

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

Invading the Mountains.

The Charleston News and Courier states that the German Artillery of that city will picnic at Wahalla for two or three weeks in July and August. The company will go in full uniform, accompanied by a number of their lady friends and by the famous Fusilier Band. After storming the town of Wahalla, they will establish their headquarters at that place, and leaving the ladies and the impediments within the corporate limits, will make a sortie into the mountain fastnesses of the Blue Ridge. This is the general outline of an excursion which promises to be thoroughly enjoyable and the details of which will be arranged hereafter. We welcome the gallant artillerymen of Charleston to Wahalla, and will endeavor to make their "invasion" as pleasant as possible.

The Presidential Canvass.

The President makers on all sides are busy. The Third-termers secured Pennsylvania and New York for Gen. Grant some time ago. Now they have succeeded in securing the delegates from Kentucky, Missouri and scattering delegates from some other States. His friends insist that the South will also send a majority of delegates to the Chicago Convention instructed to vote for him.

Senator Blaine, of Maine, is the next strongest candidate. His strength is mostly in the West.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, from present appearances is third in the race, but in the end may receive the nomination.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut and also some scattering delegates from other States have declared for Senator Edmunds.

The Democrats are as much divided as the Republicans. The majority of the people are for Bayard and others. It is asserted that the name of Mr. Tilden will be withdrawn at an early day. If this be so, a new man will, in all probability, be nominated.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, who is anti-third term, has the following correspondence under date of April 16th:

General Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who accompanied the ex-President on his Southern tour until within two or three days has arrived here and reports that the enthusiasm for the ex-President all through the Southwestern States is very great. His brief and conciliatory speeches have everywhere, he says, been received with shouts of applause and he has virtually captured the Southwest. He believes that the ex-President enjoys popularity in that section and that the Southwest will ardently support him for the third term and give him an overwhelming vote. His reception since he landed in Galveston, General Ochiltree says, has been a continued ovation. There has been nothing like it in this country for years; the Northern press reports have entirely failed to do justice to it.

A CAUSE OF REGRET.

It is probable that some of the other Republican candidates will regret, now that it is too late, that they have so persistently refused to show themselves to the Southern people. Several of them have been at different times urged and invited to make a tour of the South or take part in the canvass in that section, but they have always refused. Mr. Blaine has been as far South as Richmond. Mr. Sherman has been in New Orleans, but it was on the disgraceful business of white washing the Louisiana Returning Board, whom, with curious hardihood, he reported to be as honest men as himself. No other Republican of sufficient prominence to make him a candidate has dared to see the South since the war except on Returning Board business.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY.

About the ex-President's popularity in the Southwest there is little doubt. The white people of those States want liberal appropriations and a big slice of the offices. The mass of them are Democrats only under compulsion and through the hostile attitude of the Republican leaders. They could have been won over to the Republican party at any time within the last four years and President Hayes failed to make a sensible impression on the South only because, under the threats of the Returning Board and other perpetrators of frauds, he was weak enough to keep the whole nauseous gang in possession of the federal offices.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Democrats here profess to believe that they will retain the solid South in the coming election, but they know that there is grave danger in a split, and that with any nomination by them such as that of Mr. Tilden they would lose half a dozen Southern States. Party ties hang even more loosely in many parts of the South to day than in the North and West, and that is saying a good deal. Mentioning the friendly attitude of the ex-President toward the South placed the Republicans here for a while in an embarrassing position. The third termers had not got their cue, but they are getting it. They ardently put upon Mr. Edmunds, who is not a third termer at all, the ugly duty of resisting the reform of the Elections Marshals law; they stirred up friends of Blaine and Sherman to commit the stupidity in the House of insisting on troops at the polls, and the same purblind set have been moved to plead with the President to veto both the Election Marshals bill and the prohibition of troops at the polls.

BAD JOKE ON OTHER CANDIDATES.

It would be a bad joke on Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds if the third termers should presently repudiate all this folly and

follow their leader in a brand new Republican programme of Southern conciliation and letting bygones be bygones, and having an era of good feeling and encouragement in the South: That is the way it looks here just now, and there is not the least doubt that such a programme, under the leadership of the ex-President, would make a revolution in Southern politics which would sweep the Southwest and carry for him at least six of the Southern States. That the ex-President could accomplish this has been for some time the principal argument for his nomination among the third termers here, and there are Democrats who begin to see that they must nominate a ticket which will carry Northern States rather than Southern.

