

The Fairfield Herald.

Williams & Davis, Proprietors.

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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Spirit of the State Press.

SEALING THE DEBT.

The Edgefield Advertiser (Conservative) reprints the Columbia letter of the News and Courier containing a statement of the proposed sealing of the public debt. This scheme the Advertiser thinks is practicable, and says:

To pay interest on \$8,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000, would be a decided relief to the taxpayers of South Carolina. With no faith in the Radical party, and no hope, we yet pray that God may move them to some such consummation.

THE BONDS.

The Orangeburg News (Republican) takes this position on the bond question:

The position of this Journal with reference to the question of taxation is and ever has been the judiciously sound one that in law and common honesty the State should levy taxes to an amount sufficient to pay every dollar of her just obligations, and that whatever is more than this (amount of tax) is "profit" or "surplus." Therefore the question as to the validity of the bonds (other than with regard to the constitutional points just decided) is open and as subject to the action of the taxpayers as at any time since the debt was incurred.

MANUFACTURES.

The Clarendon Press (Conservative) thinks that some of the most hopeful signs of the times, particularly in respect to the Southern people upon the subject of establishing Southern manufactures for the working up of our raw material. The Press also thinks that there ought to be a factory in each county of our State, to work up the raw material produced within its limits, and diffuse employment and money among the people.

THE CIGARETTE.

The Columbia Herald (Republican) says that the use of cigars is the chief cause of the manufacturing interest, and urges the legislature to pass a law, at its next session, exempting all manufacturing enterprises from taxation for ten years. This course says the Herald, is advised in all wise economies, and has already proved of great service to the manufacturing interest.

A NEW COUNTY.

The Wallerboro News (Republican) is opposed to the plan for the formation of a new county from a portion of Charleston County and Colleton County east of the Edisto River, the county seat to be at Summerville, and that a bill to that effect, before acting upon the subject, should submit the question to the people, through the ballot box.

The Ingrateful Bushwhacker.

When the Administration party came to reconstruct the South it found Mosby among the assets of the institution, and accepted him as a first-class article, at first cost and without question. The Administration opened with its paternal arms, and embraced the bushwhacker and adopted him on both cheeks. The fat old fellow was killed, and the paternal mission was brilliantly frustrated in honor of the return of the prodigal son. The ninety-and-nine faithful ones who had not wandered away from the fold, but who were not so easily beguiled as he, but it was of no avail. The bushwhacker had the best in his house, and unlimited permission to range at his own sweet will, without let or hindrance. Nothing could be done to control him. He had no conscience, and the Administration, having accepted its convert, wanted itself upon him, up as an example to the South, and made some platitudes to the ex-Confederates to follow the example of this illustrious chief, and return to the allegiance to the stars and stripes. The new convert, like the prodigal son, made a great show of zeal, and became a prodigal. He took to the stump, and preached the doctrine of the Administration, and upon the occasion, even advocated the cause. His devotion was so great, and led him to such extremes of zeal, that he was first to nominate Grant for a third term. At last, however, there came a time when the ruling passion returned.

Then Mosby began to bushwhack. Having unlimited permission to do as he pleased, he availed himself of it. He entered in all the fat offices he could find laying around the White House. He ravaged the treasury and Interior and Revenue Departments, and loaded himself with patronage. He got appointed High Sheriff and Purveyor for Virginia, and Dictator for all the rest of the

South. When he had got all the plunder he could carry, the ungrateful bushwhacker made off as fast as he could to his friends, the Virginia Conservatives, and now there is not only weeping and wailing, but cursing and gnashing of teeth, in the camp of the Administration, and "spit-firing" and "muggering" bushwhackers, now take the place of the endearing epithets which the party organs were wont to bestow upon Mosby.

We doubt whether there will be much sympathy wasted upon the Administration. We doubt even whether the bushwhacker is to blame for his course. Having got inside the Republican camp and witnessed nothing but plunder and corruption going on all around him, we are not surprised that he should follow the prevailing fashion, take all he could carry and quit.—Chicago Tribune.

