Proposing in 1865 to Save the States by Dissolving the Southern Confederacy-The Carolinas and Geurgia in the Same

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.] Washington, January 17, 1885 .-The letter of General Sherman, about which there was a squabble in the Senate the other day, has led to the looking up of other war correspondence than that to which he referred, and the following letter of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has sufficient interest to be printed.

The conventions alluded to in the letter were State Conventions, which it had been proposed to call on several of the Southern States to assert their State independence of the Confederate Government, which it was thought had overridden and trampled upon State sovereignty. The letter is curious as showing to how great a degree, even under the extreme pressure of war, many of the Confederate leaders remained merely political philosophers and were incapable of political states-manship. Jeff. Days and those who ruled with him at Richmond were undoubtedly practical men and saw that war meant war and necessitated the use of all the forces attainable, under a single head; but Governor Magrath's queer notion seems to have been that consistency in doctrine is better than success in the single object desired, and that success was, in fact, imperrilled by the union of forces, and might have been attained by each State acting for itself.

Such men as Governor Magrath had so steeped their minds in the queer and anarchical doctrine of State independence that they could see nothing else. They were as ready to secede from the Confederacy as they had been to secede from the Union, and he would no doubt have acknowledged the right of a county of South Carolina to secede from the State and set up independently. Southern men of practical minds reading such a letter as this of Governor Magrath's must now smile to think what absurdities and anarchy they escaped when the rule of this extrordinary sect of political philosophers were overthrown. If they will compare the actions of the Federal and the Confederate Governments during the war they will see also that the real and important rights of the Northern States were much less invaded and much more carefully regarded than those of the Southern States by the Davis Government, and that the vitally important principle of self-government was held more sacred and preserved with far greater care in the North than in the South during the war. That is the undoubted truth. It was only after the war and when so many Republican leaders had become intoxicated with their success and corrupted by their secret and illegal gains, that they violated that policy in the Southern States. Governor Magrath's letter is a very curious document:

GOVERNOR MAGRATH TO GOVERNOR VANCE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTM'T, Jan. 26, 1865. GOVERNOR: At my return from Charleston Col. Mullins gave me your letter. I am at once gratified and honored with your concurrence in the suggestions I ventured to make to you. Confirmed in my purposes by your approval, I am preparing and will dispatch without delay to the Governors of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida similar suggestions to those which were addressed to you, and supported, as they will be, by your endorsement, I have no doubt of speedily securing that united and concerted action which I hope and believe will accomplish all that we desire. At the earliest moment and in anticipation of responses from the Governors of the States I have named, I will prepare and submit to you the draft of such a paper as I think calculated fitly to express the opinions we have formed. I have written to Governor Brown in acknowledgment of his reply to me and also the Hon. A. H. Stephens; to the latter addressing myself particularly to the consideration of the great dan-ger of calling the people of Georgia into a convention, assuring him of my hope and belief that without incurring the great dangers involved in the call for a convention, all that we desire to secure can be accomplished without it, and most strongly urging him to use the authority of his name and the influence of his position against that proposition. It is to me a proposition of incontestable correctness that the great source of the evils under which we labor is to be traced to the dependent position which the State Governments have been content to assume in the progress of a war which, in its large proportion, has called forth the exercise of those powers which were reserved to the States, but which Congress has attempted to use, and in that attempt the State Governments from patriotic, but as events have shown not wise; motives have acquiesed. Starting from principles directly antagonistic, the Government of the the Confederate States have practically

We have therefore presented, in the cague for the support of their sepaif not abjure, that independence; a tection of property, not only not re-

or its powers.

common Government of its preroga tive, and if the State did manifest a purpose to assert its dignity and its rights, the cry that the arm of the common Government would be thereby paralyzed forced it to abandon its purpose and trust to the hope that a speedy termination of the war would erminate the forced and unnatural, I will not say undignified, condition in which it had been placed. As might have been expected, the exercise of to be conferred upon the common Government has necessarily called forth an equally unauthorized administration of Impressment, for the sake of illustration, has supplied the place of contract. The order of a bureau accomplishes what Congress itself would not venture to do. The functions of a judge are transferred to some military officer, and the course of justice is closed by the denial to a magistrate of the power to inquire into the cause of a commitment. Arrests are made by order, detention is secured by comexercise is presented to us as the means by which we are to ensure success in a struggle to establish a free

