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The Drift of Opinion.

WHAT LEADING NORTHERN JOURNALS
SAY ABOUT SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the New York World.]

If the South Carolinians fall in their appeal to the General Government for relief, it will hardly be from lack of flexibility in the appeal. Recently they asked relief because South Carolina is in law the equal of the other States, and (this petition not meeting with great success) now comes Mr. Eliason S. Kirt, who asks relief because "South Carolina is not a sovereign State in either theory or fact." The case recalls the Indian's application for whiskey at the missionary. "No want drink whiskey. Me good Indian." Replied the missionary: "Then you don't want whiskey." Promptly responded he: "No want drink."

A CASE IN WHICH STATESMANSHIP
DOUGHT TO BE EXHAUSTED.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The minority presented the complaint in a forcible manner with arguments in favor of the immediate interference of Congress. Messrs. Puffer and Ward tersely sum up the frightful political demoralization of South Carolina, and recommend that an investigation be ordered. As the Tribune has already said, it seems cruel to relegate the whole question to a voting population, the preponderating majority of which is made up of ignorant elements that are sure to be used for corrupt purposes by corrupt men. There is no hope in that direction. It is possible that a careful inquiry into all the facts may, this minority suggests, disclose some remedy possible to Congress; it may prevent a repetition of similar anarchy. Of course nobody seriously thinks of changing the basis of suffrage in South Carolina; but at least inquiry ought to be exhausted before the State be wholly given over to works of evil.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
LARGELY AT FAULT.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Bad as the condition of the taxpayers is, there is probably no means of relief except by teaching the voters a better way. The Federal Administration, however, has in its power the means to promote a great reform. It has been largely at fault for affiliating with such managers of the dominant party as Moses and Patterson. Without the apparent recognition of the Federal Administration, these men would have had little power for good or evil. There can be no doubt that, if the leaders of the Republican party will refuse to affiliate with these conspirators, the Southern States will soon be able to correct their own errors. A neglect to take this course has given Texas over to the Democrats, and undoubtedly has weakened the strength of the Administration party in other States. Political expediency, as well as justice, therefore, seems to urge upon the Republicans the policy of excising these corrupt members. By adopting this course, peaceable and honest citizens will have a fair chance to gain the influence to which their good character should entitle them; and this is how the Administration can help the taxpayers of South Carolina.

THE FINANCIAL SINS OF THE RISE.

[From the New York Tribune.]

This "new way to pay old debts," by which Mr. Cardozo and his associates propose to reduce the bonded indebtedness of South Carolina from sixteen millions to five millions, is a fitting continuation to the long course of usually operations pursued since 1868, when the South Carolina officials call financing—portions which, when stripped of all disguises, are found to consist in plundering the taxpayers of the State with one hand and defrauding the money lenders of New York with the other. We are aware that Mr. Cardozo and his fellow officials profess to have turned over a new leaf, and affirm that they are trying to run the government with honesty and economy. We have seen no evidence to confirm their assertions. The taxes collected last fall were ample to have paid a year's interest on the entire bonded debt, and all reasonable expense of carrying on the State Government, but the Legislature made way with the whole amount, and, as usual, stripped the treasury of every available dollar. If we are told that the State officers are trying to check the tide of extravagance and corruption, we shall want something more than their words before we put faith in them. When we hear of the arrest of Mr. Treasurer Parker and Mr. ex-Fin-

ancial Agent Kimpton, who, according to the statements of these officers, sold or hypothecated some six millions of fraudulent bonds in New York, we shall begin to think there is something in these professions of virtue; but while Parker parades his wealth in Columbia, and Kimpton is in friendly consultation with Treasurer Cardozo in New York, we can see no reason for changing our opinions.

Through a Glass Darkly.

Mr. Henry Watterson of the Courier Journal, has recently visited the National Capital, and from that inspiring post furnished his paper with the result of a post-prandial observation of men and things. He had been poking fearful fun at Grant for a number of years; but either Ben Butler's champagne, or the President's snore, or the awful mass of that doth hedge about a Chief Executive, has contrived to work new-wonders in the brain of Mr. Henry Watterson. Hear him.