A Nevada professor of a scientific turn of mind has emerged from obscurity with an invention that will do away with pipes and cigars unless it falls far short of what he claims for it. The professor is about to erect extensive works near Virginia City, which will include large retorts wherein tobacco will be burned, and the smoke thus produced will pass through proper pipes to a large bell-shaped receptacle where it will be cooled and purified and so smoothed that it shall have the flavor of the finest Havana cigar. From this receptacle a main pipe will lead up into the city, and from this will be small branch pipes leading to all the principal streets and houses in the town. In every house where the smoke is taken there will be placed a meter, similar to a gas meter, but much more delicately constructed. Running from these meters will be pipes leading to all the rooms in the house, and connected with these pipes, at convenient points, will be long flexible tubes, each tipped with a handsome amber mouthpiece for the comfort and convenience of smokers. When a man desires to take a smoke, he has not to go to the trouble of hunting up tobacco and filling up his pipe. There is none of this trouble and vexation. He has only to place the amber mouthpiece between his lip, turn a small silver thumb-screw, and the cool, delicious, perfumed smoke glides into his mouth. By this ingenious and delightful arrangement the professor hopes to do away with tobaccoists, anti-tobacco laws, and at the same time make an immense fortune.

Cotton Mills.

We present below some official figures furnished from the Atlanta Constitution up to the average annual dividends of the mills named from 1862 to 1871, together with their capital, and the highest market value of their stock during that period:

Chickopee Mills, dividends 201 per cent; capital \$420,000; value of stock, \$225 on par of \$1.00. Merrimack Mills, dividends 151 per cent; capital, \$2,500,000; value of stock, \$2,700 on par of \$1.00. Middlesex Mills, dividends 221 per cent; capital, \$750,000; value of stock, \$1,000 on par of \$1.00. Nauvoo Mills, dividends 175 per cent; capital, \$1,000,000; value of stock, \$1,000 on par of \$1.00. Pacific Mills, dividends 211 per cent; capital, \$2,500,000; value of stock, \$2,240 on par of \$1.00. Salisbury Mills, dividends 221 per cent; capital, \$2,000,000; value of stock, \$200 on par of \$1.00.

The Constitution goes on to say—These Eastern mills have averaged about twenty per cent, not dividends. Now, it contrasts less than ten cents a bale to transport the raw cotton from Atlanta to New England mills, and bring it back in the shape of merchantable goods. Add this cost to the profit of Eastern mills, and you have the 25 to 30 per cent. that every well conducted Southern mill is earning to-day. These are facts, and yet we continue to put every dollar into planting, which does not pay an average profit of 5 per cent!!

The Public Library Paper of Louisville publishes a statement, "derived from an authentic source," to prove that these large profits are within the reach of small capitalists. The cost, it says, of a complete cotton factory, with a capacity of 2,000 yards of 4 1/2 standard sheeting, is \$40,000. Five thousand dollars additional capital will suffice to operate such a mill. The total weekly cost of running it is \$1,231, and the total receipts \$1,500 a week; leaving a net profit of \$269 a week or \$13,800 a year, which is thirty per cent on the investment.

There has been a large decrease in the exportation of silk from China, owing to a continued depression in the London Market. The total export this year is estimated at 2,742 bales, against 7,614 at the same period last year.

It is stated that the great bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, will be completed by the 1st of March, 1874.

Money at Interest.

If Judas (our Saviour) was opposed to all moneyly had put one dollar at all moneyly, at the end of 700 years, it would have amounted to over \$50,000,000,000,000. As remuneration would fit to work the sum for over 700 years; if continued to 1873, it would probably amount to enough to purchase the *Antiquities of the Assorted Nations*. As there would be difficulty in getting possession, it would be about to engage in such an enterprise for our posterity.

If Judas had put his dollar at interest, and had lived until this time, he would be in pretty good condition to contend with the Lord for the universe.

Let us content ourselves to what we can comprehend. If Columbus had put one dollar at interest, six per cent compound, when he landed upon this continent, at this time it would amount to over \$2,000,000,000. If one of the pilgrims had put \$200 at six per cent compound interest to-day it would amount to enough to purchase the New England States at assessed value.

A gentleman of Chicago, for his posterity, should put \$100,000 out at interest, at ten per cent compound interest, and he would, in fifty years, have \$1,000,000,000. Large sums of money accumulated and in the hands of the few, control England. Many believe that the moneyed interest of the United States can control Congress, Legislatures, and our courts.

