



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1878.

VOLUME XIII.—NO. 32.

Professional Cards.

J. J. NORTON. | W. J. STRIBLING

NORTON & STRIBLING, Attorneys at Law, WALHALLA, S. C.

May 30, 1878 28-4t

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S. MCGOWAN, R. A. THOMPSON Abbeville, S C Walhalla, S C MCGOWAN & THOMPSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts. Office on Court House Square, Walhalla, S C No junior partner, Mr. Thompson, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville and Anderson. January, 1870 4t

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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application.

Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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WALSHIP & IRONWORKS, SAW MILLS, SHAFING, PULLEYS & BELTS, CRISTON CINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND OR HORSE POWER, SORCHUM MILLS, ETC. SEND FOR CIRCULAR WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

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Books that are really guides and self-instructors in all matters relating to the marriage relation, and the health and happiness of the family. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 264 pages, and contain valuable information for both sexes. The book for the gentleman is entitled "The Physiology of Marriage," and the book for the lady is entitled "The Private Medical Adviser." Each book is illustrated with beautiful engravings, and is bound in elegant style. The price of each book is \$1.00, and both books for \$1.75. Sent by mail on receipt of price in money or stamps.

THE ELECTION LAW, An Act to Alter and Amend the Law in Relation to Elections.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That each election hereafter held in this State at which there shall be voted for members of Congress and Presidential Electors, it shall be the duty of the proper Board of Commissioners of Elections for each county, to provide boxes for each election precinct, and two sets of managers shall be appointed for each election precinct—one for each box. On one of said boxes shall be labeled "For Members of Congress and Presidential Electors," and the other, "State, Circuit and County Officers," and they shall be kept, while the voting is progressing, separate and apart and not in the same apartment.

SECTION 2. There shall be two tickets, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. One ticket shall contain the name of the person voted for as Representative in Congressional District, and also the names of persons voted for as Presidential Electors, with a proper designation attached to each name, as to whether he is voted for to represent the State at large, or a particular Congressional District, and shall be deposited in the box labelled, "For Members of Congress and Presidential Electors;" the other ticket shall contain the names of the persons intended to be voted for as State and County officers, and the offices to which such persons are intended to be chosen, and shall be deposited in the box labelled, "State, Circuit and County Officers."

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, at least sixty days prior to any such election, to appoint two Boards of Commissioners of Election, consisting of

three members each, for each county; both political parties shall be represented. One shall be appointed and designated as Commissioners of Election for "Members of Congress and Presidential Electors," and the other as Commissioners of Election for "State, Circuit and County Officers."

SECTION 4. At the close of the election the managers shall count the votes and make out original return and copy of the result, and within three days after the day thereof the Chairman of the Board of Managers, or one of them who may be designated by the Board, shall deliver to the Commissioners of Election for "Members of Congress and Presidential Electors," the poll lists and boxes labelled for "Members of Congress and Presidential Electors," with the original containing the ballots, and within the same time, and in like manner, shall be delivered to the Commissioners of Election for "State, Circuit and County Officers," the poll lists and boxes labelled "State, Circuit and County Officers," containing the ballots, with a similar original of the result of the vote.

SECTION 5. That in addition to the Board of State Canvassers now provided by law, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, at least sixty days before any such election as is above mentioned, to appoint a Board of State Canvassers, consisting of five members one from each Congressional District, to be known and designated as the Board of State Canvassers for "Members of Congress and Presidential Electors."

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of such Board of State Canvassers, upon the certified copies of the Board of County Canvassers for "Members of Congress and Presidential Electors," to make a statement of the votes cast and declare the election of members of Congress and Presidential Electors, as is now or hereafter may be required by law.

SECTION 7. That the polls shall be open at eight o'clock in the forenoon and close at five o'clock in the afternoon.

SECTION 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved March 23, 1878.

Nearly \$2,000,000 a Year. ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A special committee of the City Council of St. Louis has made a report strongly in favor of the adoption of the bell punch system of taxing malt and alcoholic liquors. They say that "upon information furnished by a distinguished Virginian, they are satisfied that the revenue in Virginia this year will be nearly double what it was last year, and the Auditor of the State asserts that its working is satisfactory to saloon proprietors and to the people to such an extent that if it were put to a vote in Virginia now it would pass by more than nine to one."

