



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, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

VOLUME XIV.—NO. 15.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Oconee County.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Margaret L. Hughes, Anna A. Miller and Myra A. Doyle, Plaintiffs, against John H. Steele, Susan A. Steele, Martha S. Steele, Esther J. Steele, Louisa A. Steele, Joseph G. Steele, James O. Steele, Wm. L. Steele, Robert M. Steele, Robert L. Norris, James S. Norris, Emma L. Norris, Frances M. Norris, Joseph G. Norris, Paul O. Norris, Florence E. Norris, Agnes R. Norris, Lou A. Norris, Alexander E. Norris and Wm. T. Norris, Defendants.—COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County and State aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office on the public square in Walhalla, in said county and State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to do so the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NORTON & STRIBLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Walhalla, S. C.

J. W. STRIBLING, C. C. P.

December 24th, 1878.

To the Defendants Joseph G. Steele, James O. Steele, Wm. L. Steele, Robert M. Steele, Robert L. Norris, James S. Norris and Wm. T. Norris—

TAKE NOTICE, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Oconee County, in the State of South Carolina, on the 24th day of December instant.

NORTON & STRIBLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

December 24th, 1878.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF OCONEE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Leander B. Johnson, Plaintiff, against Wm. H. Toy, Defendant.—SUMMONS.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office on the public square in Walhalla, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff herein will apply to the Court for judgment against you for the sum of forty-four dollars and forty-six cents, with interest on sixteen dollars and forty-six cents from the 1st day of July, 1872, and on twenty-eight dollars from the 31st day of December, 1873, and costs of this action.

NORTON & STRIBLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Walhalla, S. C., December 24th, 1878.

J. W. STRIBLING, C. C. P.

To Wm. H. Toy, Defendant herein—

TAKE NOTICE, that the complaint and the summons (of which the above is a copy) in this action, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Oconee County on the 24th day of December, 1878.

NORTON & STRIBLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dec 26, 1878.

THE OVAL CAKE COLGATE & CO'S NEW SOAP SAVES WASTE. FOR LAUNDRY USE.

Nov. 21 1878.

NOTICE TO FIDUCIARIES, &C.

THE Law requires all Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., to make their annual returns during the month of January in each year. Beware lest you should be in default, and suffer the penalties of the law. I must do my duty in the premises. A word to the wise is sufficient.

RICHARD LEWIS, Judge of Probate Oconee County.

January 9, 1879.

DR. J. M. McCLANAHAN,

HAVING resumed the practice of medicine, offers his professional services to the community. Office at his residence at Bachelors' Retreat, Oconee County, S. C.

WALHALLA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this institution will commence THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1879.

It is an advantage to teachers and pupils to enter the various classes at that time, for a few weeks delay render it difficult to advance with class.

Board in Collego and in private families, per month, \$10.00. Juvenile Department, per month, .50. Primary Department, per month, .80. Academic Department, per month, 1.00. Collegiate Department, per month, 3.00.

These prices are exclusive of State appropriations. Music, Wax and Fancy Work extra. For particulars, address,

DR. J. P. SMELTZER, July 25, 1878.

PRESCRIPTION FREE! For the speedy cure of Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhoea and all disorders brought on by infection or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. J. SMELTZER & CO., 20 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

True Friendship.

There are many friends of summer, Who are kind while flowers bloom, But when the winter chills the blossom, They depart with the perfume.

On the broad highway of action, Friends of worth are far and few; So when one has proved his friendship, Cling to him who clings to you.

[WRITTEN FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.]

Reminiscences of Fair Play from its First Settlement to the Present Day, January, 1879.

BY WILLIAM P. CALHOUN.

CHAPTER VI.

1828 to 1879.