"It is now believed in Washington, subtly and by the cooler-headed men, that Grant means a third term, and that he does not reckon without his host. I confess that I think he has even more than that in his mind's eye. When I look back into the origin, course and tenor of his administration, how he played with the politicians since, when bewildered and awestruck, I gazed upon the composition of his Cabinet; when I consider the cool way he disposed of Morton and the cool way he would dispose of Washburne; when I see his equippage rolling through the streets in a defiant, regal style, unused to the simplicity of a Republican court and know that his private habits are equally defiant, and mindful of these things, when I remember that nobody is shocked or alarmed, I can work out no other result as the nature, the inevitable purpose of his mind and heart than that sort of personal government to which Prince Louis Napoleon addressed himself after his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the French Republic.

And why not? What is to prevent him and who? Look at the state of parties. There are in the Republican party but two considerable men remaining on the scene—Presidential possibilities, Blaine and Washburne. The veto killed Morton as dead as a door-nail. It set Logan back a thousand years. Corning is not in Grant's way. He and Grant have made a league, offensive and defensive. If Washburne comes home and goes into the Cabinet, that will be the end of him. Blaine is a man of extraordinary energy and spring—by odds the brightest man in Congress—but, with a divided party, what show will he have? Cross over to the Democratic party. It is only divided, but it has not one single leader of genius and nerve. Thurman is a solemn respectability, cold and virtuous. Hendricks is an amiable commonplace. The Grangers come in between the two. They are merely slate smashers. They embrace only a class or sectional and local. The out-and-out Liberals are scattered. The South is a cipher. It is in a condition to sell out or be crushed out. Thus behold the opportunity and the man; a dismal prospect indeed, but a real and a dangerous prospect.

Arkansas is nuts to Grant. Instead of injuring his administration it adds to his personal strength by contributing to a gathering national and popular discontent. Strangely enough there is little disposition to hold him responsible for such occurrences that under his sanction and through his agents, have disgraced the win's country in the various Southern States. They only render it more easy for him to mold the South to his hand in 1876.

Thus matters stand at the present moment. Grant is the central figure. The Democrats are just strong enough to lose. The Grangers are just weak enough to hold their own. The Liberals are neither strong enough nor weak enough to count except as idealists. Everything seems to favor Grant. No matter what is done, it leans Grant-ward. If the Presidential election should come off this year nothing could keep him from a third term; and elected for a third term, the Courier-Journal's stretcher will be the last resort of the impracticals. They will not be able to compass his overthrow by the old, practical means. A third term means revolution, and Grantism and revolution, are synonymous. They imply the same thing. They are convertible terms.

The flower trade is considerable in New York. There are sixty eight florists; and about 200 flower stands in the city.

The Columbia Board of Trade has invited the party of New York editors now traveling South to visit Columbia and accept the hospitalities of the citizens.

Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18.—The man who took up the cry at Haydenville and carried it to Leeds was Myron Day. A little before 8 o'clock, while all the people of this place were just going toward or finishing their breakfasts, their attention was attracted by the appearance of Myron Day, from Haydenville, on a horse, shouting, wildly: "The reservoir is broken! Save yourselves, for the flood is at hand!" He rushed for the bridge over the dam, and had got about half way over it, when the roar of the coming waters was heard by the inhabitants, who by this time stood at their door steps. He dashed toward Florence, and the people locked north toward the north dam, and saw there what seemed to them a most enormous moving wall, fifty feet high. They knew that it was a rushing waddy up the steep to safe quarters. Their houses were left just as they stood, with the tables spread for breakfast and the children getting ready for school. In less than three minutes the stone dam had given way, and the great column of water, laden with frame houses, pianos, sewing machines, boilers, iron wheels, huge grist mill machinery, cows, sheep, poultry and human beings from Haydenville, plunged into the valley of Leeds. Measures for immediate relief have been instituted at Haydenville. Mr. Hayden sent out notice to rebuild his works, and offers to employ all those who ever worked for him, and as many more as are needed in clearing away the debris, and in making preparation for work. Hundreds of acres are covered with the sad remains of villages which adorned the tract of country running eight miles through Hampden county, and now a barren waste of land, stones, ruins and corpses.

