# A PAIR OF TIGHT BOOTS.

Mr. James Caswell's wife had been dead six weeks, and Mr. Caswell had worn a weed on his hat, and kept his eyes, whenever the dear departed was mentioned, with the most exem-

plary propriety.

At the end of six weeks he considered that he had done his duty by the first Mrs. Caswell, and felt himself at liberty to be looking around

for the second lady of the same name. He needed a housekeeper, and his five little

children needed the care of a mother. He had fixed his eyes on the widow Biggins, and all things considered, perhaps he could not have made a better choice. She was about his age-forty-two; she was good-looking, had about three thousand dollars worth of property, and had just been jilted by Jeremiah Jenkins. And a woman who has been jilted is generally all ready to heal her heart with another specimen of the same faithless sex.

Mr. Caswell broke the ice by sending the widow a squash. He raised a large quantity of squashes, and the bugs devoured all the widow's vines. Mrs. Biggins responded by sending him a mince pie with her compliments. And the next Sunday night, Mr. Caswell called to tell her how fond he was of mince pies, and how nice he thought her's was. After this, the ac-quaintance progressed rapidly. Mr. Caswell bought a new buggy, and ordered a new pair of boots.

"Make 'em to fit close, Mr. Laster," said he, to the busy little shoemaker. "Seems to me I ought to wear eights instead of nines."

"Can't do it, sir!" said the little man.—
"You've got a bunion as big as an onion on your right great toe, and your heel is the longest I ever seed, except on a gentleman of

The boots were finished, and sent home on Saturday night, and on Sunday Mr. Caswell had engaged to drive the widow over to church in the new buggy, and with the new boots on. Early Sunday morning he began his preparation. He put on the thinnest pair of stock-

ings he had, and made a trial of the boots. But they refused to go on. They were neat and handsome and genteel, but they would not begin to make the acquaintance of Mr. Caswell's understandings. He tugged, and pulled, and sweat, and swore, but all to no pur-

Pose.

The time for starting for church drew nigh. He called in his two hired men-stalwart brothers-named John and Sam Steele. They took hold with a will-one hold of one strap, and the other hold of the other, while Mr. Caswell planted himself firmly in his chair.

And the result was over went Mr. Caswell, chair, Sam, John, and all, into the floor, breaking the dinner pot to flinders, and nearly knocking the life out of old Rover, who was sunning himself just behind his master on the hearth. Caswell got up and rubbed his ringing head

with vinegar. "Confound it!" said he, "I didn't think it would be such a tight squeeze. Try it again, boys! I'll sit in the window this time, and see if you can pull one side of the house

It was a long pull, and a pull all together, but it was all in vain.
"It's no use," said Sam, wiping the sweat from his forehead, "your stocking will have to

come off." So the stockings were removed, and, by dint of a great deal of preseverance, the boots were got on to the feet intended for them.

The horse was already harnessed to the new buggy, and donning his Sunday beaver, Mr. Caswell limped out, and climbed into the carriage. The boots hurt awfully, but his feet looked like pictures in them, he said to himself, contemplating them with admiration, and he had heard the widow admire small feet a great many times.

He soon had her by his side—radiant in a new pink bonnet and a green shawl, and they bowled right merrily over the hard track to the church.

The pain in Mr. Caswell's feet had subsided from the acute into a dull, sleepy ache—he seemed to feel cut off from his bones downbut what does a man care for feet and legs who is in love, when in the presence of the beloved object?
The conversation was sweetly interesting-

he had managed to squeeze the widow's hand under the robe, and she had blushed and giggled just as he remembered the first Mrs. Caswell did when he was courting her.

The church was reached all too quickly. The services had not yet commenced, and the people were standing about under the trees in knots of half a dozen, talking of the weather

and the crops.

Widow Biggins was smilingly triumphant.
Caswell's was the finest turn-out in town, and she knew her new bonnet was becoming, and realized that she was killing half her female friends with envy. No wonder the woman was

gotten his feet, which by this time were as good as dead from the terrible compression they had undergone, and when he struch it was on his head instead of on his feet. His new beaver was smashed in, and in falling off, it brought with it the "scratch" he had paid five dollars for a few days before to conceal the bald spot him from contact with the superior white race. on the top of his cranium.

