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Not long ago, in passing through Macon, Hon. T. J. Perry, of Arlington, Ga., and Sena-tor elect from his district to the Legislature, met with a terrible accident under the most distressing circumstances, as follows: Mr. Per-ry was on his way to Savannah to claim as his bride on the part Thursday Miss Appe Hor bride, on the next Thursday, Miss Anna Harrison, the charming daughter of Gen. George P. Harrison, one of the best and most influential citizens of Chatham county. At the time the accident occurred, he was engaged in earnest conversation with a friend at the depot, when suddenly the Savannah train moved off.

He followed as fast as possible in the hope of overtaking it, and when running rapidly, and blinded by the glare of the lights, encountered the locomotive of the Augusta train as it entered the depot. When too late to escape, he had the presence of mind to throw his body as far as possible from the track; but, alas! one leg was caught beneath the ponderous wheels and crushed almost to atoms. Mr. S. A. Porter and several other gentlemen rushed to his assistance, and the mutilated sufferer was tenderly borne to the Brown House, and medical aid summoned. Mr. Brown and his estimable wife and many other ladies and citizens were unremitting in their attentions to the wounded man, and nothing was omitted that could possibly be done for his comfort. The physicians decided that immediate amputation was necessarily sary, and the operation was speedily and skill-fully performed.

Now for the sequel, which is graphically described by the Macon Telegraph, in giving an account of the marriage ceremony, which took place at the house originally designated, but under far different circumstances than was imagined by the contracting parties:

agined by the contracting parties:

It was the writers' privilege yesterday, at 4½ p. m., to witness the union of two loving and devoted hearts, under circumstances of the most trying and distressing character.

The dramatis persons on this unique and interesting occasion, were Senator T. J. Perry, of Arlington, Ga., and Miss Anna A., the daughter of Gen. George P. Harrison, of Chatham county

county.

The former, it will be remembered, only three days since had his leg terribly crushed by a locomotive in the car shed, rendering am-

by a locomotive in the car shed, rendering and putation necessary.

The intelligence was telegraphed to his affianced in Savannah, and, like a true woman and blessed angel of mercy, accompanied by her father, she hastened to his side. In her case there was no revulsion of feeling—no seeking to recall the plighted troth—no hesitancy in casting in her lot with a maimed and bleeding lover forever, come weal, come woe, in sunshine and in shade. On the contrary, he became the more endeared to her, and she regarded him garded him-

"Even as a broken mirror, which the glass
In every fragment multiplies and makes
A thousand images of one that was,
The same, and still the more, the more it breaks."

Anxious to minister to the comfort of the being who heaven had set apart for her companion through life, to his entreaty feebly uttered on a couch of languishing, she at once replied with noble candor, and consented to assume the duties of the wife immediately.

The nuptials were accordingly solemnized, as stated, at Brown's Hotel, yesterday after-noon, in the presence of the father of the bride, a brother of the wounded husband, and about a dozen other ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. George N. McDonnell, of this city, officiated, the bride dressed in black, and sit-

ting by the bedside of her afflicted lover. Never was a wedding ceremony more impressively rendered, or the responsibilities of the marital relation made to appear in stronger culors. The responses of both the principals were distinctly audible, a soft light beaming from the eyes of the gentle bride as she devoted herself to the care and happiness of the feeble sufferer to whom her fate was now indissolubly linked. And if ever mortal looked serenely content and happy, albeit his sad condition, it was the young Senator who so recently had exchanged the triumphs of the hustings for the long confinement of a sick chamber.

The concluding prayer of the minister was replete with pathos and fervor, and his earnest appeals in behalf of the married pair found an echo in every bosom.

The ceremony over, each guest after a word of greeting quickly retired. Who can doubt that angels' wings hovered around that sublime and almost weird scene? The love of woman is indeed beautiful and fathomless. May long years of blissful peace reward the fidelity and constancy of these hearts now by the alchemy of Cupid transformed into one.

