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WASHINGTON, January, 21. Merrimon, of North Carolina, addressed the Merrimon, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate to-day. He said our country enjoyed the confidence of its people more than any country on the face of the earth, yet our currency had been less valued than gold by twenty per cent. He urged that it was impossible to make a paper currency equal to gold. It was idle and criminal for Congress to undertake to bring greenbacks up to the standard of gold. We must put ourselves on a level with the commercial nations of the earth; and to do this, we must have a gold and silver currency. Until we establish a medium of exchange based upon gold and silver, we can never have based upon gold and silver, we can never have the advantages of commerce. He advocated an immediate resumption of specie payment.
The people of the United States had lost twenty
per cent. in all their exchanges from the time per cent. in all their exchanges from the time the greenback system began in 1861, till now. If the greenback system continues, depreciation will continue; and it is the duty of Congress to rid the country of this. He was surprised that not a single definite plan by which we could get back to specie payment had been proposed. The 4th of July, 1876, would be the centennial of our independence, and he trusted that glorious events would transpire on that day. Let one of them be a return to that day. Let one of them be a return to specie payment. Let gold accumulate in the treasury over and above the amount necessary to pay interest on the public debt. If that would not be sufficient, put a five per cent. bond on the market, which would bring gold at par, and on the 4th day of July, 1876, let every dollar of greenbacks be redeemed in coin. In the meantime, let the volume of currency be increased. He computed our present circulation at \$760,000,000, which was not enough, by at least \$100,000,000. The panic was not over anywhere in the country. New York and New England were credit States, and had debts due them from all sections of the country. Money could be obtained in New York; there was plenty of it there; but to obtain it collateral security equal to the money itself must be put up. He spoke of the unequal distribution of the currency, and the pressing needs of the

Sherman said the Comptroller of the Currency had authority now to withdraw \$25,000,000 from New England and give it to the South and West, or States which have not their prop-

er proportion.

Edmunds—How long would it stay there?

Shermon—That is another question. Merriman said, in reply to the Senator from Vermont, (Edmunds,) that if the money was down there, it would go back very slowly, if the banks of New York and New England did not offer interest for it. As these States pay interest, the money goes there. He deemed that the currency was redundant as compared the exchange was small. Another hundred million dollars put is circulation would revive the business of the country. Our greenback system which might be termed bloated, had many debts contracted under it. The arguments were that these debts should be liquidated. with the circulation of France and England. ments were that these debts should be liquidated in greenbacks. Now it is proposed to contract the currency, which would compel their payment in a more precious medium than the country being based on this bloated currency; but by putting it off till that time, the people, seeing a monetary system devised by Congress, would regulate business to that end, so that it would adjust itself to the new system of currency. He was opposed to the national banking system, and thought it was a vast monopoly, founded wholly upon credit, and essentially a credit currency, and, therefore, twenty per cent. less valuable than gold. In the next place, every dollar of the capital stock was in the United States treasury, and the banks receive five per cent. from the Government on bonds deposited in the treasury. He next spoke of the rates of interest, and said he put it to the Senate-he put it to the world-to answer, if industry could prosper and pay such per centage for money. He maintained that the volume of currency could not be fixed by law, it could not be controlled by politicians and statesmen; and Congress should not, therefore, undertake to regulate it. The mer-chants and business men of the nation would fix it. The banks should belong to the people, and not to the Government. He would like to see Congress grant a charter for a great national bank. Let the shares be at \$25 each, so the whole people could have stock in it. Let the capital stock be \$100,000,000, and the direc-

more trouble would be the result. Edmunds inquired if the gentleman believed Congress could produce this equilibrium .-Could it say how many factories there should

bank would come to the relief of the Govern-

be, where located, &c.? Merrimen said Congress could improve the harbors and rivers of the West, open up the natural advantages, encourage ship building, and thousands of other things could be done we go on with this sectional legislation-California with one interest, New England with another, and the South with another. When they come in contact, it will result in the clash of arms. They did it once, and would do it