It is thus that we have dried up the

openings from which new courage and

Government.

fresh impulse could have been given to our people in this protracted contest in which they have been engaged. We taught them to know their States as their country, and in the defense of that country we have blotted out and hidden from their view those States for us, the lapse of time, which has acquiesced in this wide departure from | pied. the standards of right and justice, have desire for repose that it will require something of firmness to sustain the State Government in its proper position. But if there is difficulty, and however great that difficulty, it is to be more than counterbalanced by the plain truth that it is only by restoring the State Governments to their proper condition that our success in this war can be secured. Unless military successes shall give to it new life the credit of the Confederate Government Fortunately, the credit of the State is maintained. The question is, thereplies and warlike appliances which we have given to it? I may well suppose that to this proposition there will be but one answer: if so, it will furnish the occasion, and that, according to all probability, not far distant, when we must understand better than we have us back to our true position, it is because in that position alone can I find assurance of our certain success. We will have men enough to make an army able to win our deliverance; we still have resources sufficient to carry us safely through all our difficulties. But we have no more men to lose; we have now no resources to waste; the States, as States, are to fight out this bloody war. They are the realities of this grand drama; all else is but the appendage.

It is the political condition of each State which is to be won or lost. It is recognize in all of their relations the evidence of a common destiny. Let us comprehension of the fireat principles of human conduct and action. I have been led away by the considerations which press upon me further, I fear, than your patience will allow, and will only delay you until I assure you of the respect of your obedient servant, A. G. MAGRATH.

Gov. Z. B. VANCE, Raleigh, N. C.

A Talk With Governor Magrath. Judge Magrath, the author of the letter to Governor Vance, is living in Charleston. He has not taken an active part in politics since the war. A reporter for the News and Courier called on him and asked him if he could be "interviewed" in regard to the article published in the New York Herald. Judge Magrath said: "Why, I am not in politics now, and you are digging up a political corpse." When told that the Herald had invaded the When cemetery in this instance and that the News and Courier wished to give his

side of the story, Judge Magrath said: "The truth of the matter is just this: You have brought the letter to my attention and I have read it. It fully expressed the sentiments and opinions that I entertained at the time it was written. Under the like circumstances at this day I would entertain and express the same opinions. The idea that I ever intended to express an nited States and the Government of opinion that the relation of a county to a State was at all like that of a State | its behalf. arrived in the matters of administra- in its sovereign capacity either to the tion at the same result. In both the Confederate Government or the Govsuggestions of convenience have been regarded as the sanction sufficient for that only could be entertained by him any conduct they might adopt. And who had no conception of what was the most ill-omened cry throughout the the relation of a State to a General Confederacy is the one so frequently Government under a written Constiheard, that the force of the law is sus- tution, which declares that every powpended, and the pressure of the war er not granted by that Constitution to has borne down the authority of the the General Government was a right Constitution. In the United States reserved by the State to itself in its such a principle harmonized with the sovereign capacity; that the Constitupolitical dogmas there professed. In tion was a limitation upon the powers the Confederate States it was in violent of the General Government, and, only opposition to the tenets for the vindiso far as those powers were expressly cation of which those States seceded. granted, did it give power to the General Government. These were doc-trines entertained by the people of this The arbitrary course of the former Government was, therefore, the natural consequence of its doctrines, while State at the time of its secession. They such a course in our Government was were fundamental and had come down