A LETTER FROM DR. J. P. BOYCE.-The Charleston News and Courier is permitted to publish the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Boyce, who had been accused of joining Mr. Reed, of Anderson, in the belief that the Conservatives should, as a choice of evils, vote for the Ring nominees:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1874. DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 10th, enclosing a report of the resolutions by Col. J. P. Reed at a meeting at Anderson, and of his remarks thereon, and also of a statement by the editor of the Charleston Sun "that from private sources they had heard that the

If I had been in South Carolina lately, or if I had written or spoken to any person about It is this truth, now demonstrated beyond the the present canvass for Governor, I might be puzzled to imagine what, with my views on the subject, I could have said or written which has been misconstrued. But as it is, there is not heart about the so-called Trenton massacre in even this shadow of foundation for the state- Tennessee, then we had the Coushatta massament made by the Sun. There is not a sentiment in the reported views of Mr. Reed with the Kellogg government in the same State. which I concur. I have never for a moment Then we had Senator Patterson and his entertained the opinion that South Carolina budget of outrage lies from South Carolina. could be redeemed through the party which Then we had Charles Havs and his budget of has nominated Mr. Chamberlain for Governor. outrage lies from Alabama, and then we had I do not believe that the State can ever secure the Chattanooga Convention and its congregation it an honest administration. Its own action of budgets of lies from every Southern tions forbid any confidence in its promises of State, save only North Carolina. And what amendment, or any hopes that, even for policy was the result? Was the Northern heart fired? amendment, or any hopes that, even for policy sake, it will abandon the corruption which has Not at all. On the contrary we find that in-

so constantly marked it. I have not said these things lately, but only because I have been far away from the State, and have not written or spoken about politics at all, but I trust that my old friends in South Carolina will ever hesitate to give credence to private advices which represent me as abandoning principles which I have so persistently maintained, and to which I have so frequently

Yours truly, JAMES P. BOYCE.

- Hon. A. H. Stephens, with great beauty and force, says: "The true principle which lies at the foundation of right, for which the mas-ses have ever been struggling, was first announced by Him who spake as never man spake: Mount, are and only promugated the constitution of the perfection of human justice rightly understood and consciously practiced. It covers all the reciprocal rights, duties and obligations all the reciprocal rights, duties and oblights are reciprocal rights, and a race, never aking the reciproca Mount, first and only promulgated there, we find the perfection of human justice rightly understood and consciously practiced. It covers derstood and consciously practiced. It covers of every member of society."

A TOUCHING ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. | Practical Advantages of the "No Fence" Law.

The "no fence law" is in operation in four townships in this (Mecklenburg) county. The law went into effect in March, when the people were busy preparing to plant the present crop.

Nearly all succeeded in getting sufficient pasture fenced for the stock kept on their prem-

ises.

The law works admirably. The thought of never again having to scratch our hands with briars and thorns, and tangle our feet with grape vines while mending our old dilapidated fences, is too good to entertain one moment without almost shouting for joy. While those who work on the old plan of fencing up their fields, will be busy this winter making rails, hauling and building them on their crazy fences, we will be clearing up our rich fence rows ces, we will be clearing up our rich fence rows for a luxuriant crop another year. And while they are paying out their money for these re-pairs, we are spending the same in compost heaps, clover lots, and fall and winter plough-

Instead of being a disadvantage to croppers, it has proved the very reverse. The land owner sees it is to his advantage to provide his croppers with a sufficient amount of pasture for all their stock. If, however, any one should fail to do this, his more just and wise neighbor will have the refusal of his hands.

When this law first went into effect, many of the freedmen threatened to leave the township; but they are here yet, and until it can be clearly shown that the negro has an unconquerable desire to maul, haul and build rails, we think he will very likely remain where he is. Nearly all the trouble we had was on the line. Some said the fence would be burned down; others that it would be thrown down and not allowed to stand; but, as far as we know, not a single trespass on it has been made. Outsiders keep up the fence to save their stock from the penalties of the inside law. Insiders keep it up to save their crops from the depredations of outside stock.

