HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1875.

VOLUME X.---NO. 40.

Senator Gordon Expresses his Views on the right of the States to manage for themselves Philosophy of the Greeley Movement.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has been interviewed by a reporter of the Atlanta Herald, in the course of which he expressed himself in regard to the following among other topics:

PHILOSOPHY OF THE GREELEY MOVEMENT. Now, just at this point, Mr. Greeley, Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown and Gov. Curtin, representing this disorganized and scattered army, proposed a platform at Cincinnati, on which it was thought all the elements of opposition to the corrupt administration might be united. The movement failed just then; not because the liberals and conservatives did not do their part, but because there was not sufficient time allowed to bring the democratic party to believe that the movement was a sincere and honest Now, just at this point, Mr. Greeley, Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown and Gov. Curtin, reprethat the movement was a sincere and honest not fail to alarm the people when it is made

The elections of last fall were the legitimate and the necessary results of that coalition. Something like the Greeley movement was absolutely necessary. The Northern people had become incrustated with a granite formation of passion, prejudice and hate, beneath which their mellower and better feelings were imprisoned. It seemed impossible to break through this horrid casement that had coffined the kindly Northern and Western heart. No plea could penetrate it; no outrage could shiver it; no argument could phase it. It was a solid, unfeeling mass, against which all impulses fell impotent. But Horace Greeley, with one stroke of his pen, as with a wand, shattered this miserable shell, and threw the words of truth and right and justice, like sunsections in upon the soul and the brain and the his sacrifice the chasm was closed, and his people stand over his grave united and victorious.

I opposed the Greeley movement at first, but I am not one of those who insist new that it was

arms; let us win them by magnanimity." I heard Senator Bayard, who, you will remember, opposed the coalition bitterly and denounced it on the floor of the Baltimore Conventions are still as a serious of the Senate. tion, say in the executive session of the Senate just a few days ago, that after seeing its fruits GEN. GORDON—I do. I do not think we he estimated the Greeley movement as a wise, politic and patriotic movement. It gave the South the ear of the North and West. This was all we wanted. We did not need arguments, we only lacked an audience.

THE PLATFORM FOR 1876. make the next national campaign on the Cin-

cinnati platform?

GEN. GORDON-I think that we should hazard nothing on account of prejudice or partisan opinion, for I believe that the perpetuation of our free institutions depends on the issue of the next national campaign. On its result hangs, in my opinion, the safety of the Republic, which should be more estimable than any mere party triumph could be. There are four leading ideas that should enter into the democratic platform for 1876. These four cardinal sure success, and then adhered to by our party to ensure peace. The first point is, that we not for all the honors in the gift of the American sure success, and then adhered to by our party the partial suggestions of my friends, I would erate lines, where her duty as femme covert not for all the honors in the gift of the American support of the sure success, and then adhered to by our party the partial suggestions of my friends, I would erate lines, where her duty as femme covert not for all the honors in the gift of the American support of the sure success, and then adhered to by our party the partial suggestions of my friends, I would erate lines, where her duty as femme covert not for all the honors in the gift of the American support of the s principles should be put in our platform to inshall have economy, purity and fidelity in the administration of the government. All these elements may be included under the one head of honesty. If there is anything that the people of this country—the whole people, without distinction of party-desire,

IT IS AN HONEST PARTY;

a party that will oppose fraud and corruption; that will throttle rings and cliques; that will denounce and dethrone even its own leaders when they become corrupt; that will command | tensity, says the Boston Post, all along the the confidence of home taxpayers and retrieve route between the two oceans the past year, has our reputation abroad. The first and leading also tended to revive mining operations in the in his nurse's arms, with the tax-bill and the principle, then, in the platform should be a Southern States, especially in Georgia. Two promise made—not idly, but earnestly, and as years ago hardly anything was done in the a guarantee—that we will reform the abuses of | gold mining way in that State; now there are the government and dispose of its revenues.