His fall frightened the horse-she set up her head and tail, and with a frantic snort set off at a rousing pace down the road with the widow screaming and clinging to the seat of the bug-

The sight of his former flame in distress, was too much for the tender heart of Jeremiah Jenkins, who was standing by. He unhitched old Dobbin, and springing into the wagon set out in hot pursuit.

This conduct maddened Caswell-he forgot angles like the heads of two estranged tur-

Down the road they all went at a slashing pace—first the widow in the new buggy, then Jeremiah in the old red wagon, then Caswell on a clean gallop with his long hair streaming behind, and then about a score of young men and boys, forgetting that it was Sunday, and urging the purchase of San Domingo was to Confederate soldiers, for they too have a prejuthat the minister saw them, in their eagerness

to join the race. The widow had climbed over the seat of the buggy, and was evidently intending to jump out behind. Jeremiah was urging on Dobbin. and screaming to her to hold on, and Caswell, when his blown state would permit, was swear-

ing like a trooper. Faster and faster went Caswell's horse, when suddenly one wheel struck a stump-the buggy was annihilated, and the widow bounced out on a bed of bushes. Dobbin thought it was about to see whether they cannot retrieve their about time for him to distinguish himself in lost fortunes by arraying the whites against a glorious destiny for the Republic. Therefore, the negroes. It is very probable that President when we hear such utterances fall from the lips

shirt front, and snivelled.

And when a little later, Caswell met the in- him. It is sad to reflect that only ten years the resting couple, they were both riding together ou old Dobbin, the widow with Jeremiah's arm around her, and her pink bonnet badly is considering the propriety of banishing the smashed, reclining on his shoulder.

it instantly. A woman will forgive a man read-ily enough for being a sinner, but for cutting a protect the negro from this new scheme, which, ridiculous figure-never!

Caswell tried to make his peace with her, tion, will subject him to the benign patronage but was very coldly told that he need not trou- of the humanitarians whose monuments exist ble himself to called on her, her time was very- all over the South in the shape of empty much taken up.

A month afterward she was married to Jere-miah Jenkins, and on that day Caswell burnt his tight boots with a grim sort of satisfaction that showed one plainly enough how the iron had entered his soul.

# The Schiller Disaster.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

Perhaps the most dangerous part of the coast of England is the cluster of isles, a hundred and forty in number, off Land's End, Cornwall, the rest are mere outcroppings of granite rocks, some of which rise conspicuously above the surface of the sea, whilst the sharpe and rugged crests of others are only visible at low tide. rocks is so great to seamen approaching or leaving the coast of Cornwall, that in stormy weather they give a wide berth, and when togs prevail they stand off until the weather clears. Yet from mismanagement, or recklessness, or from the too great confidence of skilled maribetween the islets, disasters are of frequent a space of several miles, being the greatest of any. It was on these rocks that in 1707 three English ships-of-war, forming part of the Med-iterranean squadron of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, hrown on the sandy beach of St. Mary's Island, but so disfigured that it was only identified by the emeral ring that the Admiral was accustomed to wear. The other six ships narrowly escaped the same fate. The loss of this brave Admiral, who had risen from the position of cabin boy to the chief command of the English Navy, and of so many hardy seamen, was mourned all over England, and from the magnitude of the disaster is one of the saddest incidents in her naval annals. Other terrible -the most notable being that of the steamer Thames, when 61 persons were swallowed up by the remorseless sea, and of the Douro, with all on board. We have now to record the loss of the steamship Schiller on her voyage from New York to Hamburg, via Cherbourg. The Schiller, one of the fluest Clyde-built vessels, was complete in all her appointments. She was built with other steamships of the same class, for the German Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, but the business, proving unprofitable, the line was consolidated a short time since with that of the Hamburg American Packet Company. The Schiller left New York on her fatal voyage twelve days ago, carrying one hundred and forty-five cabin,

and one hundred and twenty steerage passengers. Including the officers and crew the total number of souls on board was three hundred and eighty-nine. Of these, up to the present time only, forty-three are known to have been saved. From the accounts of the terrible catastrophe which have reached us thus far, it appears that she struck the rocks, apparently of the group known as the "Bishop and his Clerks," at 10 o'clock on Friday night in the midst of a dense fog; and it is a remarkable circumstance connected with her fate, and with the confidence of those who went so hopefully the great bulk of the passengers were Americanized Germans-that her commander, Capt. cers in the service of the company. It would be idle to moralize over an event that has brought profound grief to many German families in this country and great sorrow to kinsmen and friends who were waiting to welcome the victims. Nor is it worth while to speculate on the cause of the catastrophe, but we feel more than ever the propriety and the sol-Episcopal Church service "for those who go down to the sea in ships."—Baltimore Gazette.