Many persons feared that in fencing up pastures, country roads would be obstructed by gates; but, on the contrary, it has almost totally annihilated the gate system. No wise man will make his pasture on both sides of the road, knowing that the first careless traveler may cause stock to run at large on his own

County roads can be so arranged by the gen-erosity of land owners, as to shorten the former routes of travel at least one-third. When a farmer wishes to drive his wagon over his premises, he is not troubled with the old system of laying down and putting up fences. By cutting a few bushes along some of those places we call glades (which before were not worth fencing up,) he can mow loads of hay. Hundreds of acres can now be cultivated, which before could not be profitably fenced. A poor man can now buy a piece of land and live comfortably on it, although there may not be a rail tree upon it.—Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.

It is not very surprising that good men should be disgusted with politics when there is so much trickery, chicanery and villainly, but it is strange that they should be so disheartened because of a few failures and stand aloof from all participation in affairs so vitally affecting the interests of their homes, their State and country. Indifference and apathy on the part of substantial citizens are just what Radical corruptionists want. In a country like ours and especially at a time like the present, politics is a business of supreme importance. The effects of bad government are seen on every hand, are felt in every household in the land and will continue to be felt a tenfold greater burden, so long as men with arms folded despairingly ask what's the use of making any effort or even voting against extortion or corruption. The elective franchise is not a mere form or privilege to be exercised or not according to fancy, whim or caprice, but a sacred right held in trust partly for others—a right which the man can not disregard, in times like these, without sinning against his family, society and his God.

There is no remedy for the pillage, disorder, riot and ruin upon us except in the union of active, earnest, honest and true men, who, by their exertions and votes, may secure the local government and administer it in accordance with the principle of constitutional law and justice. This remedy will be applied when every man of character and honesty resolves himself into a working committee, when he realizes fully the great importance, the prime necessity of individual effort.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN THE

NORTHWEST. -The result of the late elections in Ohio and Indiana are indeed gratifying from any standpoint, but we rejoice mainly, not so much because the number of Democratic Representatives upon the floor of Congress has been increased, as we do because of the evidence we have thereby given to us that the people of the North no longer give credence to the lying statements circulated among them by Radical emissaries about Southern "outrages." The time has passed by in Ohio and Indiana, at least, when the public mind can be Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce, or Greenville, had deceived by Radical lies, even though put forth taken the position with Mr. Reed." under the auspices of so important a personage as the Attorney-General of the United States. possibility of a doubt, that gives the inestimable value to the victories in Ohio and Indiana. First, we had the attempt to fire the Northern cre in Louisiana, then we had the overthrow of stead of being inflamed by these stories of lawlessness and crime in the South, as it would have been at any previous election, the Northern heart remained calm and serenc, and responded nobly to the appeals of the Democrat-

ic party to discard passion for patriotism. Verily, we have great cause to hope that we have begun to see the beginning at least of the end of all our troubles .- Wilmington Journal.

The Elmira (New York) Advertiser says "Mr Henry B. Fitch, of this city, contemplates a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead to be placed at Woodlawn Cemetery, in this city. It is to be of artificial stone, twenty feet in height, a single shaft supported by a plinth, base and subbase, not possessing much, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unif any, ornamentations, but being of graceful
proportions and noticeable on many accounts.

Narrow Gauge Railways.

The agitation of a narrower gauge for railways, which occupied so much space in industrial papers some two or three years ago, has not been without substantial fruits. Railway men in many parts of our country have paid serious attention to the subject, and though there have been and are doubters in the feasibility of the plan, the general voice of the public is in favor of them. The great desideratum to be obtained in the construction of railways is a reduction of the present great cost of their building and running. The heavy rolling stock of a company takes a serious amount from the profits of the road, and compels repairs in the track and at the curves, far oftener than is consistent with good dividends.

In addition to this, and perhaps the most powerful objection to our present plan of railways, is the fact, that this great demand of capital for the construction of a road must work serious harm to thinly-settled countries, whose inhabitants cannot command the requisite wealth for the building of a road.

