BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

Pleasant Words.

No matter how the world may go, How dark its shadows be, Or whether June's sweet roses blow To gladden you and me, There always is a time of day Our voices may be heard, When we can pause beside the way To say a pleasant word.

The little barefoot girl we meet, The maid whose love was vain, The restless boy upon the street, And blind man with his cane, When they receive the humble mite Will feel their bosoms stirred; If, with the coin of value light, We pass a pleasant word.

And hearts that now with sorrow scho Beneath some heavy blow, Will from the shadows rise and break The spell of all their woe, And feel that life hath sunshine new, And songs as sweet as birds', If we but hamane and true, And give them pleasant words.

Another Great Railroad Combination.

[New York Times, 16th.] A vast railroad combination, with the Richmond and Danville and the Richmond and York River Roads as the basis, has been formed in the South, negotiations for which have been in progress for 18 months. A number of prominent capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and have embarked in it more than \$20,000,000. Among these are Mr. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia; John and Daniel K. Stewart, of Richmond, Virginia; the Messrs. Walters and Newcomer, of Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. H. B. Plant, of New York; Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co., also of New York; Mr. Charles M. McGhee, of Tennessee; Mr. W. P. Clyde, of New York; Mr. William. H. Palmer, T. M. Logan, James T. Gray, A. Y. Stokes and Thomas Branch & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, and other well known gentlemen in the South and Southwestern States. This combination will seek to control all the through traffic to and from the seaboard, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Mississippi, striking deep water on the Chesapenke Bay at West Point and Norfolk. This immense system of railroads is the counterpart of the Louisville and Nash ville system, which reaches the seacoast at Charleston and Savannah, and covers a large extent of country. The purchase, some 18 menths ago, of the Charlette, Columbia and Augusta Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Richmond and Danvillo Railroad Company, and Thomas and William P. Clyde, was But one of the mast important features of the beginning of this movement. The sec. the combination which is a system. ond step was the formation of a syndicate the Times' article is the promised connection composed of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond capitalists controlling among them the Richmond and iver Ruilroad, and the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, with numerous branches, extensions and connections. This syndicate was formed to parchase all the railroad interests of the Pennsylvania Company South of Richmond, which gave to it the control of the Richmond, and Danville Railroad, with its leased roads in North Carolina, running from Richmond to Danville, embracing the Piedmont Road from Danville to Greensborough, North Carolina, and the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsborough to Charlotte, as a trunk line, thus affording an outlet through Richmond to deep water for the entire system. This was followed by the purchase of the controlling interest in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company of South and by arrangments for securing the immediate completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, from Asheville, N. C., to Paint Rock, Tenn., which makes another link connecting the roads lying West of the the Blue Ridge, and at the same time of the trunk line of this combination, extends from Richmond, Va., to West Point, is justly set down as being derived from Va., on the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of the plenuful use of oatment. Guthrie has River line of steamers. It was was formed by the consolidation in 1869 of chartered March 6, 1849, and opened June Georgia Railroad, chartered February 4, 1848, and opened October 18, 1856.

in length, was originally a separate road, but it was acquired by the East Tennessee

system extends from Solms, Ala., to Dalton, by toasting in front of the fire.

Ga., a distance of 237 miles. The capital stock of this corporation was reported in the financial statement of 1872 at \$5,000,-000. There are many other branches and tory heretofore mentioned. The effect of this combination will be to give greater economy of operation and increased efficiency of service than has heretofore been possible under the old condition of things where the roads were independent and disconnected. While it secures to the owners greater protection from competition, it also

cilities. Among the parties interested in this enterprise are those controlling the coast line system of railroads, including the new and short railway lines running from Charleston and Savanuah to Florida, and also a number of steamship lines trading between Philadelphia. New York, Baltimore and Southern coast ports. It also connects at faced and, we might almost say, lived down the property of the last fifteen years, and the boldness and persistence with which he faced and, we might almost say, lived down the property of the last fifteen years, and the faced and, we might almost say, lived down the property of the last fifteen years, and the faced and, we might almost say, lived down the property of the last fifteen years, and the faced and, we might almost say, lived down the property of the last fifteen years, and the faced and years and persistence with which he faced and years and persistence with which he faced and years are property of the last fifteen years, and the last fifteen years of the last fifteen years, and lines from those points to the Northern and