TROUBLE OF THE THIRD TERMERS.

The trouble with the third termers today is not about the South but about the North. They do not feel quite certain how the Northern Republicans will take so sudden a somersault as that which the ex-President is making, or whether they will trust the new policy, which looks both ways and teaches distrust and hatred of the South in the North, while it smiles upon the South in the South. This is the real problem which troubles their minds—whether an open alliance between Southern Bourbons and Northern third termers would not alarm and disgust the North.

Sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

The Columbia papers announce the sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in that city, on the 15th instant, under decree of the Court, by Mr. Barnwell, Master of Richland County. This sale has created quite a stir among the railroad speculators of the country, North and South.

Mr. Barnwell announced that he reserved the rights of parties representing \$377,000 in bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, after which he read the opinion of Judge Kershaw in the case at suit.

Mr. W. S. Montoith then read the following protest:

NOTICE.—D. T. Corbin and William Stone, attorneys at law, hereby give notice that they hold a judgment and decree for the sum of \$1,800, dated June 24th, 1876, which with the interest thereon to date, constitutes a lien upon the property and securities of the "Blue Ridge Railroad of South Carolina," now owned and held by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, or the Receiver of the property of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company; and that they, said Corbin and Stone, will proceed hereafter to assert and enforce the lien of said judgment and decree against said property.

D. T. CORBIN.

The undersigned protests against the sale of \$169,420 of the first mortgage bonds and coupons issued by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company and the accrued interest thereon to December, 1873, being the same bonds, coupons and interest proved before Register Carpenter in the matter of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, bankrupt, on or about December, 1873; and also about \$70,000 of the first mortgage bonds and coupons of the said company, and the accrued interest thereon to December, 1873, proved before the same Register about the same time by Hon. Robert K. Scott, and which bonds, coupons and the accrued interest were delivered to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company by the undersigned and Hon. Robert K. Scott respectively, which exchanges have been rescinded and cancelled for fraud and deceit, and for want of power to make such exchanges, and consequently the purchaser cannot acquire any title to the aforesaid bonds and coupons issued by the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company and the interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 6, 1880.

ANSON BANGS.

For himself and associates. The bidding then began, Mr. James G. Gibbs putting the ball in motion with \$2,000,000.

Mr. W. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, representing second mortgage bondholders resident of New York, Charleston and Richmond, raised those figures \$100.

The bidding was then narrowed down to Messrs. Cummings and Courtenay, the former bidding frequently from \$100 to \$900 and \$1,000, while Mayor Courtenay confined himself to bids of \$100.

The sale continued for some time in this manner, when, by some misunderstanding as to the bids, the property was knocked down to Mayor Courtenay.

Protests from parties immediately interested and others who were present, being made as to the decision of the Master, the sale was renewed.

The bids ranged from \$100 to \$1,000 for a long while, each party being determined not to yield an inch.

Major Cummings received a dispatch from Atlanta about half past 3 o'clock, and caused a great deal of excitement by increasing the bids \$100,000.

Mr. Courtenay very quietly bid \$100 more.

The bidding continued with but little advance over \$100 and \$200, until about half past 6 o'clock, when the road was knocked down to Mayor Courtenay at \$2,063,400.

The principal owner of the road is Mr. Clyde, of the Clyde Steamship Company.

A duel was fought at Lanester, S. C., on the 14th instant, between David Adams and George Reinmouth. Adams was the aggressor and was wounded.

Two hundred prominent citizens of Cincinnati are on an excursion to the South. They have visited Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston and Savannah and are delighted with their trip.

Mr. Thos. B. Crews, senior editor of the Laurensville Herald, has been nominated as a candidate for the Legislature from Laurens. He has accepted the nomination and we hope he will be elected.

A correspondent of the Newberry Herald in announcing a ticket for State officers nominates Col. B. Frank Sloan, of Oconee, for State Treasurer. This is a good nomination, and we shall be pleased to further his election in any way we can.

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad and Its Future Policy.

The sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was the most important transfer of railroad property, under the hammer, that has ever taken place in South Carolina, and the public are naturally solicitous to know something of the intentions of the new owners of the road. It was a significant incident of the exciting sale that, after the bidding had been going on for five long hours, the representative of the Air Line interest, whose plans were generally understood to be antagonistic, commercially, to this city, approached the Master, and said: "I have come up to compliment the Mayor of Charleston and to give up this fight!"

Some years ago, when the South Carolina Railroad obtained control of the Greenville and Columbia Road, President Magrath conceived it to be his duty to work both roads as if constituting a single property. No diversion of the business of the Greenville Road was permitted in any direction, and Charleston became the recipient of the whole volume of business along its line. This policy, so advantageous to the interests of this city, provoked much hostility in many sections of the State which claimed that it affected them injuriously. Either Charleston was not thoroughly informed of the extent and cost of this fidelity to her business interests, or she was lacking in appreciation of it. Certain it is that the support which those interested in the prosperity of the city owed to President Magrath's struggle to keep the business of the Greenville Railroad tributary to Charleston was not given. In November, 1873, Gen. Connor was appointed Receiver, and the identity of interest between the two roads was at an end. Public sentiment along the line of the Greenville Railroad was clamorous that the line should be made free for business in any direction, without discrimination, and this policy was urged in the interest of the creditors of the road, no less than for the accommodation and pacification of shippers. The Receiver acquiesced, and for more than a year the Greenville and Columbia Railroad has been an open line to all connections. It is indisputable that the change has been a welcome one to the people of the up country, while to Charleston its effect has been less hurtful than many had anticipated. Of the cotton movement on the Greenville Road, this city is still receiving ninety per cent; and, excepting the items of first and second class through freights, she has continued to supply her annual freight contributions to the hundred depots along the line. This is certainly gratifying as a demonstration of her surpassing advantages as a cotton market, as well as her ability to hold her own in a fair and open competition with all other points for the trade of the State.

For many weeks past efforts have been made in Charleston to combine the interests represented by the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Road, in view of the approaching sale, in order that this city might reassert its exclusive control of the line. It was known that a strong combination of the holders of the guaranteed bonds had been made for their own protection, and that a bid of at least \$2,250,000 would be made to protect these investments; that by the terms of the sale at least \$750,000 must be paid within ninety days and \$1,500,000 within twelve months. Thus it was necessary for any combination of holders of the Second Mortgage bonds, in order to purchase the Road, to provide, within a limited period, for a very large cash payment. Besides, the Second Mortgage bonds were largely held as collateral for loans, and, while the conditions of the loans authorized the sale of the collaterals they forbade the use of the bonds for any speculative purpose. In the absence of any Charleston capitalists, both able and willing to buy the Second Mortgage bonds outright and then bid \$2,250,000 for the property, it was believed that the Road would finally fall into the possession of the guaranteed bondholders, or else become the property by negotiation or purchase, at a price somewhat above the aggregate amount of the guaranteed bonds, of the Air Line Railroad which was by the location of its line, necessarily a competitor with Charleston for the business of the Greenville Road.

At this juncture a few citizens succeeded in making up a syndicate to buy the Road, and began operations by the purchase of a large proportion of the Second Mortgage bonds. In this way they, of course, obtained a great advantage at the sale, and we have seen how effectively they have used it. It is now contemplated, we are informed, to reorganize the Road under a new name, to add to its rolling stock and equipment, and operate it, as it has been worked during the past year, as an open Road for all business; but it is especially declared that there shall be no discrimination against Charleston. Such a discrimination, however, would not be likely, in any event; for almost the entire cotton movement of the Road (92 per cent. for last year gravitates to Charleston on account of the marked advantages of its market, while from our jobbing stores and warehouses there is a large daily movement of freight to the upcountry depots. Self interest will therefore, prompt the Greenville Road to consider Charleston interests. We could have wished that the absolute control of this road should have once more rested in Charleston; but every effort to accomplish this result had failed, and the assurance from responsible sources that is now given of an impartial administration of the line, in all that affects Charleston business is certainly the next best thing.

[News and Courier.]

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—A little boy named Coker, residing at Rosatello, struck his brother on the head to-day with a stone, supposing it to be a clod of dirt, and killed him.