The committee claims that the tax is not an involuntary one, but a voluntary tribute to the consumer. He is not compelled to take the drink, and the saloon keeper is not charged with the tax until he has collected it from the consumer.

The effect of the law would be measurably to decrease the number of cheap whiskey shops and to increase the consumption of beer. The statistics in Richmond, Va., for two months show that in that city in September, 1877, the alcoholic registrations were 126,880, and the malt registrations 135,536. In the month of April, 1878, after the law had been some time in full operation, the number of alcoholic registrations was 119,535, and of malt 156,867.

The committee are of opinion that upon the diminution of alcoholic consumption, may be safely predicted an increase of sobriety and a diminution of crime, thus decreasing the necessary expenditures for police and the criminal courts and jails.

Coming to the important question of revenue, the committee estimates that \$600,000 would be realized in St. Louis from beer alone, and that the sale of whiskey, and other alcoholic drinks, would certainly double this sum, thus showing a revenue from this mode of taxation of near \$2,000,000 a year. Besides the floating population, strangers as well as residents, would thus help to bear the burden of taxation.

LOST. The following beautiful lines are founded on fact, and first appeared in an Australian journal. The author, Mrs. Harriet Miller Davidson, is the oldest daughter of the late Hugh Miller.

The night fell soft and starlit On a beautiful harbor town, Where crescents of tall white houses To the golden beach crept down.

The windows were set wide open To catch the gentle air, And out on the darkening water The glimmering light shone fair.

The children's clear young voices Rang out on the quiet night, And the sound of merry music And of dancing footsteps light.

And mingled with all the gladness, From a church close by the sea, Came the sound of an organ pealing Its solemn melancholy.

The people there were praying, And singing an evening psalm, And the sound of their voices floated Away on the waters calm.

While some were buying and selling Out in the lighted street, Where the hum of many voices rose, And the echo of many feet.

And no one guessed among them all, That out in the harbor fair, A lonely man was drowning In darkness and despair.

For hours he has been clinging To a slender, drifting spar; He has drifted in from wider seas Beyond the harbor bar.

And now he knows by his dimming eye, And his tired and numbing hand, That here at last the end has come, Just within sight of land.

He hears the merry music, He hears the children's call, He can catch a glimpse of the lighted rooms As the slow waves rise and fall.

He can hear the organ pealing, And the hymn's long-drawn refrain, And a low sigh bursts from his heavy breast In his last, long, lonely pain.

He knows that if he could but call, If his voice could reach the land, Full many a kindly heart would throb, And many a helping hand.

But his breath is spent, his weary breast Heaves in low shuddering sighs; And the lights are slowly fading From his dim and tired eyes.

And so he sinks, and no one knows, In all that busy town, When out in their beautiful harbor That lonely man goes down.

Oh, kind souls! pause in your prays, Stay awhile the music sweet, Silence the children's laughter, And the sound of dancing feet.

And listen, perchance, if near you, For want of one tender hand, Some lonely soul may be drowning Just within sight of the land.

THE PEOPLE AND THE EXECUTIVE. The suggestion first made through the Medium that all offices of appointment be filled by the Governor only upon the recommendation of the Democratic clubs in their primary assemblies has met with very earnest popular approval and is gaining strength as it goes. Such action is not intended to in any way interfere with Executive patronage as provided in the constitution and laws of the State—it is meant as a help and not as a hindrance to the Governor who, if moved by an eye single to the public good and not by considerations of personal popularity, would be rejoiced to receive wholesome suggestions and considerate counsel from the people, in whom after all the strength and stability of all our institutions resides. It relieves him of a great responsibility and virtually renits the disposition of all such matters to the people who have the prescriptive right to be heard on all questions affecting their interests. As it is, the Governor makes his appointments upon petitions signed by a handful of men and by the advice of the Senators and Representatives of the different counties. Mistakes in the selection of the proper men have been so frequently made that it is now proposed to attempt a reform in this direction—not that any one questions the wisdom or patriotism of the Executive in distributing his favors but because the common Democratic voters have the right to say who shall receive their returns, collect their taxes and administer justice between them. The plan proposed virtually amounts to an election and it is the wisest and safest and best way out of many difficulties by which we are surrounded. The popular will should be consulted—it can generally be depended upon with almost perfect safety. No man need be afraid to trust his chances to the better judgment of the people. This is pure Democracy—this is the true idea of popular government where all the power resides with the people for whose benefit and by whose direction the laws are administered. It is not Wade Hampton as a personal enemy who rules this State, but it is Wade Hampton as the chosen head, fearless, outspoken official representative of the whole people of South Carolina. [Abbeville Medium.]