affords the public better and cheaper fa-

ero and Eastern ports for through and way

In another column will be found full particulars of a railroad combination that would be very astonishing in any other year than this. The new combination bids fair to become one of the greatest in the country, and to cover nearly every important point in the South. To reach Brunswick it will necessarily have to build a line from the Selma Road to Atlanta and Macon, and to reach New Orleans, an extension of some existing line will be necessary. The new combination, consisting as it does of long purses, gives additional assurance that the South need have no fear that she will not have plenty of railroads. Four great corporations are now enlisted in the work-

[Richmond Va., State.] The extract from the New York Times entitled, "New Railroad Syndicate," while it presents a bird's eye view of the general features of the new railroad combination which is destined in the near future to bring through Richmond to West Point the great bulk of the Southern and Southwestern traffic, omits some of the most important features of the enterprise. Twenty millions of dollars, the sum which is mentioned as having been embarked by capital. gate value of the railroad properties form-

ists, would be very far less than the aggreing the combination. Twice the amount mentioned would be below the aggregate value of the magnificent properties represented in what the Times calls the Rich-mond and Danville trunk Rue system. the combination which is not eliuded to in

with the Cincipnati Southern R ilroid by it will be far better for the colored people Bailroad, connecting at Paint Rock with Scrimony. The welfare of society, as well the Western North Cerolina, and affording as the material interests of the State, dea new and evay line for the distribution of the products of the great West among the tens tree as possible from agitation." Southern and Southeastern States.

Value of Catmeal.

Ontmeal is a food of great strength and nutrition, having claims to be better known and more widely used than it is at present. Of much service as train food, it contains phosphorus enough to keep a man doing an ordinary amount of Linin work in good health and vigor. All medical authorities unite in the opinion that, caten with milk, it is perfect food, and, having all requisites for the development of the system, it is a pre-eminently useful food for growing childien and the young generally. Oatment requires much cooking to effectually burst the starch cells, but when it is well cooked is will thicken liquid much more than equal its weight in wheaten flour. The cats of Blue Ridge mountains with those East of this country are superior to those grown on the Continent and Southern part of England, affording the shortest practical route be- but certainly inferior to the Scotch, where tween the Northwest and the States of the considerable prins are taken to cultivate Southern seaboard. The Richmond and them, and it is needless to point out that York River Railroad, composing a section | the Scotch are an example of a strong and 38 miles. This road is operated in con- asserted that in his country, men have the nection with the Riebmond and York largest heads of any nation in the worldog og not even the English have such large heads -during the military operations of 1862, and | which he attributes to the universal use of was rebuilt in 1867. The East Tennessee, outmeal, as universal it is, being found Virginia and Georgia Railroad extends slike on the tables of the rich and the from Bristol, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., with tables of the peor—in the morning porabonanch from Cleveland, Tenn., to Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of 270 miles, with cake. The two principal ways of cooking about 24 miles of side tracks. This line catmeal are porridge and cake (bannock) which I will describe. First, then, we will the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad commence with a recipe for porridge: To 3 pints of boiling water and a level teaspoon-10, 1855, with the East Tennessee and ful of salt and a pint of course meal, stirring while it is being slowly poured in; continue stirring until the meal is diffused through The branch road to Chattanooga, 29 miles the water-about eight or ten minutes. Cover it closely then, and place it where it will simmer for an hour; avoid stirring and Georgia on its completion. The Rog- during the whole of that time. Serve hot, ersville and Jefferson and the Cincinnati, with as little messing as possible, accom-Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroads panied with milk, maple syrup or sugar were purchased at a forcelosure sale for the and cream. To make oatmeal cake, place non payment of interest on the State mort in a bowl a quart of meal, add to it as gago lien in 1871. This line includes the much cold water as will form it into a soft Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock. The line of the Momphis and minutes to allow it to swell, then dust the Charleston Road extends from Memphis, Tenn., to Stevenson, Ala, a distance of 271 miles. It has branches to Somerville, Tonn., and to Florence, Ala., making 363 at once to roll it to an eighth of an incharge of road in the second members. Rome and Dalton Road, elso a part of this cook them on a griddle, then finish them

The Death of Sheriff Bowen.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1880.