PEACE BETWEEN THE SECTIONS. The second point that should be incorporated into the platform should be "a restoration of concord." We must have an equilibrium between the sections. We must have a thorough good will and harmony. We must learn all men to love the national flag, to guard the national honor and to further the national prosperity. We can solve no question satisfactorily while we are divided. While sectional prejudice and passion rule men, it is of no use to address them with arguments on public policy or public polity; it is of no use to talk to them of injustice or dishenesty; you cannot penetrate their prejudices; they are swept along by passion almost in spite of themselves. But let them drop and forget all these questions-let them come together as brothers and stand face to face, and looking each other fairly in the eyes, seek for the true and the good and the wise, and you will see what, in view of our miserable hide-bound past, may be esteemed a political millennium. There must be unity-a oneness of feeling and of purposean assertion that the people of this Republic seeking a common end, defending a common right, building up a common country, shall move onward in harmony and peace.

SAVE THE NEGRO HIS RIGHTS. The third point in the platform should be, I think, a definite and unmistakable ple ge, that to the field where the fence posts, with ends we, the people of the South, will protect the slightly sharpened, were lying along the line of slightly sharpened, were lying along the line of megro in all his rights of freedom and franchise. Strange as it may seem to us, who year after year have seen the white employer and heavy mallet drove the posts as the other held his negro employee voting against each other in peace and kindness, it is believed by a great down three feet deep in one afternoon. The many people in the North that the first step ground was free from large stones, and the time with which we would mark the democratic reascendancy would be to deprive the negro not in the spring. The posts were white oak, and only of his right to vote, but his freedom also; did not split by being driven. The ground was that at any rate we would reduce him to a con- so soft that severe punding was not necessary, dition of quasi slavery. They are exceedingly and doubtless softer wood might have been jealous, and naturally so, about the perpetuation of what they call "the results of the war." They are afraid to trust the democratic party fear reactionary legislation. Let us convince them that we accept as final the abolition of slavery and the franchise of the negro, and

and an overwhelming national triumph. LET US RETURN TO THE CONSTITUTION.

their own internal affairs. Without this right were fully protected and its maintenance guaranteed, I wouldn't give a cent for any victory. There is an alarming tendency just now to consolidate this government, to gather all the power at Washington, to lessen more and more the liberties of the States and make them dependencies upon the great central power. This

GEN. GORDON—I certainly do. I believe that any man who has the confidence of the people, standing upon this platform and pledged to its support, would carry at least two-thirds of the loyal voters of this country.

I believe that any man who has the confidence of the people, standing upon this platform and pledged to its support, would carry at least two-thirds of the loyal voters of this country.

Custis was sandwiched between George Washington and Robert Edward Lee and his residual control of the people of instance and Robert Edward Lee and his residual control of the people of instance and Robert Edward Lee and his residual control of the insignificant but witty Mendelssohn, who was the son of one great Mendelssohn, and the father of a still greater Mendelssohn. Mr. G. W. P. Custis was sandwiched between George Washington and Robert Edward Lee and his residual control of the insignificant but witty Mendelssohn, and the father of a still greater Mendelssohn. Mr. G. W. P. Custis was sandwiched between George Washington and the father of the people o I believe that two-thirds of the people of America are opposed openly to the administration. There is hardly a point in this platform to which the radical party is not opposed. It is opposed to honesty in the government, as witness its shameless support of the carpet-bag rascals and its defended record of crime and incompetency. It is opposed to reconcili-tive ages. At the end of his blameless life he

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

REPORTER-You have said nothing on the financial question in your remarks. Do you

should let any collateral issue interfere with the success of the four essential principles I have laid down above. I should favor treating the financial question at our national convention just as the tariff issue was treated at Cincinnati. Let it be left to the Congress to settle. TER-Do you think that we should It need not be made a Presidential issue at all.

> your name mentioned daily almost for the tions of the tax commissioners under these acts past six months in connection with the Vice were promulgated, and finally, in 1864, the Presidency. Will you allow the use of your Arlington estate, long since in possession of name in that connection?