The accumulation of money in the hands of the few during the last decade is fabulous. Let this continue for the next twenty-five years, and the moneyed power of this country will surely have the people by the throat. Then may appear the sad history of millions of wretched, who will be obliged to labor, till and struggle for the rich—a condition to be pitied. The growing moneyed mania in our country is more dangerous to liberty than slavery.

Horse Races.

The owners of the horses are on the edge of the just now, in anticipation of the coming November fair. The track is big put in excellent condition, and from present indications there will be a greater opportunity for profitable competition this year than has ever been presented in this State. Among the horses alluded to are in connection with the race, are Jack Chambers, "Old Boy Jack," and "Eddy Pinner," of Augusta; Thomas P. Booth's stable of Mobile, Alabama; A. Johnson's little horse, "St. Lawrence," and noted mare, "Janey," of Baltimore besides several others from that place; Major Bacon's stable of seven, from Edgefield; Gen. Cash's horses, from Darlington; P. C. Pladde's "Girl of My Heart," the same place. Several races from Nashville, Tenn., are also billed, as well from Kentucky. It is not impossible that "Tom Bowling," "Joe Daniels," "Gibraltar," or "Harry Bassett" may take a part in the ceremonies, and a correspondence is now pending with the owners of "Judge Bellows" for a visit of that horse with the famous driver, Dan Rice.

Several other horses are here now among them the noted horse "Janey P. Bell." Altogether the preparations and the prospects are very attractive.

The subject of revising the recess at the Washington course, Charleston, is up, and the same will probably be shortly passed again.—*Columbian Herald*.

Slaves Returns to Va.

It claims, unfortunately, that Wednesday, the first of October, which is election day, occurs on the Jewish Day of Atonement, one of the most solemn days of fasting and prayer in the Hebrew calendar. On that day business is suspended by all devout Israelites, and a entire day, from sunrise to sunset, is passed fasting in the synagogue. A fear has been expressed that in coincidence may deprive theervative candidates of several hundred votes. As, however, the religious observance closes at sunset, as the polls must remain open until twelve o'clock, the interval between sunset (which occurs at 5:44 P. M., on the first of October) and the hour set by law for the closing of the polls, will allow our Jewish fellow-citizens just sixteen minutes in which to cast their votes. But with proper effort a great deal may be done in sixteen minutes.—*News and Courier*.

In 1857, when the pay was raised to \$3,000, Butler denounced the increase as an outrage. He was not a Congressman himself, however.

Letter from General Sherman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE: DEAR SIR—When you applied to me some time ago for material bearing on the controversy of "Who Burned Columbia?" I gave you two printed pamphlets which I had obtained from Judge Holt, containing all the testimony taken in the cotton cases growing out of that event, and submitted to the mixed commission appointed to adjudicate these cases under the treaty with Great Britain. Judge Holt could have obtained the testimony of all the 8,000 or 10,000 officers and soldiers who were at or near Columbia when the conflagration occurred, but he thought he had enough without putting the Government to the expense of bringing more witnesses from a distance. I suppose he did not summon Colonel Stone, who commanded the leading brigade of the Fifteenth corps, because he did not know where to find him. I surely did not know his whereabouts till he voluntarily published his statement. In my official report of the affair, published before the close of the war, when General Wade Hampton was fighting us, and not when, as he alleges, he was a prisoner of war, I referred incidentally to a fact of which I had knowledge that a small detachment of the Seventeenth corps had passed over the Congress, had entered Columbia and hoisted a flag on the new State House in advance of the regular entry of the Fifteenth corps, which had made a circuit to cross the two branches, Saluda and Broad, which make the Congaree. I located the performance of this detachment as somewhat irregular, but the men who composed it now become important witnesses, and I herewith enclose copies of their written statements together with the official reports which explain the whole affair. These witnesses go back to a time three quarters of an hour before the entry of the head of Stone's brigade, and about two hours before the fire on the mill, of which there were many, and I invite your careful perusal of their statements, for they are positive that they saw rebel cavalry soldiers applying fire. They also saw rebel soldiers plundering the stores on Main street, which General Hampton attributes to our men; and they further positively assert that Hampton's 150 men got out of Columbia, so that he could not and did not see his men applying fire. How Hampton admits that the cotton was rolled out in the streets for the purpose of burning," but that he forbade the burning lest the fire should extend to the houses; and I iterate that no matter what his orders were, the men of his army either his rear guard or his stragglers, did apply the fire, and that this was a sufficient cause for all else that followed. With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A Female Swimming Bath.

