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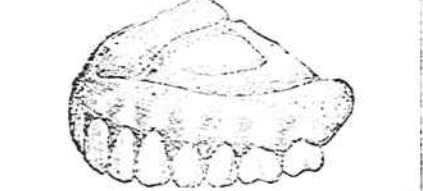
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Dec 27, 32-37

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**Capt. D. P. GOGGANS,** Assistant.

The Sixth Annual Session of this School  
will commence on Monday, January 28th,  
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Classical, Algebra, Geometry, &c., \$50.00  
English Grammar and Geography, 40.00  
Primary, 20.00  
Pupils will be admitted from the time of  
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Board can be obtained either with the  
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**J. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.**



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Office over McCall & Pool's Store.  
My patients receive the benefit of all the  
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Special attention given to correction of Ir-  
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The patronage of the public is respectfully  
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Sep. 27, 32-37

**GEO. S. HACKER,**  
Door, Sash, and Blind Factory,  
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We keep on hand work to fill country  
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.  
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**Bricks, Bricks, Bricks!**  
**GOOD BRICKS!**  
**400,000 BRICKS**  
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**SAVANNAH,** CASH  
THE GREAT  
WORLD.  
THE GREAT  
WORLD.

**PROPERLY PREPARED**  
These Bitters are perfectly valuable in  
**ALL SKINDS OF BILIOUSNESS**  
They purify the system, and will cure  
**DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, AND INDIGESTION**  
Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,  
**NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, AND**  
and are a preventive of Chills and Fever.  
**DISORDERED STOMACH AND BOWELS**  
All yield to their powerful efficacy.  
**ARE COOL-PURE—NEVER CONTAIN ALCOHOL,**  
and are an antidote to change of Water and Diet.  
**THEY ARE THE GREAT REMEDY FOR**  
the worst biliousness, and correct all  
**IRREGULARITIES OF THE BOWELS**  
Will save days of suffering to the sick, and  
**CURE ALL BILIOUS AFFECTIONS**  
The grand Dispenser for all the ills of life.

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**BITTERS**  
OF  
BEEMAY  
PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. BEEMAY  
In Newberry, S. C.  
Solely prepared from the  
greatest and purest of medicinal  
plants of America.  
TRY ONE BOTTLE.

**DR. L. B. BATES,**  
Having located at Mr. Sim Brown's, in  
the Caldwell neighborhood, respectfully of-  
fers his professional services to the citizens  
of the community.  
Jan. 3, 1872

**D. W. OWENS,**  
**WHEEL-WRIGHT,**  
MAKES AND REPAIRS  
BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.,  
Shop on Main Street, near Depot, and on  
corner of road leading to Helena.  
All work warranted to be done in good  
style, as well as conditionally and cheap.  
All I ask is a trial.  
Jan. 3, 1872 D. W. OWENS.

**Williamston Female College,**  
WILLIAMSTON, S. C.  
REV. SAMUEL LINDER, A. M., President,  
and J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Faculty and  
Faculty Teachers.

The Spring Session, 1872, will open  
Monday, February 12th, and continue 20  
weeks. The Fall Session, opening July 1st,  
will close with the Commencement. Each  
class on the 1st of November. Boarding  
pupils thus have the full benefit of the  
CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRING  
during the Summer months.

**BATES PER SESSION, IN ADVANCE.**  
Board, including fuel, washing and  
lights, \$70.00  
Tuition in Regular College Course, 15.00  
" Latin or Greek, 5.00  
" French, 10.00  
" Instrumental Music, 10.00  
" Preparatory School, 10.00  
Pupils received at any time, and charged  
for the time they remain.  
Send for a Circular. Jan. 10, 2-6-7

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BOARD, with TUITION in English,  
French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Book-  
keeping, and Surveying in the fields, for  
12 weeks, from 1st March next, for

**ONLY \$126!**  
Instruction, analytical, practical, thor-  
ough. Government, parental, Climate,  
delightful. Semory, beautiful. Please ad-  
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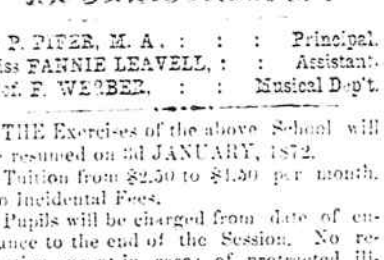
**REV. D. McHILL TURNER, D. D.,**  
Jan. 3, 1-2-3m. Brevard, N. C.