utterly inconsistent with its purposes to us from the creation of the Govern-"It was for the purpose, among othwhole progress of the war, the stand- er things, of maintaining the rights of nished by the people of New Orleans ing contradiction of States united in a a State that the State of South Caroli- are fairly good, while rates at private na and other seceding States resolved rate independence called on to ignore, upon a separation of the Union, because in the continuance of that Union compact of carefully guarded powers they believed that these rights were expanding into a Government without being imperilled by the constant enlimitation or responsibility. Guaran- croachments made upon them. The tees for the liberty of person and pro- same conviction of the necessity that ent cities in Wisconsin. existed to preserve these rights at the spected, but so recklessly invaded that time of the secession of the State conthe retention of such prerogatives tinued to exist in full force after the now seem rather a mockery than a State had seconded, and the rights of guarantee. Whenever there has been the State, as a sovereign State, were Matthews of the Supreme Court, died an invasion of those guarantees of matters to me of paramount considera- to-day, and the Supreme Court, after sive smelter will be erected at Dalton. personal liberty and property the citi- tion after the State seceded and during passing aesolutions of simpathy with Great excitement prevails throughout zen was paralyzed by the acquiescence the war quite as much as they had Justice M. of his State, in the assumption by the been before the State second. I had day next.

not for one moment entertained the idea that the State had surrendered its rights as a sovereign State because it had seceded from the Union with all

the other States.
"The critic in the Herald falls into misconception. I never meant, and it could not have been understood by any one that I did mean, that the eleven seceding States, each fighting indepenry contribution of the men and the money of these States to their utmost capacity, it was necessary that the peo-ple of the different States should feel that they were contributed by the States, each being secured in the full should continue to feel as they felt when they had seceded-that they were the citizens of a sovereign State, and that to support that State as such mand, and a power more gigantic than they would freely surrender all their Louisiana State Lottery Company, And I did not believe that there was people of a State to surrender everything that they had under the guise of citizen of the Republic of France" and a "good, true, honest, just and faithful think that mere coercion would give that support for the successful issue of the contest that was to be found in the free will of the people in whose behalf the war was being waged.

"Any such idea that any other purpose was intended than to cement more closely and firmly the resources and which are that country. Unhappily the destinies of the seceding States to the end of a successful issue in the conbut served to multiply the cases in test, would be a curious misunderwhich the State Governments have standing of me in the position I occu-

> "The immediate occasion of comthe causes, which I had supposed were laws which he defies." to a certain extent affecting that tem-

or allowing to be made, weaker and effect would be heeded when made by business as a robbery." those who were as earnest as any men in the seceding States could be and next day, in referring to the case: had devoted themselves to the success in their ordinances of secession."

Take Care of the Body.

The Christian Index, the leading

questions discussed in the Index, the the above test we have tried Swift's plood purifier, good as a health tonic. In this opinion we are sustained by some of the best men in the church. says: "It is my deliberate judgment effects are wonderful, and I consider them almost miraculous. There is no medicine comparable to it." Dr. H. C. Hornady, one of the best known ministers in our church, says: "Swift's Specific is one of the best blood puriflers in existence."

These brethren speak advisedly. But sires only to endorse these statements.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Whooping Up the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21 .- Several gentlemen from Wisconsin, who have been in daily attendance at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition for some weeks, have united in preparing a card to the public. They say they consider the Exposition "one of the greatest and grandest, if not the greatest and grandest, collections of valuable things and sights ever made in the history of civilization," and they cordially commend it to the patronage of the Arierican people. They say further that the public health is excellent and that the attention and accommodations furhouses are moderate. The card is signed by Edmund D. Holton, commissioner; J. M. Stith, alternate commissioner; S. T. Merritt, Beloit; Dexter Curtis, Madison; John P. Roe, Oshkosh, and nine others from differ-

Death of Mrs. Stanley Matthews. Washington, January 22 .- Mrs. Matthews, wife of Justice Stanley Justice Matthews, adjourned till Mon- North Georgia over the wonderful dis-

DAUPHIN'S LIBEL SUIT.

Why Mr. McClure Was Arrested in New Orleans. Fallure of the Lottery Man to Get a Standing in the Courts Here.