> circumstances. Even if I were nominated I in for the government for "war, military, charshould withdraw my name. My reasons for itable, and educational purposes," under the this statement, to-day made public for the first act of February 6, 1863, which, however, was time, are that I believe that a Southern man on the ticket would weaken it. And as much as personal ambition might tempt me to yield to time of advertisement, was inside the Confedcan people feel that I had been the means of d-'ving one man from the support of that ticket on whose success depends the future peace and prosperity of my country. I have but one object—that is the re-establishment of harmony, of good will and of good government. To this end all things also shall be secondary.

MINING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES .- The mining fever which has raged with varying inthe present party, and fairly and honestly run a half a dozen good stamp mills in operation and more being erected, several of them running with much profit to the proprietors. The native population operate the mines on the safest principle if they do not make the most immense fortunes. Brought up with gold, they regard digging for it a natural industry, just as raising wheat or quarrying limestone is in other places. They work considerably with the pad, and feel tolerably contented if they average \$10 a day. Thus if they make fewer fortunes than Northern men who set up in the business, they also lose less. The citizens have looked upon gold so long that it seems common to them, and they are keeping their eyes open for richer treasures. In several sections of the State the flexible sandstone which accompanies diamonds has been found, and many are waiting expectantly for the discovery of these gems. But the more common subterranean products of nature will doubtless pay the best. From Randolph, Ala., about \$100,000 worth of copper ore has been shipped during the past year, and iron production continues to reward well-directed enterprise. All this is in the face of political discouragements. Give the South a clear field and the mineral wealth of the States would not continue to lie hidden and useless in the bowels of the earth.

> DRIVING FENCE POSTS .- A neighbor told me how to make a board-fence rapidly and cheaply last year. He and his hired man went them in position. Eighty posts were thus put selected was just after frost had left the ground used. The fence stood firmer than where holes had been dug and the poles regularly set. It is possible this method could be adopted

with power again on the sole account that they on soils where there is some stone by working a crow-bar down through the soft earth to the required depth, shoving aside the stones before the post is driven down. Two stakes driven will defend them as such, and we will have down side by side, with room for rails between done very much toward removing the only oband wired at top, make an excellent and cheap stacle that stands between the democratic party temporary fence; and a post driven or set three feet, with a stake beside and wired to it to hold the rails, make a fence both cheap and dura- looking down upon him from the hight of The fourth point of cardinal importance that I ble; by driving the stake into the ground solemn experience; "young man, when you should put in the platform is, a return to the twelve to fifteen inches, only one wire will be get married you will never allude in that constitutional methods of government, both in the State and in the nation. While we must takes little room, and by using old rails need No; don't apologize. My feelings are blunted. yield to the general government all the rights cost but little money. It is less liable to sag But is there not some mysterious unquent ions will give to it, we should insist upon the usual way. - Cor. New York Times.

The Arlington Estate.

A correspondent of the New York World gives an interesting account of the Arlington estate, across the Potomac from Washington, and shows how the government got possession

of it by illegal means: In 1857 Mr. George Washington Park Custis died at Arlington. Mr. Custis was the favorite grandchild of Mrs. Martha Washington, a scion of what is strictly entitled to be called one of the first families of Virginia, and himself an eleve of the father of his country, who, never the father of a family, was remarkably fond of children, perhaps because it was perfond of children, perhaps because it was permitted him to unbend sometimes from his awful dignity in their presence. These various honors were somewhat an incumbrance to Mr. Custis, it is probable. At any rate, he did no more in life than attempt, with more or less success, to sustain them, keeping up a laborious and garrulous hospitality at Arlington, and painting some immense historical pictures, which not even the all-embracing charity of Mr. Benson J. Lossing can redeem from the suspicion of hideousness. It is probable that Mr. Custis never sought greatness, but if he had done so he would have been debarred by a

stantives. shattered this miserable sneil, and three the words of truth and right and justice, like sunbeams, in upon the soul and the brain and the heart of the people. To use his own expression, "A chasm yawned between the people of this Republic that must be closed or filled."