Edmunds said he did not rise for the purpose of continuing this debate, but he thought the natural tendency of money was to the pockets of those having the right to it. He knew of no contrivance by which Congress could keep money in any section, unless the circumstances of the people in such section should entitle them to keep the money. Every citizen has the right to put his money where he thinks he can make the most out of it. Congress, nor any other power, could interfere with this right of the people. Money is always flowing where it has the right to rest. Granting that \$50,000, 700 more be given to the South and West, it would go to the pockets of those entitled to it. of those having the right to it. He knew of Vermont now than there would be if every bank in the State was removed to Louisiana. Every man entitled to money would have it in his pocket, and no contrivance or legislation owed the South. If the South owes New England, the money must come there. To provide, therefore, by law, any policy which would

possibility.

Merrimon said the Senator from Vermont normal condition. There were circumstances takes it out of his pocket to see if he has time ridikilus it may be; and I suppose the sheep which have forced the money from the West to return home to get it.

A Lively Financial Dehate in the United and South. The South produced \$350,000,000 worth of cotton annually, and the money to worth of cotton annually, and the money to pay for it should be at the South. What, in the natural course of things, took it away? There was something wrong somewhere; some false basis. If the people of the South had the capital, they would build up cities and towns, construct railroads, open mines, and Wall street, instead of being in New York, would be in Charleston, Savannah or New Orleans. Our industrial affairs are not in their normal state. normal state.

Edmunds said the Senator spoke of the peo-ple of the South having capacity to develop re-sources, if they had the capital. How were

they to get that capital?

Merrimon—We wish your people to come

Edmunds-Well, Mr. President, to that I say amen. But how are they to go there? Will they find equal justice in the courts? Will they find honest labor respected? If the South desires capital, she must show calm and deliberate justice for all administered in every State, so that life and property will be as safe as in New England. Then the capital of New England will go there, and the resources of the country will be developed; but not until then will the people invest their hard earnings under uncertainties. Let the South do all she can to promote equal justice; have peace and order everywhere; then Northern capital would go

Merrimon said he hoped they would cease to hear that a man's life was not safe in the South. The war is over, and those statements should be of the past. He would assure the gentleman that anybody from New England or California was just as safe in his State, (North Carolina,) or anywhere in the South, as if he were in Vermont or anywhere in New England. Take the statistics of crime, and the ratio of crime and outrage were in favor of the South two to one.

Edmunds said he had been told, on good authority, that a man who went to the city of Newbern, in the gentleman's own State, and established business, was entirely ignored. He had committed no crime, yet no one noticed him; and the only reason for such treatment was that he was a Yankee. New England men had been taught to believe in the honesty of labor. He did not make this statement as a reproach to North Carolina, or to his friend for the States but he would say that until from that State; but he would say that, until it became respectable for a man from New England to engage in commercial pursuits in North Carolina, just so long would the South wither and cry for more money, which she can-

Merrimon said, in the case in Newbern referred to by the gentleman, there were some circumstances connected with the man which deprived him of that society he sought to enter. A few days ago, the Treasurer of the United States stopped at Charlotte. A grand reception was tendered him, and so well was seeking it in New England. If he was worthy, he could go into society.

Edmunds said he was glad to know these one under which they were created. He would postpone the time for specie resumption till in the South were not true now; but, until regard 4, 1876, on account of the business of the statements in regard to ill-treatment of people the United States army sent to any port or station was received into society. He (Edmunds) had visited the South, and had been told that the only people who associated with army officers were those termed scalawags by those of their own section.

Merriman-Will my friend allow me to state that I know that is not true in my own State? Edmunds said he was glad to hear that times had changed since he was in the South in 1867. He had received his information from army officers, and he had high respect for them, as they had been taught to tell the truth as well to work it out sometimes, with their own good swords. Edmunds, then, at 3.15, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion prevailed.