#### Exportation of the Negro-The Radical New Departure.

We noticed a week or two since in these columns a pamphlet published by Mr. Alexander Murray, of Griffin, Georgia—a Federal office-holder and a supporter of Gen. Grantin which the writer contended that a separation of the races would be of advantage to the whites, and pledged himself to advocate Grant's election for a third term provided he would favor the exportation of the negro race from the United States. Mr. Murray enforced his exportation policy with arguments and facts of a character that showed he was terribly in earnest in his desire to get rid of the negro, whose presence here is, according to his view, operating as a practical bar to white immigraeconomical cultivation of cotton, tobacco, rice also adduced some startling mortuary statistics, showing by the death per cent. that the negro

The views of Mr. Murray, which were first received by the Radical press at the North with denunciations, appear now to have attracted attention and sympathy in an unexpected quarter. A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe announces that schemes are on foot at Washington looking to the colonization of the negro, on the ground that he has not sufficient ambition in his present stand-ing in the country to distinguish himself, and will suffer extinction if he remains here. Leading men, it is said, are privately conferthe pain in his feet, and springing up he gave a great stamp which no shoemaker's thread this object can be accomplished, and colonizathis object can be accomplished, and colonizacould abide, the stitches gave way, the leather parted, and Caswell's feet protruded at right bo to emigrate to "San Domingo, Cuba, and

> "The aid of President Grant is counted upon in this humanitarian undertaking, not be- mon country than all the reconstruction elocause of any promises or expressions lately quence of political partisans delivered during made, but for the reason that he has stated to certain individuals that his chief purpose in the Federal soldiers are equally applicable to the enable this government to throw the island dice in favor of peace,' and I fully agree with open to negro immigration from the United | you that between the soldiers of the two great States. This movement has now assumed sections of our great country fraternal relations shape, and is expected to meet with hearty were established long ago,' and we feel that if

endorsement and salutary success." mashed, reclining on his shoulder.

It was all up with poor Caswell. He realized sea. Truly, Republics are ungrateful. It rethunder!" answered the enthusiastic officer, under the pretence of saving him from extinc-

Freedmen's Banks."-Savannah News.

## Politeness.

Politeness, that is a due and proper regard

for the feelings, wishes and pleasures of other

people, is the thing, that perhaps, of all others, complex machinery of social life to work satisfactorily. What a pity it is, then, that it should be disregarded as it so frequently is in domestic life, the place where, of all others, its softening influence is the most required. The says softening influence is the most required. The says: constant intercourse of home life causes unsuitable tempers and dispositions to jar each other in a manner hardly possible in general society -how unwise, then, it is to relinquish the one cies of "company manner," to be assumed or relinquished simultaneously with our best clothes; it is, properly considered, a most val-Of these, the worst the mariner has to encoun- uable quality, involving self-control, some ter is the scattered group that has been known for more than two centuries by the singular title of "The Bishop and his Clerks." The by any means a common virtue in the home dread of being wrecked on these treacherous circle, but it is very far indeed from being so; neither men or women are blameless in this respect, but owing to their gentler and softer natures, women are less frequent offenders than the lords of creation. Still, they frequently allow themselves a license in saying unpleasant things to their own immediate belongings, that stranger. They argue "it is hard if you can't occurrence. There are light-houses on the say what you think, to your own husband, or say what you think, to your hasband, or islands, one at St. Agnes, and another on the rock known as the Bishop, the peril of striking either that fantastic mass or the multitude of low-lying rocks (his clerks) scattered about for neither wound the feelings nor rouse the temeliher wo per of the listener? Many of the bitterest and most irreparable disagreements in married life have arisen, not from any want of absolute affection, but from a carelessness on one side or struck in the night and went to pieces, with a the other, frequently in both, as to the manner loss of two thousand lives, including that of in which subjects on which there may be a difthe Admiral. His body was subsequently ference of opinion, are remarked upon. It is almost impossible that two people can, even though they be husband and wife, think alike on every subject, and the probabilities are that on many their opinions will be widely different. Why, however, should they not be as politely tolerant of each other's views in private as conventionality would force them to be in public? Why should the wife's expression of opinion be received with, "Mary, don't be a fool," or the husband's with, "Really, John, you are quite too silly." We have already said that the men wrecks have occurred there even of late years are the worst offenders, perhaps because they care less for, and consequently think less of, the small courtesies of life than do women. Still this reflection hardly consoles a woman when she finds her husband punctilious in helping press which troops will be required to fire upevery other woman over the raised style when he leaves her to climb a five-barred gate unassisted; nor is she free from a certain feeling of mortification when she finds he considers it too much trouble to dress for dinner with her alone, or to vouchsafe an answer to a question, should he have the newspaper in his hand.—Scottish