Like another Curtius, with as heroic a heart and as high a purpose, I am sure, as moved the ancient Roman, he flung himself as a sacrifice into the abyss. He gave his pen, his speech and his life to the cause of reconciliation. And he did not give them in vain. Through his sacrifice the chasm was closed, and his people stand over his grave united and victorious. I opposed the Greeley movement at first, but I am not one of those who insist now that it was a mistake. I think that

IT WAS THE WISEST POLITICAL MOVEMENT in our political history. It was the carrying out of the policy shadowed in Liucoln's memorable words—"We have conquered them by arms; let us win them by magnanimity." I heard Senator Bayard, who, you will rememore words of truth and right and justice, like sun is supposed to honesty in the government, as witness support of the carpethogorement, as witness visually and its defended record of crime and its defended record of c Be this as it may, Mr. Custis had quite a could, to his descendants for several generations the possession of an estate which was much more valuable in the eyes of its historical associations than for its returns in money. As Mr. Custis died in 1857, it is scarcely possible that even a member of the Philadelphia

Union League would endeavor to attach the suspicion of "disloyalty" to his skirts.

Mrs. M. A. R. Lee, a femme covert, thus had a life estate in this property in August, 1861, when Congress passed the bill imposing a direct tax upon insurrectionary districts. Under that act Virginia was taxed \$937,522 and the tax levied upon the Arlington estate was set at REPORTER-General Gordon, I have seen \$92.07. Further acts of Congress and regulanever paid nor even tendered to any person.

Mrs. Lee, at the time of sale, as also at the Arlington property was offered for sale in default of taxes, a tender of the amount due was made by Mrs. Lee's connections in Baltimore and Washington. This tender the commissioners refused to accept, having ruled that no taxes, under the act of August 5, 1864, could be paid unless the tender was made by the immediate owner of the property in person. So, that, under this preposterous ruling, if a property belonging to an infant three weeks old was taxed, he could not appear by guardian, but must be fetched up mewling and puking money grasped in his chubby fist.

session of it ever since. About two hundred acres of the estate has been converted into a national cemetery; the remainder has been leased to freedmen or otherwise used by the government.

It is a matter of record that the United States courts have set aside every sale of property, and declared every title to be worthless, which was acquired under the rulings of these Virginia tax commissioners. It is certain, and has been so decided by the Supreme Court, constitutional,) which requires the entire tract moral cowardice, and resolved that, rather than that no law is operative (because no law is to be sold for taxes when it can be divided and the taxes and the charges realized by the sale of a part of the tract.

wanting that the amount of tax due was ten- fiercer tornado than that which had made me dered and refused to be received by the commissioners because not tendered by the owner in person.

It is certain that any such ruling as this makes all sales under it null and void. It is certain that the United States cannot acquire title to land in any State and jurisdiction over it without first obtaining the consent

It is certain that, even if it were possible for the United States to do all these impossible, because unconstitutional, things, the only thing which the United States could acquire title to, because the only thing vendible, was Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Lee's life estate in Arlington. But the estate expired with Mrs. Lee's death in November, 1873, and the United States is now, without law, decency or common sense, withholding from Mr. G. W. Custis Lee what was once his remainder of reversion, but is now his absolute property for himself and

heirs in the estate of his forefathers. Mr. Lee does not wish to regain the property, but to exchange for a quit-claim title a reasonthe Senate, upon facts here presented, has refused to allow him. I say this mode of procedure lacks the support of decency and common sense, as well as of law, for this reason: Mr. Custis Lee, or his children or grandchildren, are certain to be paid for this property some day or other, and what can now be settled for two or three hundred thousand dollars will be certain eventually to cost millions.

- "Hair gettin' a little thin, sir," said the barber. "Young man," said John Henry, yield to the general government all the rights cost but fittle money. It is less had to say it has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisit has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisits has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisits has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisits has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisits has a suprementation of the suprementation of Hard Times.