INCONSISTENY OF THE REPUBLICAN SEN-ATE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald hits the United States Sen-

ate a good lick in the following paragraph:
The confirmation of Mr. Hughes as United States Judge for the Eastern district of Virginia excites very considerable comment in connection with the fierce opposition to Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice on account of his political record. It is true that Mr. Hughes was the late nominee of the republican party for the Governorship for Virginia, but in spite of this tors be in every State. In time of war, such a bear scrutiny. It is well known that he was other. ment, and be of essential benefit. Sectional an original secessionist and did all in his power interests had once come near destroying the to take Virginia out of the Union. It was only Government, and unless Congress does someafter the war was over that he thought it the thing to produce an equilibrium in industries, better policy to join the Republican party. While yet fresh in his new allegiance he ran for Congress, but was badly beaten. In his contest against General Kemper for Governor he ran a good way behind the strength of his party, because many Virginians who were Unionists during the war thought it an outrage to be asked to vote for an original secessionist. Yet he was confirmed, and Mr. Cushing, because to produce such equilibrium; but not while of the writing of a friendly letter of introduction to Jefferson Davis, was bitterly opposed, and would have been, if not withdrawn, in all probability rejected. Thus an imprudent act probability rejected. Thus an imprudent act were the cause of this estrangement. Up to the period that each had five children all prosper acts. It is thought here that to have overt acts. It is thought here that to have been consistent the Senate should have either rejected or confirmed both nominations. It is looked upon as a strange proceeding, this putting the seal of condemnation on the lighter offence and permitting the graver offence to go

would go to the pockets of those entitled to it. Grant ever made of a political nature was ad-He did not believe there was a dollar more in dressed recently to some prominent Republicans who called upon him at the White House. The President said: "I begin to think that it is time for the Republican party to unload. There has been too much dead weight carried could force money to remain in the West or by it. The success of our arms during the South, until, by industry and economy, the rebellion, and the confidence that the Repubpeople would entitle themselves to become the lican party was strong enough to hold up any owners of it. New England could not keep burden, have imposed all the disaffection in owners of it. New England could not keep burden, have imposed the Administration. I am hood, of which they were considered very money which she owed to the West. She must the Gulf States on the Administration. I am hood, of which they were considered very money which she owed to the same if she tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take worthy members, though born Siamese. send it where it belongs; and the same if she tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take care of herself, as Texas will have to do. I don't want any quarrel about Mississippi State — A man in Evansville, Indiana, recently matters to be referred to me. This nursing of had the pleasure of attending the wedding of compel the circulating medium to remain in one section rather than another, was an imwill have to take care of themselves."

- A man is said to be absent minded when commercial interests of the country were in a he thinks he has left his watch at home, and them leads the way the rest follow, however

Death of the Celebrated Siamese Twins. A correspondent of the New York Herald

of all his friends, expired suddenly about four o'clock on Saturday morning.

As soon as it was discovered that his spirit had left its earthly tenement, and that death had claimed him for his own, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberration. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and all now watched eagerly the fate of the surviving twin, so long and inseparably united to his now dead brother. In two hours, it is supposed, from brother. In two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last, and in death, as in life, the souls, as well as the bodies, of the celebrated twins were once more reunited.

The wives and families of the twins are in the deepest grief—the children, many of whom are deaf mutes, expressing their sorrow and bereavement in the most pitiful manner.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 20, 1874.
There is little additional intelligence from Mount Airy, the late home of the deceased Siamese Twins. That village is distant from Siamese Twins. That village is distant from this point about eighty miles, and there is neither telegraphic nor mail communication with it. Reports that have reached here confirm the information given in the despatches from Richmond yesterday. A late arrival here from Mount Airy states that it was about six o'clock in the morning on Saturday when one of the sons of the Twins, who slept up stairs, heard a cry or call of alarm. The boy at once of the sons of the Twins, who slept up stairs, heard a cry or call of alarm. The boy at once repaired to the sleeping room of the Twins, where he found Eng in a very perturbed and excited condition, the cause being the death of his brother. After this, and as soon as the death became generally known among the members of the family, Eng grew worse until dissolution followed, his only remark being, "I suppose I must die, too." In exactly two hours his fears proved only too correct, and he had departed this life. It is not known whether the funeral has yet taken place, but the supposition is that it has not. One report says that it was to have taken place yesterday; but this is not regarded as authentic.