**MT. ZION SCHOOL,**  
WINNSBORO, S. C.  
The Spring Session opens MONDAY,  
JAN. 22, 1872. The course of instruction  
offered through preparation for any de-  
partment of University study, or for busi-  
ness life. The Virginia Military Institute  
has recently conferred upon this School an  
Annual PRIZE for scholarship, covering  
entire course in that Institution.  
Address, M. M. FARROW,  
Jan. 10, 2-3m. Principal.

**NEW-BERRY BOARDING**  
**ACADEMY.**  
A. P. FITZ, M. A., Principal.  
Miss FANNIE LEWELL, Assistant.  
Prof. W. W. BIRD, Musical Dept.

The Exercises of the above School will  
be resumed on 31st JANUARY, 1872.  
Tuition from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per month,  
No incidental Fees.  
Pupils will be charged from date of en-  
trance to the end of the Session. No re-  
duction except in cases of protracted ill-  
ness.  
For particulars, &c., apply to  
S. P. BOOZER, Esq., Sec. B. H.  
COL. S. FAIR, Pres't.  
Dec. 27, 32-37.

**Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.**



**P. P. TOALE,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer,  
No. 20 Hayes Street and Horlock's Wharf,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
This is the largest and most complete  
Factory of the kind in the Southern States,  
and all articles in this line can be furnished  
by Mr. P. P. Toale at prices which defy  
competition.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
100 Pieces New Style  
Prints.  
50 Pieces Poplins.  
Mohair Plaids.  
Corded Alpaca.  
New and Desirable  
Styles at  
**Low Prices.**  
BY  
**D. MOWER.**  
Nov. 22, 17-18

## The So-Called Ku-Klux Trials.

From the New York World.  
MR. STANBERRY'S REPUTATION OF THE  
SLANDERS IN THE RADICAL  
PAPERS AS TO THE OPINIONS OF  
MR. JOHNSON AND HIMSELF, ETC.

THE END OF THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.  
The Ku-Klux trials at Columbia, S. C., are at last at an end. They have been a disgrace to civilization, and it is, perhaps, because the administration perceives that the country feels this that the prosecutions have been stopped. Instituted for political purposes, they have aroused a languid disgust for their author rather than that venomous hate for the South which was desired, and as having thus failed of their purpose, have been discontinued. In the next Presidential canvass the Ku-Klux trials will be hardly an issue, save in so far as a administration speakers may be forced to palliate and apologize for the gross outrages upon law, justice and decency, which have marked their course. Failing thus in their intended object of making party capital for the Republican nominee in the approaching campaign for the Presidency, these trials have yet their uses. It is impossible to review them without exciting a wholesome horror of one of the worst forms of despotism—that which cloaks itself under the forms of law. To all outward appearance everything was regular; the law was passed by Congress; the indictments were found by a Federal Grand Jury; the accused were allowed counsel; there were witnesses and judges, and pleas and verdicts, and all the usual paraphernalia and incidents of a due administration of justice; and to supplement all this circumstantiality there were divers confessions of guilt in open court, as if even out of the mouth of the prisoner at the Bar proceeded a testimony to the propriety of his trial and the existence of his crime.