From 1828 to 1840 very few changes took place in Fair Play. The habits of the people had undergone very little change. Samuel Brown moved to Fair Play and opened a grocery about the year 1828 and during the same year Benjamin and David Sloan opened the first large dry goods store here, although they sold various other articles in a building which stood where the old carriage shop now stands, owned by Dr. J. L. McCurry. J. R. Cox came with them as clerk. The firm did business about three years, at the end of which time Cox bought them out and set up a store on his own account. Cox seems to have continued in business longer than any other man who lived in Fair Play. He erected the storehouse and dwelling owned by W. J. Hix. The storehouse was put up in 1833 and the dwelling in 1837. The post office was established here in 1830 with Cox as postmaster. Between 1828 and 1840 others moved to this place, and there are other persons doing business, but I have not been able to locate them. The principle trade was still carried on with Andersonville and Hamburg, S. C., or Augusta, Ga. Flour, chickens, &c, were carried down Tugaloo or Seneca Rivers in boats, similar to those used now farther down the river for conveying cotton. It would take a boat a long time to make the trip. This means of transporting freights from here has been abandoned long since. From six to eight days would be occupied in going from here or Andersonville to Augusta, and of course would occupy a much longer time in returning. So little cotton was raised that the principle part of it was sold in Andersonville in the seed.

Education does not seem to have taken any steps towards improvement. The schools were conducted on the same old plan. The only other teacher's name that I have been able to learn was Hamilton Maret, who taught here about 1839. The principle part of the trade was carried on by barter. The people were very sociable in their habits and the old custom during harvest time of helping each other in gathering the grain was extensively engaged in and the old men of this community like to talk about those times and to tell of the pleasant days and the merry parties they used to have on those occasions, and also how much more sociable and neighborly the people were then than they are at the present time. The harvests were conducted as follows: When one of the neighbor's grain was ready for the blade he notified the community, and the whole neighborhood would come in and help gather the grain, and at night a sumptuous repast would be provided for the harvesters. The beaux and belles after supper would have dancing and if that was forbidden they would engage in various games and amuse themselves in making love or any other pastime that was convenient, and this proceeding was kept up until all the grain was harvested, going from one farm to another. The females generally had a quilting on the same day of harvesting. It was a time of general jollification. But all of this is now numbered with the things of the past.

In 1840 I find J. R. Cox still engaged in the mercantile business here, and also A. P. Reader. From this date to 1844 nothing transpired of importance, but in that year the attempt to change the name of the town to Rockwell was made, and as I have remarked before, was unsuccessful. From 1840 there seems to have been considerable improvement in the educational line—the people manifesting more interest and the teachers better qualified to teach. During 1846 Morgan Loony taught school here and gave general satisfaction. Martin Mackey taught in 1847 and C. H. Spears had a good school in 1849, and gave, too, I think, general satisfaction. Bruce & Bruce erected a carriage manufactory in 1850, and during the same year John Benson was doing business here. The following persons taught school in Fair Play during the years following their names: Thomas Harbin, 1851-52; W. T. Cleveland, 1854; Dr. W. R. Harbin, 1855; Dr. Jas. A. Johns, 1857-58-59; W. T. Cleveland, 1860; Miss Luinda Stribling, 1863; Miss Carrie Dunns, 1864; Elias Maret, 1865; A. P. Harbin, 1866; Thomas Orymes, 1867; A. P. Harbin, 1868-69-70; J. P. Wright, 1871; Miss Hannah Seaborn, 1872-73; Mrs. R. C. Bartlet, 1874; G. W. Green, 1875. Mr. Green was the first principal of the Fair Play High School. John O. Hix, assisted by T. B. Pasmore, taught in 1876-77; the latter was principal of the school. The school was taught by W. P. Calhoun in 1878, and he still has charge of the school for 1879. I have heard various reports of the teachers

mentioned above, but will make no comments.