Although it was known that Sheriff Bowen was in precarious health, the auleased lines radiating throughout the terri- | nouncement, yesterday, of his sudden death startled everybody in Charleston. During the last few years he had in great measure withdrawn from politics, and time had somewhat softened the hitterness of feeling against him aroused by his long, bold and successful antagonism of all the interests of peace, order and civilization in Charleston County. Yet it is the simple truth that the news that he is no more was received by the community with a feeling of deep

Bowen was a man of singular force and determination. He was poor, uneducated, without social advantages of any kind; yet Richmond and at Danville with the railway a storm of popular indignation which would have overwhelmed and crushed al-Lastern States for through passenger and most any other man, marked him as one of opress traine, and at Norfolk and West the most extraordinary characters whom the most extraordinary characters whom oint with the steamboot lines to the North- the social upheavel which followed the war threw to the surface. Happily for Charles ton and South Carolina, it is not likely that we shall soon encounter another political agitator at once so bold, so unscrupulous, and so influential.—News and Courier.

Maj. Earle's Opinion.

A reporter of the Greenville Daily News has had an interview with Maj. Wm. E. Earle on National and State politics and gives his views at length. The Major thinks the Chicago nomination a strong one, and that it will be elected.

Coming down to State politics, Major Parlo speaks candidly and evidently expresses the views of every honest man in the State, be he white or black, Democrat or Republican. Being asked by the reporthe Illinois Central, the Louisville and trif the Republicans would run a State Nashville, the city of Cincinnati, and the Richmond syndicate.—Atlanta Constitution.

An active campaign, he said, would not An active campaign, he said, would not likely induce a re-curetment of Hamburg and Elleuton, but it would destroy the present harmonious volations of the races, and lead to more or less violence. He

"The success of any ticket which could possibly be nominated by the Republican party under its present organization would be a calamity too fearful for culm consideration. Whilst it is true that the ballot is but desert fruit in the hands of the negro and he has ceased absolutely to bo a factor in politics, yet it is equally true that I ofore the courts he is treated with a sort of chientric tenderoess, and that justice is administered to him with much more mercy than to the race of larger opportunities. To this the next mest important thing to the negro is that the school money shall not only be henestly, but justly and wisely expended. Hagood's election ought to, and will give general satisfaction, and way of the East Teennessee and Virginia that this election should pass over without

The Sin of Extravagance.

Spurgeon's plain talk on "Economy and Debt" ought to be pasted inside the hat of every spring householder: "Living beyoud their incomes is the ruin of many of my neighbors; they can hardly afford to keep a rabbit, and must needs drive a pony and chaise. I am afraid extravagance is the common disease of the times, and many professing Christians have caught it, to their shame and sorrow. Good cotton or stuff gowns are not good enough nowadays, girls must have silks and satins, and then there's a bill at the dressmaker's as long as a winter's night and quite as dismal. Show and style and smartness runaway with of drainage from which so much has been a man's means, keep the family poor and the father's nose on the grindstone. Frogs try to look as big as bulls and burst themselves. He is both a fool and a knave who has a shifting coming in and on the strength of it spends a pound which does not belong to him. Cut your cont according to your cloth is sound advice; but cutting other people's cloth by running into debt is as like thieving as fourpence is like a great. Debtors can hardly help being liars, for they promise to pay when they know they cannot, and when they have made up a lot of falso excuses they promise again, and so they lie as fast as a horse can trot. Now, if owing leads to lying, who shall say that it is not a most evil thing? Of course there are exceptions, and I do not want to bear hard upon an honest man who is brought down by sickness or heavy losses; but take the rule as a rule, and you will find debt to be a great dismal swamp, a huge mudhole, a dirty ditch; happy is the man who gets out of it after once tumbling in, but hap-piest of all is he who has been, by God's goodness, kept out of the mire altogether. If you once ask the devil to dinner, it will be hard to get him out of the house again. Better to have nothing to do with him. Where a hen has layed one egg she is very likely to lay another; when a man is once in debt he is likely to get into it again; better keep clear of it from the first. He who gets in for a penny will soon be in for a pound, and when a man is over shoes he is very liable to be over boots. Never owe a farthing, and you will never owe a