A swimming match between ten young ladies took place on the Harlem River on Saturday. The prize was a silk dress valued at \$175, and the distance a mile. The winner was Miss Delilah Goboes of Philadelphia, who accomplished the distance in forty minutes. A Miss Doman led for some time, but resigned her chance for the prize to aid in the rescue of a young man who had accidentally fallen into the water. The spectators gathered to present Miss Doman with a gold watch, as a reward for her bravery.

That young fellow should reward Miss Doman herself by bestowing his hand upon her in marriage.

We hear a good many members of Congress who have not yet returned their back pay, but now for the first time we hear of a member who has used the ill got cash to build a monument to perpetuate his own infamy. The Chicago (N. Y.) Union informs us that the Hon. B. H. Prindle has invested his share of the grab (say \$50,000) in a beautiful brick block in Norwich, which structure is called and known as The Government Building. We admit that we rather like Mr. Prindle's luck. He is at least square and honest in his dishonesty. We hope that the building is a strong one, likely to last for a good while after Prindle has gone to settle the matter elsewhere, and thus remain a warning to all future Prindles.

Captain C. J. Fredell was, yesterday, elected Cashier of the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, and Mr. Wylie Jones, Teller. Captain Fredell has been with this bank since its organization, and Mr. Jones, since 1870.—*Chronicle*.

Particulars of the Railroad Accident.

From the Union Herald we clip the following additional particulars of the railway disaster. The regular passenger train went out on time, followed shortly afterwards by the road paymaster's train—locomotive and passenger car. The up and down passenger train met at Killian's—four and a half miles from Lightwood Knot. The down passenger train—conductor, William H. Treveant—left the meeting point on time, and was proceeding rapidly towards Columbia, when upon rounding a curve at Lightwood Knot Springs, the paymaster's train appeared in sight, scarcely more than forty yards off. Engineer Robert Jamison immediately blew down brakes, reversed his engine and leaped off followed by his fireman. The engineer struck on his head, and almost immediately afterwards the collision occurred, and he was completely covered with the debris, but not seriously hurt. The fireman was unhurt.

The supposition is that the paymaster's watch was slow, as he expected to make Staek's Turnout before the arrival of the down passenger train, and was still a mile-and-a-half out when the locomotives struck. As the down train hove in sight, the colored fireman, with the promontory notice to Engineer Williamson, "Look out for yourself boss!" leaped safely to the ground. Paymaster T. Elliott Orchard was seated in the engineer's chair on the locomotive, as the crash came. He was jammed under the wreck and so severely injured that he died shortly after being released. Engineer Williamson was also caught and had his right thigh broken, his ankle injured, and was cut and bruised about the body. As the "down brakes" signal was given on the passenger train, a colored man named James Archer jumped to the brakes, but before he could give more than one or two turns the trains came together and his legs were jammed and crushed between them. The poor fellow fell on his face and died in a short time. A colored newsboy named Wallace, who resides in this city, was on the platform and got his right foot caught and badly smashed. The tenders of each locomotive were literally telescoped into the cars in the rear. The passenger train consisted of the engine, the baggage, one smoking and one passenger car. The first express car was smashed and its contents scattered on the roadside, while the second, in which Messenger W. G. Graham was seated, mounted the rails and was also demolished. The messenger was thrown several feet in the air and fell among the debris, cutting his head slightly. It was a wonderful preservation from death. The baggage car was driven into the end of the smoking car, and it was here that Archer lost his life.