T. J. Sloan and James Seaborn were engaged in the mercantile business together from 1854 to 1856, and J. H. Maret also did business in the same year that Sloan & Seaborn opened. In 1856 Bruce & Bruce sold out the carriage establishment to A. S. Stephens. Maret & Holland did business during the same year. Sloan & Seaborn sold out to T. J. Keese & Co., in 1857 and the latter sold out to L. H. Wright in 1858. During the whole period of the war the only person doing business here was D. S. Stribling, and he had only a small stock of goods. The following persons did business here during the year or years opposite their names: S. F. Smith, 1865; J. M. Harris, 1866; Danu & Glenn, 1868 to 1871; Keese & Maret, 1870; L. J. Jarrard, 1871 to 1878; Reed & Broyles, 1871. In 1872 A. J. Hunt and W. J. Hix went into business together and continued in partnership until 1874, when W. J. Hix associated R. F. Pullen with him; R. E. Mason & Co., 1872, and D. D. Holland also had a grocery here in the same year. James Seaborn commenced doing business again in 1874 D. H. & W. S. Glenn bought out L. J. Jarrard in 1878. This now brings us to the present year, 1879, and the persons now doing business in Fair Play are: D. H. & W. S. Glenn, Hix & Pullen, R. E. Mason and James Seaborn.

There has been the greatest change possible in this community within the past twenty years, from what I have been able to learn. Both the moral and religious standard have vastly improved and to-day we have a quiet, industrious and temperate community. We have two churches—Baptist and Methodist—a Masonic Lodge of Good Temp. rs, a large school, and whiskey is sold in no shape. Jesse Waldrop is building another buggy and work shop, besides the one now run by H. C. Bartlet.

The only tragical event which happened here was in 1865. A lady by the name of Mary Heat, at least that is the name she gave, by some means found her way here from the Georgia side, on her way to Greenville, where she said that she had relatives. She had no money, but offered a gold watch to any one who would carry her to that place. At that time there were few men here as they had not returned from the army, and she could get no vehicle to carry her farther. She remained here about a week and seemed to be in deep trouble about something, but no one has been able to find it out. She would only say that she was in trouble, but no more. The family with whom she was staying happened to be absent for a short time, she took advantage of their absence to commit suicide by hanging herself in one of the shed rooms of the house from a beam, having first made a platform of a trunk and something else, from which she jumped, after adjusting the rope. No inquiry has ever been made about her by any one and her identity is veiled in mystery. After a lapse of so many years it will hardly be brought to light.

This section of Oconee is very healthy, which, as I have remarked before, attested by the great age attained by some of its inhabitants, some of whom now living are ninety four, and one old couple near here over one hundred. The majority of the people are healthy and robust. The surrounding country is picturesque. Cotton is now extensively grown here and during the fall the hum of the gin is heard everywhere. The business of Fair Play is very good, although the towns on the Air Line Railroad have taken some trade from here.

(THE END.)

[From the Columbia Register.]

Normal Schools.

THE STATE SHOULD HAVE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Editors Register: I see that our Superintendent of Education has recommended to the General Assembly the necessity of establishing a State normal school, which is something that we need very badly, and I am truly glad to see that he has brought the subject to the notice of the public. Mr. Thompson cannot accomplish his desired end, I fear, without aid, and we should work with him in this matter and try to have the school established as soon as possible. Our State needs such an institution badly, for our educational interests are, beyond a doubt suffering on account of the insufficiency of the majority of our teachers. Not only are they inefficient in the requisite amount of learning, but in discipline and methods of instruction. Besides they do not take sufficient interest in their business.

I agree with our worthy Superintendent when he says that "normal schools for training teachers must be established before the public school system can be made to do all the good which it is capable of doing." I will also quote here what a strong advocate and a person who has had wide experience says about the use of normal schools: "The great fault with untrained teachers is that they do little but teach the words and formulas of books. A normal graduate teaches things principles, thoughts; every point is examined orally, and subjects are sifted by the exercise of the judgment as well as the memory. The pupil is made to see with his own eyes and to rely on his own observations. Books are a mere syllabus, a skeleton, to be clothed with flesh by the teacher and pupil. Practical knowledge of almost every kind is worked in continually with the subjects of study. All the

common objects of sight, such as flowers, plants, trees, rocks, birds, insects, tame and wild animals, forms, colors and dimensions, manners, morals, laws of health, gymnastic exercises, drawing and the cultivation of the voice receive special attention. This common sense knowledge of useful things is a vital part of popular education. Instead of this how often are poor children wearied with the endless repetition of mere words, the dry and stale lumber of the books?"