#### The Industry of the South.

In remarking upon Senator Morton's malicious libel on the Southern people, the Mobile Register makes a handsome defence of this section by an array of facts and figures incontrovertible:

This very portion of the Southwest which Senator Morton defames with the old stereotyped abuse of ante-bellum days, says the Register, has exported to Europe and brought into the United States more gold than all the agri-cultural products of all the Union beside. We insert the following statement of the value of articles exported in 1874:

Wheat and flour.....\$130,788,553

..\$218,545,418 The value of the cotton exported from the United States in 1874 was \$211,223,580-or only \$7,321,836 less than the value of grain products exported. Besides the cotton grown amid the "desolation and destitution" which | uel Clay, who resides in Campbelle county, seemed to the Morton vision "to stalk over the omn beauty of that prayer in the Protestant land," the South furnished for export in 1874, tobacco to the value of \$32,968,528. The total value of all the exports of the United States was \$569,552,470, of which sum the South furnished in cotton and tobacco alone the sum of \$244,000,000. Adding to these the exports of Virginia and Maryland wheat, Missouri and Tennessee corn, Kentucky bacon, and Texas hides, we find that the South, with one-fourth of the population of the Union, furnishes more | will go sure. Tackle it in this style: I-n In, than half of its exports. All this has been done with a hostile Congress disturbing labor, and threatening society, and overturning government with the bayonet. All this has been accomplished in spite the Mortons and the Butlers. If our houses are not air-tight, it is India, with an Indian, with an Indianap, with because we do not need air-tight houses. If an Inpianapo, l-i-s lis, with an In, with an Indi, our country homes are not adorned, it is because Morton's bummers have robbed them. Indianapo, with an Indianapolis. If our plantations are poorly cultivated, it is a significant fact that the Northern men who Caswell threw down the lines and sprang lightly to the ground. But, alas! he had forand sugar cane. In support of his theory he also adduced some startling mortuary statistics. not appear all along the railroads it is either because it is not safe to keep school near a railroad track or because the carpet-baggers have stolen the school fund. It is rather late for Senator Morton to revamp these ante-diluvian slanders. During the war the Southern people showed that they were men; and since the war they have shown a recuperative power, an indomitable industry and a grand dignity which should command admiration, rather than sneers, from even a Morton.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.—Gen. Bartlett's manly speech at Lexington is still bringing forth good fruit. The latest expression of approval is in the form of a long letter from the ex-Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. After declaring his hearty commendation of all that Gen. Bartlett said, Gen. Lee continues: "Just such soldierly sentiments, generously felt and bo to emigrate to "San Domingo, Cuba, and other Southern countries." The correspondent expressed, will do more in a brief space of time toward restoring good feeling, fraternity and fellowship between the two sections of a comsuch a felicitous companionship of sentiment Commenting on the statement of the Globe's correspondent, the Mobile Register says: "We may therefore conclude that the Republicans, the South would long since have been assured. having exhausted their efforts to build up a Its speedy redemption from poverty and desoparty in the Southern States by arraying the lation would have followed, and once more, as negroes against the whites, are now easting in years ago, the North would have had the acroad, leaped a low fence, cleared himself from the harness, and went to feeding.

Grant may lend himself to this new scheme, of one who so bravely bore himself as a Federthe harness, and went to feeding.

Grant may lend himself to this new scheme, just as he lent himself to the recognition of al soldier, we begin to look forward with new the harness, and went to feeding.