It may be stated with absolute certainty that, with very few exceptions, all classes of our people are suffering serious embarrassment from the stringency of the times. In the country the planters complain that they have no mon-ey; but, taking into consideration the fact that their houses belong to them, and that living is much cheaper in rural districts than in cities, the hardships of this portion of the community are comparatively few. Indeed, we may credit the suggestion that the farmers are better off than any other class, and incalculably more fortunate than five-eighths, at least, of the dwellers in the town. Here, in Augusta, for example, the struggle for bare subsistence has become a problem of grave consideration, and a stubborn problem not to be evaded by thousands. Many men, in professional and mechanic walks of life, have either lost their places altogether or else submitted to a reduction of salary which scarcely makes two ends meet, from month to month. How to pay rent, servant hire, the butcher, the grocer, the wood dealer, the doctor and the dry goods merchant -that is the omnipresent conundrum which and his pay cut down to a frazzle, his lot is heaven itself compared with the fate of his brother in misfortune who has lost even the little pittance that came to him from some menial or hap-hazard employment. The only consolation men can have, under such circumstances, is that the distress now prevalent will be but temporary, and that, when the worst with the cords of love and the hands of a man, has come to the worst, by Providential means, in the majority of instances, relief of some character unexpectedly arrives to keep the sufferer from absolute despair. And yet, there are hundreds among us who have reason to feel moved to Washington county, Ga. In 1804 he desperate. Some are too old to rally from a blow which has shattered their household gods pensed God's words with much zeal and acceptblow which has shattered their household gods around them, and yet, somehow, even this catastrophe must be endured, with the help of heaven. Without the help of supernatural grace, a poor creature hunted down or all at sea without a spar to cling to, may be persuaded in an evil moment, to end the tragedy here by a plunge, darkly and impulsively, into the dread Hereafter. That such sinister thoughts have crept into the imagination of many individuals, in the hour of disaster, we know too well; but it is to be trusted that the idea has been repelled as soon as harbored, and the been repelled as soon as harbored, and the better sentiment revealed that neither God nor war he studied medicine, and after the war was man has forgotten the demands of mercy and over he attended medical lectures in Philadelthe practice of charity. The world is full of phia, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, the unlucky; but the larger member pull through somehow. The world is full of changes; and the man who is in rags to-day may be clothed in fine raiment to-morrow. All of us should other and better work for him to do. He relive with a hope of brighter times in the not turned to the pulpit with new zeal, and a dedistant future; and all who have an abundance still of material prosperity should help the most worthy of their afflicted fellow-citizens.

While we feel confident that the attention to spend and be spent in proclaiming salvation. His labors have been chiefly in most worthy of their afflicted fellow-citizens. While we feel confident that the stress is well- to the cause of God in other States, especially that act Virginia was taxed \$937,522, and the nigh universal, we feel equally well assured in South Carolina. that good will eventuate from all trials borne in the proper spirit. Many noble deeds will be went to school not more than six months. But done in secret by those who acknowledge their his mind was active, eager and inquiring. He wealth to be a trust and stewardship from the cried after knowledge, and lifted up his voice stead. At that period a woman seldom had Arlington estate, long since in possession of the government, was sold for this tax bill of GEN. GORDON—I will not, under any set of \$92.07, by order of President Lincoln, bought pound interest, to the King of Heaven, who course he found the knowledge of God. He has and that the widow's mite shall weigh against he has paid much attention to mental science. the largess of the opulent, in the day of reck- But his reading through life has been chiefly

We recently heard a gentleman—who had edge—the enough trouble to weigh him down, God knows tention. -declare that he would complain no more, because he had had a wonderful lesson taught from nakedness itself. He had lost an eye, an | deepen the impression he seeks to make. arm and a leg. Poverty had made its abode In this way the government got possession of in his old garments, and every rent in them had now a little broken. But still it is pleasant. present firm consists of T. J. Magruder, the this estate, worth \$300,000. It has held pos- a mouth which spake with more than the It is commonly clear, full and sonorous. For eloquence of words. And yet, beneath that hours he speaks without weariness or change, shoe and leather exchange, and the son, Mr. rusty garb the stout heart beat, and on that He always gives pleasure and not pain by his Littleton Magruder. A short time previously, gallant face, grown old in war and tribulation, manner of speaking. Of course he is natural. it included the elder son, Mr. Hamline Magruthere was a smile of resignation and content. At times he says very terrific things in very He even went up Broad street whistling some merry tune and looked the picture of anything | winning and tender. but sullen desperation, though he had far more cause than thousands of others to abandon derful effects. At times he expresses concern with almost the entire South and Southwest, even the memory of a laugh. When I saw that man and remarked his composure and light-heartedness under circumstances of peculiar wretchedness, I felt ashamed of my own again murmur at my lot, I should get down prostrate, but not utterly forlorn."