The above is only a small part of an extract from the report of the Superintendent of Education, who quotes from an address of Rev. H. Sears, agent of the Peabody educational fund. I look upon a State normal school to be the only solution to our present educational problem. It is certainly one of the grandest institutions of the age, and not only this State but every State should have one if our public schools are to be run successfully. Our present mode of teaching is not what it should be, and the teachers employed are not up to the standard in the majority of cases. They are deficient in discipline, methods of imparting instruction and in the requisite amount of education. The teachers are generally too inefficient to accomplish anything, and the State will never prosper in her educational interests until we have a corps of trained teachers—persons trained for the purpose. A great number of our teachers do not take sufficient interest in their schools, even to learn themselves much but go on from day to day with the same old song, without care, in a haphazard style, learning their pupils little or nothing beyond the words and formulas of the books. Generally, too, that very class of teachers dislike to hear of improved methods of teaching, for fear it may cause them a little extra work or study, or, knowing their incompetency, do not wish to make a struggle to rise. What the State needs is a corps of teachers trained for the business, and, too, teachers that are wide awake, energetic and willing to avail themselves of every opportunity of gaining knowledge and rendering themselves more competent to fill their important position. The question is how can we effect that change, and the only answer that I can find to it is the establishment of a State normal school for training teachers.

We cannot hope to effect the change in one year, but it will take time to work up to the proper standard. We will have to proceed step by step, till we reach the desired end. Every man interested in this matter will have to put his shoulder to the wheel and push with all his power. If our teachers were only interested sufficiently on this subject they would not idle and let this golden opportunity pass, but would rise up as one man and give our Superintendent of Education all the aid in their power. I think that the people of this State will not let the chance slip; I hope to see this matter fully discussed by the press of the State. I hope, too, to see the matter brought before the notice of our next General Assembly, not only by the Superintendent of Education, but from other sources.

This is one of the great advantages of the age, and shall we make a struggle to avail ourselves of it? We should never be idle, but ever keep toiling onward and upward. We should not be satisfied to stand as we are. Our schools should be made the pride of the State. The literary, moral, religious and political standing of the State depends upon the training and education of its youth. Should we not, then, use every means in our power to raise the standard of our teachers to as high a pitch as possible? There are numerous evils in our present system of teaching, and I repeat again that the only feasible plan that I can see for correcting the evil is the establishment of a normal school. How is this to be done? Let the Legislature of our State do as the Legislature of North Carolina has done—make a sufficient appropriation to establish one. It will require only a small sum, and I have no doubt but that we could obtain aid from the Peabody educational fund, as the normal school of North Carolina has received aid from that source. The Legislature could not make an appropriation for a better and nobler purpose, for by making the appropriation it will be doing the State a great and lasting benefit.

I will quote the conclusion what Hon. Kemp P. Battle, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina, says of the normal school of that State, which is carried on at Chapel Hill, N. C.: "The industry and efficiency of the instruction of the school, the enthusiasm, order and devotion to study of the student have secured results of lasting benefit to the cause of education in the State. There were teachers in attendance who had spent years in their calling; there were teachers only beginning the work; there those seeking to become qualified to take charge of schools. But one and all, over four hundred of the best material in the State, gave unanimous and earnest approval of the normal school. They declared that they had their minds enlarged and quickened, their stores of information and their power to acquire other stores increased. They of their own accord united in a memorial to the General Assembly for the continuation of the school in future, expressing the decided conviction that its discontinuance would be a grand misfortune to the State."

I call upon all who are interested, and especially the colleges, teachers' unions and all teachers to use their utmost endeavors in this matter. Let not the subject die out, but keep it alive until we have a State normal school established in the State.

I hope that persons who are more able to do so than I am will take up this matter and present it forcibly to the State. If necessary call a convention of the teachers and those interested to meet in Columbia next July, to fully discuss the matter. C. OCONEE COUNTY, S. C., Jan. 29, 1879

Synopsis of the Supply Bill.