THE VALLEY OF THE JORDAN. The Jordan Valley, from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea, is about seventy miles in length. Three miles is its average breadth, although it widens at places into plains ten miles broad. These plains are beautiful oases, which fact will remove the impressions now popular, that the whole region is a sterile desert. There are many streams running out of the mountains on either side, and in every case, where the river leaves the foot of the hills, there is a ruined village. There is little difficulty in picking out among these many of the localities mentioned in the Bible. Along the course of the Jordan we find ruins of many of the bridges built by the Romans. One of these, just below Lako Tiberias, consists of tea huge arches, and must have been a handsome structure. By irrigation the Valley of the Jordan, embracing 200 square miles may be made as fertile as the Nile, and will support half a million of people. The expense would be trifling, and anything that grows in the hot beds of the world can be produced in the Jordan Valley. The valley and adjoining ones have numerous hot sulphur springs. Some miles east of the Jordan, just below Lake Tiberias, is a small basin containing a large hot spring and some ruins which indicate that it was at one time a popular resort. There are remains of a large theatre and many houses that must have been magnificent in their day. The whole country is filled with ruins.

There are popular traditions that Sodom, Gomorrah and other wicked cities of the plain are submerged. The belief is erroneous, and the Dead Sea has never exceeded its borders. These cities must have existed at the northern end of this body of water. Every link in the chain of evidence leads to this belief. On the plain at the northern end of the sea are some rebuilt cities, exactly corresponding in number and position to the cities of the plain that were destroyed by the great conflagration mentioned in the Bible. At one place are three cities above ground, in "layers." First are the mud houses of the Arabs; next under these is a city built by the Romans; still under that is a Hebrew city, and still lower down, where men have turned up the earth thirty or forty feet deep, there are the ruins of still another age.

In ancient times, there cannot be the slightest doubt, this land was densely populated by a wealthy people. The ruins which dot the country and the fact that the Romans thought it worthy of conquest prove the assertion. There are to be seen still, among other things, the remnants of roads more than five hundred miles built by the Romans. The workmanship was superb, and even at this day the drives are frequently well preserved. These, too, go to show the former importance of the country which demanded such a costly means of internal intercourse. The valley is intersected with irrigating canals, built by the ancients, showing that they had more intelligence than any that have lived there since.

The worst case of selfishness that ever has been presented to the public emanated from a youth who complained because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF REPUBLICAN EMBEZZLEMENTS.—So accustomed has the public become to the embezzlement of funds by the Republican party, that what would ordinarily be deemed a startling revelation seems to make but a slight impression. From Washington there comes a statement from the Naval Committee "that \$162,000,000 in money has been expended since 1865, besides millions more in old stores, and that Secretary Robeson alone, in utter disregard and contempt of law, has expended \$180,000,000." The report concludes by declaring "that the rottenness of the Navy Department is beyond conception and recommends the President to have Robeson indicted." On the very same day, the 14th, Glover's Committee discovered a forced Treasury balance of \$19,000,000, brought about by a false entry on June 13, 1865, at which time McCullough was Secretary and Spinner was Treasurer. Connected with this false entry was a forgery and a secret issue of \$19,000,000 of compound interest notes, taken out of the revenue and not accounted for anywhere. Nor did the public debt statement, for that month, account for the sum as having been drawn from the revenue. Simultaneously with the discoveries comes the revelations that the money to defray the expenses of the Republican visiting statesmen was paid by the First National Bank, as a matter of accommodation to the Treasury Department and Mr. Hayes, and that the bank was guaranteed re-payment out of an anticipated appropriation which the President was to recommend. The evidence that John Sherman knew how the bills were paid, and countenanced the assurances of re-payment, which were given to the bank, is on file with the Secretary of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and specifies the purposes for which the money was to be used, but studiously avoids saying how the money was obtained. It is believed that the bank will lose all the money unless Sherman pays the amount out of his own pocket.—Straight-Out Democrat.