Missouri.

St. Louis, May 18.—Judge McClure, Chief Justice of Arkansas, and Colonel Oliver, Sheriff of Palaski county, have arrived here, en route to Washington. Judge McClure says all statements upon which Attorney-General Williams predicated his opinion in the Brooks-Baxter case are false from beginning to end, and that the Courts of the State, including the Supreme Court, have never had under adjudication the case erroneously made up by Mr. Williams. With regard to the present condition of Little Rock, he said that the situation remained unchanged; that Brooks would never surrender to Baxter's forces, but only to the Federal authorities; Brooks would continue to be recognized as the lawful Governor by the State Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, and, in fact, by all the executive officers, except Mr. Johnson, Secretary of State, and that if Mr. Williams can dictate who is Governor against all the executive officers and against the decision of Courts, then there is no longer a Republican form of government. The whole question will be brought before Congress.

Young Men in Politics.

To many of the younger voters, it is a regret that their years, or other like good and sufficient reasons, prevent their serving their country in the field. But war is not the first peril, by any means, that lurks in the path of a republic. The storm that makes the waves boil and the masts or creak less of deadly danger is than the horror gnawing unnoticed in the dark, or the dry rot creeping silently and steadily from plank to plank and from beam to beam. The subtle corruption that eats out the heart of popular institutions is more to be dreaded than any shock of foreign aggression, or any paroxysm of civil discord. The American experiment, this grand experiment of a free land inhabited by a free people, asking their own laws on equal grounds, in place of being ruled by a governing themselves in freedom, is intended to last, as it was not intended in 1860; as it has never been managed before. Old men, statesmen whose locks have grizzled in the public service, business and professional men whose life long loyalty to truth, honor and country makes their white hairs a crown of civic merit, have caught the alarm. They are taking counsel at this moment for the safety of the republic. It is for the young men of the country to take action. Age plans; it is the enviable prerogative of youth to do.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Says the New York Herald:—"We trust time will soon come when nothing will be remembered of the war but the valor and devotion it inspired on both sides, and when North and South will vie with each other in doing honor to the valor and patriotism of Reynolds and Jackson, Meade and Lee." The genuine reason of the North and South is only a question of time. Time is the great healer.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Practical Hints for Farmers.

THE ERROR OF THE SOUTH.

We extract as follows from the speech of Hon. J. R. Dodge: "The cotton States have been especially persistent in disregarding the teachings of statistics and defining the laws of political economy. Every intelligent publicist knows that a certain amount of money, say a present average of \$300,000,000 may be derived from cotton. If the average quantity is increased the price diminishes, and vice versa.

Fluctuations are frequent the speculator or manufacturer, and not the producer, derives an advantage. If you choose to produce five million bales, you obtain 10 cents per pound and lose money; if you grow out three you get 20 cents, and obtain a profit. Now, it is better for the world, and in a series of years, better for the grower, to produce regularly enough to supply the current wants of the trade at a medium and remunerative price, or as near a regular supply as possible, for the vicissitudes of the season will inevitably cause injurious fluctuations despite the highest efforts of human wisdom and foresight. As the uses of cotton increase, and markets are extended throughout the world, its manufacture will be enlarged, and its culture should obtain corresponding encouragement. To overstep the boundary of current demand and glut the market will be pleasing to the speculator and to the manufacturer, so far as he combines speculation with weaving, but it is death to the grower.

There is much false reasoning on this matter. A planter may truly affirm that he obtains \$30 per acre for his cotton, and but \$25 for his corn, and be thereupon and therefore declares that he will plant no more corn. Let affect upon this suggestion, and instead of \$55 for the acre of cotton and that of corn, the total return of the two acres of cotton will be but \$30. A surplus of corn will be put into meat, and wool, and whiskey, or used to eke out a variety of some kind of forage for animals; but a surplus of cotton must wait for the slow grinding of the mills of the fabricating goods, usually until distant low prices produce reduction of the price.