The first notable example of a narrow gauge railway was the Festiniog road, in Wales. This road has been used entirely for the heaviest freight, and can be run at a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour. In the section of country it drains, it would be an absolute impossibility to construct a broad-gauge railway without the expenditure of millions of dollars, yet the Festiniog Railway, built at a comparatively trifling cost, serves the purposes of the country and moves freight profitably, when the er gauge would not only be unprofitable but impracticable. construction of a line of railroad with a broad-

Probably the most important narrow-gauge railroad in this country is the Denver and Rio Grande. This road has a gauge of but three feet, and the results of their working have been eminently satisfactory. The company has saved about 37½ per cent. in the first cost of the construction and equipment of its road, by reason of the adoption of a cheaper gauge. It has the same capacity as it would have with the regular width of track, and runs its trains at the same rate of speed at which the trains west of the Missouri river are run. We quote from its lest annual report:

from its last annual report: "The trains—passenger and freight—have been run at the same rates of speed which have prevailed on the Pacific lines, and on all the other broad-gauge roads west of the Missouri river, and when required on special occasions have run with steadiness at 30 and 40 miles per hour. The passenger cars have proven comfortable, and at least as steady in riding as those on the wider roads, and the freight cars have carried satisfactorily all classes of traffic, bulky and concentrated. There has been no accident on the road, and the centre of gravity of the cars is so much lowered that one could hardly occur that would be traceable to the gauge. In addition to first and second-class passengers, the road has carried during the past year freight of a great va-riety in character. Besides heavy articles— Chester Reporter makes the following sensible observations upon the duty of every man to vote and work for success in this campaign: lightest nature; while, of course, on this last class, the benefit derived from the gauge by the saving in dead car weight has not been so great, yet there is no class of freight upon which the proportion of paying to non-paying weight has not been in favor of the narrow gauge as com-

pared with the wide." What more testimony is required? The financial system of the country is in such a chaos to-day, that it would be impossible for any, but a road with remarkable promise to obtain money sufficient to construct its line on the regular olan. To the South these facts are especially interesting. Her great need is better railway communication, and narrow gauge roads are what she needs. Tributary branches can be run from every county to connect with the leading roads of the country. Every section can bring its productions into market without the payment of exorbitant freights. Railroads will be run with fewer complications, and the smaller the expenditures the more the profit. We shall refer to this subject again, and hope to prove clearly and conclusively the great advantages of a narrow gauge.

Don't-Please Don't.

Don't tell the little one, who may be slightly willful, that "he black man will come out of the dark cellar and carry it off if it does not mind." Don't create a needless fear to go with the child through all the stages of its exis-

Don't tel! the little five-year old Jimmy "the school ma'am will cut off his ears"—"pull out his teeth"—"tie him up"—or any of the horrible stories that are commonly presented to the childish imagination. Think you the little one will believe anything you tell him after he becomes acquainted with the gentle teacher who has not the least idea of putting those terrible threats into execution?

Don't tell the children they must not drink tea because it will make them black, while you will at once enter upon the discharge of the ducontinue the use of it daily. Your example is | ties of their office. more to them than precept; and while your face is as fair as a June morning they will VIII, Title scarcely credit the oft-told tale. Either give Carolina." up drinking the pleasant beverage or give your children a better reason for its non-use.

Don't tell them they must not eat sugar or sweetmeats, because it will rot their teeth. Pure sugar does not cause the teeth to decay; and sugar with fruits is nutritious and healthy, notwithstanding the "old saw" to the contrary. The case of city children is often cited as if the cause of their pale faces and slight constitution were an over amount of sweetmeats with their diet, when the actual cause is want of pure air

and proper exercise. Don't tell the sick one that the medicine is not bad to take, when you can hardly keep your own stomach from turning "inside out" at the smell of it. Better by far to tell him the simple truth, that it is disagreeable, but necessary for his health, and you desire him to take it at once. Ten to one he will swallow it with half the trouble of coaxing and worry of words, and love you better for your firm, decided manner. Don't teach the children by example to tell

white lies to each other and to their neighbors. Guard lips and bridle your tongue if you desire to have the coming generation truthful. Truthfulness is one of the foundation stones of heaven. Remember the old, old Book says, "no liar" shall enter within the gates of the beautiful city. There is no distinction between white lies and those of a dark hue. The falsehood is an untruth, whether the matter be great or small.—Rural New Yorker.

place for little boys. "Why, mother, didn't you and father go to balls when you were young?" "Yes, but we have seen the folly of it," said the mother. "Well, mother," exclaimed the son, "I want to see the folly of it, too." - An exchange has an acquaintance who reing money of him.