SPARE MINUTES.—How much we can accomplish in them if we only try! If the farmer, while he is waiting for his dinner to be "dished up," would nail on that loose paling to the garden gate, or do five minutes' work on the doorstep which needs repairing, or take up the vine which the storm has beaten down, he will feel none the worse for it when he sits down to dinner, and yet the piece of work will give him satisfaction every time he thinks of it. More than this, the mended gate will keep the chickens from destroying the garden, thus saving him dollars of money and hours of time. The mended stop may save some member of the household a heavy fall, and perhaps broken bones. It certainly will add much to the stock of happiness to feel that it is all safe and sound. The vine over the window gives a air of taste and refinement to the house, which is very different from the effect produced by a ragged, wind-beaten vine trailing in the path. How sadly these things are neglected about too many households!

For want of a nail the shoe was lost, For want of a shoe the horse was lost, For want of a horse the rider was lost, And all for the want of a horse shoe nail. There is not much poetry in the old ditty, but there is a good deal of truth in the lesson it is intended to teach.

It is quite as true indoors as out. The woman who is quick to observe little things that need doing, who mends garments as soon as possible after they are torn—who does not think it too much trouble to get her needle and thread and sew a rent up in an odd five minutes—will never have her mending basket piled up so high it half distracts her to look at it. The forlorn householdwife cuts her carpet rags a handful at a time, as she cuts out her work, instead of throwing all the odds and ends in a barrel together until the week before she wishes to send it off to the weaver. It seems to take no time when she cuts them as she makes them, and they can be carefully stowed away in some safe place, and a smaller bag convenient into which the cuttings from day to day are placed.

IMPORTANCE OF CHEWING THE FOOD WELL.—The first operation in the progress of digestion is to chew the food thoroughly, and it is for this purpose and no other that we are provided with teeth. We must not only chew the food to divide it, so it may be easily swallowed, but we must chew it finely at the same time, mixing it thoroughly with the saliva which flows into the mouth as possible. Now, there are many persons who think that the only object of chewing is that the food may be more readily swallowed, and that if once the food gets into the stomach—no matter as to the condition—this organ will take the proper care of it. It is a well known fact, that has been verified by actual experiment, that the food, when thoroughly mixed with saliva, is more readily digested than when little or no saliva is mixed with it. The saliva effects a change in the food, even before it reaches the stomach, which renders the work of this organ comparatively easy. This may be proved by thoroughly mixing some boiling starch with the saliva—the starch will be changed into a sugar. The object of the saliva is to favor the expression of the voice, to moderate thirst, to assist the sense of taste, to stimulate the stomach and excite it to activity, to aid the digestion of food by a specific action upon the food itself, and to neutralize any acidity of the stomach.

A sermon's strength is not its length.

As Risingham stood in his stall, glaring over the manger at the spectators who had entered the stable to see the man-eater die, five large pistol balls were shot into his head, directly between the eyes. They failed to bring him down, and, uttering the fiercest neighs, he made frantic efforts to get over the manger among the bystanders. As a man drew the attention of the horse away, Dr. Schultz, by a skillful thrust of a long knife, severed the jugular vein, and the blood spouted out in a large stream. For a long time Risingham stood up under the great flow of blood, relaxing no effort to get at the men. At length he settled to the floor, but to the last moment maintained his fierce disposition. The last movement he made was to attempt to seize Dr. Schultz with his teeth, the doctor having gone into the stall. Horsemen say that but for the temper of this horse he would have been worth \$30,000. His skeleton is to be set up in Dr. Schultz's office.