Thus, while cotton is and long will be the leading product and the most profitable field crop at just prices, its retention in the States kept, and its low keeping these States in comparative poverty which is unnecessary, as it is inconvenient and injurious. It does not produce money enough to give wealth to a population of nine millions. The other crops, in the end of barely equaling in the aggregate the receipts from this, should represent at least \$4 for every one of cotton. The census record of production in these States is but \$558,000,000; the record should be made to read \$1,500,000,000. With three-fourths of the people of ten States employed in agriculture, the value of agricultural products exceeds but little that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, where only one-fourth are so employed. The averages for each person employed in agriculture in these States are respectively, as deducted from the census, \$977 and \$707, while those of Georgia and Mississippi are \$230 and \$282. For the ten States the average is \$267; for the four populous Middle States \$693. Even the States producing cheap corn show a larger return, the average for one man's labor in the five States between the Ohio river and the lakes being \$498, while the six sterile Eastern States produce \$159 for each farmer. It may be the census is less complete to the cotton States, but it is undeniable that agricultural industry makes a smaller aggregate return here than in any other section. Nor is the reason wanting; it is due to the prominence of cotton, the return for which is substantially a fixed quantity, and neglect of other crops.

Let us glance at the topography and capabilities of this section. The area occupied by cotton, all wing 10 per cent. addition to useful estimates of these States; it is but one-thirtieth of the proportion actually occupied as farms. Forty six per cent. of the ocean crop was grown in 81 counties, which are all that produce as much as ten thousand lbs. each; and 77 per cent. grew in 215 counties, making not less than five bales each. The total acreage in cotton is scarcely more than one-sixth of the surface of Texas. What is to be done with the other fifteen sixteenths? A very large proportion of the area of these States is unadapted to cotton either by reason of elevation or of soil.

There is no other section of the country with resources so varied, so promising and so fertile. Compensation is possible with the sea-lands in oranges and guavas and other fruits, in Florida, and with New York

and Michigan, in apples and other fruits, on the table lands of the Alleghenies. More than half the value of all cotton exports is paid for imports of sugar, which could and should all be grown in these States. But one pound in ten of the required supply is made, up in a smaller surface than half of a single county 20 miles square. The demand of the world for cotton, rape, palma christi, and many other—is large and prices are remunerative, and this section is peculiarly adapted to their production. A hundred million pounds of cheese, to compare with an equal quantity in New York, without danger of glutting the market, could be made from grasses of the glades that grow on lands costing one-twentieth the value of Empire State pasturage. More than two hundred millions of acres of these States are covered with wood, and the axe is still brought into requisition to clear the branches of the forest, and wait a slow decay for replacing fields worn out by a wasteful culture while a timber famine threatens other sections of the country, and a thousand forms of woody fabrication can be transmuted into gold—at least into greenbacks, which seemed to be preferred to gold in certain districts. Even the forest-lands, certainly those of the coast-belt, are covered with wild grasses, only partially utilized, which in connection with the herbage of the prairie sections, are worth, in flesh and wool, at a meagre estimate, half the value of the cotton crop. The list might be increased indefinitely. With the introduction of the best machinery, the most economical methods, and the most efficient means of fertilization, with well directed and persistent labor, adapted to the wants of all classes of workers, the present population is amply sufficient to double the gross product of agricultural industry, and far more than double its profits.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