[From the Philadelphia Times.] Mr. McClure, editor of the Times, arrived at New Orleans on Saturday evening. Before the train reached the station a United States marshal enterdently of the other, could carry on the ed the car and served a writ upon Mr. war successfully. But I did mean that McClurc, issued at the suit of Maxiwere never intended in order to secure the full and volunta- milian A. Dauphin, who demands the sum of \$100,000, with interest and costs in atonement for alleged injury done by the editor of the Times to Dauphin's Louisiana Lottery business. It is a civil action in the United States Circuit Court against Mr. McClure inenjoyment of its rights to that end, because of the danger to which they had same action brought against the Times secoded from the United States. I be- Publishing Company a year ago. That the blood of our women and children, lieved that the people in each State was dismissed by, Judges McKennan and Butler because there could be no actionable injury to a lawless business. The libel originally complained of

resources whether of men or of money. published in the Times of July 26, 883. In the declaration of the case, such a thing possible as coercing the Maximilian A. Dauyhin, who described himself in his legal complaint as "a ca," who had been deprived by the Times of "daily and houestly acquiring great gains and profits," asked that \$100,000 be awarded him as compensation for his losses.

After repeated efforts for delay on Maximilian the case was forced to argument before Judges McKennan and Butler, of the United States Court, on April 30, 1884. Counsel for the Times argued that no Court would also so much increased the dangers of municating with the several Governors cause of action upon an immoral or an was because I was satisfied that the illegal act and who was "seeking to temper of the people should be pre- spread his pestilential business in this served just as it was when the war was and in other States of the Union, in commenced, and for that purpose that open and confessed contempt of the

"It is not necessary to hear anything per, should be removed. It was for more from the counsel for the defendthe purpose of combining the opinions of these Governors as to the proper mode to be adopted in having objection in the counsel for the defendance ant," said Judge McKennan, in sustaining the demurrer. "His (the plaintiff's) business here is not entitled tionable matters relieved, that their opinions and co-operation was asked— asked not for the purpose of weakenis gone; with the loss of its credit, its ing the adhesion of the States to the a business stigmatized by the law of Confederate Government, but for the Pennsylvania cannot be so characterpurpose of making their bond of union under the Confederate Government as or any other citizen, notwithstanding fore, looming up directly before us. Shall the Confederate Government aduniting their affections for their States, ful in Louisiana? Is it possible that or any other citizen, notwithstanding and their interests as citizens, with the citizens of Pennsylvania may not unlimited confidence in the General express their approval of the laws of Government of the Confederate States. | Pennsylvania? It seems extraordina-"I do not and did not at any time ry, after Congress has said that a man question the honesty of the purposes who conducts such a business as the of Mr. Davis and those who were near one now in question ought to go to the done the relations of the State to the common Government at Richmond. If strength could be drived to continue man is not amenable to the laws of and Borgata is in a state of siege." I look forward to this or any other the war, and that remonstrance to that Pennsylvania for characterizing this Editorially the Times remarked the

'Max Dauphin, the defeated plaintiff of the purpose of their several States in the \$100,000 libel suit against the Times, has fared well by escaping with the costs and trouble of his suit. The laws of Pennsylvania, as well as the laws of the United States, declare him and his business to be lawless, and the organ of the Baptist Church in the judgment of the Pennsylvania law South, published in Atlanta, Ga., in its issue of December 4, 1884, has the folbehind prison bars for pursuing the Too many people seem to think that calling that he asks the Times to pay a religious newspaper should be con- for measurably destroying. There was the life, liberty and property of the fined to the discussion of moral and eminent fitness in his selection of this citizens of each of those States which religious subjects only, forgetting that journal as the one that has most imcommendation. After subjecting it to definite period at Moyamensing in route were decorated with flags. compensation for his failure to recover Specific and found it good—good as a his coveted \$100,000 from the publishers of this paper. He may not regard the proffered hospitality as of the most inviting sort, but it is the best the law Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, the Nestor of will allow under the circumstances, the Baptist denomination in Georgia, and the Times is always for law and that Swift's Specific is the grandest the swiftest and justest punishment of blood purifier ever discovered. Its every shade of lawless swindlers. Call soon, Max!"

