

Shooting at Cadavers.

Quaker Experiments in the Interest of Scientific Science.

Correspondence News and Courier.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Quite an amusing little discussion has followed Dr. F. A. Weisse's much talked of experiments upon cadavers. Dr. Weisse is a professor of practical surgery in the medical college attached to the University of New York, and like most of the surgeons and physicians of the land, has been only too anxious to make some capital out of the President's misfortune. I do not pretend to say that his experiments have been worthless, but at all events they have been of no perceptible value to laymen. Casting about him, therefore, for some means of getting his finger in the pie, Dr. Weisse hit upon the brilliant idea of hanging some corpses up by the neck, with their feet touching the ground, and firing balls at them from a bull-dog pistol similar to that used by Giteau. The newspaper men were invited to go and see the show—two performances a day, no charge for admission, and fresh subjects provided for every performance. Impelled by a sense of duty I accepted the invitation last week and hunted out the medical college of the University. It is situated right opposite Bellevue Hospital, the patients of which were doubtless able to hear the sound of the pistol practice upon what remained of their late fellow patients, these experiments adding a new terror to dying in a hospital, as one critic remarks. Mounting to the top of the building I found a big dissecting room with slabs for at least twenty-five subjects. When I arrived there were two medical students, two reporters and a sort of janitor present. I said that the fame of Dr. Weisse's experiments had reached me. No one had been asked to come, said one of the medical students, but if the press took any interest in the matter the doctor would be glad to see newspaper men at all times. Would I like to see the results of the last performance at which Drs. Hamilton and Hammond had been present and much edified? Of course I would. I was conducted to the rear part of the big room where four bodies, in different stages of ghastly decomposition, lay upon the slabs. One of the bodies looked as if half petrified. It had been in the pickling vat for some months, I was informed; another was quite fresh, the subject having died only two days before and the practice having begun upon him within a few hours after breath left the body. The body was that of a large, muscular man weighing at least one hundred and eighty pounds. He was considered enough like a cadaver, Garfield in weight and size to make the experiments peculiarly instructive. Judging from appearances he had been riddled with bullets.

These "bull dog" pistols are not worth a cent to aim with," said one of the medical students, in explanation. "They kick so that when you want to hit the lungs you have to aim at the head."

"What was the object of the experiments?" I asked.

"Oh, a variety of objects interesting only to medical men. We wanted to see, for instance, whether or not a bullet from the 'bull dog' would go through a heavy man. In most cases it went clear through. The bodies were hung against that partition and you can see where the balls penetrated the wood. In the next place we wanted to cut an artificial wound such as we suppose the ball inflicted upon the President in order to see just what organs must have been injured. Here is the dissection, I speak of," pointing to a clammy subject which had apparently been picked for years. "You see the ball entered at this cut between the tenth and eleventh rib, and ran down, we now think, behind the liver and fell down in front of the spinal column in the mass of fat which lies there. If you will bare your arm you can feel for yourself that the course of the ball may have been perfectly easy." I thanked him for his kindness and said that I would take his word for it. At that moment a timid newspaper reporter, who had apparently never been in a dissecting room, appeared at the door and inquired for Dr. Weisse. "He's not here yet," shouted my friend. "Come over here and I'll explain the whole thing to you."

"No thank you. I'd rather not," answered the reporter. "I can smell and see enough from here."

The day was warm and the odor of the room was not that of new mown hay. As Dr. Weisse did not appear I accompanied the janitor down stairs. He explained to me that matters were dull in the summer. "The dissecting room is a pleasant place when the college is in session," he said.

DR. WEISSE'S EXPLANATION.

The next morning I called upon Dr. Weisse at his house, and found him reading the violent attack which John Swinton made upon him in the Sun. Swinton is the literary Communist of New York. He has been for years attached to the Sun in the capacity of editorial writer. But when he wants to air any of the vagaries for which the Sun refuses to be responsible he signs his own name. Swinton closes his article as follows: "My own medical studies of other years in the college of which Dr. Weisse is a professor, convince me that no benefit to medical science can accrue from such a practice as that in which he is engaged; but, in any event, it would need a very great benefit to justify it. The medical college within whose walls this practice is prosecuted should at once and forever prohibit it. The medical profession should rise up in protest against it. The Christian clergy, who believe that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, should denounce it. The authorities of the city should take

action upon it. The entire body of the people should pronounce judgment that it shall not be tolerated—that it shall this very hour be put a stop to."