LONDON, June 22 .-- A Berlin dispatch Prussia, destroyed 105 houses and caused the death of fifty-six persons.

The Cotton Crop of 1880-81.

From the best information we can gather, we estimate the growing crop at 6,113,000 bales. One basis of our calculation is an increase of acreage over less season that amounts to 8 per cent. The increase in the states of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, taken tegether, is about five per cent; in Tensaces and Texas, about ten, and in Arkansas about twelve per cent. For five years past nessee and Texas, about ten, and in Arkansas about twelve per cent. For five years past the American cotton crop, with the exception of that of 1877, has been considerably above an average. A yield from 166 to 163 pounds to the acre for the entire crop of the Southern States is considered a fair average. As we have stated, the estimated acreage in cotton in 1880 is 8 per cent above the crop of 1879. This will warrant the conclusion that 6,113, 000 bales will be made.

The prospect of the present growing crop is exceedingly favorable—more so than was that of the crop of 1879 at this season of the year. As a matter of course, cotton, from the time the seed goes into the ground, until it is more than fully one-half gathered, is subject to many climatic influences. The

subject to many climatic influences. The two great requisites to make cotton are, an early coming up and a good stand. After these are secured, there must be a good growth of stalk and an abundant form growth of stalk and an abundant fruitage of squares and bolls, and a late, open fall. All these are required to make a large yield. Up to this time we have, in addition to an immense acreage in cotton, good stands with favorable prespects from all the cotton grow-ing sections.—At. Constitution.

A GRAND ENTERPRISE .- The Air Line Railread Company is arranging for an excursion that promises to be a grand one. Realizing the feet that many South Carolinians who fled from the political and material ruin that impended a few years ago are scattered about the State of Texas, where they sought homes, and knowing that many of them had been disappointed in their expectation and long to return to their old homes and help to build up their native State, Col. Houston, the indefatigable passenger agent of the road, has been for months seeking to effect a grand re un-ion and bring the wanderers back. The occasion for this is found in the Centennial of King's Mountain, which will be celebrated on the 7th of October. Arranges ments have been made with connecting lines to make remarkably low rates from points in Toxas to Atlanta. I'rom there the Air Line Road will make rates such as will put it within the power of the poorest to return. Occe back, with an opportunity to mingle among their old friends and sec the improvements and prosperity of the country, it is confidently expected that many of these exiles will be readily induced to return permanently. The excursion tickets will be good for thirty days. The plan is a grand one, and there is every in-dication that it will bring about many happy meetings of friends long parted and regain the State many valuable citizens. [Greenville Nows.

The New Orleans Times, rejoicing that the State elections in Louisiana are new separated from the Presidential elections, says; "Whatever may be the result of the general elections in our State Government is beyond dispute. Since 1876 party feeling, in the lower sense of the term, less to a great extent passed away in this State. Large crops and high prices have given a mighty impulse to the pros-perity of the agricultural districts. Railways which four years ago were regarded as but "the baseless fabric of a dream," are now either accomplished facts or certainties of the near future. The resources of Louisiaus's soil are exhaustless, and nothing save peace has been wanting to their development. Peace has come at last. Louisiana will, of course, continue to be divided on party lines, but the time is past when elections meant a state of

Memphis is just rejoicing in the practical completion and efficiency of the system expected since the work was begun three and a half months ago. Within that time twenty and one half miles of sewerage pipes have been put down and thirty miles of subsoil drain pipes. Already it is ascer-tained that the soil of streets in low places thus drained is dry and free from disease breeding impurities, the death rate of the city is romarkably low, and it is believed that the taxpayers, by a considerable pecuniary sacrifice, have escaped the danger of all preventable epidemics.