An Unknown War. It is probably news to most of our readers that, while Russia has been engaged in the overthrow of Turkey, and the rest of the world, has been absorbed in watching the performance and its side shows, a vigorous and remarkable campaign has taken place in Eastern Turkestan, threatening the Russian dependencies in that quarter of the world; and resulting in the resubjugation of the Chinese of the rebellious provinces of Western Kansuh and Eastern Turkestan, ending with the capture of Kashgar, the capital of the latter. Of these operations, covering, as a glance at the map will show, enormous distances (Kashgar is over 2,000 miles from Peking, as the crow flies), the civilized world has remained in almost absolute ignorance. It was known in 1875-76 that the Chinese Government was about to attempt a chastisement of the northwestern rebels, including Yacoub Beg, the Amir of Kashgar, who is perhaps more familiar to Western nations than any of the other leaders. By the close of 1876 all the country North of the Tian Shan mountains was reduced, and it remained to proceed against Kashgar, some 900 miles distant, South of the range. This was a far more formidable undertaking as the strength of Kashgar was supposed to be considerable. The invaders were met at the frontier by a force which they overthrew, and pushed rapidly forward, marching 400 miles in twenty one days, in that time capturing three cities and winning one pitched battle.

The fact that the day following this battle the Chinese were able to continue their advance as an organized body is abundant evidence that their discipline is something more than that of a barbaric horde. The campaign was energetically pushed after this, the invaders being favored by the confusion into which Kashgaria was thrown by the report of these unlooked for reverses. The principal cities fell, offering more or less resistance, and in December, 1877, a battle was fought and won before Kashgar itself, which at once surrendered. The commanding officer of the Chinese movement is Liu Kin Tang, and we commend at least a superficial study of his campaign. Conducted as it was with at least an approach to Western modes of warfare, with a general staff and commissariats which must have been admirable, and a sufficient artillery train, it should be taken as a warning. Europe and America may yet learn that the modern breech loader is an efficient weapon in the hands of the despised Mongolian. An ordinary atlas will show the main outlines of this remarkable military achievement. The advance had of course to be conducted across deserts and mountain without any of the modern means of transportation, and it is very evident from the distances marched and the time occupied in doing it that the Chinese soldier is not the contemptible person of whom we have been accustomed to think. Kashgar is not far from half way between Peking and St. Petersburg, and already there are prophets who anticipate more danger to Europe from the Mongolian than from the Muscovite.

As it is your duty and interest well to support your minister, so it concerns you to pray earnestly for him, and each one to do what in him lies in all respects to encourage and help him; if this were done by all members of the church, I feel persuaded the ministry would revive in freshness, anxious inquirers would be more numerous, and the people of God more rejoicing.

The "Man-Eater" Shot. A STALLION THAT HAS KILLED THREE MEN AND DISFIGURED TWENTY OTHERS.

MIDDLETON, May 3.—The Hambletonian stallion, "Risingham," one of the finest bred horses in Orange county was killed by his owner, Dr. J. A. Schultz, in this place last night. The animal was twenty-nine years old. An offer of \$7,000 was once refused for him. At two years of age he was considered the coming successor of Old Hambletonian, his sire. Nineteen years ago, however, he began to exhibit signs of viciousness that increased as he grew older. Finally he became almost entirely unmanageable and since then he had killed three men, and wounded, crippled and disfigured twenty others. For fourteen years no one has dared to put him to a wagon until a short time ago. Dr. Schultz, who had owned him but a

short time, with the aid of several men, got him in harness and to a wagon, and tried him. It was a dear experiment. The stallion broke everything to pieces, and the doctor was himself saved by the merest chance. Many of the leading horse trainers of the country had tried their skill at subduing him. He conquered them all, and nearly killed one of them. One of his latest exploits was the seizing of a negro groom who had undertaken to keep him, tearing off the man's right cheek and destroying the eye, and stripping the flesh from his right arm. The groom became blind and paralyzed. The three men who proceeded the negro as grooms all narrowly escaped with their lives. One lost an ear, another had three fingers and a thumb taken off, and the third left his arm from the elbow in the jaws of the horse. It became impossible to get a groom for the stallion. No one knew at what moment the brute would attack him. Dr. Schultz at last made up his mind that Risingham was chronically insane and concluded to kill him before he claimed another victim.

