Anderson Intelligencer.

BETTER THAN GOLD. Better than gran deur, better than gold, Than rank and title a thousand fold, Is a healthy body, a mind at ease, And simple pleasures that always please; A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe And share his joys with a genial glow, With sympathies large enough to enfold All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear. Though toiling for bread in an humby spherc; Doubly blest with content and heath, Untried by the lust of cares or walth. Bowly living and lofty though Adorn and ennoble a poor mo's cot; For man and morals, or Natre's plan, Are the genuine test of acentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose of the sons of ton year their labors close; Better than gold is the poor man's sleep, And the balm the drops on his slumbers deep, Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed, Where luxery pillows his aching head; His simple opiate labor deems A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind That in the realm of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore, And live with great and good of yore. And live with great and good of yore. The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empires past away; The world's great drama will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home, Where all the fireside charities come; The shrine of love and the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister or wife. However humble the home may be, Or tried by sorrow with Heaven's decree The blessings that never were bought or sold, And centre there, are better than gold.

The Secret of Yankee Prosperity.

Under this head the veteran editor of the Mobile Register, Hon. John Forsyth, has this to say :

A Southern man, after having made a flying trip through the New England States, comes back filled with astonishment at what he has seen, and perfectly discouraged with his own section of the country. There he saw little villages sticking in the midst of barren and unishabitable mountains, with no surroundings to support them, evincing a spirit of life and prosperity unknown to our large townsthe recognized trade-centres of our best agricultural regions. And in the country he saw little farms producing like first-class English gardens, though on soil originally too poor to have grown bear-grass, and in situations that a Southern man never would have thought capable of being converted into a goat pasture. The people, as a general thing, seemed conten-ted and prosperous; and if he had inquired into their circumstances he would have found, strange as it may appear, everybody in these little villages well off and making money, and the little farms, with their stone piles here and there, and their stones constantly working to the surface to be carried off into other piles, and their annual calls for fertilizers to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, actually clearing their owners from one to three hundred dollars on every acre enclosed. No wonder that he is discouraged when he looks from this picture upon our favorably located towns, and notes their inactivity, their poverty and general dilapidation, and upon our broad and fertile acres, and reflects that they are really, in very many instances, not paying the

expense of culture. One would naturally conclude that there must be some secret connected with all this, and so there is. At the village station the close observer would notice piles of cotton bales, a circumstance calculated to create no narticular interest in the South, but there, thousands of miles away from where cotton should be grown, it would take the form of mystery. Stepping upon the platform in quest of a solution, his ears would be greeted by a sound as of a waterfall, having a peculiar hum-ming accompaniment—spindles. The case would be made plain—the strange little village would be recognized as a manufacturing point, and then he would know that we in a far off section were digging its prosperity from our soil-feeding it into a vigorous life upon the very food for which our towns were starving, and asking it nothing in return ; actually shipping our cotton at our own expense, and then, in order that it might grow fat on its business, hoying its fabrics at its own profitable figures, and paying transportation on them to our homes. What a kind-hearted people we Southerners must be! Then for the secret of success among the farmers. Passing through the country with his eyes open, the close observer would at the proper season soon have his attention arrested by an improved mower sweeping over the meadow under the exclusive management of a youth of, say sixteen, and accomplishing more in a day that could in that time be wormed out of a dozen freedmen with their scythes. A little later and he would see the younger brother of the youth turning the hay; and then in due time would come a still smaller boy with a rake, followed by a trio of little fellows having all sorts of fun as they, with a hay fork, stored away the crop in the hay loft. In everything done on the farm in New Engmust be prepared, instead of setting a dozen the disposition of the blacks themselves, who freedmen at it with their mules and plows to belonged to an affectionate race, who still nat-sweat through a week, as we would do, out arally look to their old master for assistance land this same plan is resorted to. If the soil comes a machine managed by a boy or two, and in an incredibly short space of time the job is done, and well done. A lot of seed is to be sown that would give our hands a long, tedious task; but there a stripling with a seed sower puts it down exactly right and in very short order. And when the crop is ready to be hoed, instead of charging it with a black army ready to play for pay, a boy harnesses his nag to a horse-hoe, takes his seat as in a sulky, and rides about over the field hoeing several rows at a time. In short, New England works by machinery, and therein lies the secret of Yankee prosperity. She has simply changed places with us-she owns her labor. If it were otherwise, or, in different words, did she have to work on our plan, and depend on our kind of the municipal election last August was fought labor, and did we not in the goodness of our on what is called the "color line," and although hearts give her the profits on our products, a few years would find her entirely depopulated, a happy hunting ground, upon which the red man might pitch his wigwam, never to be dis-turbed by any encroachment of civilization. There is no reason why we in the South should not own our labor in the same way, and set our spindles going, thus giving prosperity to our towns and villages. We can never be a success till we do it. Let us think the matter 1872 and afterward in 1874, the Conservatives OVOT. REUNION OF HAMPTON LEGION.-At a meeting of the Hampton Legion survivors, held in this city on February 24, 1875, it was resolved to have a reunion of the Legion in Columbia on the fourteenth anniversary of the first bettle of Manassas, the 21st of July next. The objects of the reunion will be, first, to collect the necessary records for compiling a complete history of that command and its offshoots, from its organization in 1861 to the close of the war in April, 1865, and with this view officers and men are earnestly requested to prepare complete rolls of their companies, with full lists of the killed and wounded in all the engagements in which the Legion and its mem-bers took part; also of those who died from disease, and to furnish copies of all official reports or other documents concerning the Legion that they may be able to obtain ; second, to take the intiative towards erecting a suitable monument to all the dead of the Legion ; third, to form an association for the purpose of earrying out the ends above indicated. Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton will preside. Gen. T. M. Logan will deliver an oration. Addresses may 000 miles. The letter finally came back to the Carolina, "weighs 640 pounds, and one of her