It was but a few days ago that I wrote of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Sabine from the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension at the corner of Madison avenue and East Twenty-eighth street, and his accession to the Cummins party. Subsequently he was chosen rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty seventh street, and began his duties there two Sundays ago. It seems that the doctor's influence was so great with his old congregation that the larger part of it—fully seven-eighths of it—sympathized with him, even to the extent of abandoning the Protestant Episcopal Church for his sake. At a stormy meeting of the members on Tuesday night, in which the minority made a vigorous effort, it was resolved by a vote of 73 to 11 to appoint a committee to wait upon Dr. Sabine and ask him to return to the church as its rector. This will probably bring up a case for judicial adjudication similar to that of the Cheney case in Chicago. The Protestant Episcopal Church claims to own the church edifice, while the members of the congregation—those of whom he built it, insist that they have the right to take it with them into any denomination they choose to enter. The Convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church met at Dr. Sabine's Church yesterday, and there were two bishops, fifteen other clergymen and lay delegates from eight churches present. The new denomination has grown visibly since Bishop Cummins laid its cornerstone by throwing up his ecclesiastical office in Kentucky a little more than a year ago. In a conversation with a "reformer" yesterday I was told that the prospects of future growth are very encouraging. A number of clergymen are known to be preparing to join the movement, and they will take a part of their people with them.—New York Correspondent News and Courier.

Newspapers.

Col. John W. Forney pays the following tribute to the power of the press:—"The truth is that more than half of the present House of Representatives is mastered by fear of its constituency, and this constituency in turn has been embittered by the newspapers. Never before have I been more impressed by the power of American journalism than in my recent experience."

Fast Time by Tom Bowling.

The extraordinary performance of Tom Bowling at the Lexington races last week, added a brilliant chapter to the history of the American turf. The fame of McGrath's darling drew to the course an immense concourse of people, and Tom's first appearance was hailed with loud cheering. He was an object to be admired as he stood on the track in position pivoting the earth, and looked almost the exact picture of his illustrious sire, Lexington. His solo competitor, Jean Voljean, was also a very handsome horse, but Bowling was the beau ideal of the spectators, and on him all the praise was lavished. The two horses were started from the half-mile pole, the race being a mile and a half dash, and got off on the first trial. At the completion of the mile the rapid pace began to tell on Voljean, and he fell so far behind in the fifth quarter as to render him no longer an object of interest. Bowling beat him the mile and a half by seventy-five yards, and the spectators were consulting their

watches, when, to their amazement, Bowling, instead of easing up, kept up his tremendous pace down the track as if he were running away. He had made the first mile in the extra-dairy time of 1.41. He had won the race in the fastest time on record for the distance, and soon the flag fell at the half-mile pole, indicating the completion of the two miles. The watches of the judges marked 3.27. The fastest two miles on record by four and a quarter seconds. The crowd cheered and threw up their hats, and McGrath was as proud as a peacock.

The Moses Bankruptcy Case.

In the United States Court, yesterday, on motion of H. W. Rice, Esq., counsel for the petitioners, (Messrs. Monteith & Baskett, of Columbia,) for the involuntary bankruptcy of Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Governor of South Carolina, it was ordered, no objection being made by the respondent on return, (yesterday,) that the petition be dismissed upon payment of the costs. Two orders were drawn by the counsel for the petitioners to effect this result. The first one had a clause providing for the withdrawal of the papers filed in bankruptcy from the custody of the court, but Judge Bryan struck that out and granted the second order, substantially recited above. It is very singular that one of the petitioners, Mr. Monteith, should be employed to defend the Governor in the Orangeburg branch of trust and larceny case; and further, that he has been in his service for some time as his attorney. The petition in bankruptcy had a suspicious appearance, and it is whispered that it was gotten up for a purpose foreign to that of putting his Excellency in bankruptcy.—News and Courier.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—H. Clay Goff, Supervisor of Mississippi county, Arkansas, has been assassinated. LITTLE ROCK, May 19.—The city is still under military rule, and pickets are at every corner. There have been several accidents from carelessness.

Brooks still holds the State House. A visitor to the State House reports that the library is unharmed. The mob could neither eat nor read the books. Brooks is still defiant and feels assured that the President acted hastily. Baxter talks of death to traitors. He advises Brooks to leave the State.