Is there not a saving lesson in that little anecdote of the poor Confederate soldier? Let it roll the stone from the sepulchre of too fliction, hoping for more sunshine presently, and impressed with one truth, which is some his excellences from his own eyes.

fliction, hoping for more sunshine presently, himself he was reading. His humility hides facture shoes and leather for the entire country his excellences from his own eyes. times never recognized until earthly props give at the hands of man, we can not be thrust from the immortal haven save by our own act, and that the way to heaven is more frequently strewn with thorns than with roses. Let, even the most sorely oppressed soul take courage, old. Grace, mercy and peace be unto him altherefore, and, perchance the clouds will be suddenly swept away, revealing the supposed unmitigated calamity as a genuine blessing in disguise .- Augusta Constitutionalist.

wire stretched across. Touching a spring, the thought the authority sufficient. veilleuse, or nurse's lamp. The hidden agency der-box will be half a franc, or five pence. Its inventor promises that it will be an economical substitute for the lucifer match. This apparatus may perhaps derange the budget, which depends for a heavy sum upon the match tax and monopoly."

are, the more they annoy you.

An Old Soldier of the Cross.

Georgia is a great State. Until the admission of Texas-Virginia, Michigan, Missouri and Georgia were the largest of our States each having about sixty thousand square miles Georgia has had a remarkable history. From the days of Oglethorpe down, she has had a succession of great men. In civil life, her list of worthies is long and brilliant.

In her churches, too, she has had many wonderful men who have passed from earth. A long list of such men might easily be made. Some were Baptist, some Presbyterians, some Moravians, some Episcopalians, and some Methodists. The memories of these men are greatly cherished, especially by the neighborhoods or denominations to which they specially belonged. Some of them are historic char-

But my object at present is to speak of a living man, who has risen to great eminence in one of the churches. You are soon asked if you know him, or have heard him preach. Some say they would rather hear him than any other living man. I have heard him and was not at all disappointed. I hope to hear him frets the minds of thousands of perplexed persons by day, and harrows their very souls in troubled sleep at night. Bad as the case may be with the man who sees his labor redoubled. "When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the better than the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the better than the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the better than the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him, I am satisfied that he is the labor redoubled the state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him a state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him a state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him a state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him a state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear him a state of the church with himself, said:

"When I hear himself, said:

"Whe then I like the son best until I again hear the

This remarkable man of God was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 24th of March, 1785. While he was yet a boy his fam-ily removed to Barnwell District, South Caro-lina. In his sixteenth year the Lord drew him

theological. The fountain of all-saving knowledge-the word of God-has claimed most at-

In his constituent elements his mind seems to be a rare combination of the poetic and methim that very morning. "I came along the aphysical. He has very unusual power of atstreet," he said, "pondering my wretched plight | tention. For hours he can fix his thoughts on and marveling if any other person, under the canopy of heaven, had a worse burden than ting practical remarks with abstract thoughts. mine to stagger under; and, if so, could such He thus makes a dry theme attractive to a proa person ever wear a smile upon his face? As miscuous congregation. His style, far reif in response to this mental interrogatory, I | moved from meretricious ornament, is yet al- | This firm are truly the pioneers in the boot behold limping up the street an ex-Confederate | ways neat and quite ornate. But he never so soldier, clad in the tattered grey habit he had wreathes the sword in flowers as to hinder its established in 1844, in the city of Washington, worn in battle and surrendered in at the last cutting power. For mere ornament, he seems and in the early career of this house, the proditch. Faded, patched and ragged was that not to care at all. His fingers are part of his uniform which seemed to be his only refuge argument. They explain his meaning and

> He has had one of the finest voices. It is solemn tones; but commonly his utterances are ment, not only poignant to this house, but to

> His early ministry was attended with wonthat his ministry has not the signs following and in their large warehouse, 25 feet front and that once accompanied it. In this he is not | 75 feet deep and five stories high, can be found alone. Others are much of the same mind re- a large and select stock of boots, shoes and specting their labors.

