The Wedding Among the Flowers.

Paying in Promises.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, November 26, 1878. Gentlemen of the General Assembly :

The painful accident which happened to Governor Hampton on Thursday, the 7th instant, and which sent deep sorrow and gloom to every household in the State, having disabled him physically from the performance of his high duties as Governor of the State of South Carolina, with that exalted patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to the best inter-ests of the State which has characterized him through life, as soon as he became aware of the full extent of his injuries he at once relieved himself by proclama-tion of the powers and duties of said office, and, under the provisions of the Constitution, the same devolved upon me. This took place on the 13th inst., and on the same day I took charge of the Executive department. Under these circumstances, it has become my duty to address you at this your annual meeting. This unfortunate calamity to Governor Hampton was so unexpected and the time has been so short since I assumed the discharge of the duties appertaining to this office, and the pressure of the current business has been so heavy, that I have been unable, up to this time, to inform myself fully of the wants and necessities of our people so as to make such full and matured recommendations and suggestions to your honorable bodies as the condition of the State may perhaps require, and as, no doubt, Governor Hampton, had he been spared this misfortune, would have been prepared to

The reports, however, of the very efficient officers in the different departments and boards connected with the adminis-tration, which will be laid upon your tables at an early day, are so full and thorough, so abundant in information and so replete with valuable suggestions covering the special subject matters to which they severally refer, and these matters embracing as they do almost the entire field of legislation, I feel greatly relieved thereby, and shall content myself on this occasion with calling the atself on this occasion with calling the at-tection of the General Assembly espe-cially to the valuable contents of these reports, with such recommendations thereon as within the limited time which has been allowed me I have been enabled to conclude would be wise and proper.

FINANCE. The annual report of the Comptroller General, to be submitted to you with the other department reports by the 1st of December, will contain an elaborate and carefully-prepared statement of the errors and inaccuracies in the books of his office and of the Treasurer's office, as turned over to the present incumbents by their predecessors, and also a report upon the value of numerous accounts which cumber the books and render deceptive the balance sheet which he is by law re quired to lay before your honorable bodies as exhibiting a true and accurate account of the actual state of the Treas-ury. I beg to commend this report to

your consideration.

Besides the usual statistics relating to taxes and the finances, his report will also be found to contain some suggestions. upon these matters, and other subjects value, must go into elaborate details and statistics, induces me to refrain from further allusion to them at this time, as the report itself will be found to be full,

There is one matter, however, which is brought out in the report to which I de sire to call your attention especially There are some evils connected with the Board of Equalization which eminently deserve consideration. In the report of the Compt.oller will be found suggestions intended to remedy these evils. certainly is just that every citizen in the State should be required to aid the govextent of the value of his property protected thereby. The burden of taxation, however, should bear equally on all, and it is to be hoped that, in your wisdom, some measure may be adopted to improve the present system of assessment and promotive of the great end of equality, so much to be desired. If this is done, no citizen would have the right to complain, nor would they complain, for ing to bear their proper share of the burden of necessary taxation; but in the absence of this, complaints will not only be numerous but well-founded. The object of the Board of Equalization is to produce this equality, and to this end the manner in which the Board is to be

organized is a matter of the highest im-

portance.

The report of the State Superintendent of Education gives an encouraging account of the condition of the public

The last General Assembly made im-portant changes in the school law, which s now better adapted to the wants of our

people.

The report shows that 116,239 children attended the public schools last year, an increase of nearly 14,000 over the number reported for the preceding year. This fact, together with the increased interest acation manifested by all classes of our citizens and the improvements in the public school system, show that gratifying progress has been made in this most important department of the State gov-

I would especially recommend that, in accordance with the suggestions of the State Superintendent of Education, some action be taken which will secure more prompt payment of the teachers' salaries. During the past year much embarrasement and loss to teachers resulted in the delay in the collection of taxes. Unless some remedy for this evil is provided, it is feared that we may lose the services of some of our best teachers.

The other recommendations contained in the report are well worthy of your

careful consideration.