Dr. Weisse laughed as he read this out. The beginning of the article was perhaps less to his liking: "I rise from a sick bed to ask whether the people of this city propose to tolerate the monstrous practices of the unpeppable medical Professor who has just shown himself to the public under the name of Faneuil Dr. Weisse? It is proper that this Professor, whose name I never heard till to-day, should now and at once be delivered over to the justice of the community."

I could not help thinking, upon reading this paragraph, that Weisse had accomplished just what he wanted. Swinton, and ninety-nine of all other New Yorkers, had never heard of Weisse before. Within the last week he has made himself famous or infamous according to the view which may be taken of his proceedings. "All I wanted," he said to me, "was to establish the possibility of a ball entering at the place where Garfield was wounded, and being deflected in such a way as not seriously to injure the liver or the peritoneum. The dissections established that possibility and go far to explain the absence of alarming symptoms in Garfield's case." Weisse is loud in asserting that the experiments were in the interest of science only, but the public will continue to suspect that a shrewd advertising dodge was at the bottom of them.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The Bubbling of Little Johnnie Hobbs among the Temperance Ladies of Columbia.

News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, July 20.—Thanks to his facility in acting the turncoat, most people know of John F. Hobbs, of Lexington, and his persecution of the Democrats last fall. After his defeat as the Independent candidate for solicitor, Hobbs got a deputy's hanger-on office from the Radicals as the price of his defection, and now holds it. Finding his reward not sufficient, he has been trying to get his claws on the skirts of the temperance movement to enhance his notoriety. He attended a meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Union, and by a misunderstanding got his name on the list of delegates to the joint committee. The Ladies' Union finding this out had his name stricken off. Hobbs retired, but sent a letter to the organization demanding that they pass upon his character or restate him. This was ignored, of course, as he had not been appointed and his character was not germane to the subject of discussion. A friend of his then submitted a proposition for him that the joint committee should admit citizens outside of the organizations composing it. This was also defeated, as no right existed to enlarge the committee. Hobbs next appeared at a meeting of the Ladies' Union last night, making a long speech violently abusive of members whom he accused of ousting him, and demanding the reason for not being appointed a member of the joint committee. The tirade was ignored, but the Union, in self-defense, adopted resolutions restraining members from unauthorized action in interfering with the work of the joint committee engaged in this effort. It is understood Hobbs is now working with the intention of bringing the matter into politics, which is just what the joint committee do not want. Hobbs's fund of assurance is thus made startlingly manifest.

A Singular Governor.

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 20.—On the 18th instant the Governor of Texas sent the following answer to the request of Governor Foster, of Ohio, to have a day of thanksgiving and jubilee in the event of the recovery of the recovery of the President:

"My failure to answer you favorably is not on account of any want of sympathy for the President, but because I do not deem it consistent with my position as Governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services where Church and State are, and ought to be, kept separate in their functions. I doubt not the people of Texas have as strongly wished and will as devoutly pray for the recovery of the President as any people in the United States."

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

A mass meeting was held here last night, composed of men of all political parties and creeds, to protest against the attitude of Governor Roberts taken in the above telegram to Governor Foster. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That the citizens of Dallas will spend the day set apart by other States as a day of jubilee and thanksgiving at the recovery of our President. The other cities of Texas are invited to do likewise."

The Herald, Times and Gazette are severe in their criticisms on the action of Governor Roberts.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Several fatal cases of lockjaw from wounds in the hands by toy pistols have occurred lately; seventeen in Baltimore alone since the 4th of July.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GREENER, } EDITORS. W. H. WALLACE, }



NEWBERRY, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1881.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

The Railroad and the Farmer.

Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, in the Journal of the American Agricultural Association, has an able article on the above subject. Mr. Atkinson has evidently studied the subject very carefully and systematically. He has taken the trouble to ascertain from the most reliable sources the facts upon which he bases his arguments, and he backs up all his statements with statistics. His article, in its general scope, is a vindication of the great railroad corporations of the country from the oft-repeated charge of extortion; to show that these so-called "monopolies" upon which so much abuse has been heaped are the great benefactors of mankind; and to point out the dangers and the mischief that will follow from the attempt of legislatures to regulate and control the railroads.

To obviate all ground for suspecting self-interest, Mr. Atkinson says, "the writer has no connection with and hardly any interest in any railroad; his sole purpose in the preparation of this paper has been to clear away the rubbish that obscures a most important public question."