Putting the President to the Test. The Grant retirement bill has been generally discussed by members of the House, and it was developed that the Edmunds bill would have strong opposition because of the fact that it names few preparations can bring forward such endorsements. The Index depower to appoint any one. The truth is, the Democratic leaders, many of We have witnessed the beneficial them, are not disposed to let the Presieffects of this medicine, not only in dent down so easily as the Edmunds our own households, but in several bill does from his position on the Fitz other cases where seemingly all other remedies had failed. It is purely a mined that if a bill is to be passed at vegetable compound, scientifically pre- all it shall be one with Grant's name pared, and perfectly harmless in its on it. Then the President will either composition. It renews the blood and be compelled to veto the bill, to be builds up broken down systems—gives consistent with the Porter veto, or tone and vigor to the constitution, as will have to back squarely down from well as restores the bloom of health to his position on that measure. If he the suffering. Therefore, we do not adopts the latter alternative a Grant deem it inconsistent with duties of a retirement bill will be introduced and religious journal to say this much in passed by the Forty-Ninth Congress, along with a bill restoring Fitz John Porter to rank and pay, and both will get Mr. Cleveland's signature. Some of the leading Democrats will therefore urge that the first retirement bill in which Grant is named shall be passed on the first suspension of the rules day, which is the first Monday of February, and thus put President Arthur to the test. Repulicans say that if this is done the President will allow the bill to become a law without his signature.— Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Times.

> The State Silver-Streaked. DALTON, GA., January 22 .- Extraordinary discoveries of silver in the Cohuttah Mountains have been made. For several weeks past Jerome Prince, of Boston, and an assayist of San Francisco, have been pursuing investigations in that region. They are making their tests with an electric machine and to-day announced the result of their investigation. They state they have traced a vein 1,500 feet wide which extends entirely through the mountain, a distance of eight or nine miles. They represent Boston capitalists, who have extensive mines in Nova Scotia, Colorado and California, and state that the Georgia mines are ten times more valuable than any they ever before assayed. The assays have run as high as eighty per cent., and they state that \$20,000 could not buy the vein they have tested. An exten-

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Ireland Says to Arthur What Brown Said Austin, Texas, January 22 .- Gov-

ernor Ireland in his inaugural address uses the following language: "Since my late message to the two houses was penned knowledge has reached me of the perpetration of a series of horrible crimes, murders and thefts on Texas soil by incursions of predatory bands from Mexico.

"Since it has become known that neither Mexico nor the United States will surrender one of their own citizens to be taken to the other Government to be tried for crime, the people on the right bank of the Rio Grande have grown emboldened, and they stand on Mexican soil covered with and their booty in sight of our people.

"I have made repeated efforts through the Secretary of State to induce the discussion of the propriety of so amendwas an account of the operations of the | ing the treaty of 1861 as to permit any one, no matter where his allegiance may be, to be extradited, but no results have followed. Commercial treaties and money affairs seem to be of more importance than the blood of our people.

"In the last few days I have written to the President giving him full accounts of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande and have also informed him that Texas can, if need be, protect herself, and minute companies and State troops on that border have been directed to protect our people without he part of the counsel of the injured deference to nice points of international law

"If the Federal troops, whose duty it is under the Constitution, are too tender to patrol the border, or a few companies in the interior to make a show at dress parades are of more importance, it would seem that their presence on our soil is of little practi-

THE REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.

Commander Clark Lands a Force from the "Alliance" at Aspinwall to Pootect American Citizens and Property.

Washington, January 20 .- The Secretary of the Navy yesterday received the following telegram from Commander L. Clark, commanding the United States steamer Alliance, dated Panama, January 18: "A revolution guarding them. is in progress. The President of Panama announces his inability to protect the property of the Panama Railroad Company. At the request of the authorities, I shall land a force as soon as possible to protect American property at Aspinwall. I will keep you informed of the status of affairs. I have put the Alliance alongside the dock to assist in case of a demonstrahim, but I thought they were making, penitentiary, that a citizen dare not you think proper. The United States minister at Borgata cannot be communicated with as the wires are cut

To this the Secretory of the Navy replied immediately: "Your action is approved. Act discretionally in the interests of humanity and for protection of American citizens and property, but avoid taking sides in a political or military controversy."