Important Proclamation by the Governor. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 22, 1874. WHEREAS, Numerous complaints have reached me from various quarters of the State that the several political parties are not adequately represented in the Boards of Commissioners of Election, as at present constituted; and whereas, this lack of representation has given rise, in many instances, to grave apprehensions of trouble in the conduct of the approaching election; and whereas, it is the duty of the Executive to give the whole people of the State all proper and reasonable guarantees for the sanctity of the ballot-box, and a full and fair expression of the popular will through its instrumentality:

New, therefore, I, F. J. Moses, jr., Governor in and over the State of South Carolina, do issue this, my proclamation, making the following changes in the Boards of Commissioners of Election in the several Counties of the

AIKEN—A. D. Atwood and D. S. Henderson, vice S. J. Lee and L. L. Spencer, hercby re-

ABBEVILLE—J. R. Tolbert and J. W. Perrin, vice H. H. Ellison and T. N. Tolbert, hereby Anderson-John R. Cochran and J. S. Murray, vice T. J. Webb and James Gilmer,

hereby removed. BARNWELL-T. J. Counts, vice W. A. Ner-

BARNWELL—I. J. Counts, vice W. A. Netland, hereby removed.

BEAUFORT—L. S. Langley, T. Hamilton and
Wm. Elliott, vice E. F. English, E. J. Ravennah and J. J. Cohen, hereby removed.

CHARLESTON—R. H. Willoughby, John A.
Mushington and C. Richardson Miles, vice C.
C. Bowen, T. G. Boag and R. M. Gregorie,
hereby removed.

hereby removed. CHESTER—John McDaniel, vice Dublin J. Walker, hereby removed.
CHESTERFIELD—G. W. Duvall, vice G. W.

Brewer, hereby removed.

CLARENDON—J. F. Rhame and Jared War-ley, vice Augustus Collins and W. R. Burgess, Sr., hereby removed.

Colleton—S. A. Jacoby and J. C. Harrison, vice David Sanders and J. K. Terry, hereby DARLINGTON-J. B. Middleton and F. F. Warley, vice John Lunney and Jonathan

Wright, hereby removed. EDGEFIELD-John L. Addison, vice L. Cain, hereby removed.

FAIRFIELD—George Holly and J. H. Rion, vice W. M. Nelson and Moses Martin, hereby GEORGETOWN—Bruce Williams and B. H. Wilson, vice R. O. Bush and S. P. Gibson,

hereby removed. GREENVILLE-J. P. Latimer and John W Stokes, vice Thomas Brier and James E. Scho-

HORRY—Charles Johnson and Thomas F. Gillespie, vice J. H. Derham and H. W. Jones, hereby removed.

KERSHAW—Frank Carter, E. M. Pinckney and W. M. Shannon, vice R. E. Wall, Ammon Reynolds and J. F. Sutherland, hereby re-

LANCASTER-F. A. Clinton, B. J. Witherspoon and J. F. G. Mittag, vice John G. Marks, fate to which they think themselves condemned Benjamin Montgomery and Thomas S. Riddle,

hereby removed. LAURENS-N. J. Holmes, vice John Evins, hereby removed.

LEXINGTON—S. Corley and H. A. Meetze, vice John A. Williams and Shadrach Harris, hereby removed. MARION-J. M. Johnson and W. A. Hayne, vice W. H. Collier and L. F. Spencer, hereby

removed. MARLBORO-C. W. Dudley and H. Covington, vice J. L. Breeden and Thomas W. Allen, hereby removed.

NEWBERRY-H. C. Moses and W. H. Thomas, vice H. B. Scott and Simeon Young, hereby removed. OCONEE-Alexander Bryce, Jr., and W. C.