Taking the past sixteen years, he gives the number of miles of railroad each year, the grain crop for the same period, and the freight charges each year, showing that while the miles of railroads have nearly trebled the freight charges have been reduced by over 50 per cent. In 1865 there were 33,908 miles of railroads in the country; in 1880 there were 86,497. In the same time the grain crop of the country has increased from 1,127,499,187 tons in 1865 to 2,448,079,181 in 1880. The increase in other products and articles of manufacture, we suppose, has been in about the same proportion. From Mr. Atkinson's figures it is very clear that instead of encouraging railroad legislation and an "anti-monopoly" spirit, the public has great reason to be grateful to these corporations and to wish them the largest liberty in regulating their own affairs and in forming as many combinations as they please. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. hauled in 1869 574,035,571 tons at each mile, at the charge of \$1.50 per ton per mile; in 1879 this same corporation moved 1,738,423,440, at the charge of 64 cents—an increase in amount of freight of 202 per cent., and a decrease in charge of 57 1/2 per cent.; the earnings increased for the same time 22 1/2 per cent. On the Boston & Albany road from 1869 to 1879 the increase in traffic was 105 per cent., while the charges decreased 54 1/2 per cent., and the earnings 7 per cent. Between 1872 and 1879 the traffic on the Pennsylvania R. R. increased 80 per cent., the charge decreased 43 per cent., and the earnings increased 3 per cent. We will take another example, and the most conspicuous one that he gives. The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. controls the lines from Chicago to Boston, and operates about 1,000 miles—one of the biggest railroad combinations in the country. If any railroad combination could oppress the farmer and extort heavy freight charges this could. But the figures show that so far from raising freight rates on the combined lines it has lowered them. In 1869 the several roads representing this combination, or "syndicate," moved 589,362,849 tons at each mile, at the following rates: Full fare going, and 2 cents per mile returning.

Isn't there some significance in the fact that many members of the New York Legislature who stuck to Conkling while the President's chances of recovery were doubtful dropped him when all danger of the President's death had passed? The highest aim of the average politician is the "loaves and fishes."

The Code Commission expect to have the civil code ready by the assembling of the Legislature.

The strongest presidential ticket for 1884 would be Gen. Garfield and Dr. Bliss.

all the short lines, and all the dis-junct members of lines that ought to be consolidated and are not, show far less reduction in the charge for their service, and little or no profit to the corporations that own them, where their profits depend in any degree on a share of the freight brought from long distances." He thinks that a reduction of at least one-half is sure to be brought about on Southern and Southwestern railroads within the next ten years. We would like to continue the notice of this article by Mr. Atkinson, but have not room; we may resume it at some future day.

The subject of railroads is a very important one, and deserves to be closely studied. People should not be too ready to take up the cry against railroad combinations and syndicates. If these combinations have reduced freight, and thereby reduced the prices of articles of consumption, as the figures show they have done, why then all this "anti-monopoly" talk is nonsense, political clap-trap, communism, or something of the sort. This much is certain: these large railroad combinations are building up the South as nothing else, they are extending their lines, buying up the broken-down concerns and putting them in good order, and in various other ways they are putting capital and new life and energy into the Southern country.

Conkling Defeated.

The United States Senate was convened in extra session the 4th day of March last, for the purpose of acting upon Executive nominations. Among the appointments made by the President was that of State Senator Robertson as Collector of Customs at New York. This appointment was very displeasing to Senator Conkling; he thought the President should have consulted his wishes on the subject. During the seven weeks of the "dead-lock" in the Senate Conkling worked hard to secure a sufficient number of votes to reject the nomination. The fight between Conkling and the administration was a very bitter one, continuing through March, April and May. But the administration won; Robertson was confirmed. Senator Conkling thereupon resigned his seat; Senator Platt did likewise, and they then appealed to the New York Legislature to vindicate their course by re-electing them. The contest in the Legislature began June 1st. The Republican members divided into two factions, one supporting Conkling, the other the administration; the Democrats voted for candidates of their own. Conkling and Platt held their own very well until the latter was detected in a scandal at the hotel one night, two weeks ago. The next day he withdrew from the race, and the "stalwarts" put up Crowley in his place. By this time the administration Republicans, or "half breeds," as they are called, had settled down upon Warner Miller for Platt's place and E. G. Lapham for Conkling's. Miller was elected the 16th, and Lapham the 22nd.

The Normal Institute.