As Risingham stood in his stall, glaring over the manger at the spectators who had entered the stable to see the man-eater die, five large pistol balls were shot into his head, directly between the eyes. They failed to bring him down, and, uttering the fiercest neighs, he made frantic efforts to get over the manger among the bystanders. As a man drew the attention of the horse away, Dr. Schultz, by a skillful thrust of a long knife, severed the jugular vein, and the blood spouted out in a large stream. For a long time Risingham stood up under the great flow of blood, relaxing no effort to get at the men. At length he settled to the floor, but to the last moment maintained his fierce disposition. The last movement he made was to attempt to seize Dr. Schultz with his teeth, the doctor having gone into the stall. Horsemen say that but for the temper of this horse he would have been worth \$30,000. His skeleton is to be set up in Dr. Schultz's office.

Approved March 23, 1878.

Nearly \$2,000,000 a Year. ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A special committee of the City Council of St. Louis has made a report strongly in favor of the adoption of the bell punch system of taxing malt and alcoholic liquors. They say that "upon information furnished by a distinguished Virginian, they are satisfied that the revenue in Virginia this year will be nearly double what it was last year, and the Auditor of the State asserts that its working is satisfactory to saloon proprietors and to the people to such an extent that if it were put to a vote in Virginia now it would pass by more than nine to one."

The committee claims that the tax is not an involuntary one, but a voluntary tribute to the consumer. He is not compelled to take the drink, and the saloon keeper is not charged with the tax until he has collected it from the consumer.

The effect of the law would be measurably to decrease the number of cheap whiskey shops and to increase the consumption of beer. The statistics in Richmond, Va., for two months show that in that city in September, 1877, the alcoholic registrations were 126,880, and the malt registrations 135,536. In the month of April, 1878, after the law had been some time in full operation, the number of alcoholic registrations was 119,535, and of malt 156,867.

The committee are of opinion that upon the diminution of alcoholic consumption, may be safely predicted an increase of sobriety and a diminution of crime, thus decreasing the necessary expenditures for police and the criminal courts and jails.

Coming to the important question of revenue, the committee estimates that \$600,000 would be realized in St. Louis from beer alone, and that the sale of whiskey, and other alcoholic drinks, would certainly double this sum, thus showing a revenue from this mode of taxation of near \$2,000,000 a year. Besides the floating population, strangers as well as residents, would thus help to bear the burden of taxation.

The committee point a glowing picture of the practical benefits likely to result from the bell-punch. The now filthy streets would be well paved, the bonded debt of the city would be rapidly retired, and St. Louis, independent of creditors, would be one of the happiest, as it is one of the most energetic and prosperous, cities of the Union.

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The effect of the law would be measurably to decrease the number of cheap whiskey shops and to increase the consumption of beer. The statistics in Richmond, Va., for two months show that in that city in September, 1877, the alcoholic registrations were 126,880, and the malt registrations 135,536. In the month of April, 1878, after the law had been some time in full operation, the number of alcoholic registrations was 119,535, and of malt 156,867.

The committee are of opinion that upon the diminution of alcoholic consumption, may be safely predicted an increase of sobriety and a diminution of crime, thus decreasing the necessary expenditures for police and the criminal courts and jails.

Coming to the important question of revenue, the committee estimates that \$600,000 would be realized in St. Louis from beer alone, and that the sale of whiskey, and other alcoholic drinks, would certainly double this sum, thus showing a revenue from this mode of taxation of near \$2,000,000 a year. Besides the floating population, strangers as well as residents, would thus help to bear the burden of taxation.

The committee point a glowing picture of the practical benefits likely to result from the bell-punch. The now filthy streets would be well paved, the bonded debt of the city would be rapidly retired, and St. Louis, independent of creditors, would be one of the happiest, as it is one of the most energetic and prosperous, cities of the Union.

THE "MAN-EATER" SHOT. A STALLION THAT HAS KILLED THREE MEN AND DISFIGURED TWENTY OTHERS.

MIDDLETON, May 3.—The Hambletonian stallion, "Risingham," one of the finest bred horses in Orange county was killed by his owner, Dr. J. A. Schultz, in this place last night. The animal was twenty-nine years old. An offer of \$7,000 was once refused for him. At two years of age he was considered the coming successor of Old Hambletonian, his sire. Nineteen years ago, however, he began to exhibit signs of viciousness that increased as he grew older. Finally he became almost entirely unmanageable and since then he had killed three men, and wounded, crippled and disfigured twenty others. For fourteen years no one has dared to put him to a wagon until a short time ago. Dr. Schultz, who had owned him but a