Should Criminals be Publicity Executed F This question has been of recent executions of the opinion, however, that the public execution of criminals does not assist in accomplishing this end, but, on the contrary, both diment.

people, and it is only because we have a clear stock, except where old prejudices root deeply conviction that the present mode of executing and are very hard to remove. criminals is demoralizing in the extreme that

the community, and, secondly, by the deterrent are grown. The better the stock the greater influence of his punishment upon others of like tendencies. If the element of revenge The inquiry then arises why thoroughbred death is public or private.

But we conceive that, to secure the deterrent persons of like tendencies, it is of the utmost the death of the individual that apparts us so much as the sudden and mysterious swiftness with which death comes upon him. So we think that if it were possible to conduct the execution of criminals in absolute privacy, the deterrent effect upon the minds of the people at large would be infinitely greater and more aware that absolute privacy cannot be secured, but certainly comparative privacy may be; and the scenes that were witnessed recently at Orangeburg and Beaufort, and more recently at Camden, may be avoided.

Is it possible for any one think that the execution of Josh Fraser, on Friday last, in the town of Camden, in the presence of six thousand

now to Improve Live Stock.

The day when the majority of farmers believe that the improved breeds were no better This question has been of recent executions tentions by the accoust from different parts of which have reaching to convict and punish the State. The various grades of murder those guilty between the various grades of murder those guilty are past six or seven years undoubtedly during we past six or seven years undoubtedly work out great demoralization and contempt work out great demoralization and contempt of a law. And unquestionably a vigorous of a law and unquestionably a security of the law against of me law. And unquestionably a vigorous cultur browning all classes of domestic animals, that class of criminals will be required to re- and the progress which has been made is now store things to their normal condition. We are very generally recognized and applauded. Still, thoroughbred stock has not been very extensively introduced. Go into any farming community, and the men who have full-bloodrectly and indirectly, retards its accomplish- ed stock of any kind are the exception, and not the rule. But high grades are not at all We are aware that in stating this opinion we uncommon. More or less of the blood of imrun counter to the opinions of many excellent proved breeds is in the veins of nearly all farm

As the case now stands, both the thoroughbreds and natives are comparatively scarce, is the dwarf species, an acre of ground will Without referring to experience at all, while the country is full of grades of various degrees of merit. As a general rule those secsideration of the nature of mankind, that the tions which are best supplied with blooded classes who are expected to be awed and re- stock, or the high grades, are the ones in which strained by the public execution of criminals the various departments of live stock business are really affected in quite the opposite way. The punishment by death of criminals is justi-tions, but we always expect the dairy business fied on the ground that it is necessary to the to pay the best where the best cows are kept. protection of society. This protection is se-cured, first, by the removal of one who has proved himself to be dangerous to the rest of ness pays the best when the best breeds of hogs