Another dispatch was received from Commander Clark this morning, saying that the trouble is over and the force withdrawn.

The Liberty Bell. PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—The Liberty Bell was taken from Independence Hall this morning, and at 8 o'clock the procession of 500 policemen citizens of each of those States which are staked upon the issue of the contest. If we save these we have the common Government those States have framed. And those States have framed. And those States are held together, not because they have so written and signed but here was the one that has most impaired his lawless profits, and there was eminent fitness in the Times sending Max to join the more than a score of public thieves and swindlers of various grades, who have honored it by uniformly unsuccessful libel suits and readers will bear testimony that in all uniformly unsuccessful libel suits and decorated with garlands, flowers and prosecutions. We promise Max, how- flags, and drawn by six bay horses evidence of a common destiny. Let us not forget in dealing with this great this paragraph, therefore, we only that we find our strength in the seek to present an article worthy of have free food and raiment for an in- and many of the houses along the the depot the bell was transferred to the special car constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to bear it and its guard of three officers to the Exposition. This car is thirtyfive feet long and nine feet and a half wide, one-half of the platform of partment of Missouri, announcing that for its impartial enforcement, and for which is taken up by enclosed and the swiftest and justest punishment of comfortably furnished quarters for the every shade of lawless swindlers. Call special police officers. The bell platform is protected by a brass railing with posts decorated with gilded bells. The large frame upon which the bell is to be secured is the only work upon the platform of the car.

> The Blue and the Gray. Sr. Louis, Mo., January 23 .- A Jefferson City, Missouri, special to the Post-Dispatch says: "In the Senate this morning Senator Van Cleave, from the committee on the militia, reported a joint resolution to restore to the surviving officers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, late of the Confederate States Army, their battle flag captured from them at Fort Steadman, March 25 1865, now in the possession of the adjutant-general; also to substitute in the State armory for such battle flag a white flag with an inscription showing what it represents.

A Protest Against Speer. Augusta, Ga., January 22.—A meeting of the Bar of Richmond County was held to-day to protest against the confirmation of Emory Speer as Judge for the Southern District of Georgia. The meeting was largely attended and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Bar of Richmond County hereby carnestly protest against the confirmation of the Hou. Emory Speer as United States Judge for the Southern District of Georgia, and request our Senators in Congress to use all honorable efforts to prevent his confirmation."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WAR CLAIM OF 1812.—Senator Hampton has informed Governor Thompson of his receipt of the concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina in reference to the claim of this State against the United States Government for money loaned and expended in the war of 1812. Senator Hampton states that the Judiciary Committee of the House have reported unanimously in favor of this claim, and the committee have instructed its chairman to move to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its passago at an early day. It is confident. hoped, therefore, by the friends of the measure that it will pass both branches of Congress at the present session.

To anybody who has disease of threat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same com plaints in other cases. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Par

DYNAMITE IN ENGLAND.

Attempts to Destroy the Parliament Buildings and the White Tower in London.

London, January 24-2.10 P. M .-The Houses of Parliament and Government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done by dynamite explosions. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Creat excitement prevails, and enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion.

The origin of the explosion is wrapped in profound mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dyna-

4 P. M.—The explosion occurred close to the House of Lords, near Westminster Hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. One policeman was fatally hurt. The force of the shock was tremendous and was felt at a great distance, and the damage done was very great. Another explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the London Tower. The excitement increases with every moment and the city is filled with flying rumors. There were two explosions instead of one as at first supposed at the Parliament Houses. The second come about three minutes after the first. One was near the House of Commons, the other at Westminster Hall. One man has been arrested near the scene of the explo-

The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors who were in the buildings at the time. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately, and many of the ladies were bruised in the crush. The second explosion in the Parliament buildings occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more destructive The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under

the Peer's gallery on the left side. The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the Parliament buildings to-day has given rise to the suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrages were either women or men in women's disguise. It is now admitted by the attendants about the buildings that parcels were carried by many of the women, and that they seemed to bestow unusual care in

It was at first thought that the Crown jewels and rogalia, kept in the Tower, we destroyed, but they are now found to be safe.