Looking beneath the surface a horrible travesty of justice appears. In the first place, in the eyes of Congress itself there appeared no original necessity for this Ku-Klux Act. The Forty-first Congress came to an end on the 4th of March, 1871, and was succeeded by the Forty-second, which speedily effected an organization and stood ready by the 7th to adjourn. Word to this effect was sent to Mr. Grant, who forthwith urged the two houses not to adjourn until he could call their attention to some legislation they had omitted but he desired. Towards the close of the month the nature of this legislation was indicated. It was the Ku-Klux Bill. At first the House was strongly opposed to its passage, and even in the Senate signs of insubordination appeared; but in the end party discipline and the power of the public patronage prevailed, and the Bill was passed.

This was in April, 1871, but, as if vindictive to sue members who had objected that no such legislation was necessary, nothing was done in the premises until after the October elections. Pennsylvania and Ohio went Republican, and, as if taking this for an assurance that he might safely proceed to violence, Mr. Grant forthwith began to operate his pet law. The elections came off on the 10th of October, and on the 12th the first South Carolina proclamation under the Ku-Klux Act was issued. It was announced that a "rebellion" existed, and all therein concerned were warned to disperse in five days—too short a time for the alleged insurgents to receive notice; but, as it was never intended that an opportunity should be given the menaced districts to exonerate themselves, perhaps the time made no difference.

At the end of the five days it was announced that the insurgents would not disperse—though the same shortness of time which prevented them from leaving the warnings also forbade Mr. Grant, who was then off on a pleasure trip in Maine, from knowing that they had defied his notices—and the arrests began. As the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was suspended no man could force his captors to show their authority for his arrest. The dragoons simply collared any one whom they were ordered, and flung him in jail. When the jails were full to overflowing the trials began. The grand juries finding the indictments were negroes; the witnesses on whose testimony they relied were negroes or debauched white fellows, hired for the purpose; and the jurors trying the cases were negroes again. The evidence taken was that of the sun of the earth, as one story brought to light in the course of the trials will show. A certain planter was accused before the nearest military officer of whip-

ping one of his hands. The negro swore point-blank that he had been flogged, giving, at the demand of his employer, the date and hour. The planter immediately put on the stand four of the injured darkey's fellow-laborers, who swore point-blank that at the time named their employer was off with them in a distant field. As a matter of course the officer at once released the planter, who then asked him if the case was over. Certainly, he replied, you cannot be troubled again. To which the planter responded: I can have you proved guilty of murder for five dollars. I did whip that negro, and my other hands swore me off, as they would for the same money testify if the most circumstantial manner that they had seen you cut a man's throat.

It is on record that the officer thenforth proved no special reliance on freemen testimony, and yet it is on this kind of evidence that these Ku-Klux trials have been conducted. Two dollars per day and expenses was the payment made out of the United States Treasury to the witnesses in the Federal Courts at Columbia, and all accounts concern that the town swarmed with blacks, ready of course to testify to order. Subsidiary to these main witnesses were scoundrel white men, the pariahs of their villages—creatures who answer in the South to the "bummers" of our large Northern cities—drunken, diseased, blue-eyed, filthy wrecks of humanity, only too happy to do or say or swear anything in return for present pay. As required, these obscene tows appeared before the negro grand juries, or acted as witness in court, or came in and surrendered themselves as the head men of the Ku-Klux Klans, or suffered themselves to be arraigned at the bar and there pleaded guilty and were heavily sentenced to mock Eke and imprisonment. Idiots, even, were not disinclined by the administration for this latter purpose, as we judge from the report of one day's proceedings that "William Robbins was next called, and plead guilty. He was a poor, half-witted fellow, and could no articulate intelligibly. His interpreter, stated for him, &c. As for wit nesses, one famous ironworker, whose testimony was greatly relied on, swore that he held much consultation with Attorney-General Akerman, and was then paid \$200, money counted down. And by money counted down these Ku-Klux trials were worked. The expenditure account being "secret service" cannot be made public, but it is well-known that largesums have been spent, and why or how spent if not for such pur-chases of perjury as just related? Men surrendered themselves as Ku Klux because hired to do so, pleaded guilty because hired.— Lynch law there no doubt was at times in South Carolina, just as we have it in the North every where; but the Ku Klux trials utterly fail to establish any thing more. The surrenders, confessions, pleas of guilty, &c., mean simply Mr. Grant's hire.