The trial of the five negroes charged with burning the Academy of Music, in Greenville, on the 7th day of December last, after eight days of patient investigation, ended on the night of the 14th instant, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty as to all of them. Judge Thomson, sentenced them to be hung on the 18th day of June. Their case will go to the Supreme Court on appeal. Two of the prisoners who made confessions were found guilty.

A Western Tornado. SEVENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED.

St. Louis, April 18.—The passengers who passed through Marshfield on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad at 8.30 last night gave a few facts concerning the terrible disaster which occurred there yesterday. A man who came to the depot at the end of the town while the train was there reported that at 6.30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck that place and levelled all that part of the town lying west of the center square flat to the ground. The debris immediately took fire in several places and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by the passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies had been taken out, and many more were supposed to be buried in the ruins or burned up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris of fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed except two or three. There was great need of doctors to attend to the wounded, of whom it was said there were some 200. A relief train, with twenty physicians and nurses and full supplies, left Springfield Mo., this morning for Marshfield, and probably other trains will arrive during the day. The storm was general in Southwest Missouri, and other places probably suffered damage, but as the telegraph wires are all prostrated no advices have been received. Violent hail and rain accompanied the wind.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A very severe storm swept over this section of the State last night, doing considerable damage to property, both in this city and in neighboring towns. This morning eighty-one wires of the Western Union telegraph company were down, and the communication was cut off in almost every direction. The weather is now turning cold and snow is threatened.

A special to the News says: "The town of Marshfield, Mo., has been totally destroyed by the storm and fire. Seventy-five persons were killed and two hundred wounded. The telegraph wires are all down."

St. Louis, April 20.—Telegraphic communication has been partially restored with Marshfield. Seven of the persons wounded on James River died yesterday afternoon and five at Marshfield. At Marshfield many families, homeless, have taken refuge in the depot and empty cars. The death list at 7 o'clock last night numbered 78 and many missing, several of whom are doubtless buried under the debris. Eighty-five wounded are in the school house. A great many colored persons were killed or injured. Only fourteen buildings are left standing. Clothing is needed badly. Contributions are coming from all towns along the line of road.

St. Louis, April 19.—A telegram from Springfield via Vinita and Kansas City to C. W. Rogers, General Managers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, says that the hurricane passed a few miles South of Springfield about 7 last night, doing an immense amount of damage and killing a great number of people. Fifty deaths are reported at James River five miles South of Springfield, and a great many persons are missing. The train dispatcher at Conway, fourteen miles this side of Marshfield, reports that he arrived there from Springfield at 11 o'clock, and says he found the country in a terrible condition from North View, seven miles West of Marshfield, to the latter point. Trees three feet in diameter were pulled entirely out of the ground, telegraph poles twisted off and everything wrecked. The town of Marshfield was demolished, brick as well as frame buildings being torn to pieces. We did not see more than half a dozen people as we came through that town. The place seemed deserted. Doctors and nurses who came on our train from Springfield, about twenty in number, went from the depot alone to hunt up the people, there being no one at the depot to receive them. A relief train was sent from Lebanon to Marshfield at daylight this morning with about fifty doctors, nurses and helpers, and a full supply of provisions, clothing and medical stores, also material for repairing the telegraph.

A great many bodies are lying in the Court House. Of the total number killed, which is not far short of 100—not more than a dozen have been buried. Nothing like a complete list of the killed and wounded can be obtained to-night. Marshfield is the county seat of Webster county and 215 miles from St. Louis, situated on a plateau of the Ozark Mountains, but not of great altitude or particularly exposed.

LATER.—Eighty one persons are now known to be dead, and four more deaths are expected to-night. Nearly all the inhabitants of the town are wounded and fifty or more of them are seriously hurt, and no doubt many of them will die. There are a good many dead children and negroes whose names cannot be learned.

The Value of Advertising.

We stepped the other day into the store of one of our mercantile friends, and was greeted with the remark that his advertisement had been of great benefit to him. We were informed that an article advertised by him had been almost entirely sold, and that the sale of it was for the most part due to the advertisement. This is good and substantial benefit of letting the world know what a man keeps in his store, or is doing in his shop. A merchant sometimes thinks that his use of printer's ink does him no good, but such is not the case. An advertisement benefits him in ways and times that he knows not of. It is a well known fact that the most successful business men at the North have attributed their success to keeping their names and business before the public. So let our friends never grow weary in the good work of advertising.—Rock Hill Herald.