The Williamsburg Republican, edited by S. A. Swails, (colored), opens its official career with a review of the *mandamus* decision, in which it says: "We have carefully read the decision, and must say that it appears to us to be more an argument adduced as an excuse for granting the writ than sound legal doctrine. The reasoning on many points we consider weak and bad. For instance, the fourth objection sets forth the fact that the bonds issued under certain acts were not issued in strict accordance of law, and are, therefore, void. The court decides that, under the validating act, any irregularities that may have been connected with the issue of the bonds in question are declared valid. But now comes another objection—that the validating act is unconstitutional. And the court then says if this act is unconstitutional, it will simply place the matter under the original act. "We certainly cannot understand this reasoning. They pass over one objection by citing a certain authority, and when the constitutionality of that authority is questioned they fall back on the original act, which they have just cured by this questioned authority. This is something that we cannot get the drift of. The court also lays great stress on what were the intentions of the Legislature when they passed these acts. We think that the court should have also considered the intentions of the Legislature at its last session, when they passed an act (which was mysteriously lost) repealing the very clause under which the court propose to force the levy of a tax. As to levying a tax, we do not believe that the Legislature will calmly sit down and allow the rights of the people to be encroached upon, believing as they do, that they are the only power that can order a levy. This has been shown at the last session when this matter was fully discussed, and we have no reason to believe that that sentiment has changed."

A gentleman with the startling name of Grouse exhibits to the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel a postal card on which he has written twelve chapters from the Book of Job, in all, 5,026 words.

The Picnic and Major Woodward's Speech.

On last Friday the 20th ultimo, the members of the Laurens Grange gave a picnic on the grounds of the Pe College. The picnic was a decided success; a success such as can be secured for such an occasion only by the good wives and daughters of good farmers. Viands and substantial of every kind were in abundance and of the very best kind. Although the day was rather unpropitious, a goodly number assembled to partake of the edibles, and then to the agricultural address delivered by Major Woodward, of Winnsboro. The speech was plain and practical, and adapted to the day in which we live. The subject was such as the public would expect to be selected for such an occasion by an experienced and intelligent planter—The Evils of the present system of Agriculture, and their Remedies. The first evil to which our attention was directed, is the present system of copartnership farming now being practiced throughout the country. The Major thinks no man ought to enter a copartnership to which he is averse, nor ought he permit any many or set of men to force him into such a copartnership. It begets a kind of equality; for it is impossible to deny that the interested party has a right to control and direct to the extent of his interest. The negro being interested only in the growing crop, cares nothing for the preservation of the plantation and the keeping of it in good repair. Hence, the decaying fences and the destruction which is generally gathering about our farms. The true remedy to this evil is to employ labor for wages. The negro has forced this evil upon us by means of his leagues and his brotherhoods, and it is now imperatively the duty of farmers to organize in self defence, and to this end every man ought to join the granges now in process of general organization.

Another evil is the extravagant use of fertilizers. They form an enormous drain upon the country, and when procured pure and genuine, which too often is not the case, it is impossible to see any benefit arising from their use to the second year's crop. Notwithstanding the immense outlay they really add nothing to the soil—the supply will be exhausted in a few years, and what then is to become of our farms? This should be corrected by the use of the barnyard manures. These can be prepared in large quantities at less expense, and they are of permanent benefit to the soil. Apply them to our best lands, and cultivate not more than twenty acres to the mule. Our lands should be horizontalized.

In coming from Newberry to this place, the Major said he never saw better crops; but nowhere did he see a single row of corn or cotton that had been run upon a level. If we wish to preserve our lands this must be done. Without it our hill sides soon wash into gullies, and the soil is swept away to enrich the valley of our neighbor. Hill-side ditching is good if properly understood, but through ignorance more land has been ruined by it than has been saved. Make your ditches short and always let them empty up the valley.

Again we plant too much cotton. The present policy is suicidal. We can get as much for half the quantity as we do for our 4,000,000 bales, and at the same time grow the grain necessary for plantation purposes and enrich our lands by properly rotating the crops. The idea abroad in the land that cotton is money is a great mistake. The Major showed that the farmer paid 15 cents for every pound of cotton that he grows. The remedy to this evil is obvious. Always plant of cereals enough to meet our wants; if possible, raise our own stock, and let the cotton money be so much clear gain. If we can't do all this, do as much of it as we can. The Major touched upon other points, but these are the most important, and we think them worthy of the careful study of our farmers.

We hope the granges will prosper, and if they had their meetings oftener, it would be all the better. The farmers constitute the backbone of the country, and yet they are the only class of our people who are without organization. The prosperity of the country is really within their keeping; they are sure of success if they will only unite and work in harmony.—*Laurensville Herald, 5th instant.*

Brevities.

The restaurant keeper in the Crystal Palace, near London, does business enough to pay a rental of \$125,000.