MURDER WITH FEEL.—This is an age of useless and absurd wagers, and it seems to be a pity that the stimulation of betting cannot be applied to something which will do the world some good. At Wheeling, W. Va., one Andrew Hitts lately wagered \$20 that he could draw a buggy (weight 200 pounds) from Wheeling to Triadelphia and back in six hours, the distance being 151 miles, with two or three considerable hills to climb. Andrew did it fairly in 4 hours and 25 minutes, having over 14 hours to spare. It is, therefore, established as a fact that a man can drag a buggy that distance in that time, or rather that some men, not all men, can. To which we respond, in the language of Johnny Tencher, "Vell, vot or it?" What effect will this have upon the political, moral, social, material and religious destinies of the human race? We pause for a reply.

When a young man goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had sinned. But when a poor, confidence-gifted girl is betrayed, she reacts the brand of society and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and exalted; but the ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no help-ing hand for her, no smile of comfort, no voice of forgiveness.— These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them and fearful are the consequences.

The woman question—Is he rich?

## A Shabby Slander Mailed.

WHAT MESSRS. STANBERRY AND JOHNSON SAY OF THEIR REPUTATION AND TREATMENT, SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE, IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the substance of an interview its reporter had with Hon. Henry Stanberry, concerning certain damaging statements contained in the newspapers, in regard to his experience during the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina, and especially with reference to the alleged discourtesy shown him and his associate counsel, Hon. Beverly Johnson, by leading citizens of Columbia, and the report that they had retired in disgust from the defence of these cases.

Mr. Stanberry, who had heard of these statements, but had not read them, on being shown them, at once pronounced them wholly without foundation. He said Mr. Johnson and he received in Columbia a warm welcome from the citizens, who repeatedly expressed their grateful sense of and appreciation of their professional services in these cases. A wish was expressed by the citizens that they would accept a public entertainment, but this was discouraged by Mr. Johnson and he, who found themselves too fully occupied with their professional duties, and besides, under the circumstances, they deemed it inexpedient. Mr. Stanberry showed the reporter a letter from General Hampton, dated Columbia, December 23, written on the evening of the ex-attorney-general's departure, in which General Hampton says: Allow me, as chairman of the committee inviting you here, to express the sense of the obligation laid by our people to you for the zeal you have shown, and the great ability you have manifested in the great question now at stake." Mr. Stanberry said their reception socially was all that could be desired, though they were debarred to some extent from moving in society by the engrossing nature of their duties. Mr. Stanberry said their purpose in visiting Columbia was to argue legal questions that grew out of the Ku-Klux prosecution, touching the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over the offence and the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, called the enforcement acts of 1871, with a view of bringing these questions before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they had succeeded upon a division of opinion between the circuit and district judges in having two important questions certified to the Supreme Court of the United States. These questions Messrs. Johnson and Stanberry expected to argue in a few weeks. Upon pressing request of local counsel they did not assist in the trial by jury of one case, and whatever disgust they experienced while at Columbia was in the utter hopelessness of defending against a charge which, in their judgment, was not made out, before such a jury as sat in the case. He said that persons to serve as jurors in the United States Court in South Carolina are selected by the collectors of United States internal revenue, and that the jury which sat in the case above referred to was composed of ten negroes and two whites. In view of this and kindred facts Mr. Stanberry said that some idea might be formed as to the manner the collectors had discharged their duty.

HONORS OF "FRENCH" BRANDY.—In the case of the State against Martin Kollogg, of Middletown, the evidence of the State chemist, Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, will show what vile stuff is sold over most of the bars of the country. A bottle of liquor, purporting to be and sold for best brandy, was taken to Prof. Silliman to be analyzed. He found in it 583 grains of solid matter, ingredients foreign to pure liquor. Pure liquor rarely contains over fifty grains, and this is generally burnt sugar put in to color it. The foreign substances used for adulterating this liquor were rum, iron, sulphuric acid, essential oil of some kind, but not the same as is used in making pure liquors) burnt sugar and other organic matter with it, among which was turpentine, ginseng pepper, a coloring extract of Sassafras leaf, lead and copper. After the professor had analyzed it, he pronounced and labeled the concoction whiskey. The second bottle of brandy was, therefore nothing but whiskey, fixed up with poisonous drugs to imitate the pure article of French brandy.