Henry Clay was traveling somewhere "out West," and put up for a night at a country tavern. "Mine host," io looking over the register, discovered the name "Heavy Clay." There was but one "Clay." Could it be possible that he had this distinguished man under his roof? He was astonished, delighted. Next morning, as soon as the great man appeared, Boniface bustled forward, and, making his rude bow, said, "Mr. Clay, 1 believe, sir?" "That is my name," said the gentleman, in his affable tone. "Mr. Clay, the Congress-man?" "Yes, sir." "Well, sir, 1've heard of you; and I thought I'd just ask if you wouldn't give me and my old woman a little speech before you go.'

Rules for Going to Church.-1. Lottes for Going to Church.—1.
Let nothing but an impossibility prevent
you from going to the house of God on the
Sabbath. 2. Go carly to take your family
and friend with you. 3. Go once every
Sabbath, if possible. 4. Go in a prayerful
state of mind. 5. Give respectful and prayerful attention to the sermon. B. roasted or boiled onions are better, Join in all songs of praise, and think of Tenn., and to Florence, Ala., making 363 at once to roll it to an eighth of an inch miles of read in the aggregate. The Solma, thickness; cut it in five pieces and partly floods in the district of London near Breslau, pleasantly, and kindly speak to the stranger. means as "bad to take" as the costly nos-8. Think and speak of all the good in the trums a neglect of their use may necesservices, and forget all the rest. - Ex. tate.

Our Verb.

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Dubois, to nie, "but your verbs trouble me still; you mix them up so with prepositions."
"I am sorry you find them so trouble—some," was all I could say,
"I saw your friend Mrs. Murkeson just

now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down housekeeping; am i

right there?" "Break up housekeeping, she must have

asid." "Oh! yes, I remember; break up house-

keeping."
"Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down." "Broken down? Oh, yes! And, indeed, ince the small pox has broken up in our "Broken out."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few wceks." "Will she leave her house alone?"

"No, she is afraid it will be broken broken—how do I say that?"
"Broken into."

"Certainly, it is what I mean to say." "Is her son to be married soon?" "No, that engagement is broken broken--"

"Broken off?" "Yes, broken off."

"Ah, I had not heard of that."

"Sho is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well."

"He merely broke the news; no prepo-sition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine young fellow; a a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a very fine young fellow.

So much for the verb "to break."

QUEEN OF ALL .- Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her check, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but those are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with the seft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yes, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly oun out, but feeble us she is, will go further and reach down lower for you than any other upon earth. You cannot walk in a midnight where she cannot see you. You cannot enter a prison whose bers keep her out. You cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost Did she look at you as I am looking at you forget that your soul is disfigured by vice. Down for instance?" (The mitter) Love her tenderly, and cheer her declining years with holy devotion,

"FREE YOUR MIND."-Patience is a good thing if people will only learn how to make a proper use of it.

A Quaker, on hearing a man sweering, said, "That's right, friead! Get all that bad stuff out of thee as quickly as possible."

The following anendote of Horace Greeley shows that if Mr. Greeley did not sympathize with the Quaker, yet he could keep cool under provocation:

One-day a stranger came into the office looking angry, and inquired for Greeley. pointed to the little den where Greeley was scratching away for dear life, and he

As he went in I heard him say, "You old hypocrite!" using an oath at the same time.

Greeley did not look up or even pause, but kept driving his pen madly on, his nose within a couple of inches of the paper, and his lips whispering the words after the

pon, as was his woot.
The fellow continued, calling Greeley's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a villain and a coward and a liar, with an oath after about every other word, meantime threatening to 'knock his head off."