Keith, vice Elias Jenkins and Johnson Wright, hereby removed. ORANGEBURG-T. C. Hubbell and S. Dibble vice J. P. Mayes and J. H. Fordham, hereby

removed. PICKENS-R. E. Bowen, vice W. A. Lesley, hereby removed.

RICHLAND-John Agnew, Sr., vice Josephus Whetstone, hereby removed.

SPARTANBURG—J. H. Evins and D. R.
Duncan, vice Daniel Twinney and Alfred Tol-

leson, hereby removed. UNION-Vincent Farr and W. H. Wallace, vice J. W. Defaur and S. A. Hawkins, hereby

WILLIAMSBURG-W. W. Ward, S. A. Swails and S. W. Maurice, vice M. J. Hirsch, Philip Heller and Benjamin Mouzon, hereby re-

moved. YORK-W. B. Wilson, vice J. G. Enloe, hereby removed.

The warrents of appointment, together with the oaths of office, will be forwarded immediately to the above named appointees, who, after having filed their oaths in accordance with law,

Their attention is hereby called to Chapter VIII, Title II of the "Revised Statues of South

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,

GERRYMANDERING .- When Elbridge Gerry, after being twice defeated, became governor of Massachusetts in 1810, he planned, or at least sanctioned, a law for carving the State into acute-angled districts, the majority of which could be depended upon to return democratic legislators. One of the means used to oppose the measure was the publication and circulation of a sketch of the long-drawn, distorted districts of eastern Massachusetts. A copy of it was posted on the wall of a Newburyport newspaper office. A casual visitor added head and claws to it, and said to the editor: "See this salamader." The lattder, filled with sudden inspiration, replied: "I'd call it a Gerrymander," and Elbridge Gerry was damned to everlasting fame. When he died, two years later, as vice-president of the United States, he knew that gerrymandering was already a common word, and that the practice it denoted was rapidly becoming common. The efforts of himself and his descendant to shake off the odium of the invention, though they resulted in converting the later editors of Webster's Dictionary into the belief that he was innocent (vide the Dictionary,) were of no avail with the public. Such a safe method of stealing the votes of a helpless minority was sure to be practiced. It was already named and the name stuck. All parties gerrymandered whenever they got — A youth asked permission of his mother into power. It is only very recently that pubtogo to a ball. Sine told him it was a bad lic morality has reached such a high pitch that protests against the practice have had any weight. Even now it would be hard to find any politician sufficiently sinless to cast the first stone at the idea .- Chicago Tribune.

- "Somebody has noticed that nineteen out

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, October 19. The result of the Ohio and Indiana elections has aroused the administration party to the re-alization of the great peril in which the Radical cause is now placed. It is impossible to conceal that the most serious misgivings are now entertained as to the success of the party next month in New York and Pennsylvania. If the Radical party should lose its hold on those two great States, it is admitted that its chances of success in the next Presidential election are worth very little. Conscious of this, there is a renewed activity at the headquarters of the Radical Congressional Campaign Committee in this city. The indications are already very plain that the Radical managers here, in New York and Pennsylvania, and indeed throughout the whole country, will work with all the energy of despair from now until the ides of November.

When Attorney General Williams gave up the famous landaulet which brought his over-

the famous landaulet which brought his overweening ambition to grief, it was supposed that, in due course of time, all other Govern-ment officials, who were sporting handsome equipages at the public expense, would follow his example. Since last winter, attention has been several times call to this matter, but there are a number of high officials who continue to defy public opinion by drawing money from the Treasury to keep up carriages for their families. No less a person than Senator Conking, of New York, has remarked that Senators have as much right to keep carriages at the public expense as any of the department officials. This view seems to be rapidly coming in favor, and several members of both Houses now say that they are determined either that the department officials shall stop this practice or that Congressmen shall enjoy the same

privilege.

To-day the Secretary of the Treasury commenced the active inauguration of his policy of having but one of a family in his department. Twenty-five clerks, who were found to have relatives in the department, were notified hat their services would be dispensed with after the first of November. In connection with this policy of the Secretary, the knotty question has come up for decision as to whether mother-in-law is a relation. All the employees who have mothers-in-law in the department contend most vigorously that no relationship exists. The Secretary has not yet been able to make up his mind. When he arrives at a conclusion on this point he will then be confronted with the question as to whether a sister-in-law is a relation.