The total amount appropriated under this act, to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government, is \$69,084.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governors' salary, \$3,500; Governor's Private Secretary, \$1,500; Messenger, \$400, Contingent fund \$300; Stationery stamps and printing, \$336. Secretary States salary, \$2,100; his clerk, \$1,500; his porter, \$150; his contingent fund, \$200; his stationery, stamps and printing, \$310.

Comptroller-General's salary, \$2,100; his chief clerk, \$1,500; book-keeper, \$1,500; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, books and stamps, \$310; printing, \$150. State Treasurer's salary, \$2,100, chief clerk, \$1,500; book-keeper, (loan department) \$1,250; general book-keeper, \$1,250; contingent fund \$200; stationery, \$200; printing, \$30.

Attorney-General's salary, \$2,100; clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$200; printing, and stationery, \$180; expenses of litigation, \$3,000, if so much be necessary. State Superintendent of Education salary, \$2,100; clerk \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130; printing books and blank forms for use in public schools, \$600; traveling expenses State Board Examiners, \$200; printing amendments to the school law, \$100.

Adjutant and Inspector General's salary, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$50; printing, stationery, &c., \$100; salary State armorer, \$500; watchman at armory, \$300; for purchasing new arms and exchanging old, \$5,000.

State Librarian's salary, \$625; contingent fund, \$200; printing, stationery &c., \$90. Salary two watchmen of State House \$800. Salary State House keeper \$500.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chief Justice, \$4,000; Associate Justices, \$3,500 each; Circuit Judges, \$2,500 each; 8 Circuit Solicitors, \$12,500; Clerk Supreme Court \$1,000; State Reporter, \$1,000; Librarian, Messenger and other officers appointed by the court, \$1,200; contingent fund Supreme Court, \$300; for purchasing one hundred copies Supreme Court reports, \$1,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For the support and maintenance of this department, \$8,000.

TAX DEPARTMENT.

Salaries County Auditors, \$20,300; for printing books, &c., for County Auditors, and Treasurers, \$2,800.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

For insurance on the building, \$1,000; for salary of Librarian, \$500; for repairs to buildings, \$600.

PENAL AND CHARITATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Support of Penitentiary, \$20,000; for building dam and opening canal in Columbia, \$11,000; for enlarging hospital and constructing workshops, \$0,000; for sanitary purposes, \$2,000; for completion of main building, \$0,000; for salary of Superintendent of Penitentiary, \$1,000; physician of the Penitentiary, \$500; for deficiencies 1878, \$9,752.82. Support of Lunatic Asylum, \$60,000; salary Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, \$2,000, protection against fire, \$4,200; for addition to building, \$5,000. Support of Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum, \$6,800; for repairs of building, \$3,100; deficiencies, \$700 61. For State Orphan Asylum, \$500. For Palmetto Orphan House, \$500. For Catawba Indians, \$800. Support of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, \$7,500. For civil contingent fund, \$5,000. For publishing monthly statements of State Treasurer, \$1,000. For the public printing of the two houses of the General Assembly, \$11,500. For aid to the South Carolina Agricultural Society, \$2,500. \$8,100 for the Court of Claims established at the regular session of the General Assembly of 1877, to wit: For the salary of the Commissioner, \$2,400; for the clerk, per annum, \$1,200; to pay John R. Abney, Esq., for professional services rendered in said court, \$750; for the payment of judgments already recovered on amounts less than one hundred dollars, \$3,500. Two thousand dollars, to pay the balance due by the Court of Claims, commonly called the Bond Court, for expenses incurred by said Court.

Fifty Per Cent. Above Par.

The extract below tells in stronger language than we can command how the toiling farmers have contributed to the princely wealth of the officers and shareholders of the phosphate monopolies. The paragraph occurs in the local columns of the Charleston News and Courier, in a notice of an advertisement of phosphate rock for sale: "The Atlantic Company was organized early, with a paid up capital of \$200,000. An admirable site was chosen, and the company succeeded in competing successfully with Northern factors, while annually reducing the selling price of its manure turcs. The Atlantic Phosphate Company has in the past six years averaged over 20 per cent. dividends to the stockholders, and accumulated a commercial capital which shows on the books of the company that each share is worth over 50 per cent. more

than its par value. This arises from the ability with which it has been managed, and the securing at once of an ample cash capital."