The Government will use strong measures to capture and punish the dynamiters. [The news from London has caused

profound sensation in every quarter of the world it has reached.

What O'Donevan Rossa Says. NEW YORK, Jannuary 24. - When O'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the Houses of Parliament in London to-day, he said he was glad to hear the news; that the Houses of Parliament ought to have been blown up long ago, and that he had been preaching and collecting money to fight England with for the past five years, and the sooner England, said, was crippled the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion, he shook his head in a mysterious manner and replied that he had nothing to say.

North Carolina Takes a New Departure. RALEIGH, N. C., January 22.-Today both houses of the Legislature by a unanimous vote endorsed the administration of Governor Jarvis dur ing his six years' term of office, and recommended him to President-elect Cleveland for a Cabinet office. Many Republican me ed, made highly eulogistic "addresses, saying their constituents, of all colors, earnestly and sincerely endorsed Gov. Jarvis. It is understood that the Lentire North Carolina Congressional delegation will join in the recommendation of the Legislature.

Chance for a Fight. WASHINGTON, January 20 .- The adjutant-general of the army to-day received a telagram from Brigadier General Augur, commanding the Dethe number of settlers on Okiahoma land is steadily increasing, having reached nearly 4,000, and that resistance to Federal authority is threaten-ed. Secretary Lincoln had a confer-ence with the President on the subject this afternoon, the result of which was that General Augur was instructed to concentrate more troops at the settlement and to remove the invaders from the Territory in as peaceable a manner as possible.

How to Avoid the Press of Business. "It is a matter of life and death. You are overworked, sir, and must take a rest."

"That is impossible, doctor. My best men are all sick, my customers are coming in by the hundreds, and I

must be at my post." "If your custom should temporarily drop off, you could then find time to rest, couldn't you?"

"Certainly; but how can I temporarily stop all my old patrons from rushing in on me, even if the case should be, as you say, a matter of life and death?

"Easy enough. Stop advertising."

Summary Treatment.

MEMPHIS, January 20. - A. M. Hom mer, aged fifty-three, who kept a small grocery store four miles north of Coliersville, Tennessee, was shot and killed last Friday morning by unknown parties. Suspicion pointed to two negroes named Jesse Jones, alias Jesse James, alias Jesse Dupany, and Pen Drumright. They were both arrested and lodged in Homner's store for safe keeping. Yesterday morning at three o'clock some unknown persons broke open the store door and fired at the prisoners. Drumright was struck by three buckshot and Jones by nine, both being seriously wounded. They were afterwards taken to Colliersville where they were lodged in fail and given medical attention. Excitement runs high, and probabilities are that they will be lynched. It has been proven that Pen Drumright did the killing.

Cotton Planters' Association. Washington, January 24 .- Presilent Morehead of the National Cotton Planters' Association has invited every Senator to appoint ten delegates at large from their respective States, and every representative and delegate five delegates, to attend and participate in the proceedings of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition, at New Orleans, February 10th to 20th, under the auspices of the National Cotton Planters' Association.

Romance and Reality.

young people of Tenderfoot City, Arizona, had a masquerade ball some time ago, and an envious journal of a neighboring town had the following parrgraph about it: "We understand that several young ladies were dressed as Indian maidens, in pink hosiery, kid slippers, diamond necklace, with peacock feathers in their hair. We don't like to shatter this beautiful ideal of an Indian maiden, but duty compels us to say that no Indian maiden ever sported such a lay out. The genuine article wears an old plug hat, a dirty army blanket and a discarded pair of trousers. Eor a necklace she wears a string of pale face's teeth, and carries a considerable amount of real estate with her wherever she goes."—New York Tribune.

FOR LAIDERS ONE.W.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodinvalid's bed, and he believes saved her

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