upon the murderer is allowed to enter into stock has not been more extensively disseminthe question at all, surely his private and swift ated. One reason may be found in the fact of the season, a deep purple bud peeps out just execution will more certainly serve that pur- that farmers, and many dairymen, do not realpose than will the parade and excitement of a ize how much superior to the stock they now pose than will the parade and excitement of a size how much superior to the stock they now have be denied that the law which takes the life of the criminal is based upon a feeling of revenge. The question resolves itself, then, into one for the protection of society merely. If, as the mean already stated this protection is see them and have little derivate already. Ret we have already stated, this protection is se-cured by the removal by death of the criminal, it can make but little difference whether his cost of blooded stock. The ordinary farmer may be fully convinced that thoroughbreds are very much better than the stock which he has,

influence of the death of the criminal upon and wish that he were able to change for the improved breeds; but he is met at once by the persons of like tendencies, it is of the atmost improved breeds; but he is met at once by the importance that everything which conceals or insuperable objection that he has not the means diminishes, in the minds of those sought to be with which to do it. He cannot pay from two to five hundred dollars each for cows, twenty. to one hundred dollars apiece for sheep, or ten the scene. The more ignorant and degraded dollars each for sucking pigs. He cannot pay weight until the long-fing the people are the more likely they are to be the market prices. But if the farmer will take down in graceful clusters. swayed by passion and feeling rather than judgment. In the midnight murder it is not the death of the individual that appalls us so let him do the next best thing, and get just as good stock as he can. Let him watch the market. Occasionally first class animals are for sale very low. The owner has a surplus stock, or does not want to breed in-and-in too much, and buyers not being plenty he will put appalling than as now conducted. We are in prices low. It also frequently happens that stock which is very good, almost full-blooded, can be bought at reasonable figures. The only proper way to improve stock without breeding pure is to cross full-blooded males upon the best common cows. If dairying is the business which is to be carried on, two or more really good cows, well formed, hardy, and in perfect health, should be obtained. They should be persons, as described by the reporters, had the selected with reference to the particular departlightest deterrent influence upon persons with ment of the business which is to receive attensinghtest deterrent innuence upon persons with similar temptations or tendencies to his own? He acknowledged having killed Cooper, and he also confessed the murder of his wife's child and a negro woman in Camden. He also ac-knowledged having set fire to gin houses, mills, to not of the business which is to receive atten-tion. If nice butter is wanted, the Jerseys; if milk is to be sold, the Ayrshires; while if but-ter, milk, veal, and beef are each and all de-manded, the Short-horns will answer the pur-pose well. These cows should be well fed, and etc. He said he was ready to meet death, as he receive careful attention. If there is no op- plants. Suppose the bunches to average 75

igious enthusiasm prevailed." It seems to us that if the ingenuity of man ad been deliberately set to work for the purpose, it could not have invented a spectacle probable that they will inherit the good quali- ing a profit of \$300; but they perpetuate better calculated to plant the seeds of ruin in ties of both parents, and with the sole exception of breeding purposes, be almost or quite equal to thoroughbred stock. If any of the spring up from the bulbous root stock will sup-A blasphemer, hypocrite and murderer borne heifers should not prove to be good milkers, ply plants enough to double the ground each they should be turned into beef, and other year; or they may be sold for more than trials made. By following this course for a enough to pay for all expenses after the first few years, keeping only the best and breeding year, thus leaving the \$900 net for the second from them, a splendid lot of cows can be ob-tained. Or if a little more can be invested, the result can be somewhat improved and considerable timed saved. By buying one or two thoroughbred cows, and breeding from them in-stead of from grades, a herd of pure-blooded bananas enough to feed twenty-five men .- Atlanta Herald. animals can soon be obtained. The same principle applies to the other classes of animals as well as to cows. When hogs are wanted, two or three thoroughbred pigs are enough to start with, if the owner will take time, and use care and skill. With sheep, the case is equally simple. Two or three first rate ones, with which to commence, and with proper care the a betrothal, it is en regle for all who have reowner will have a fine flock in a few years. Of course, it is not claimed that this is a better way than to buy thoroughbred stock, if a man has the means with which to do it. But the hints thrown out may be useful to some farmers whose means ars quite limited, yet who are very anxious to improve their stock. Rightly managed, the stock department is one of the most profitable in the whole line of the farmer's business; but to insure success, good stock

Raising Bananas in Florida.