The last General Assembly prepared a memorial to be presented to Congress asking the restoration to the State of the property in Charleston known as the Citadel Academy. I am not informed as to what action, if any, was taken by Congress in this matter. This valuable property, which belongs to the State, has been held since the war by the Federal government and used as a garrison for troops. The re-establishment of the Military Academy is a measure of great

importance to our educational interests. The early opening of the State University is, in my judgment, of the greatest importance. The Constitution of the State, Article X, Section 9, makes it the The Constitution of the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the maintenance of this institution. The faithful discharge of the duty thus imposed is rendered more binding by

onsiderations of the highest policy. manner in which the elective franchise good order would immediately reassert there can be no doubt that the unity of is exercised, not by a few but by the themselves. In 1876 this revolution was There can be no doubt that the unity of our people in the past and the command-ing position which for so many years South Carolina held in the councils of the nation was due in some measure to the influence of the college. Nothing will contribute more to the material prosof this institution to its former condition

of usefulness. I do not underestimate the denominaional colleges which now exist in this of the past, but fitted for the increasing vants of the future. This matter, howver, is solely for you. You are aformed of the wants and wishes of the eople and of their necessities, financial and otherwise, than myself; and with you, to whom this subject properly belongs, I respectfully leave it.

Strength, greatness and power of a people.

All history teaches the fact that there you, to whom this subject properly be-longs, I respectfully leave it.

MILITIA. The general condition of this branch of the public service shows great im-provement, as will be seen from the full exhibit in the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. Many nominal or-ganizations of the National Guard, which, on inspection, had failed to meet the requirements of law, have been dis-banded, but all effective bodies have been retained, and the State Volunteers have retailed, and the constraint and effi-ciency, and their condition is highly creditable to their officers and the people. The supply of arms and equip-ments, however, is totally inadequate. Many of the commands are entirely with-out outfit of any kind, and, though several artillery companies have been or-ganized, yet the State does not own a

single piece of ordnance.

The usual source from which such supplies have been drawn is the general government. By Act of Congress, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is annually appropriated for arming the mili-tia of the States, and efforts are now be-ing made in some of the Northern States to have this sum increased to one million per annum. Under the present law, the quota for this State is the sum of \$3,358.-50, due on the 30th of June of each year. Under the proposed increase, South Car-olina would be entitled to about \$16,000 annually. This sum would be adequate to the wants of the department, and would soon place it on a first class foot-

in the way of obtaining the ordnance stores needed from the general govern-ment. In the year 1869, Governor R. K. Scott, being authorized to obtain two thousand stand of arms from the United States, actually drew ten thousand stand of obsolete muzzle-loading muskets with equipments. The government claimed to regard this issue as having been drawn in advance of the whole quota of the State in the years thereafter, and now declines to issue any ordnance stores to South Carolina. Under the third Sec-tion of the Act of March the 3d, 1875, this State has also been charged with all its quotas during the period of the war, although six years before this Act the large drafts above referred to had been made. It is believed that Congress will readjust this account whenever the facts can be made known, and it is earnestly upon these matters, and other subjects relating to his department, which I regard as valuable, being based upon the experience and observation of the last two years of a most careful and competent public official. The importance of the subjects dealt with in this report, and the fact that any discussion of them, to be of the State at this time will not justify the expenditure of the large sum necessary to purchase the arms and accoutrements needed. Some legislation, however, will be needed to perfect the system, and I respectfully recommend to your conside-ration the report of the Adjutant and Inpector General as embodying the immediate wants of this department.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The reports of the officers of the penal and charitable institutions will give you all necessary information as to the conall necessary information as to the con-dition and wants of these institutions. I years there have been 600 able-bodied have had an opportunity recently of visiting the Lunatic Asylum, and I must congratulate the State in having a Board | County jails. This is a great mine of roting much of their time, without compensation, to the amelioration of the con-

nstitution.
This Board, as well as the Superintendent in charge and his assistants, deserve the gratitude of the people. The report less and wasted on account of a made by the Board will be sent in at an trifling obstructions across its bed early period, and I invite your careful ion to its contents, and, if our burdened Treasury can possibly bear it pare something to the humane objects suggested for the benefit of this stricken portion of our people.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

I have been informed by the Hon. J C. Coit, Judge of the Court of Claims, that, in the discharge of his duties, it became necessary to have counsel to repre-sent the State, and that Mr. John R. Abney, Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, rendered professional service to the Court at such times as he could spare consistent with his duty upon the Circuit. The Act organizing this Court authorized he Commissioner, in cases of doubt or difficulty, to call in the aid of the Solicitor of the County, but no provision was made for his compensation. I respect-fully recommend this matter to your consideration, both as to compensation for past services and also as to the propriety f fixing a sum for the future if counse should be needed.

THE PALMETTO MONUMENT.

Permit me also to call your attention to the condition of the beautiful monument which stands on the Capitol ground to the famous Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina, which, by its gallantry on a foreign field, reflected so much honor upon its State during the Mexican war. Two panels, containing the names tation on the 1st of January next. This of many of the officers and soldiers have law seems to have been well matured at een lost. They could be restored at a trifling cost and thus the monument pre-served, as it was intended, an ever-exist-man who has nothing but his health and ng memento of that gallant band of arolinians.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT. I hope, gentlemen, that the period is now rapidly approaching when the peo ple of this State can give less time and attention to political affairs and devote themselves to the material development of the State. I do not mean to imply that they should abandon all interest in those public matters usually understood as political. On the contrary, every good and especially during the exciting circitizen should take a deep interest such issues.