This venerable man's piety is the charm of his character. The Bible, the Church and the of Baltimore, can be comprehended by a few upon my knees, night and morning, and thank | Saviour are the themes of his thoughts. Out-God that I was, for no merit of my own, so side of Christ's kingdom he appears to have much more favorably situated than hundreds no business. From him current events gain tax title can be made valid where the proof is of others, who had not been cloven down by a but a passing notice; but he will talk by the hour of the Church-past, present and to come. | progress toward making Baltimore the great His old age is serene and cheerful, and the centre for the shoe and leather trade for the

Perhaps I ought to say that I have been way-that no matter what fatalities betide us writing of Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the father ways !- New York Observer.

DESTRUCTION TO MATCHES .- The Paris cor- which the word "wagon" occurred. The Gen- the jobbers and commission merchants can respondent of the London Daily News writes, eral inserted one "g" too many, and his clerk, afford to sell at manufacturer's prices. As ev-"I have just been shown a simple apparatus on discovering it, timidly asked on what which will ere long sweep away the match authority he spelled "wagon" with two "g's. try, in 1874, the sales of wholesalers and reseizure, and this the Judiciary Committee of trade. It is called the electrical tinder box, "On the authority of Lieutenant General Scott, tailers of boots and shoes amounted to \$8,000,and is small enough to be carried in a cigar commanding the armies of the United States, case. On opening this box you see a platinum sir!" thundered the old General. The clerk and shoes, \$1,000,000, auction sales, \$750,000,

wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At | - The modern Damon and Pythias are livtroleum, which, taking fire, does service as a sity, it is said, and are both over 90 years old. spring. The trade price of the electrical tin- Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They are both in good health.

- In Germany, at one time, the period of mourning was prescribed by law. A widow must drop the "tributary tear" from six months to a year, while the widower was allowed to assuage his grief and solace his loneliness with man race, "only in the coffin is it safe for a another spouse after six weeks, or, at the most, woman to kiss any one man in a thousand." - Troubles are like dogs—the smaller they six months. Miss Anthony says "it is easy to are, the more they annoy you.

It is with some diffidence that we remark we see which sex made that law."

BALTIMORE INDUSTRIES.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Establishment of T. J. Magruder & Co.

The hoofs of nearly all quadrupedal animals impressively indicate the wisdom and goodness of the Creator. The cushioned feet of the camel and other animals adapted to the hot and yielding sands of the desert, reveal how wonderful is the contrivance which protects the brute creation from injuries which would otherwise occur and cripple their locomotion. The human being, however, has no such patternal. The human being, however, has no such natural provision. The savage goes with his feet bare and his body naked, but civilized man is forced to depend upon his reason and create his resources, and to exhibit his inventive ge-

Among the nations of antiquity, sandals were first used to protect the feet, and were made of wood, leather, felt or cloth, and were often shod with iron. They consisted of a simple sole fastened to the foot by thongs. In Egypt, papyrus and palm leaves were made up into sandals, and various fashions prevailed, some of them turning up in front, others only protecting the sides and heels of the feet.