The Southern Planter.

There must, and will be, a radical change in the conduct of the next generation of planters.
The younger men are, I think, convinced that it is a mistake to depend on Western and Northern markets for their daily consumption, and for nearly everything which goes to make life tolerable. But the elders, grounded by a lifetime of habit in the methods which served them well under a slave regime, but which are ruinous nowadays, will never correct themselves. They will continue to bewail the unfortunate or will rest assured that they can do very well in the present chaotic condition of things, provided Providence does not allow their crops to fail. They cannot be brought to see that their only safety lies in making cotton their surplus crop; that they must absolutely dig their sustenance, as well as their riches, out of the ground. Before the war, a planter who two hundred negroes upon it, would, when he came to make his January settlement with his down. merchant in town, invest whatever there was to his credit in more land and more negroes. Now the more land he buys the worse he is off, because he finds it very hard to get it worked up to the old standard, and unless he does, he can ill afford to buy supplies from the world at the heavy prices charged for them—or if he can do he can accomplish little else. As most of his capital was taken from him by the series and shouted "um!" and he came back, seized of events which liberated his slaves, he has been my head and jerked it up until I saw stars. compelled, since the war, to undertake his planting operations on borrowed capital, or, in other words, has relied on a merchant or middle man to furnish food and clothing for his laborers and all the means necessary to get his crop, baled and weighed, to the market. The failure of his crop would, of course, cover him with liabilities; but such has been his fatal persistence in this false system that he has been able to struggle through, as in Alabama, three successive crop failures. The merchant, somewhat reconciled to the anomalous condition of affairs by the large profits he can make on coarse goods brought long distances, has himself pushed endurance and courage to an extreme point, and when he dare give credit no longer, hosts of planters are often placed in the most painful and embarrassing positions. So they gather up the wrecks of their fortunes, pack their Lares and Penates in an emigrant wagon or car, and doggedly work their way to Texas .- Scribner's Monthly ..

Birth-Place of Columbus,

Tradition makes Cogoleto, a small town a few miles from Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, and there is an inscription which marks the house of his reputed birth. It may be true, and it may be false-for, in this land of tradition and superstition, it is as easy to fabricate a tradition as an inscription, and credulity is ready to believe that it is as old as Adam. The house of his father was in the suburbs of Genoa, as is shown by the deed. He himself, says, he was born in Genoa; an expression which may well mean the territory, and not the city, of Genoa. There is, therefore, some color for the tradition, and it is not worth while to dig deeper to find doubts. He was a Ligurian, and nothing could be more likely to sharpen his curiosity and suggest a life of adventure than to look out from these rocky highlands upon the Mediterranean washing the field at its base, and covered with the little, but daring and enterprising corsairs of the Levant, the Grecian Aachipelago, and the African

How time sets things right! Brought home in chains, robbed in his lifetime of his honors, and his profits, and the name of another given to his discoveries, time has written his name with iron and lead in the rock forever." His jealous and triumphant enemies, as well as his royal patrons and enterprising followers in the path of discovery are remembered; but they can afford; consequently they find few when we call them up from the land of shadows, there is always in the midst of them, and they have indulged in this luxury or that, before them, the great Genoese, with a glory about him in the light of which they shine with a pale ray. So it will be forever.

He went on, when every other would have given up in despair. He gave a New World to the Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. But How much of anxiety, how Castile and Aragon and all the progeny of their descendant commonwealths are dwindling and of every twenty newspaper men have straight fading away, and a race, never akin to the old

Courtship after Marriage.

There was much more than a mere witticism in the remark of the old bachelor, who had paid attentions to a maiden lady for twenty years, visiting her regularly every night, when rallied for not marrying: "If I were married I should have nobody to court, and no place to go at night."

He had felt deeply the contrast between his own delicate and ethereal enjoyments, and the

hard, discontented fretted life of too many married people; and his answer was irony. He saw there was something in courtship which too often exhales and expires after mar-

riage, leaving a cold, dull, monotonous burden, where all was beauty and buoyancy before.