Greeley didn't stop for a moment, but wrote on unrufiled by the blasphemy.

At last the intruder exhausted his voca-

bulary and turned to leave the room, when Greeley jumped up and squeaked out to

"Say, neighbor, don't go! Stay here and free your mind!"

Onions,--From our own experience, and the observation of others, we can fully indorse the testimony of the St. Louis Miller, on the healthful properties of the above esculent. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions, either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic.
Don't be afraid of them. Taken at night
all offense will be wanting by morning, and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the Juice of onions to a syrup, and taken as a medicine answers the purpose very well, but fried, Onions are a very cheap medicine, within

CALL ON HANS .-- Here is an account of little census scene which came off in Ewen street, between the Enumerator and gentleman from Germany:

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"Who lives here?" "Yaw."

"What's your name?" "Sharmany, on der Rhine."

"What's your father's name?" "Nix for Straw."

"When did you arrive in this city?"

"Mit a steamboat." "Got any children?" "Yaw-two barrels mit kraut."

"How long have you resided in this ouse?"

"Two rooms and der basements." "Who owns the building?"

"I pays not'ing. Haus pays der same wice a mont."

"Where did you live last year?" "Across der red store you come mit der market in your right hand, behind der pump vat pelongs to der placksmith

One sometimes receives consolation from a source wholly unexpected. Two men were in a boat and trying to cross the rapids. The traveler was timid in presence of the turbulent waters, and, clinging to both sides of the little cockle shell, said to the beatman in trembling tones, "Arn't people sometimes lest here? It seems to me to be very dangerous." The sturdy ferryman gave an extra tug at the oars, and then replied cheerily, "Lor' bless you, sir, I never knew a man to be lost here, though I've been on this river off and on for nigh forty years. Why, only last month my brother John was drowned right on this very spot that we are going over now, but he wasn't lost, for we found his body two days afterward, in the creek below there."

Of the late Bisbop Ames the following anecdote is related: While presiding over a certain conference in the West, a member began a tirade against the universities and education, thanking God that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college. After proceeding thus for a few minutes, the Bishop interrupted with the question, "Do I understand that the brother thanks God for his ignorance?" "Well, yes," was the answer, "you can put it that way if you want to." "Well all I have to say, said the Bishop in his sweet musical tones, all I have to say is that the brother has a great deal to thank God for."

Recently a well known barrister was concerned in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged lady, had testified to find-ing her friend falling, childish, and that when she told her something she looked as though she did not understand. Counsel, cross examining, tried to get her to describe this look, but she did not succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impa-tient, he asked, "Well, how did she look? now, for instance?" The witness very demurely replied, "Well, yes-kind of vacant like."

The following resolution has been adopted by the State Educational Board of Examiners:

Resolved, That the State Board of Examiners recommend to the County Boards of Examiners throughout the State to hold examinations on the first Friday and Saturday in January and July each year.

The object of this resolution is to prevent applicants from obtaining possession of the questions in advance of the examination. In some instances, applicants have obtained copies of the questions from friends in other counties, but this arrangement will put a stop to all such evasions.

An inveterate Yankee tobacco chewer was in the habit of declaring about once a month that he would "never chew another piece," but broke his pledge as often as he made it. On one occasion shortly after he had "broke off for good," he was seen taking another chew. "Why, said his friend, you told me that you had given up that habit; but I see you are at it again." "I have gone to chowing and left off lying."

Columbia, June 23.-Mr. Jesse B. Anderson, of Abbeville County, was killed by being thrown from his wagon on Saturday last while returning home from Greenwood. The wheels passed across his neck, death ensuing almost instantaneously.

Elegance of language may not be in the power of us all; but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

If a man would keep both integrity and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt. Franklin said, "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

The greatest fault is to be conscious of

Duties fufilled are always pleasures to memory. Chester County has seven brass bands within its borders.

Every man who has decision of character will have enemies. Those who put their money into telephone

stock make a sound investment. If we could see others as we see ourselves there would be more good-looking people in the world.