It is stated that the family physician and other medical men who were present soon after

er medical men who were present soon after the demise of the brothers, desired to dissever the ligature or membrane that so effectually and for the benefit of the human race a postmortem examination will be held with a view to solve the problem so long a mystery, which is, had the ligature been operated upon during life to separate the brothers would that opera-tion have been followed by fatal results? In their several tours through Europe the twins were examined by all the leading surgeons at each capital, none of whom ever attempted to perform an operation upon this singular con-

## Sketch of the Siamese Twins.

The Siamese Twins, Eng and Chang, lately residing in North Carolina, were afflicted with illness in the year 1871. They were born at a small village on the coast of Siam, in the year 1811. Their parents got their living by fishing, and until 1829, when Eng and Chang were brought to the United States, they made their living by selling shellfish. Their mother bore seventeen children. At one time she gave birth to three and never less than two. But none of these children were deformed. The Twins were united at the anterior part of the chest by a prolongation of a kind of fleshy band the size of the hand. This band of flesh is about two inches broad and four inches thick. The whole mass is tough and capable of being considerably extended. One could whisper in the ear of one of them without the other hearing; while volatile salts applied to the nostrils of one had no effect on the other; and while pinching the arm of one excited no sensation in the other, still, if you but stick a pin in the exact vertical centre of this connecting link were seldom observed to converse with each other. They played a good game of draughts, made pretty much the same moves, and at the recent endorsement his political record will not same time, and frequently played against each

among scientists and physiologists in the old world, they married two sisters, and settled down near Salisbury, N. C., on a well-stocked plantation. In addition they had at one period plantation. In addition they had at one period ample funds invested through their agent in New York. During the war they continued to reside on their plantation and lived in the same quiet and harmony as ever, until some few years afterwards. Of course, no one ever thought of drafting them and their negroes prospered, except when out of temper from any cause, it was apt to work itself off in striking the first one that came to hand, from which the best escape was to keep out of the which the best escape was to keep out of the way. The brothers probably never would have had any difficulty, but that their wives, though sisters, turned away their hearts, and children sixth, and this awoke envy and jealousy to such a degree that the twin sisters, not being bound together like the twin brothers, would no longer live under the same roof.

The brothers could turn back to back or face to face, but that is as far as the remarkable it seemed as if each would expire if this were persisted in. The smaller of the two fainted away and lost all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same effect would follow to the other, but the process could not be continued long enough without endangering the life of him who was the first to faint. Since the breaking out of the rebellion the twins both dressed in the Confederate gray, and both were members of the same church, having united with a small Baptist Church in their neighbor-

that "We laff at sheep bekause when one of parents.

A Beautiful Work of Art. A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.)

A correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the following particulars of the recent death of Chang and Eng, the famous Siamese Twins, which will be found exceedingly interesting:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 19, 1874.

A despatch from Greensboro, N. C., gives the startling announcement of the sudden death of the celebrated Siamese Twins on Saturday morning last, the 17th inst., which occurred at their residence at Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C.

There are no details of this sad event further than the fact that Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he had been fretful, very much debilitated and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his suffering. He had been quite feeble for several days—indeed so much so as to confine both the brot'ers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow. On Friday night they retired to bed as usual, but during the night Chang became worse, and to the utter dismay of all his friends, expired suddenly about four o'clock on Saturday morning.

As soon as it was discovered that his spirit had left its earthly tenement, and that death had claimed him for his own, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mentions as followed by Ledger mentions as followes a picture which is the being executed by Capt. W. P. Hix, of Columbia, the figures in which will be life size:

"The sudden death of Mr. Wearn will not deter Capt. Hix, the surviving partner, and one of the finest and most famous portrait and land scape painters in the South, from carrying out his announced determination to undertake the execution of a great national work, based on a heroic incident which took place at the fiere to fred the finest and most famous portrait and land scape painters in the South, from carrying out his announced determination to undertake the execution of great national work, based on a heroic incident which took place at the fiere the prolifer that geant Kirkland, one of the snarp-shooters, stationed behind the stone wall, is the hero of the incident. He was afterwards, we mourn to say, killed in the battle. He belonged to the Second South Carolina Infantry. The groans of the wounded Federalists lying just over the wall pierced his humane heart, and his kindly, humane nature rebelled against the cruelty of their sufferings. They cried for water, and there was no friendly hand to bring it. Kirkland resolved to make the attempt to relieve the wants of the dying, and with that meral and physical heroism which surmounts all obstacles, and dares death for the good of others, he repaired to Gen. Kershaw's headquarters and asked the privilege of jumping over the wall and carrying water to the lips of the wounded enemy. At first the General would not think of such folly. He told Kirkland that sure death awaited the man who mounted the wall, for the fire was incessant and fatal. Kirkland declared that he could not bear to hear the groans of anguish which greeted his ears, and he would make the attempt to relieve them if the general would give his consent. The apgroans of anguish which greeted his ears, and he would make the attempt to relieve them if the general would give his consent. The appeal was too strong to be resisted by the magnanimous Kershaw, and he reluctantly gave his permission; whereupon the gallant sergeant departed on his more than perilous mission, assuring his friends that he did not believe he would be killed. A bound, and he was over the wall. But he had not touched the opposite turf before a volley of bullets, fired from a hundred concealed points, welcomed him on his mission of mercy. But miraculously, he was unharmed. He knelt down, the object of a murderous fire, put his canteen, like a blessed Samaritan, to the lips of a dying soldier, and arranged his knapsack for a pillow. The Federals were mistaken. They thought, reasonable enough, his purpose to be the rifling of the dead, but they discovered his noble mission, and the firing upon him slackened and ceased, and his work went on as it had, oblivious of the cruel shafts hurled at his clarmed life. From one to another he passed had, oblivious of the cruel shafts hurled at his charmed life. From one to another he passed in his loving work, and two great and hostile armies forget their animosities in wondering observation and admiration of the hero who braved almost certain death to do a kind act to suffering men. This painting will do much toward the total destruction of the still smoking embers of sectional animosity.

But it wasn't Susan; it was old Mr. Smith in his slippers. As he entered he looked around and said to his daughter:

"Ah, ha! So Parker's gone. Good riddenses

> was the oldest man, and the blind was threecalls seven. 'Ike Raggles saw it; then it was risen by Jones to fifteen for to play. Brown came in, and also the dealer stayed. Then it took me twelve to make it good, which I put up, and I remarked to the society that it would cost only twenty-five more for to draw. Every last gentleman stayed, but it was not risen any higher. Then the dealer says to me, "How many will you take?" Says I, "A card." I had aces and kings, and got an ace in the draw. Ike took three and Jones two, but Brown had enough, and told the dealer to help hisself, which he took only five. There was now about 160 chips on the board. Ike bet one; Jones went ten better, and Brown raised it to twenty-because he stood pat. The dealer said that his'n was valued at twenty more. Then said I, "How many does it take me?" Some one said "forty chips," which I invested likewise, with sixty better. Then all passed up to Brown, and I wanted him bad to stay with his steal, but his sand gave out, and he passed. Says the dealer to me, "How many did you draw?" Says I, "A card." "Well," says he, "I don't want to lay down this hand; I will bet sixty more than you!" Now the dealer was a stranger like to our party. He was from the country, and didn't know much about d. p. So I thought it was my charitable duty to let him down easy, and I only called him. "What have you got?" said I. "Two pairs!" said the Mr. Simmons. Then it was from matrimony. Few women can look upon my time to be sorry that I had an ace full on kings. "But," says the genial Mr. Simmons, 'mine is two pairs of jacks!" Then I said "O!" and put on my hat and went down in the to marry and accept the true, noble life of the street to look for Christmas. As I went out husband. While ladies maintain costly habits the door, Brown asked me "How many I took?" But Brown always was a person which will kick a man when he is down.