The Governor has given his final opinion as to the legality of the last term of Court held in Oconee County. Should the Supreme Court give a similar opinion, matters will be considerably mixed at the next term of Court in that Circuit.

So says the local of the Columbia Register. If his Excellency had given his "opinion" in the way of a veto of the act changing the time of holding our Courts, it would have been worth something. His "opinion" now is not of the slightest consequence.

Western North Carolina Items by You Know Who.

WHITESIDE COVE. A man from Walhalla speaks of opening a store at Grimshaw's mill. The rich gold mines that those miners (?) found all "played out" without any "dust." We are indebted to Col. Thomas Grimshaw, Jr., for special favors at a time when we most needed them. There is a clause in the Good Templar's constitution which reads: "Do not look upon the wine when it is red in the cup." We did not look at it long—we consumed it. THE DEVIL'S COURT HOUSE (MOUNTAIN.) In reply to the many inquiries, we will say that we have not yet received a summons to attend the court of his Satanic Majesty, the only signs of any legal business being transacted here is the ravens continue to punish the hawks, and mountain eagles, and the wild turkeys and pheasants are fling their bills against the young groon growth that is just beginning to appear. And that Judge Jack Frost has passed sentence on all the young peaches and early garden plants. His sentence was immediate death and the charge against the fruit, &c., was that they were "too fat," and for not carrying their concealed weapons long enough. Spring is fully under way and corn planting has begun. We will say some man could make a fine thing of it each year here in these mountains if he was to raise seed corn, seed potatoes, onions, millet, &c., for planting purposes exclusively. CASHIER'S VALLEY. We learn a new store will be opened. This valley is full of romance, and the lowlanders will crowd it this season. Barney Butler, a genuine North Carolina scout and mountain guide, has been spending some time in the valley. The Grimshaw house and lot is for sale or rent—a good chance for some one to keep summer boarders and a store. HAMBURG. Hamburg is improving rapidly and efforts will be made to build up a settlement like the one at Highlands. A new school district will be cut off of the Yellow Mountain District and form a new one around Grassy Camp; there are thirty children around Grassy Camp who never have had the advantages of a school or enjoyed any of the public money. Emigrants from the North and also from South Carolina are in here looking around and the prospects are good for a summer resort to be built up over on the turnpike road, if the right steps are taken. The number of boarders that have made application for summer board cannot be accommodated on account of the want of boarding houses.

Mr. George W. Olney, for nearly sixty years an active merchant of Charleston, died yesterday in this city, at the advanced age of nearly 91 years. Mr. Olney was a native of Rhode Island and was a direct descendant of one of the original settlers of the colony, whose family intermarried with that of Roger Williams. The father of Mr. Olney was a distinguished officer of the revolutionary war, and it is related in his biography by Mrs. Williams, published in 1839, that it was in honor of his commander that he named his son, who was born April 25, 1789, two days after General Washington arrived at New York to assume the Presidency. Mr. Olney's long life, therefore, has covered the existence of the general government to the present time. He was one of those New England men, the contemporary of A. S. Willington, Tristram Tupper, Smith Mowry, and others whom our citizens will readily remember, and the last survivor of them, who came to Charleston in the early part of the century, and whose enterprise and public spirit did so much to build up the business interests of the city. Mr. Olney removed here shortly after the close of the second war with Great Britain and began business, first in Market near State street, and afterwards on Vendue range, where he remained until his retirement a few years ago. During this extended business career, a career eminently distinguished by probity and usefulness, Mr. Olney was one of the best known and respected of our citizens. His vigorous health enabled him to enjoy old age as few nonagenarians do, and his mental faculties were preserved almost to the last.—News and Courier.

In 1853 four gentlemen entered their sons at boarding school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for four years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist Church. These boys remained at school, roommates and classmates, for two years, and entered Wofford College, standing relatively first, second, third and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were roommates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth. They then entered a law office in Spartanburg, and studied law under the same chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins's Rifle Regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August 1864, just as the fight was over, and these young men had gathered about a spring to refresh themselves, a shell from the enemy's battery, the last shot fired, exploded in the midst of them and killed the four on the spot. They are buried on the same battle field, and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Drs. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Virginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Randolph Macon College. The grave is marked by a granite cross and enclosed with an iron railing.