Baxter sent a telegram to Washington that Col. Terry would testify that Judge Bowen, Dorsey's opponent for the United States Senate, was paid \$36,000 by the latter to withdraw from the contest, and that he, Baxter, was told by Dorsey that he deposited \$200,000 in bank for the purpose of bribing the Legislature.

Alarming accounts come from the country. Houses and barns have been burned. There were two recent murders.

Parties homeward bound from either mob are malignant. Brooks has evacuated the State House. No one knows whether he has gone. The Federal barricade has been removed. Baxter, with martial array took possession and fired a salute of 101 guns.

Rifle Balls.

An exchange declares that "Ben Butler would be happy if he could get his vignette on the technical shrapnel." No doubt of it; but he would be much happier if he could get his hands on them.

A California paper declares that 500 wild geese were recently killed in that State by a single flash of lightning. The lightning may do such things as that in California, but hanged if it can do it anywhere else.

"William Ward, of New York, openly claims to be the greatest thief in the country outside of Congress." That may be, but he ought to remember how immeasurably he is beaten by many of the thieves inside of Congress.

The Rev. Narayan Shehadri, a converted Brahmin, who is now preaching in London, says his faith in Brahminism was first shaken by his reflections upon the Brahmin religious tradition touching a certain aunt who swallowed the ocean at three sips. The religious faith of a man must be ill-founded indeed which can be shaken by as plausible a story as that.

A Michigan paper tells how the members of the Baptist church at Tecumseh had a donation festival, "and as a token of their esteem presented their pastor with \$640." It is strange it didn't occur to them that they could just as easily have presented him with \$60040, which would have been a sum really worth talking about.—Courier Journal.

"Think of it, Mr. Bobbs, the United States drinks \$90,000,000 worth of spirits every year!" Bobbs (excitedly), "How I wish I was the United States!"

A Maine woman has hair seven feet and five inches long—too long to be available for use in butter.

Condensed News.

The wife of Stokes, Fisk's murderer has obtained a divorce. The French ministry have resigned. A crisis is imminent.

Chief Justice Robertson of the Supreme Court of Kentucky is dead. Weston tried to walk 500 miles in six days. He cavied in on the 430th mile.

Vaquez, the celebrated California bandit for whom \$15,000 was offered, has been captured. Two gamblers, Jones and Hill, were lynched in Shreveport jail yard for the murder of a Tennesseean, Elliot. In the confusion, fourteen prisoners escaped.

Policeman Doyle, indicted for the murder of his sweetheart, Mary Lowther, pleaded guilty in the second degree Thursday at New York and was sentenced to prison for life.

The Agricultural Congress at Atlanta opposes any legislation under the plea of regulating commerce between the States which interferes with the State control of railroads.

The signal service reports the Mississippi unchanged, Thursday, at New Orleans, where it was two and a half feet below the highest point reached.

The Regatta in Charleston was a complete success. Carolina was victorious. A proposition has been made to back Charleston against the World for from \$500 to \$5000.

Archduke Nicholas, nephew of the Czar of Russia has been arrested in St. Petersburg for stealing his mother's diamonds and giving them to an actress.

A quarrel has arisen between the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburg, (daughter of the Czar) as to which shall have the precedence in entering the dining room.

A scheme has been presented to Congress for a vast system of canals, first, a canal along the delta of the Mississippi, costing \$20,000,000, second, a water line from the Mississippi to New York, via North-corn lakes, costing \$30,000,000, third, a canal from the Ohio to Virginia, \$25,000,000, fourth, a water route or railroad from the Mississippi to the Savannah River. If these are constructed the country will develop rapidly.

A large reservoir containing 150 acres of water, thirty feet deep burst its dam at Haydenville Mass. carrying with it the greater part of that town and also Williamsburg, Sainnerville and Leeds. The damage was immense; 150 persons drowned and \$2,000,000 worth property destroyed. 100 acres of land worth \$200 per acre has rook and sand piled over it two feet deep. Many factories were swept away. The weight of the water was about 10,000,000,000 pounds.

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What is the earliest financial transaction on record? When Ptarab received a check on the bank of the Red Sea, crossed by "Moses & Co."