The character of the government under which a people live exerts a more power-ful influence upon their destiny than all other agencies combined, and that character almost entirely depends upon the character of the governmental officials. That government is best which is best administered, and the highest and surest | incompetency and misrule, that the vioguaranty to this end is capacity and-integrity on the part of those to whom the different departments are entrusted. Under our system, this depends on the character of the control of a piece of calico that will wash."

— A bacheror merchant's advice in selecting a wife: "Get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

whole people; hence, it follows that accomplished, and the late campaign during the present administration fully part and exert all his influence towards the accomplishment of that great end—our claim in that event, and should silence forever the libels and slanders to beginning and foundation of all progress and prosperity. But good government has now been accomplished in South that have accomplished in South so shamefully subjected. We as a people are entitled to rejoice at our redempton was a complished to shamefully subjected. tional colleges which now exist in this State. They are contributing largely to the education of our people, and they well deserve the patronage which they receive, and more. But in order to complete our educational fabric, we should have a State institution not only worthy of the past, but fitted for the increasing the approbation of the great heart of the people. Such being the fact, it is time to begin material recuperation in earnest.

Anderson

are three grand departments of human industry-agriculture, commerce and manufactures-which are the corner stones of human progress. The temple stones of human progress. The temple of earthly prosperity rests upon them, and that people is most fortunate who have been blessed by a kind Providence with material for their full development. Now this is precisely the condition of this State: Small in extent, limited in textitory was it is full and abounding to territory, yet it is full and abounding to a remarkable degree with all the material elements necessary to the develop-ment of these main industries of life. No part of the globe is blessed with a more fertile soil or genial climate; no portion of the Atlantic coast is marked with better harbors; nor can cheaper roads be built elsewhere; and where can there be found in any country better facilities for the building up of all kinds of profitable manufactories, both great and small, than here? When you look at the State and see it thus so full of such important natural resources, it would a great and happy people should dwell within its borders. It should be our aim not to defeat this beneficent end of Providence, either by suffering misrule on the part of the government or by sloth and inaction on the part of the citizens in failing to make use of the advantages by which they are surrounded. And I would earnestly recommend to the Gen-eral Assembly to take this matter under consideration and to see how far legislation can aid in the building up of these industries. I have no special scheme to recommend, but I have thought it would There exists, however, serious difficulty not be out of place to suggest the great ends to be accomplished, leaving the

means to your better judgment and superior information and wisdom. I will, however, venture to suggest, in reference to agriculture, one measure which, in my judgment, is greatly needed, at least in much the larger portion of the upper country. I refer to what is usually known as the stock law. This this State and in other States, and, from my information, wherever tried it has invariably worked well, and ultimately gives satisaction even to those who were opposed to it at the outset. It greatly reduces the expenses of farming opera-tions, improves the stock, more effectually protects growing crops, brings thou-sands of acres of good land under culti-vation, and, what is of great importance in some sections of the State, would presembly. With great deference, I would novation of doubtful policy upon the established manner of enacting laws; and besides, elections upon local questions generally produce discord and strife and split communities into parties, which has a tendency to involve other and perhaps more important matters, to the general prejudice of the country.

In this connection, let me say that I men constantly on the list of Peniten-tiary convicts, besides others in the useful labor comparatively lost to the State. All this labor should be utilized in the development of our resources. ition of the unfortunate inmates of that We have rivers that need deepening, canals that ought to be dug, mines ex-plored, railroads built. The beautiful stream that flows by the capital now use trifling obstructions across its bed near this city, might be made a vital artery, high above this point, to the internal commerce of the State; the old Santee Canal opened; those immense phosphatic deposits which lie imbedded in the rivers of the lower country fully explored and developed, and many other important enterprises consummated by a systematic employment, through a series of years, of the labor supplied from this source. If men will commit crime, what better atonement to the public for their vicious conduct than to be made useful in the development of those matters in which ole people are interested. The forfeiture and sequestration, so to speak, of their labor to the public good, it seems o me, would be a more sensible, humane and effective punishment to them than the immuring of their bodies in cells and dungeons, and at the same time would some compensation for the evils

which they have committed. I do not know how far legislation aleady had may accomplish results in the direction indicated, but I would recomnend the whole subject to your careful

consideration. If we intend to become a great, strong and prosperous State, the mudsills of our building must be made of material development. Commence with that, and all the other elements of strength and great-

ness will come of themselves.