A CARD.-It was a Mr. Simmons' deal. I

A BETTER INVESTMENT.-Last winter the General Assembly instructed the clerks of the two houses, the "bosses" of the Republican Printing Company, to prepare, or have prepared, what are termed immigration reports from the various counties in the State. The a young mechanic of Massachusetts of an arisostensible object was to have trustworthy statistics furnished of the climate, soil, mineral resources and the temper of the people, to be published as an aid to immigration. No report has yet been printed, save from Charleston County. An appropriation, however, has been made of \$75,000 to meet expenses. It occurs to us that if the government really has any sincere desire to promote immigration, the best thing to do would be to stop any further expenditures in the line originally indicated, and devote the balance of the appropriation to the establishment of a depot for the reception of the immigrants, under the management of

This scheme might not be so lucrative for the Credit Mobilier Printing Company, but it would certainly be a more efficient means of securing immigrants .- News and Courier.

FACTS FOR PARENTS .- A number of physicians, practicing in New York and Brooklyn, having "compared notes," have come to the conclusion that one leading cause of the mortality among children arises from their being left too much to the care of servants. It has been observed that children who are taken care of by their parents, undressed and put to bed by them, and by them dressed in the morning, and kept under a loving mother's eye during the day, are, as a general thing, far more healthy, good-tempered, and intelligent, than such as are left almost exclusively to the care of servants. In addition to this, it must be remembered that most of the accidents which happen to children, whereby they are seriously injured, and sometimes crippled, maimed and rendered idiotic, had been married in the interval is not stated. occur through the negligence of those in whose - Mr. Josh Billings philosophically remarks care they are left by unthinking or unloving blooming with the sweet words of forgiveness on House of Representatives is Lynch, the colored

laff when they see us do the very same thing." lesson of three words: Never lend them.

Gen. Grant and Governor Davis.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser has heretofore fired as much newspaper hot shot into Gen. Grant as any journal in the country. But the enlightened editor of that paper, though a man of vigorous prejudices or convictions which take a strong individual bias, is likewise a chivalric gentleman, and is as prompt to recognize a handsome act in an enemy as he is to deal him a masculine blow in debate.— Touching the President's cool and deliberate snuffing out of Gov. Davis, of Texas, the Ad-

"We cannot commend the action of the President in this matter too highly. It affords us unusual satisfaction to be able to warmly upport the Executive authority of the United States Government in this matter. He will receive the unanimous approval of the whole Conservative sentiment of the whole country, while the more reasonable portion of the Radical party itself cannot fail to appreciate the wisdom and justice and the respect for Republican institutions he has exhibited in this matter. This is the way to establish reconciliation and peace on a basis of Law, Right and Reason, and to renew a feeling of honest American nationality."

These are honorable and truthful senti-

These are bonorable and truthful sentiments. They will be endorsed by an overwhelming majority even of the people of the

whelming majority even of the people of the South. They are just such as we have ourselves expressed, and we are pleased to hear them repeated by so able a contemporary.

It is the part of wisdom, especially for the South, to cease a merely personal attack upon Gen. Grant. His prompt interference in the Texas embroglio was one of the most important events, since the war, and did more to cheer the hearts of those who have not yet. cheer the hearts of those who have not yet 'despaired of the Republic" than any of recent occurrence. We have given this act a generous and manly approval and recognize in the Virginia Platform, so ably re-enunciated by Gov. Kemper, the proper stand for our people to take. It is perfectly justifiable for the South to support all measures of the Administration that are right in themselves and oppose only such as are mischievous and wrong. We are striving, all of us, for good government, no matter by whom administered. All personal attacks upon the President are only hurtful to ourselves. And when he does something really liberal and patriotic, the very chivalry we boast demands that he should be applauded for it. Grant is a far better friend of the South than his party. We believe the future will manifest the truth of this opinion more and more.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST .- Our young friend Parker went round the other evening to visit the two Miss Smiths. After conversing with them awhile, Miss Susan excused herself for a while, and went up stairs. Presently Parker thought he heard her coming, and slipped behind the door, and suggested that the other Miss Smith should telf Miss Susan he had gone.