Matters are growing no better very far in Mexico, and San Luis Potosi has been declared in a state of siege. The English-merchandise against it, and the revenue attached the English. The revolutionists have been expelled from

## Fundamental Elements of Agriculture.

1st. All land on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in it naturally or it must be artificially supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster shell lime or marls.

2d. All improvement to land must look to lime as its basis.

3d. Lands which have long been in culture will be benefited by application in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in oyster shell lime or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4th. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless the clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5th. Manure is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can none be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of manure.

6th. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value and the benefit prolonged by the admixture of plaster or pulverized charcoal.

7th. Deep ploughing and subsoiling greatly improve the productive powers of a variety of soil that is not wet.

8th. All wet land should be drained.

9th. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

10th. Clover as well as other grasses intended for hay should be mowed when in bloom.

11th. Sandy lands can be most effectively improved by bay. If such lands require liming it is best done by a compost of lime and clay. In staking lime, salt brine is better than water.

12. The stopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock effects a saving of at least 25 per cent.

13. The draining of wet lands adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops, by producing them earlier, and by improving the health of the neighborhood.

14th. To manure or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

15. Stiff soil ploughing operates to spoil the soil, while decreasing production.

16th. By stubbling and shodding stock during the winter a saving of one-fourth of the fuel required is made than if they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

17th. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover will add from 20 to 100 per cent to its produce.

18th. The periodical application of ashes unleached, tends to keep up the integrity of the soils by supplying most if not all of the organic substances.

19th. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

20th. Abundant crops cannot be grown on the same land in succession unless fertilizing matter is returned to it in equivalent proportions to those taken away.

DETECTIVES AS WITNESSES.—Judge Benedict, of New York, in charging the jury in the case of J. D. Miner, on trial before him for counterfeiting, made the following sensible comments on evidence, the counterpart of which is offered in almost all cases where a large reward is at stake: "With regard to the testimony of detectives, he repeated that as a class their testimony was to be scrutinized with caution. He did not say that detectives never told the truth; he did say they were always mistaken on the stand; but he did say that from their occupation and calling, living a life of deceit, and continually engaged in manufacturing this, that and the other story, their statements on the stand were not entitled to the same weight as those of men taken from the ordinary good classes of society."

A Good Product.—We learn that it is proposed to raise, more especially in Charleston \$25,000, in order to set on foot a line of steamers from Charleston to Bremen and kindred points. This, we are told, will result in the possible advantage to us of four dollars more on each bale of cotton in the market. That spirited, enterprising and earnest citizen of German sympathies, Mr. John C. Seegers, whose habit it is to net as well as to speak, authorizes us to say that he will subscribe and pay \$500 towards the scheme. Let us have the Bremen Line—*Columbia Herald*.

It was Mrs. Fair's lawyer, and not herself, that died in San Francisco recently.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its sweet singing.

## Business and Duty Combined—A Model Obituary.

A disconsolate editor thus be- moans his departed spouse: "Thus my wife died. No more will those living hands pull off my boots and part my back hair, as only a true wife can. Nor will ever those willing feet replenish the coal hod or water pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storms of winter, and like herself a way to build the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who dozed on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but I found that I could embalm her memory cheaply."

"I procured of Eli Mudgett, a neighbor of mine, a very pretty gravestone. His wife was consumptive, and he kept it on hand several years, in anticipation of her death. But she rallied last spring, and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it. 'Take it, Skinner, and may you never know what it is to have your soul racked with disappointment as mine has been,' and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was indeed, utterly broken."