The State Normal Institute, mention of which has been made in these columns several times, will be held in Greenville from August 2nd to August 26th. We would urge upon all teachers the importance of attending this institute, where they will learn some of the best methods of teaching. No opportunity should be lost by the teacher for making himself more efficient in his profession and work; and this Institute will prove of incalculable advantage to him. The teachers will not only profit by their attendance on the Institute, but they will find that a month spent in the "Mountain City" during their summer vacation will prove a pleasant recreation. Board can be obtained by those attending the Institute for from \$5 to \$7 per week at the hotels, or from \$3 to \$3.50 at private houses. To persons attending the Institute tickets will be sold over the Columbia & Greenville R. R. at the following rates: Full fare going, and 2 cents per mile returning.

Messrs. EDITORS: Please publish the following:

At the solicitation of the citizens in the neighborhood of Holly's Ferry, a meeting was held on the 22nd inst., to consider the practicability of the contemplated railroad to extend from Prosperity and connect with the South Carolina Rail Road at or near Blackville. On motion, Mr. D. D. Holly was called to the chair, and Jas. C. Banks to act as Secretary.

On motion of J. H. Boozer, the Chairman appointed a committee of seven to confer with and take part in the mass meeting on the 27th at Leesville, consisting of Hons. George Johnston and J. A. Sligh and J. H. Boozer, J. H. Long, S. W. Wessinger, J. C. Banks and D. D. Holly.

J. H. Boozer addressed the meeting in favor of Rail Roads, urging that the people could and should build this road, and that every one should lay hold with all his power and the burden would not be heavy. It would build up the waste places, enhance the value of our property to a great extent; and by building this road it would open up the great water power of the big Saluda which will beat all the water power of Massachusetts, that great manufacturing State, besides the other water power that will be brought in use by this road. It would cause capitalists to lay hold of this great water power and utilize it by building factories that would not be surpassed by any in this State. It would cause immigration to come, as we have not half enough people; the more people the more business and the greater the prosperity of the country. There are several never failing streams lying South of Saluda which this road would cross. This road would be of many advantages; more than I have time to discuss at present.

On motion of S. W. Wessinger, the proceedings of this meeting are to be published in the Lexington Dispatch.

D. D. HOLLY, Chairman. JAS. C. BANKS, Secretary.

FOR THE HERALD.

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The President's Condition.

Was not so favorable Saturday and Sunday. He had several chills, caused by the formation of a pus cavity in the wound. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hamilton, of New York, were telegraphed for, and Dr. Agnew, Sunday, made an incision beneath the wound so as to allow a free discharge of the pus. The latest news we have received (Sunday night) was that the unfavorable symptoms had disappeared, and that the President was doing well. The Doctors say there are no indications of blood-poisoning.

Editorial Gleanings.

Dean Stanley, of London, is dead.

A \$300,000 fire occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., the 19th.

The Ohio Democrats have nominated Jno. W. Bookwalter for Governor.

A negro was taken out of the jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., the night of the 18th, and hanged for outraging a white woman.

A desperado known as "Billy, the Kid" was killed by Sheriff Garrett, of Lincoln County, New Mexico, the 16th. His real name was McCarty, and he was a native of New York. He was 21 years old, and boasted that he had killed as many men as he was years old. The coroner's jury not only exonerated the Sheriff, but offered him a vote of thanks.

The Lancaster Ledger says: "In many instances lands are rented out for as much as they are returned at—\$3 to \$5 per acre—and yet the persons who own these lands swear that they are worth no more, while if they were offered double and treble that price they would not sell."

A very natural question is, What kind of Auditor and Equalizing Board have they got in Lancaster?

State News.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Thos. L. Brayton, of Greenville, attempted to arrest Jno. McDow, near Central, Pickens County, the 20th, for violation of the revenue laws. Brayton went with a posse to break up McDow's still and arrest him. While a part of the posse was breaking up the still Brayton and others went to McDow's house to arrest him. McDow fired at Brayton with a Spencer rifle, killing him almost instantly. Brayton was a brother of Col. E. M. Brayton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and was well thought of in Greenville, where he lived. He was part proprietor and manager of the New South, a conservative Republican paper published at Greenville.