Among the Jews the wearing of sandals was general, and as with most nations of the East, they were worn only when walking on the rough and uneven surface of the ground, being removed upon entering their dwellings .-Among the Romans the art of sandal making was carried to a high degree of perfection, and in the luxurious days of the Empire, the sandals worn by the women were beautiful and expensively ornamented. During the middle ages the fashions of shoes became so extravagant and eccentric as to call forth denunciation from the pulpit, and stringent laws were passed for checking the extravagant display and wasteful expenditure, but it was soon discovered that legislative enactments and priestly anathemas were alike impotent against senseless fashion and extravagance. The manufacture of shoes in the United States began early in colonial times, and Lynn shoe manufacturing dates almost to the landing of the pilgrims in 1620. The first shoemakers that set foot upon these shores were Thomas Beard and Isaac Riekman, who bore across the ocean with them letters of recommendation, and upon their arrival agreed with the New England Co. to work for them at shoe making for their dyette (board) and lodging, and ten pounds sterling per annum. The New England Co. was so sharp, that it required a certificate from under the hand of whomsoever they shall be so dyetted and lodged, how long a tyme they have remained with them, in case they shall otherwise dispose of themselves before the yeare bee expired, or at leastwise at the end of each yeare, to the end wee may heere receive paym't according to this sd. agreeme't, and that the said Thomas Beard hath in the shippe May Flower, divers hydes both for soales and vpp leathers, wch. hee intends to make vpp in botes and shes in this country." At that time of day, shoes were made with sharp toes and wooden heels, from one inch to two inches and a half high and covered with leather, and not until 1800 were wooden heels discarded and leather used inmore than one pair of shoes in a life time, and not until her wedding day, after the ceremony, were they taken off and preserved for generations. In 1670 shoes with straps and buckles began to be worn, and this fashion continued for a long period.

The first invention of any importance in shoe making was the pegging machine, and the next great invention was the stitching machine, patented in 1845. Then in 1861 came the hardly less important McKay sewing machine for stitching the uppers and bottoms together. In the city of Baltimore are vast shoe industries unsurpassed in excellence of workmanship, and prominent among them are the wholesale manufacturers and dealers,

T. J. MAGRUDER & CO., NO. 1 HANOVER ST. and shoe business in the United States. It was prietors were compelled to travel in the good old stage way, away down East to purchase their stock, and three weeks in its accomplishment was considered an expeditious trip. The der, whose sudden death occasioned a bereavethe business and social circles of Baltimore city. The present firm carry on a large trade

The importance of the boot and shoe trade extracts from the report of the Shoe and Leather Trade, of January, 1875. It cheerful ly announces the fact, "that this important branch of business has been making healthful mellowed light of his long day promises a clear sunset and a blessed, glorious eternity. South and West, and that there is no reason to doubt, that our foreign commerce, inland trade His history is blessed; his person is blessed; and manufactures will assume ere long the many hearts which become unduly morbid by too much self-contemplation. Let us all do blessed. Yet should he read this (but for attention of the entire country, and that the the very best we can to endure the present af- dates) he would never suspect that it was of day is not distant when Baltimore will manuyear great improvements have been made in the style and quality of goods manufactured in of Bishop George Foster Pierce, both of the Baltimore, and this fact is becoming known to Methodist Episcopal Church South. Dr. buyers and is being appreciated by them, and Pierce has been an active preacher for seventy Baltimore dealers and manufacturers, underyears, and will, in a few days, be ninety years standing the taste and wants of Southern and Western merchants, gives special attention to their requirements, by which means the largest buyers can be supplied in the Baltimore mar-- The present rage for spelling schools ket, and on terms as favorable as in any East-revives an anecdote of Gen. Scott. He had ern city, for with rents and other expenses drawn up the rough draft of an order, in scarcely one-fourth of those paid in New York, 000, of manufacture, \$7,000,000, rubber boots sales of leather, \$4,000,000, sales of hides, \$1,375,000, kip, calf-skins and upper leather, will you can introduce into a tiny sconce a ing at South Abington, Mass. They are the \$450,000, and we have in our midst, in this mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petwo oldest living graduates of Brown Univerdepartment of industry, 30 large shoe factories, sity, it is said, and are both over 90 years old. Using the most improved machinery, giving they were born in the town, are members of employment to over 4,000 operatives, and have which heats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring. The trade price of the electrical tinbest sole leather made in this or any other country .-- Baltimore Trade Review.

> - Mrs. Jane Swisshelm lays down the broad principle that, of the male portion of the hu-