The most perfect banana plantation in the United States is that of Col. Whitner, near Silver lake, over two hundred miles south from Jacksonville, and practically beyond the region of killing forests. A daily line of steamers renders it easy of access from Jacksonville and other points upon the river. This plantation covers an area of several acres, and contains over ten thousand plants, most of them in bearing. The plants are of different varieties. Some of them are huge trees, twenty feet high, with a trunk from six to eight inches in diameter, while others, and probably the largest number, are of the celebrated dwarf species, standing from six to eight feet high, with a trunk from four to five inches in diameter. The banana, as cultivated in this climate, bears no visible seed, but it is propagated from slips or cuttings which bear transplanting well, and grow with great rapidity. These slips are generally planted about eight feet apart; if it ally in from eleven to thirteen months from date of planting, and by properly timeing the planting, ripe fruit may be obtained at all seasons of the year. The cuttings once planted, first develop two leaves tightly rolled together, which grow to a height of three or four feet, when the blades begin to unfold one after another, into great broad leaves, the stems forming a smooth trunk, which grows to the size of a large apple tree, composed entirely of these concentric leaf stems or petals. In about eight or nine months, according to the warmth at the point of divergence of the upper leaves, and soon pushes itself into full view, its

lengthening stem bending under the weight of a purple blossom, shaped like a pointed egg. Soon a leaf of this blossom opens at the point-

how dumb! Are you a Mason?" "No, I'm a carpenter by trade." "Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Temperance?" "Bother you! no; I'm a son of Mr. John Goslings." ed end, and rolls back to the base, disclosing a row of five or six tiny bananas, nestled close together, as if hiding under the shelter of this as farmer whose estate was miles and miles in extent, said to him : "You must have begun protecting leaf. Each miniature fruit has a life early to accumulate such an estate as this ?" waxen yellow flower at the end, with a stigma projecting through it. Other leaves of the blossom unfold one after another, in the same when I was a mere baby." — A man came out of the tax office the oth-er day, and exhibiting an empty pocketbook to his friend, gloomily observed : "Bill, where's way, until twenty or thirty clusters of fruit are developed, all clinging to one stem, when these leaves wither and fall, and the fruit swells and the altar of our country? I want to find it." lengtheus to maturity, which requires generally about three or four months. The great stem on which the fruit grows bends under its ment. "Well, I want to lay that pocketbook weight until the long-finger-like fruit hangs upon it." mous letter the other day saying that unless he quit abusing folks he would "get a bullet put

Each plant bears but a single bunch of fruit, and then withers and dies, but while the fruit is maturing there springs up from the base of the trunk several offshoots, which take the the place of the old plant when that has been an old cider barrel and stays there, thinking of removed, and go on growing to the full size of one thing and another, until his boy tells the the parent tree.

The fruit, when grown full size, begins to show streaks of yellow upon its deep green skin, when it should be gathered for shipment to market, as it is easily and quickly ripened after cutting by wrapping the bunch in straw or in a blanket, and keeping it in a warm place. By cutting the bunches at the right time they can be shipped to New York with

perfect safety. Col. Whitner has upon his plantation to-day thousands of bunches, in all stages of development, from the little miniature buds to the wellmatured fruit six or seven inches long. Many of those bunches contain 125 bananas, which sell readily to shippers at two cents each, from which may be inferred the great profits of banana culture.

An acré of ground will readily support 600 had been washed in the blood of his Saviour, and feared no harm to his soul. "The wildest re-ligious enthusiasm prevailed."

THE SUN

WHAT IS AN OLD MAID ?- Never be afraid

of becoming an old maid. An old maid is far

more honorable than a heartless wife; and

"single blessedness" is greatly superior, in

point of happiness, to wedded life without love,

'Fall not in love, dear girls-beware !" says

the song. But we do not agree with the said

would be a more gratifying spectacle than a

soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies

love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and

the act a human desecration. Marry for love,

or not at all. Be "an old maid," if fortune

throws not in your way the man of your heart;

and, though the witless may sneer and the jest-

approving conscience and a comparatively

peaceful life. For well-to-do old bachelors we

have no sympathy. They ought to be taxed nine-tenths of what they are worth, to support

- "Are you an Odd Fellow ?" "No, sir ; I've

been married for a week." "I mean, do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows?" "No, no;

I belong to the order of married men." "Mercy,

- A traveler stopping over night with a Tex-

-"Yes," replied the farmer, "I began life

"What for ?" asked the other in some astonish-

- A Minnesota editor received an anony-

into his dirty skin," and now when that editor

man that the editor has gone to the Black

Hills.

supply of

compounded. Jan 14, 1875

Aug 20, 1874

sets, Relief, &c.

stated case.

May 13, 1875

Hubbard's Store.