The Supreme Court is in session.

A monument to cost \$25,000 is to be erected over the grave of the late Gen. James Shields, at Carrollton, Mo.

During the course of some excavations and levelings which have been carried out within the historic lines of Plovna by the Bulgarian government 16 cannon and 10,000 muskets have been found which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendered to the Russians.

Bulldozing in the North!

WASHINGTON April 19.—Senator Wallace's select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late election submitted a long report to the Senate to-day, to the effect that a wide-spread system of what is called "civilized bulldozing" is practiced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island by which the employees of large corporations are, by open or secret threat of discharge from employment, coerced into voting as their employees desire. This was conspicuous in the recent efforts to defeat Butler and Tilden, in making employees vote the Republican ticket. The committee find that the remedy must be by State, not Congressional legislation. The Federal Government has no voters of its own creation. It can punish for crimes as to manner of violating, but offenses against the right itself must be punished by State law.

BILL ARE ON THE PRESS.—Your paper is a great comfort to me; in every number I find something to put away in my mind and memory; something that I did not know before, and which will be of advantage to me in time to come. If a man can read he can get a good education by taking one good paper; he can keep up with the world and make himself an entertaining member of society; he can talk up a little on most any subject. Book learning is a very good thing, but I know a man who has a power of that, but he passes for a fool in his neighborhood. Some papers are not much account to appearances, but I never took one that didn't pay me in some way a good deal more than I paid it. One time an old friend started a little paper away down in Southwestern Georgia and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and so after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots of land at public outcry, and I one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote down to my friend to attend the sale and run it to fifty dollars. He did so, and bid off the lot for me at thirty dollars, and I sold it in a month to a man I joined for a hundred, and so I made sixty eight dollars clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in a paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went down there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her. Now, if he hadn't took that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I be some other feller, or maybe not be at all.—Dizzie Farmer.

ADAM AND EVE AND THAT APPLE.—How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10. Now we figure the thing out for differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also. Total 16.—Boston Journal. We think the figures above are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total would be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82, total 163.—Gloucester Advertiser. Wrong again. What could be clearer than, if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total was 193?—Lawrence American. If Eve 811st and Adam 812, would not the total be 1623?—Boston Journal. I believe this to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve, total, 8938.—Veritas. Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve, total, 82,867. We think this, however, not a sufficient quantity; for though we admit Eve 814 Adam, Adam, if he 808124 keep Eve company, total, 8,982,956.—V. Y. Mail. All wrong. Eve, when she 81812 many, and probably felt sorry for it, but her companion, in order to relieve her grief, 812. Therefore, Adam, if he 81814404y Eve's depressed spirits. Hence both at \$1,948,—864 apples—40,948,422 apiece. "There were giants in those days."

WASHINGTON April 17.—The Democratic members of the Senate committee on rules and of the Senate select committee on the subject of counting the electoral votes; held a long private meeting to-day, with a view to agreeing upon some recommendation for action in regard to the electoral count to be taken by the Senate at this session. It was substantially to recommend that the two houses of Congress shall adopt a new joint rule providing that in case only one certificate of the electoral vote of a State be presented to Congress, it shall not be rejected, except by the affirmative vote of the two houses, and that in case of dual returns neither shall be counted unless the two Houses agree that one of them is the true and valid return. This proposition was substantially the same that was offered by Senator Morton in the 44th Congress, and then adopted by the Senate in the form of a bill, which, however, failed to receive final action in that body in consequence of Mr. Thurman having entered a motion to consider its passage. The former 22d joint rule on the subject required every vote to be rejected to which any objection was sustained by either House.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—The cases in the United States Court against George W. Williams, as a partner in the firm of Williams, Birnie & Co., growing out of cotton speculations in New York, were set for trial to-day, but were not heard, and the understanding is that a settlement has been effected mainly at the rate of forty cents on the dollar. The amount of the claim was nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

AUGUSTA, April 10.—At midnight some negroes while gambling quarrelled. Gilbert King shot another negro named Dent, who died immediately. King escaped in the melee and general row. Williams was implicated and captured.

There was a wind storm to-day on both sides of the Savannah, but no serious damage.

A few doses of Shriver's Indian Vermifuge, given in time, may save you many dollars in money and the life of your child.