There are very few investments that have for the past six years averaged 20 per cent. profit, and no farmer ever expects half that amount. Many who have worked hard to pay for fertilizers from year to year, are poorer now than they were when they began six years ago. Yet to resist the exorbitant demands of these exacting taskmasters who have conspired to enrich themselves at the cost of the farmer is in the language of our Charleston contemporary, to follow the leadership of Kearney and B. F. Butler, and to become the "cuneus of order, decency and peace."

The Stone Company offers thirty shares of stock for sale. This company from bad management, bad speculative investments, and the want of a paid up capital to begin with, has not fared so well as the more fortunate Atlantic. Notwithstanding these disasters, however, the Stone is still in a healthy financial condition, and the idea is held out in the notice that with the increased price for phosphates the stockholders will soon reap a rich harvest in dividends, which have only been delayed by the poor management of the company's affairs in the past. But here is the notice:

"The Stone Phosphate Company was incorporated about the same time as the Atlantic, but the capital stock of \$170,000 was not paid up as promptly; the speculative idea of placing the factory on Central wharf lost the company about \$27,000. After the site on which the works now stand was purchased, delays occurred which caused the company heavy losses, not only of money, but most valuable time. It has taken them several years to recover from these early misfortunes, but we are informed that the works of the Stone Company are in good order, the capital of the company intact, and that by allowing the profits to accumulate they now have a commercial capital over and above the capital paid in of about \$90,000. This ought to be very encouraging to the stockholders who have waited so patiently for profits on their outlay, and it is hoped hereafter that regular dividends will be paid by the company."

A story of faith and charity from Russia! Not long since a government functionary died in St Petersburg in utter destitution, leaving without friends or relatives two small children, one of whom was a boy about seven years old. Alone, moneyless, foodless, with his little sister crying for bread, he wrote on a piece of paper as a last resort the petition: "Please, God, send me three copecks to buy my little sister a roll." This he carried to the nearest orphan to drop it into an alms box and start it on its way to heaven. A passing priest, seeing him try to put the paper into the box, took it and read it, whereupon he carried the children to his house, fed them and clothed them. The next Sunday he preached a sermon on charity, in which he alluded to the incident. The collection that followed amounted to nearly one thousand dollars.

Mr. Charles McGill, who was executed at Cleveland, Ohio, last Thursday, should be remembered in history as the model gallow performer of the country. Two days before the hanging he carefully inspected the gallows and, as a mechanical expert, pronounced it a fine piece of work. When brought out to be "worked off" he stepped up and took his place on the trap without a whimper. The only remark he made was, "Don't make any mistake about that rope." The execution was a great success. Mr. McGill's neck was broken with skill and he was extinct in precisely thirteen minutes and a half. It must be a real pleasure for a sheriff to hang a man who acts well his part.

There are about forty female physicians in Philadelphia in full practice, at least ten artists (painters) and one sculptor, Miss Blanche Nevin, lately selected by the State to execute the statue in marble of Muhlenberg. Of lady lawyers we find no record; of printers, school and music teachers there is a multitude; of lady clerks and attendants in shops and stores an army; of editors, correspondents, novelists, historians and scientists of the gentler sex in this city alone, the roster would be a revelation. Among lecturers, preachers and ministers we merely mention Lucretia Mott, Hannah Whitall Smith and Anna Dickinson. The stage, the opera, art in flowers, wax, lace, costumes and decorations are largely represented by the women of Philadelphia.

A SMART CHILD.—Mrs. Sally Smith is the mother of a sprightly boy six years old; who can read tolerably well. He has an inquiring mind. The other day at the breakfast table he looked his father full in the face and asked: "Pa, did you ever have another wife besides ma?" "Why no, my little boy; what makes you ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old Bible where you married 'Anno Domini, 1871,' and she isn't my mother, for her name is Sally Smith," replied the urchin. "The mother is painfully distressed with the idea that she'll never raise that child—she's too smart." There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten. If a man be endowed with a generous mind this is the best kind of nobility.