March 19, 1874

May 13, 1875

May 6, 1875

women and children.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

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

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of the song. But we do not agree with the said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, or get in love, if the object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall in love, with a virtuous and amiable woman; and what would be a more gratifying spectacle than a

would be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial? No; fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a "husband." Fall in love and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a "husband." Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never self wourself body and

such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and

and romaness of the day, carcing scheeter and registy 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 increas-ing, 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 feat of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters. The markets of every kind and fashions are regularly reported. all things; it ennobles all conditions. With

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 barrely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discountor 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 SUM 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, er may laugh, you may have your reward in an

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

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, a discount of 20 per cent. Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, FOR 1875.

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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, bot of the American Industrial, industrial, in the bot of the 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' ENCYCLOPEDIA.

the most complete and reliable work of general reference, illustrated, invois, royal sro, 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.

J B LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St. Philadelphi

the minds of the six thousand people there assembled than the one described above.

of religious enthusiasts is not a spectacle likely to impress men of his own class with the exceeding sinfulness of sin. To us the spectacle is disgusting and frightful. And if, as we believe is the case, there is no law on the statute book regulating the execution of criminals, we trust that one may speedily be passed that will prevent in the future such terrible exhibitions of human depravity and fanaticism .- Union-Herald.

Advice to the South.

The white property holders in the South who complain so bitterly of the disorganization of abor and the ruinous effects of negro rule, will find the surest remedy for these evils in conciliatory and persevering efforts to educate the blacks to a proper understanding of their own interests, which are plainly identical with those of their white neighbors. In some sections of the South this may require a great deal of patience and forbearance, since in many communities where the colored element predominates, the negroes under the teachings of their carpetbag leaders have become excessively aggressive toward the whites. But this should be ascribed to the bad influence of their political teachers, who for their own selfish purposes endeavor to create strife between the races, rather than to and advice when they are in difficulty, though

the terrorism exercised over them by the secret leagues of the politicians, and the lies that have been told them regarding projects to reduce them again, to slavery, may have made them unyielding supporters at the polls of candidates for office who are the worst enemies of both races. That such a policy as we have indicated can be successfully pursued even under the most unfavorable circumstances, experience plainly shows. The Natchez Democrat points to the result of conciliation in that city, and contrasts with that effected in Vicksburg, where a different policy was adopted, both cities being in the same State and each having a similar class of population to deal with. In Vicksburg the whites won by a large majority, for weeks the city and surrounding country were kept in constant apprehension of violence and bloodshed. After the election was over further disturbances occurred, leading to loss of life and a general feeling of insecurity, which was made the pretext for the interference of Federal 1872 and afterward in 1874, the Conservatives declined to adopt the color line, but ccunselled with, persuaded, conciliated, and utilized the colored voters. The consequence was that they achieved quite as signal a victory at the polls as their Vicksburg neighbors, while there was no strife or apprehension either before, during, or after the election. The more intelligent negroes are beginning to find out the character of their political leaders, and in time the colored yote in the South will be almost entirely controlled by the old white citizens of the several States. This consummation may be greatly hastened by judicious action upon the part of the whites.—New York Sun.

- It is becoming the style now to wear the bridal veil draped from the shoulders instead of the head. It is arranged to envelope the form like a court train, and the trains of dresses are independent of the skirts, and are very narrow and long, while the skirt proper is short and clinging.

- A young lady, engaged to be married to a rich fellow of a roving disposition, wrote a sweet letter to her beau. It followed him 17,- Mrs. Gaskins, of Carteret county, North by expected from other prominent officers who writer, and then she was married to the man, stockings holds a bushel of shelled corn." were members of the old command.—News and who got home in advance of so much literary Courier.

A Queer Mistake.

proclaiming that in order to restore universal prosperity we must have more money. Make lots of greenbacks and bank notes, they tell times," she said, "in the Society for Social Inus, and everything will revive as if by magic. tercourse here, but had not much opportunity There are even men of ability and learning to speak to one another. Last week the sociewho advocate this doctrine, and newspapers of considerable circulation preach it as a fundamental article in their political creed.

The fact is, however, that it is not an additional supply of money that we want. There is already in the country a great deal more money than is required for all the present operations of manufacture, agriculture and trade. It lies idle in every large town, waiting to be used. Give us securities that are known to be ing such matters in Germany and America. good, and we can borrow a hundred millions in Wall Street in half an hour at three per cent. interest. Instead of having too little money, there is too much of it.