VIEW THE NEW STEAMER.

which is to navigate the waters of the French Broad—which from the point of our observation might more appropriately be called the American Narrow—and we confess disappointment as the little craft 65x25 is far from completion, some of the machinery having just arrived. She is still on the stocks waiting for a rise in the river to be launched. It will be a month yet ere the first trip will be made and the butter, eggs and other produce of Brevard will be brought within reach of Hendersonville and Asheville, therefore we will not be permitted to enjoy the pleasure of an inland trip so many thousand feet above the sea level. The temperature here is delightful and we sleep under cover with sashes down, and when "daylight doth appear" arise with feelings of invigoration and a splendid appetite for breakfast. The landlords in this pleasant little burgh have been much stirred lately at the late arrival of the train, which for some nights did not arrive until it got here anywhere between half past seven and nine, when it might just as easily arrive at seven, allowing three hours from Spartaburg; the consequence is that

ASCENDING ON THE EVENING AIR is heard their wail; they know not how many tired, dusty, hungry passengers to provide for, whether to slaughter one chicken more than the regular allowance or a dozen; but supper has to be got, and it looks like the confusion worse confounded; the chicken coop is invaded, hams were slashed, eggs mashed and cold beef hashed, and the work of frying, baking and boiling went on, till all are satisfied, and afterwards find rest in their "little beds." The average laundress

IS NOTED FOR HIS PATIENCE, for he has to deal with all kinds of people, as well as wait the arrival of slow coaches; but there is a limit, and sometimes it was sad to see Chase pull his hair, or hear Dodamead's "well, I declare," or what Fletcher did swear, or see Allen & Hart looking so queer, and Brittain growl like a bear, while all the lesser fry show their despair, for each one had his share of

trouble. The gentlemen named above, all first rate fellows, when they tread on their toes or ask for what they can't supply, and represent respectively the Globe, the Virginia, the Fletcher, the Arlington and the American, and your correspondent hangs out at the former. These gentlemen are exceedingly accommodating and act on the principle that as

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE the guest should have as much of it as possible. One unfortunate individual in relating his experience of a week says, that during that period his lodging place has changed no less than six times, and four times out of that he had the great pleasure of a new room mate or bed-fellow. The first night he had the luck of putting up with an advertising agent who was redolent of Patchouli, and full of his business. The next night he had the fortune to make the acquaintance of a fellow with a bald head, taciturn and altogether different from the other. His shaved head was suggestive of one of the popular institutions of which every regulated State is blessed. The next night in another room he was introduced to a red-headed man who liked the color of his capillary substance so well that he slept in bright scarlet hose. This being a Dry Town this red-headed woodpecker very kindly showed our friend that it was as easy to get something to drink as to fall off a log.

BY GETTING TIGHT. On the next night in addition to the woodpecker, who continued his devotions to North Carolina corn, he was cheered with the presence of an interesting young fellow who sat up late into the night writing in young ladies' albums, while the remainder of the night was spent in keeping the other fellow bed. Things culminated on the night which followed, by the arrival of four Drummers who sought this highly elevated latitude to get on a high drunk, the reader can see at a glance that our unfortunate friend was doomed to still further unrest, there was no rest for the weary that night, which was made hideous with noise, the four occupied a room together. One of their pieces of fun was the scolding of a poor fellow and his little son in a room adjoining, separated by a thin partition which did not reach the ceiling. One of the party offered a bet that he could

WITH HIS REVOLVER hit the knob of the door in which the man and his son lay shivering with fright, vice times out of ten—he had no pistol by the way—and the bet was taken up, but the poor scared wight not caring to be made a target of, crept up to escape and struck a match, which the drummers no sooner saw than they exclaimed "what's that," in a moment the other blew it out and seizing his clothes and boots and saying to the little boy, "quick, son, follow your father," they escaped undressed into the passage. It was a moment of supreme fear, but his trouble was not over, for on the stairs he was

SEIZED BY THE RED HEADED MAN before mentioned who was in search of a little more corn. Quickly raising his right arm, his voice tremulous with fear, he said, "unhand me, you maniac, or I'll brain you with my boot." It remains only to be said that father and son at last got refuge in the parlor and slept under the piano. This poor fellow—the man who was not permitted to rest—the subject of so many changes, and who made the acquaintance of so many strange room mates, we are happy to say has had one good night's sleep, and proposes to remain here a few days longer that he may catch up and recuperate before he returns to the low country. We have a good "brick" here in the person of Capt. Robt. Cathcart, of Charleston, he is as full of fun as an egg is of meat, and fresh as a newly plucked daisy. We advise the reader who visits Hendersonville not to fail in making the acquaintance of Judge M. C. Pace, the largest and most affable gentleman to be found in a day's journey. Clothing dealers have no use for him as it is impossible to fit him to a suit of clothes, nor can he always find cloth wide enough to make him a pair of pants, so great is his beam. He measures 54 inches around the breast. We had the pleasure to-day of meeting the oldest citizen of Hendersonville, Mr. Patton—he says the town was laid out forty years ago. He is vigorous and active and is 62 years of age. The number of grey beards here far exceeds that of any other locality we have ever been in—a strong evidence of the healthfulness of the place. Mr. John Carville came in to-night, also the Rev. John Stout, formerly of Newberry.