Jeremiah ran to the widow, lifted her up, said a few soft words to her, with which we have no business, and she hid her face in his can lose nothing, and may probably gain something by advocating any scheme presented to emblem, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

- Several passengers on the lower Mississippi were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, cap-"they'll eat a hog in a minute."

- Dr. Franklin says: "Pride is as cruel a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more that your appearance may be all of a piece. It is easier to suppress the steamer Abyssinia for Europe on their wed-first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

## Judge Kelley And The South.

To quiet all misgivings on the subject of his recent confession, Judge Kelley once more appears in print. He admits that personal conrenders life the easiest and the pleasantest; it tact with the people of the South had comis the oil that enables all the wheels of the pletely modified his views, and virtually de-

If it be true that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop," we must expect turbulence | Thurman, though he confesses that his preferamong millions of men who live in constrained idleness, because there is no market for their nomination of a Southern man feasible, and and known as the Scilly Isles. Only six of quality which acts as a species of buffer between them are large enough to be habitable. All antagonistic temperaments. Besides, it is a community to order. It will always be liable to matter in order to insure success in the Northcardinal mistake to regard politeness as a spe- have its passions inflamed by trivial causes,

What is required to regenerate the South is subsoil ploughs, phosphates, agricultural implements generally, a large increase of horses, mules and horned cattle, a steadily increasing supply of steam engines and machinery, and such manufacturing machinery as can be moved by water power. These, with a comparatively small amount of cash capital and a few earnest Their future prosperity depends upon the sucmen to teach their use and value, would in a cess of the Democratic party, which is the true few years make the South bloom like a garden, friend of freedom and civil liberty. I am not and develop a population as loyal as that of ners in their ability to navigate the channels they would never take in the hearing of a any Northern State during the war. The in- the time for such a conflict if it ever existed, terests of Northern capitalists require them to in my judgment, has passed. The influence of

Are not these views consistent with the reports you have seen of my recent expressions? But these agents have not been supplied. On the contrary, the financial policy of the gov-ernment, in the hands of either party, has rendered their acquisition impossible. It was about the date above referred to that Mr. the final effect of States Rights or local self-McCulloch announced the resolution of Andrew Johnson's administration to contract the tutional Republic. The recent successes are specie payments. This policy received the ap-In brief, it became the policy of the country, and has been persisted in by Congress till the such r Treasury is threatened with bankruptcy, and pire." the militia of Philadelphis is encamped in our coal regions to enforce order at the point of the bayonet. If this policy is still persisted in we shall go from bad to worse, as England did when, by the act of 1819, Parliament fixed the day four years in advance when specie payments should be resumed, until we too shall have our Peterboro and Bristol riots, to supon the suffering people. This unwise legislation has pressed with peculiar severity upon the poverty-stricken, desolated South, and has begotten widespread discontent, as it is now doing throughout the North; and this has been the refrain of all my recent conversations.

#### All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- No matter what the prices of umbrellas may be, they always go up in rainy weather.

— Elmore, Vt., has neither lawyer, doctor, town debt, nor newspaper, but has money in its treasury.

- "Debt is the worst kind of poverty." Except the poverty which prevents a man from getting into debt.

— The St. Louis Globe thinks that Norway. where the days are three months long, is the

best place to start a daily paper. — Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? Because every one should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbors.

- It would be a great convenience if far-mers generally would have their names painon board of her to revisit the Fatherland-for Indian corn and meal...... 26,299,350 ted upon the gates in front of their residences. Bacon and hams...... 36,340,784 Strangers often have much difficulty in finding nice gate, with the name of the occupant, adds greatly to the appearance of a place, and looks as though the inmates were not isolated from the outside world.

- The Lynchburg (Va.) Evening Star says On Wednesday last two children of Mr. Samabout seven miles from this city, missed his two children-Etta, aged seven, and Charley, aged about ten years. The most searching investigation failed to elicit anything as to their whereabouts, and the latest tidings we have been able to obtain shed no ray of light upon this singular case.

- When you are given a word to spell, go through it at one jump. Don't go feeling along as if you were on thin ice or down you with an In, d-i di, with a di, with an Indi, a-n an, with an an, with an In, with an Indi, with an Indian, a-p ap, with an ap, with an ap, with an In, with an Indi, with an Indian, with with an Indian, with an Indianap, with an

- Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, does not seem inclined to rush into a third party movement just at present. He says: "On the whole, Murat Halstead's scheme of a third party movement, looking to nominate Charles Frances Adams for President. and by getting him early in the field to force the regular Republicans to take him, just as the Democrats were forced to take Greeley, does not strike us. That scheme cannot be executed twice and on different political sects. It failed badly in '72, and it will fail worse in 76. Still, there is much true inwardness in it, and true inwardness is a good thing."