What we really need is more business, more activity, more demand for goods, and more consumption of them, with more enterprise, more confidence, and more life. The addition of a thousand millions of paper money to our resent stock would not produce any of these; but what will produce them in due time is that hearted madchen; "no girl could be so unkind spirit of rigorous economy and prudent living and cruel to a man she really loved !" That which, we are happy to say, now pervades the was the German view of our super-refinement, millions of our agricultural population, and is felt among every other class of the people. We are saving up what we earn and paying our debts; and when we are ready again, we shall begin to build new houses and buy new elother is and the second the same back quite full of the seen. "Such happiness," they said; "the faclothes, and to increase the products of our ther, mother, the sister, the whole family cirfarms and our mills, and set the wheels of cle, so proud and pleased and joyful;" and commerce once more in motion. The country they seemed to sympathize with this joy in a is getting into a sounder condition every day; and the manufacture of whole stacks of irredeemable paper tokens would only delay and not hasten this process of restoration .- New York Sun.

- Three English steamers are at Galveston loading with cattle for England. This is a new outlet, and may become one of immense im-portance to the South. When Georgia and South Carolina were British colonies cattle and beef were sent from Savannah and Charleston to London. In recent times, King Cotton has ruined the stock raising business temporarily in the best climate on the continent for that

- Home stretch-the stretch across the ma-

ternal knee.

themselves after the first year, and require but and succeeding years.

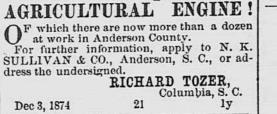
Humboldt states that an amount of land that will produce 1,000 pounds of potatoes will yield 44,000 pounds of bananas, and a surface bearing wheat enough to feed one man will yield

German Betrothals.

A Berlin correspondent of a San Francisco paper says, in speaking of German marriages and betrothals :- "After the announcement of ceived it to call and congratulate the lucky young lady and her fortunate parents. In this case I had a slight acquaintance with the young lady-a fresh, fair, handsome German blondd -but I thought my intercourse with her hae been too limited for me either to take the liberty of calling to congratulate her, or even doing this when I met her on the following Sunday coming out of the church on the arm of the bridegroom. But the next time I met her, is an absolute necessity.—Live Stock Journal. in a private circle. I found that such scruples on my part had been quite uncalled for, since, in the frankest manner, though with great modesty and simplicity, on my saying a word There are newspapers and people in various parts of the country who make a business of history of the whole love affair from its beginon the subject, she began to relate to me the ty cave its anniversary festival and a little dance afte the ceremonies. We danced togeth-er a great many times, and at the end of the evening felt ourselves quite well acquainted. The next Wednesday he paid his first visit, and the following day our betrothal took place." Such a rapid march of events quite took away my mental breath, and I ventured to make some remarks as to the different fashion of do-"The ladies with us," I remarked, "generally make their admirers wait a while before they give their consent." "Wby do they do that?" innocently inquired the newly betrothed, "if they intend to marry them ?" "Oh," I replied, "we think it is the right thing to keep them in uneasy suspense for awhile and torture them a little, that they ma afterward better appreciate their good fortune." "Oh ! I am sure you cannot mean that in earnest !" cried the kindhearty, friendly, neighborly fashion, that was pleasant to see. "The formal betrothal is a family festival

to which only relatives or the nearest friends are invited. As soon as it takes place the lady is called a braut-that is, a "bride"-and the gentleman is her brautigam-her "bridegroom" and they always use these titles in speaking of one another. The lady, with all the quiet simplicity possible, introduces the gentleman to any new acquaintances as "my bridegroom," and he speaks quite naturally of her as "my bride." The marriage ceremony, instead of giving them a right to these titles as with us. deprives them of them forever, unless one of them should be so unfortunate as to be hereafter left desolate and compelled to choose another mate."

- Why is a drunkard like a bad politician ? -Because he is always poking his nose into



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AND DEALERS IN

Se., Se., Se.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sale of

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Notice of Final Settlement.

Wednesday, the 9th day of June next, for a Fi-nal settlement of the Estate of Benjamin Gas-

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T. D. KENNEDY,

NOTICE

The Above Cut Represents



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 En-gines and Boilers of as good quality and power, and at as low rates as can be had in the North. We manufacture, also, the Gaddy Improved Water Wheel, which we recommend for pow-THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make application to W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on cheapness. We warrant our work, and assure promptness and dispatch in filling orders. GOLDSMITH & KIND, Columbia, S.C.

saway, dec'd., and a Final Discharge therefrom. JAMES S. GASSAWAY, Administrator with Will annexed. May 28, 1874 46