But it was ald Mr. Smith in Susan meant to eat, and keep our sell. It is expected that the doctors. But it wasn't Susan; it was old Mr. Smith in

Ah, ha! So l'arker's gone. Good riddance. I was just comin' down to keep my eye on him.
I hope he hasn't proposed to you. I didn't want any such lantern-jawed, red-headed idid as good. I do not pretend to know the precise

here again, mind me." Just as he concluded, Susan came down, and not perceiving Parker, she said:

"Thank goodness, he's gone. That man is enough to provoke a saint. I was awfully afraid he was going to stay and spend the evening. Mary Jane, I hope you didn't ask him to come again?"

Then Parker didn't know whether to stay there or bolt, while Mary Jane looked as if she would like to drop into the cellar. But Parker finally walked out, and rushed to the entry, seized his hat, shot down the front steps, and went home meditating upon the emptiness of human happiness, and the uncertainty of the Smith family.

MARRIAGE.-There! We know we have secured attention by a single word. Marriage is the theme. The ladies will agree that the times are slow in "marrying and giving in marriage." This is the fault of both sexes, and comes from the habit of both in keeping up "style." Young ladies set their hearts too marriage as involving mutual obligations; hence we see too few wives who are truly helpmates-too few young men who are disposed of dress, they must be rich themselves or marry rich; and too many young men look upon marriage as only possible in case they can form a wealthy alliance. A young lady had better marry an intelligent mechanic-a young man with a positive capital in his trade-than a young man who has a few thousands, which a single year's disasters may sweep away. "Will when called upon to bestow a charity? God you accept my hand in the next dance?" asked loves a cheerful giver, and unto him who gives tocratic Boston lady. "I never dance with mechanics," was the sneering reply. The young man lived to be Governor of his State; the young lady married a merchant, and lived to take in plain sewing for a living.

SWINDLING AS A BUSINESS.—The New York Daily Graphic has been examining the doings of the swindling firms which infest that city. It is singular what an amount of credulity these rogues find to live upon. It is a capital that is apparently inexhaustible. What kind of a mind the rural Western man has who expects to get a watch worth twenty dollars for an expenditure of two dollars it is difficult to discern. The fish bite, however, at the nakedest bait, and the result is a perpetual catch. Either the same persons write again after having been once swindled, or the crop of imbeciles is amazing. In one month ten thousand letters have passed through the New York post essayed to get on either Nos. 11, 12 or 13 office, containing on an average one dollar each. The sawdust swindle, the five-dollar sewing machine, the lottery schemes, the counterfeit money dodge, and a hundred others, recieve their proportion. The police have a "black list" of seven hundred names and aliases of swindling firms, and nearly every day adds to it. Some of these rascals are as hard to hold as so many eels, and have been traced for months without avail.

- A schoolmaster delivered an address to his struck his little sister a b. w over the eye.

Although she didn't fade and die in the early the objection will gradually wear away." Summer time, when the June roses were count of not being able to put his hat on." twenty-six years old.

The South-Her Duty and Her Destiny.

For nearly fifteen years, the South—a country endowed with natural capabilities unsurpassed by any other in the world, has rested beneath a cloud. For the first four years, she was desolated by a terrible war, which was followed for bitter years by an unquiet peace. But her glorious land is left her. Tears and regrets are unavailing and despondency is unbecoming a people whose valor is historic. A great work is to be done, and it must be begun soon, or the generation which has beheld the country in her sorrows, will pass away without

beholding her glory.

The crisis in her history is past; but her people have not reached the fruition of their sufferings. They possess a fair and a goodly heritage; but it is practically a desolation. What is a paradise without a bird!

Where there are tens there should be thousands and where there are the words there.

sands, and where there are thousands there should be millions of prosperous and happy people. The grass must grow, the grains must spring up, the vine must be planted, the cotton must bloom, the mines must give up their treasures, the forests must bow down, and the oyful noise of the artisan must be heard in all the land.