P. S.—We have heard of the grand excursion from Newberry to Hendersonville, and send this P. S. to say that efforts will be made to entertain all who come. At our suggestion Chase will have hooks driven into the walls, and also ropes stretched across

the parlor, office and dining room; this rope will be about the height of an ordinary man's neck, and the excursionist by leaning against the rope can get a tolerably fair night's rest; the floors will also be given up for sleeping purposes, the sleepers being laid out in rows between the ropes. Capt. Cathcart has kindly volunteered to assist and he will man one end of his duties being to let one end of each rope loose early in the morning so that the sleepers will be gently awakened by falling to the floor. The prices for rest under the different conveniences will be: for a hang up from the ceiling (extra troublesome) 15 cents; for reclining against rope 10 cents; this will be delightfully refreshing the breeze striking the whole of a man's body. On the naked floor it will be only 5 cents, but for a rug the charge will be 10. Thus it will be seen that there will be no difficulty whatever in the way of sleeping. Come one, come all and have a good time. All the other houses will make suitable arrangements.

New Advertisements.

DR. S. F. FANT, Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST, NEWBERRY, S. C. Prescriptions compounded with accuracy and nicety at all hours. The Prescription Clerk's bed room upstairs over Fant & Whittier's Grocery Store, front room. July 27, 30—4f.

Barbecue at Jalapa. I will furnish a FIRST-CLASS BARBECUE at JALAPA WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1881. Dinner 50 cents for men, and 25 cents for ladies and children. Good order will be kept. There will be a nice piece for those who wish to dance. Mr. Abner Reeder, the Prince of Cooks, will do the cooking. The public are invited to attend. July 27, 30—1f. THOS. H. DAVIS.

DISSENTION. The partnership heretofore existing between O. B. Butler and R. H. Anderson, under the name and style of O. B. BUTLER & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the former name of O. B. BUTLER & CO., Newberry, S. C., July 25, 1881. 30—2f

EDUCATIONAL MEETING. A Re-Union of the Faculty and Students of Newberry College and the friends of education generally will be held in Macedonia Church (Rev. J. A. Sligh's charge), in Lexington County, S. C., on Saturday, the 30th of July, 1881. Appropriate addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. P. Hedges, Prof. G. B. Cromer, and Messrs. A. J. Bowers and J. B. Wingard. The public is cordially invited to attend. GEO. S. MOWER, Pres. Re-Union. J. L. WINGARD, Sec'y. July 27, 30—1f.

METALLIC. Rosewood, Walnut and Cedar BURIAL CASES —AND— CASKETS. Hearse and Carriages furnished, Graves prepared, Vaults made of either brick or stone, using in their construction best Portland Cement. L. M. SPEERS, At Marble Yard. Persons wishing my services at night will find me at my residence, or Mr. Boyce Hunter, at Rooms over Messrs. C. & G. S. Mower's Stores. Jun. 13, 23—3m.

16,000 lbs. PRIME TIMOTHY HAY. FOR SALE BY J. N. MARTIN & CO. July 20, 29—2f.

COTTON GINS. J. N. MARTIN & CO. July 20, 29—2f.

Lumber For Sale. FIRST-CLASS HEART PINE LUMBER for sale at my Lumber Mill, three miles below Prosperity. PRICES AS LOW as at any other Mill in the County. GEO. H. TAYLOR. July 6, 27—1m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A large supply of PURE LAKE ICE always on hand, at 14 to 20 c. a lb. No charge for packing country orders amounting to 100 lbs. Home delivery on Sunday, 5 to 9 A. M., 12.30 to 1.30 and 6.30 to 7.30 P. M. No variation from this rule except in cases of sickness. A. C. JONES. Aug. 27, 17—4f.

ALSTON DINNER HOUSE. Passengers on both the up and down trains have the usual time for DINNER at Alston, the junction of the G. & C. R. R., and the S. U. & C. R. R. Fare well regulated, and the charge reasonable. MRS. M. A. ELKINS. Oct. 9, 41—4f.