Let us see what that something is. In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh and active by constant expression in word and act. But, strange to say, courtship usually ends with marriage.

Very soon both parties yield to the sense of ossession, and the feeling of security robs gallantry of motive, and extracts the poetry from the mind. The beautiful attentions, which were so pleasing before marriage, are too often forgotten afterwards. The gifts cease or come only with the asking. The music dies out of the voice—everything is taken for granted, and the love, like the silver jet of the fountain that leaped to heaven and denied its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, heavy, hard days, with two unhap-pily tied together, and wishing themselves apart, and not always content with merely

This is unnatural and wrong. What married life wants to give it new tone and sweetness is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courtship, which comes from the constant attentions of the parties to each other. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways—every sentence is edged with compliment, and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. Kiss and caress are parenthetic clauses and gestures in the dialect of love. Gifts and sacrifices are the most emphatic expressions of the spirit, no language can fully articulate and no devotion declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually, in look, and word, and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetic in their touch and doing, that makes experience so beautiful, the only Eden many a voman ever has on earth.

Love must have expression, or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed, as at first, by giving it constant utterance in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger, and more satisfying, and more blessed

The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words, and helpful service, and delicate attentions to the

Taking a Photograph.

He was a very pleasant spoken man—that photographer. He said it was a nice day, and that we needed a little rain, and that the Arkansas difficulty was a bad thing, and that photographs were three dollars per dozen; no orders booked without the cash in advance. He wanted to know if I wanted full length, half length, bust, or what. I told him "or what," and he yanked his camera around, flung the big screens recklessly about, poked owned a plantation of two thousand acres, and the skylight curtains this way and that way

"A trifle more!" he said, giving me another Then he stepped back and closed the right

eye and squinted again.
"Shoulders up!" he said, as he gave them a
switch which made the blades crack.

Then he went to the left and squinted and cried "ha!" and went to the right and squinted

"That's better!" he said, as he walked back to the camera. But it wasn't. He came back and told me to twist the right shoulder round, hump up my back, swell out my chest and look straight at a

butterfly pinned to a corn starch box, and be as pleasant as I could. Capital!" he cried, as he took a squint through the camera, "only ---'

And he rushed back, jerked my head a little higher, pulled my ears back, brushed up my hair, and said I'd better try to smile and look

"How the deuce --" I began, but he waived his hand, and said I must preserve my placid demeanor.

"Now sit perfectly still and don't move a hair," he whispered, as he threw a black cloth over the brass-bound end of the camera, and made a sudden dive into his little dark den. As he rattled the glass and dashed the acids about, I felt a small pain in my chest, another in my neck, another in my ribs; but I said I'd die first, and I kept my gaze on that butter-

fly.

"Ready, now!" he cried, as he jumped out and put in the glass. My head began to bob, and put in the glass. My head began to bob, and the butterfly seemed to grow as large as a horse, as he whispered, "Look out-keep perfectly still!"

I braced for a big effort, and he jerked down the cloth. I felt as if the fate of a nation rested on my shoulders, and I stuck to it. He turned away, and I heard him talking softly to himself. After about an hour and a half he put up the rag, jerked out the glass and ran into his den. He was out in a moment, and, as he held the negative up to the sun, he said:

"Ah! you bobbed your head-have to try it again !"-M. Quad.

CASH INSTEAD OF CREDIT .- People who can buy for cash always buy cheaper than those who buy on credit.

They buy also more closely, and select more carefully. Purchases which are paid for when they are made are limited more exactly to the purchaser's wants.

There is nothing like having to count the money out, when the article is bought, to make people economical. The amount of indebtedness incurred is not much considered when the pay-Persons who do all their business on a cash basis know just where they stand and what

occasions for regretting in a turn of times, that which they would have foregone had they seen what was coming. Real wants are few and can be gratified for eash; at all events they should be limited to

How much of anxiety, how many sleepless hours, how many heart burnings, disappointments, and regrets would be avoided if this rule were always strictly adhered to.