgment, good enough to ride in any car on that railway.

Certainly; but the case, so it seems to us, turns on not whether he was a great Bishop or not, but on whether or not the road sold him a privilege which it did not allow him.—Christian Advocate.

The Work of Time and Men.

No political change in South Carolina that is not based on reason and conscience, as well as public interest, is worth having or could be of any benefit to the State. We admit there are signs of political disintegration, and it was probable that two years hence, there would have been a hard struggle between the Democrats and the allied Republicans and Independents. There is no such prospects now. The partisan prosecutions have done their work, and have solidified the Democracy. In a week the softening and healing effects of the four years of President Hayes, and the few peaceful months that President Garfield lived have been dissipated, and are as if they had never existed.—News and Courier.

The Newberry Herald says that the town council is considering the question of providing a fire engine for that place. And why not so provide? Newberry can afford to put on "city airs," having an opera house, ten bar rooms and a bread wagon.—Laurensville Herald.

Yes, and Laurens might have had and opera house too if she had got a license on all the Newberry liquor her people drank last year.—Newberry Herald.

Northern and Republican civilization is gradually gaining ground in Bourbon South Carolina. The Treasurer of Newberry county has just disappeared, leaving a deficiency of $8,000 for his bondsmen to make good.—Greenville News.

Munificent Bequest.

The John S. Slater Fund--A Million Dollars for the Education of Colored People.

ALBANY, April 12.—Assemblyman Patterson to-day introduced a bill "to incorporate the Trustees of the John T. Slater Fund." The bill names Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio; Morrison R. Waite, District of Columbia; Wm. E. Dodge, New York; Phillip Brooks, Massachusetts; Daniel C. Gilmore, Maryland; John A. Stewart, New York; Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia; Morris K. Jessup, New York; James P. Boyce, Kentucky; and Wm. A. Slater, Connecticut, as the incorporators of the fund to be called the "John T. Slater Fund." Rutherford B. Hayes is named as First President. The fund is to consist of one million dollars. Mr. Slater is a wealthy gentleman of Norwich, Connecticut. In a letter to the Board of Trustees, Mr. Slater writes as follows: "The general object which I desire to have exclusively pursued is the uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity, by conferring on them the blessing of Christian education. The disabilities formerly suffered by this people and their singular patience and fidelity in the great crisis of the nation, establish a just claim on the sympathy and good will of humane and patriotic men. I cannot but feel the compassion that is due, in view of their prevailing ignorance, and which exists through no fault of their own."

Mr. Slater purposely leaves the trustees the largest liberty in making such changes in methods of applying the fund as may from time to time seem wise. He suggests that the education of teachers for the colored race may be the wisest purpose to which the fund can be put. If after thirty three years three fourths of the trustees shall for any reason agree that there is no further use for the fund in the form it is now instituted, he authorizes them to apply the capital to the establishment and subsidizing existing institutions of high education, so as to make them more freely accessible to poor colored students. Under the present institution of the fund he specially wishes that neither the principal nor income be expended in land or buildings, for any purpose [illegible] tive investment for income.

An Allegory.

A lawyer, an enthusiastic admirer of the late Thomas J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, contributes to the Springfield Republican an anecdote illustrating his extraordinary power over a jury:

Mr. Crittenden was engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense he closed his effort by the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God, in His eternal counsel, conceived the thought of man's creation, He called to Him the three ministers who waited constantly upon His throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: "Shall we make man?"

"Then said Justice, 'O God! make him not, for he will trample upon Thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O God! make him not; for he will pollute Thy sanctuaries.'

"But Mercy dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O God! make him; I will watch over him and surround him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'O man! thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

The jury, when he finished was in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions brought in a speedy verdict of not guilty.

Anderson Intelligencer: The prospect for the formation of an independent party in South Carolina is growing beautifully less every day. Our people fully realize the fact that there are but two parties in South Carolina, and that all efforts to divide the Democracy are in the direct interest of the Republican party. Any man other than a fanatic is obliged to see that it is a political impossibility to defeat a majority party by dividing up the minority.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Mrs. S. J. Gray, colored, wife of Rev. S. J. Gray of Lexington, Ky., who, through her husband, sued the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company for refusing her admittance to the ladies' car on a first class ticket last August, and placed the damages at $50,000, was awarded a verdict of one thousand dollars in the United States Court this morning.

Jennie O'Brion, aged 18, when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in New York, on Tuesday, on a charge of having robbed a guest's room in the Sturdevant House of $3,000, while employed there as chambermaid, fell dead from shame and mortification, after denying the charge.

Phrases About Woman.

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill nature.—Dupuy.

Woman is an idol that man worships until he throws it down.

Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven.

The whisper of a beautiful woman can be heard further than the loudest call of duty.

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty.

Of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—Malherbe.

Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—Dupuy.

We meet in society many beautiful and attractive women whom we think would make excellent wives—for our friends.

We censure the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it very charming when we are the objects.—Desnoyers.

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.—Senac de Milhan.

The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship; and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.

It is not easy to be a widow; one must reassume all the modesty of girlhood, without being allowed to feign its ignorance.—Madame de Girardin.

Men are so fearful of wounding a woman's vanity that they rarely remember that she may by some possibility possess a grain of common sense.—Miss Braddon.

At twenty, man is less a lover of woman than of women; he is more in love with the sex than with the individual, however charming she may be.—Retif de la Bretonne.

Women of the world never use harsh expressions when condemning their rivals. Like the savage they hurl elegant arrows, ornamented with feathers of purple and azure, but with poisoned points.—From the Persian.

Senator Butler in Favor of Small Counties.

Senator Butler is in favor of reducing the area of the counties; and suggests that if an extra session of the Legislature should be called to re-district the State, the matter of smaller counties might be considered at that session also. He says:

In my opinion very many counties of the State are too large. Ever since 1870 I have favored a division of the larger counties, and I now think that great good would result to all parties from a judicious subdivision of many of them. My observation has been that the smaller counties are better governed, the roads schools bridges, and the poor are better looked after and taken care of and that the people are more ready to discharge their public duties. Besides that, it would multiply churches, school-houses and centres. There is but one objection to these subdivisions, the expense of erecting public buildings, and I believe in all cases the people to be benefited by the change would readily undergo the additional expense.

Mr. Wm. E Jackson, the veteran president of the Augusta factory, said: "Fairly managed, cotton factories in Augusta will pay better and surer dividends than any business I know of. We have a clear and indisputable advantage of one cent per pound over the New England mills. No matter how close they may work, they cannot wipe out this difference—consequently, as long as New England can turn a wheel, we can prosper and pay dividends. This has been shown so clearly that we can command all the capital we want."

American cheese occupies a prominent place in the English markets. People in this country do not seem to properly appreciate the value of cheese as a food. Milk is known as a high quality of food. In making cheese we simply coagulate the nutritious portions of the milk. One ounce of cheese contains nutritive qualities about equal with a pint of milk, and one pint of the latter is reckoned as equivalent in nourishment to a mutton chop.

In the bright autumal days the temptation to comfortable exposure yields its fruits in a most pernicious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivalled as a remedy for throat and lung disease. 25 cents a bottle.

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.

Fertilize and Fertilizers!

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