- A thrilling incident occurred recently at the copper mine near Villa Rica. Several miners were engaged in clearing out a deep shaft by blasting. One of the men had placed a lighted time-fuse in the blast hole, and was being drawn out of the shaft by a windlass, when the running gear suddenly got out of order and refused to perform its office. There the man was suspended for several terrible moments. His life hung upon a thread, and anther minute's delay would have ended his existence; but with great presence of mind, he leaped to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of twenty feet, snatched the burning fuse from its position, and thus escaped a catastrophe. He had been literally within one minute of

- At the Lexington and Concord centennial celebrations, the selectmen of the two towns took measures to prohibit the sale of any intoxicating liquors there during the day. An indignant toper has published a remonstrance against such a prohibition in future celebrations of a similar kind, and fortifies his argument by citing a military order, dated July 4, 1779, in which Gen. Washington said: "Today being the anniversary of independence, you will be pleased to have it taken notice of by discharging thirteen pieces of cannon at one o'clock. I wish we had it in our power to distribute a portion of rum to the soldiers to exhilarate their spirits upon the occasion, but, unfortunately, our stock is too scanty to per-

- The marriage of Miss Ida Greeley, eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Ky., who served throughout the war in the Confederate army, took place on Saturday morning, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John F. Cleveland, in New York. The services were solemnized according to the Roman Catholic form—that being the faith of the bride's mother—by the Rev. Father Farrell. The spacious parlors were crowded with invited guests. Misses Greeley and Cleveland acted as brides-maids, while Whitelaw Reid was one of the groomsmen. There was no display of bridal presnts, except rich and exquisite floral gifts. After the ceremony the bridal party and a number of guests took carriages to proceed to the

#### The Views of General Gary.

A reporter of the Edgefield Advertiser has interviewed General M. W. Gary on the political situation, and published the result of the conversation. Gen. Gary thinks the prospect flattering for the Democracy, and that without a favours the nomination of such a man as Governor Allen, or Senator Eaton, or Senator ence is for Thurman. He does not believe the ern and Western States. He believes that the Greeley movement "debauched the South politically, and did much harm." He says of the fears professed to be entertained at the North concerning a Democratic triumph:

"There is no foundation for the fears of Northern people, that the election of a Democratic President would jeopardize the rights of the colored race. Time will prove that the Democrats of the South are the best friends the colored race will ever have on this earth. apprehensive of a conflict of races in the South; supply these potent agents at the earliest practicable day. the carpet-bagger and scalawag is evidently on the wane. They have been the chief stimulus to such a conflict."

He thus defines the 'issues of the struggle : "I think there are only two parties in the United States, the party of centralization and the party of local self-government. The logical result of centralization would be an Empire, and currency sufficiently to enable us to resume the evidence of the return of the people to the er with that of the Republican papers of New York, New England and other money centres.

In brief, it became the policy of the principles of the true Democracy, which must or the administration of the government by such men as Grant, must eventuate in an Em-

> - Warrenton (N. C.) Gazette: Mr. Curran, who had charge of Mr. Thomas Flemming's mill, near Gardner's Church, took his hammer and went down under the large water wheel to wedge up some of the machinery. This was while the mill was grinding. Soon after his disappearance the mill stopped, and an investigation revealed the horrid spectacle of Mr. Curran's mutilated body ground to pulp in the wheels. His clothing was doubtless caught in the cogs, and he was found with a knife in his hand, evidently having used it to liberate himself from his perilous position. He was heard to call his wife, but the unhappy lady could not reach him until life was extinct. Mr. Curran was about 35 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

- A man in Baltimore called on a gravedigger one day to have his wife's grave sodded. He was an extremely penurious man, and higgled a long time over the price of the sodding. Suddenly he became mute, while his eyes were fixed upon a neighboring tombstone. His daughter and the grave-digger stood back in respect for the feelings of the old gentleman, in whose mind they supposed the sight of that tablet had called up the memory of a dear departed friend, for grief was depicted in his countenance, and he was visibly agitated. At length the deep emotion which swelled his bosom found vent in this pathetic outburst: 'My God! when did that man die? He owes me two hundred dollars, and I'll never see a