"I had the following epistle engraved upon her tombstone. To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the *Tribune*. Terms \$3 a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printing solicited. Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony, even as Rachel weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity? (Not a conundrum).—*San Francisco Call*.

ORIGINAL MATTER IN NEWSPAPERS.—Some people estimate the ability of newspapers and the talent of the editor by the quantity of original matter it contains. The *Literary Journal* truthfully says: "It is comparatively easy for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood; and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. In- deed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the test of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we all know, is half the battle.—But, as we have said, an editor ought to be esteemed and his labors understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its aim—its manliness—its dignity—its prosperity. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all!"

ORIENTAL CUSTOMS.—We are getting back to oriental customs. By way of entertaining the children of disavowal on Christmas day, the Rev. R. K. Hale, of Boston, gathered them into the decorated church and told them an entirely fresh and original story about good little girls and naughty little boys who repented and behaved like first-class juvenile Christians. Doubly becoming, promising and industrious members of society. We confess to a preference for this kind of denouncement, especially in children's stories. The main objection to the Little Nells and the Evas is that they do not get well but die just when their example has become the most valuable. No matter how badly a little woman may sing if want to be an angel, we may take it for granted that she really wants to be nothing of the kind. Every healthy child is best pleased when Cinderella marries the Prince.

Talkative persons seldom read. Talk is among the few traits which appear the more striking the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?

A character which combines the love of enjoyment with the love of duty, and the ability to perform it, is the one whose unfoldings give the greatest promise of perfection.

## The Great Cause of Unhappiness.

Harsh judgment, rough words, small but frequent acts of selfishness and injustice, sometimes quite poison the heart that promised to be healthy, and curse the start that promised to be blessed.

There are families which possess every earthly comfort, health, money and occupation, but are miserable from the jealousy and quarreling that prevail within them. There are married couples who live in daily sorrow, not because they are in want, but because each thinks the other unkind, arbitrary and inconsiderate.

Young people sometimes marry with their eyes shut; and thus instead of being mated with angels, as they foolishly imagined they might be, they find out afterwards that they are only men and women, with the common workaday weakness and faults of their respective sex. This sham love easily gets soured, and then each reproaches the other for not fulfilling the sentimental prospects with which they entered into the married state.

Take any of the relationships of life, and we should find that the greater part of all our sorrow comes from the same cause. Get any to tell you honestly what gives him the most annoyance and disquietude, and he will tell you they come from want of kindness, sympathy and fellow feeling. He will tell you that he could bear other things if he only met with more consideration, support and encouragement from the people with whom he has to do.

A. WARD.—Mark Twain lectured in Chicago on A. Ward, and told the following anecdote: As Artemus was once travelling in the cars, dreading to be bored and feeling miserable, a man approached him, sat down, and said: "Did you bear that last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus, "Horace Greeley? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said: "George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a bastle?"

"Train? Train? George Francis?" said Artemus solemnly. I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes, then he said: "What do you think about General Grant's chances for the presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? bang it man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw."

The man was furious. He walked up the car, but at last came back and said: "You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said: "What was his other name?"

SILENT INFLUENCE.—If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid, be exposed for some minutes in the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key removed, a faded spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be laid aside for many months where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, the spectre of the key will appear. This is equally true of our minds. Every man we meet, every book we read, every picture or landscape we see, every word or tone we hear leaves its image on our brain. These traces, which, under ordinary circumstances, are invisible, never fade, but in the intense light of cerebral excitement start into prominence; just as the spectral image of the key started into sight on the application of heat. It is thus with all the influences to which we are subjected.

TRUTH IS BARE.—Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering suspicion which his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of idle wind can take up a million of seeds of the thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long and hard to undo (the floating particles being too trifling to be seen, and too light to be stopped). Such are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits. They know that many a noble will catch up the puff and become poisoned by their insinuation, without even feeling or caring to seek the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer; no any human skill prevent its mischief.

A penitential tear in value surpasses the wealth of words.