All this is the fruit of work, and work is the result of will. Resolve and the transformation is begun; abide and it is accomplished. Do not wait to discuss results. Causes are first in order. The torrent does not debate its passage, but arraying its forces, makes its pathway

through the mountain. With an admiration for our noble country exceeded only by our love of her people, we invoke you to forget the past, and from this hour to arise and build up her waste places. A radiant future awaits you. You hold the seat of an empire which, in the future years, shall surpass the wealth and splendor of oriental story. Begin the great work, and you shall soon see the dawn of a millennium for our beauteous and cherished land, which your sacrifices in her behalf shall fit you to enjoy.—

The South

## From the Sumter Watchman.

## Make Bread to Eat Instead of Cotton.

MR. EDITOR: The time of the year has come when farmers should make their arrangecome when farmers should make their arrangements for labor, and also their calculations for setting their crops. In so doing we should take into consideration the wants of non-producers in our midst. It is a shame that they should have to send hundreds of miles away to purchase the necessaries of life when they could be made so easily at home by those of us who claim to be farmers. They cannot eat our cotton as we do ourselves, for the reason that they ton as we do ourselves, for the reason that they hav'nt it to eat, and if they could get it they would look much leaner than those of us who

I think that we have tried the experiment quite too long, and should now begin to make bread and meat to eat, and keep our cotton to sell. It is expected that the doctors, lawyers, mechanics and merchants, should buy meat and bread for themselves and families, but who around here. He hasn't got the sense of a nature of the sin that caused the vengeance of ruta-baga turnip, or money enough to buy a God to be visited upon him and his people in clean shirt. He gets none of my daughters. the shape of a famine, but for aught I know I'll shake the life out of him if I catch him they too planted too much cotton, and made, or tried to make, too little bread. At all events, we are doing precisely as he did in one respect; that is, we are eating bread that was grown a long distance from us. If with proper industry and energy we should fail to make our provisions, we would be deserving of pity; but where we do not plant to make enough, or give the necessary attention, need we be surprised that the just indignation of heaven should again be visited upon us, and we be compelled to eat cotton again, through the long, long year of 1874.

OLD FOGY.

Cool.-A man sauntered into an apothecary Smiths. He has not called since, and his life thus far has been unmolested by the head of after spending a few moments looking into the showcases, and turning a piece of tooth-pick several times in his mouth, startled the clerk with the question: "What's good to cure poi-"What kind of poisoning?" asked soning?" the clerk. "Well, laudanum poisoning," says the stranger. "You see, the old woman took a couple of teaspoonsful of laudanum, and I kinder thought I'd better drop into a pill shop and see what's good for her." (All this in a drawling voice.) "Here, John," shouted the clerk, "put up a strong emetic as quick as you can, and you, sir, take it home, give it to your wife, follow it up with strong coffee, and call a doctor." "A doctor!" says the man, taking the medicine, "she don't waste money on doctors, not if I know it."-Portland (Me.) Adverti-

> - Josh Billings says, I have often been told that the best way is to take a bull by the horns; but I think in many instances I should prefer the tail hold.

- Why do men show the ugliest features much will be given in return. Oh! that stinginess could be worked out of mankind. - A young man who had just returned from

a sequestered village to the city, declared that it was so still at night in the country tavern where he lodged that you could hear a bed

- The first negro who ever held office in Virginia, E. D. Ruflin, colored Sheiff of Alexandria, has been indicted by the grand jury of his bailiwick for perjury and illegal voting.

- A schoolboy's composition on tobacco: "This noxious weed was invented by a distinguished man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smeking they thought he was a steamboat, and as they had never heard of such a thing as a steamboat, they were frightened."

- A Titusville paper says a man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday, and vainly shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box.

- Missouri was fortunate in escaping the curse of Reconstruction, although she furnished a little army to the Confederacy, and her progress since the war has been wonderful. Her population has nearly doubled, her taxes are light, and she began 1874 with abalance of \$831,598 in her treasury.

-"I don't like these shoes," said a lady cusscholars, of which the following passage is an example: "You boys ought to be kind to your little sister. I once knew a bad boy who salesman. "Yes," was the reply. "Then,

- The youngest man in the United States her pallid lips, she rose up and hit him over member from Mississippi. He was a slave at the head with a rolling pin, so that he couldn't Natchez until the Union army entered that - Book-keeping may be taught in a single go to school for more than a month, on actiown, and had no education then. He is but