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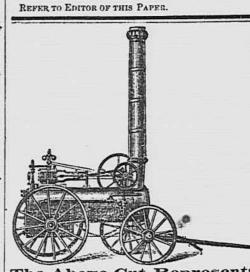
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# THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875. The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fear-

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety

to the hubic. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offerd the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEK-LY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns, Only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, s discount of 20 per cent. Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

# APPLETON'S JOURNAL,

FOR 1875.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL will sustain, during the ensuing year, its reputation for general excellence. The publishers will endeavor, more strenuously than ever, to furnish a periodical of a high class, one which shall embrace a wide scope of topics, and afford the reader, in addition to an abundance of entertaining, popular literature, a thorough survey of the progress of thought, the advance of the arts, and the doings in all branches of intellectual effort. As the design is to make a superior literary journal, engravings will be employed only when they serve to illustrate the text, and never merely as pictures.

The broad purpose of the editors will be to make a magazine of weekly issues, that shall rival in interest and variety the regulas monthly publications; and for this purpose the space at their command enables them to give much more material for the same yearly subscription than that contained in the largest of the monthly magazines.

Published weekly; price 10 cents per number, or \$4 per annum, in advance.

By the recent post office law, the postage on all periodicals after January 1, 1875, must be prepaid by the publishers. Subscribers, therefore, will hereafter receive their numbers without charges for postage.

In remitting by mail, a post office order or draft, payable to the order of D. APPLETON & CO., is preferable to bank notes, as, if lost, the order or draft can be recovered without loss to the sender.

Volumes begin with January and July of each year.

For those who prefer it, the Journal is put up in monthly parts, and in this form its scope and variety, as compared with other magazines, become conspicuously apparent. Subscription price, \$4.50 per annum, including postage prepaid by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Publishers, New York.

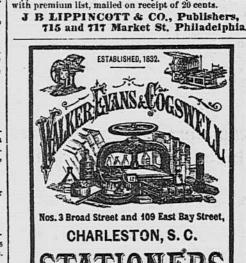
## SPLENDID OFFERS! To every new subscriber for 1875, who sends \$4, the regular subscription price, direct to the publishers,

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, the best of the American Monthlies, illustrated, will be sent, postage paid for one year, and a premium, to be chosen from a selected list of over one huddred and sixty popular books, will also be sent postage paid, to the address of the subscriber. To a club of twenty subscribers, this Magazine is put at \$3.00 per year to each, and

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDÍA.

the most complete and reliable work of general reference, illustrated, 10 vols., royal 8vo., bound in sheep, is presented to the person getting up the club.

N. B.—Having been obliged to print a second edition of the January and February numbers, back numbers can be supplied from the first of the year. Specimen number, with premium list, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.



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FIRST-CLASS WORK YET, BY USING CHEAPER GRADES OF STOCK,

WE CAN FURNISH WORK AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

FINE FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, Piries Paper and Envelopes. Wedding and Ball Invitations ON THE BEST STOCK AND PRINTED IN THE

LATEST STYLE.

Sept 10, 1874

E. W. MARSHALL. W. H. SNOWDEN. JOS. T. WELLS.

# 1875. SPRING TRADE.

E. W. MARSHALL & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, 9 and 11 Hayne Street,

Charleston, . . So. Ca. WE are now opening a large and well-assorted stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which will be completed by the 5th of March, and to which we invite the attention of the Trade at our new Stores, Nos. 9 and 11 Havne Street.

M. GOLDSMITH. PHŒNIX IRON COLUMBIA, S. C.

# GOLDSMITH & KIND, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

AVE always on hand Stationary Steam
Engines and Boilers for Saw Mills, etc.,
Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Presses, Gearing,
Shafting, Pullies, etc. Castings of every kind
in Iron or Brass. We guarantee to furnish Engines and Boilers of as good quality and power,
and at as low rates as can be had in the North. Hides! Hides! Hides!

Wanted by the undersigned, for which CASH will be paid.

Wheel, which we recommend for power, simplicity of construction, durability and cheappears. cheapness. We warrant our work, and assure

promptness and dispatch in filling orders.
GOLDSMITH & KIND, Columbia, S.C. May 28, 1874