A nephew of M. Thiers, named Rocher Ripert, an employee of a railroad company has lately been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The amount on which the accusation is based is only 900 francs. The late George Sanders became engaged to his wife before he ever saw her. It is the absurd determination to see a woman before selecting her, that helps to make marriages of scarce.

Disgraceful Riot in Union.

On Saturday night, the 6th instant, a mob of drunken negroes created a disgraceful riot in the town of Union. The town marshal Jno. Faucett, while attempting to arrest one of the rioters was set upon and badly beaten. Finding himself unable to cope with such a number, Mr. Faucett called upon Mr. Greor, deputy sheriff of the county, to assist him. Mr. G. promptly responded and pushed his way through the crowd to Mr. F.'s side. Seeing the danger, Mr. G. seized the town marshal's niece and several Bates and Harris. Harris rose again and drew his knife and cut Mr. Greor. Mr. Faucett seeing the movement, told G. that he was out. This was the first knowledge Mr. Greor had that he had been stabbed. The blood began to show on his shirt bosom, and seeing it the crowd of negroes began to give way. On examining Mr. Greor it was found that he had been stabbed badly in the breast, the knife entering just below the collar-bone and passing down about three inches, making a severe though not mortal wound. Harris slunk away from the crowd as soon as he committed the deed. Mr. Greor was taken to Drs. Moore & Dobson's store, and had his wound dressed. Up to last night he had not been able to leave his bed. One of the rioters, Rock Johnson, was arrested and lodged in jail that night, which caused much excitement among the colored people, and Silas Hawkins, trial justice, and Eliza Meng, undertook to forcibly enter the jail and liberate him. In this they were foiled by two or three peaceable colored men, who prevented Hawkins' entrance. Hawkins acted in a most riotous manner for a peace officer, proving himself entirely unworthy the position he occupies, and ignorant of the duties of his office. The Union Times says: "We are reliably informed that when the row commenced, Jno. Mobley, the county auditor, was among the crowd, and was seen to draw his pistol, and afterwards replace it. Hawkins is Mobley's trial justice, and Mobley is Governor Nuss's pet in this county. Through Mobley's influence Hawkins was appointed."

The Graphic Balloon.

Professor Steiner, who had charge of the inflation of the Graphic balloon says he does not believe a cotton balloon of that size can be made that will stand the strain of inflating with the wind against it as it was for the last hour of the afternoon. The blowing against it exposed a surface of 4,000 square feet, equal to the mainsail of the biggest ship that ever crossed the Atlantic. Prof. Steiner also says there were 353,000 feet of gas in the balloon when it collapsed, which gave an upward tendency of over 2,000 pounds pressing against the weight of the balloon, which is 4,000 pounds. Even a silk balloon could not stand it. He said he had never seen a stronger balloon; and if the wind had been less high, the balloon would have been all right. It is probable a new balloon will be constructed.

Burning Corn in the West.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Iowa, gives the following as the answer of a prominent and well informed gentleman of that State to the question, "We hear a great deal said in the East about the farmers in Iowa burning their corn. Has this been done to any great extent?"

"I suppose considerable corn was burned last winter in sections of the State where fuel is not plenty, or where coal had to be hauled a considerable distance either from the mine or from the railroad. A ton of corn is worth for fuel about two-thirds or three-fourths as much as a ton of coal.—Now, if it takes a ton of corn to buy a ton of coal, the only question for the farmer to settle is whether the coal is worth enough more than the corn to pay for the hauling. Suppose a farmer lives five miles from a railroad station where coal is worth \$6 a ton, and corn will sell for the same price. Assuming two dollars a day as fair wages for the man and his team, the corn would be worth on the farm five dollars a ton, and to get the coal there would cost seven dollars. But if the coal is worth only one third more than the corn for fuel, then, if it costs more than \$6 60 3/4 a ton on the farm, it is cheaper to burn the corn."

One of the most conspicuous results of the late California election, as indicating the temper of the people of that State towards salary thieves and monopoly attorneys, is the overwhelming defeat of the Grant ticket in Nevada county; the home of Biggy Sargent. Since his advocacy of Robeson and the Goat Island job this champion of Grantism has been sort of by his warmest supporters, and if he were out of the Senate he would not have influenced enough at home to obtain a nomination for re-election.