The lien law expires by its own limimuscles upon which to obtain credit to make these available, and it cheapens the arrangement of recording and filing and I think it would promote the welfare of the people to have it re-enacted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate the General Assembly and the whole State upon the peace and duct of our people during the past year, cumstances of the political campaign through which we have just passed. claimed that if the State could but be placed back under the control of those to whom it rightfully belonged, on account of their superior qualifications of integrity, competency and interest, free from foreign interference and domestic turbulence thereby engendered, and which were fast becoming

tion from governmental misrule and its from the hands of those political brigands tion from governmental misrule and its who marauded the State for so long a consequences, and I feel sure that good men everywhere, when they come to un-derstand the situation, will join with us made so by the continued observance of in our rejoicing, and will sympathize those great and wise principles of justice with us in our struggle for the permanency of that redemption. Let me express the hope that nothing will occur in the future to mar this record, and that our people throughout the State will unite together in the preservation of the public peace and the continued suprem-

acy of the law. After good government, in this lies the I have purposely refrained from discussing any matters connected with the Federal government, for several reasons; among the most prominent is the fact that, while the State and Federal governments are closely connected with each other, and while the happiness of the people of this State is much dependent upon both, yet the orbits of these two overnments are entirely separate and listinct, and the harmony of their movements can be best preserved by each confining itself to the discharge of its own functions as defined and limited in the Constitutions of this State and of the United States.

This was certainly the intention of the founders of our system, and could that be strictly carried out, home rule and non-interference on the part of the gen-eral government, except as to those maters embraced in the Constitution, and which are the foundation stones of that system, would be the grand result-a result which would be hailed with joy, opening, as it would, a bright future to

opening, as it would, a bright future to the people of this State.

In closing this communication, permit me, gentlemen, to invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon your delibera-tions. May he give you wisdom from on high, and may the performance of your arduous and responsible duties be marked with that harmony which so eminently distinguished the General Assemblies of the olden past in South Carolina, reflecting honor upon yourselves and lasting benefits upon your people and State. W. D. SIMPSON.

## Keep Out of Debt.

The slow fire over which mortals are toasted and consumed, and which presses like a palsy upon their minds, is debt and it more frequently causes death than is generally supposed. No one enjoys perfect liberty as long as he is indebted others. From the moment he signs his name to any paper "promising to pay," or has an account against him, he loses very much of independence, that is, if he is honest and intends to meet his obligations. If a rascal and has no intention of paying, he cares little for anything. We know, as do all who have been engaged in business for any considerable time, the great difficulty of following the golden rule of "pay as you go," much as we may desire to do so. The needs of the hour are sometimes too pressing to be denied, and confident in pressing to be defiled, and confident in our future ability, we yield to the siren song of *credit*, and permit the chain to be slipped around our necks, and are no longer free. But debt is a slow and sure As long as one is in it, he is working for others, and it hangs as the heav-iest of millstones about his neck. It is a pended, and which is ever kept supplied with fuel. In the distance looms the execution and the sheriff. It robs man table. It sticks by his side every hour of the day, and is the veriest imp of nightmare when darkness rules the hour. A man beyond the suspicion of debt stands fair before the world; one known to be in debt is often suspicioned. It robs a man of his fair name, for, be he against paying-life, health and shrinkage in values; and many a time he cannot pay when he has promised and expects to do so. Some one has failed him; his failure causes another, and so on through a long line, and perhaps even to disaster and ruin.

With a weary heart the debtor toils. He feels but too deeply that the proceeds of his work must go to pay for others fail-ures, and it is difficult for the most honest man to submitcheerfully. Payments may become due when he is needing the money for pressing uses. It is usually hard to pay old debts, and the worry consequent upon it is the slow fire that is the worst torture

to many a man.
A man, if blessed with health and strength, who is out of debt, may snap hls fingers at care and the world. If the reverse, he is ever rolling the atone of ysiphus up hill and it is constantly rolled back upon him so heavily that it may crush him, despite his best endeavor. Many a one has his quietos made with little more than a bare bodkin, when driven by debt; many a man has been pasted over the slow fire, to at last give up the struggle and perish miserably. It the iron collar, the iron mask, worn by him whose name has never been written upon the pages of history; it is as a shirt f hair, constantly galling. It will be a day of rejoicing when credit

is no more. Shall we ever live to see it? It is doubtful, yet we can do something to hasien the time, and all should work earnestly for its dawning. The sooner it comes the better. The sooner accountpooks are banished, the sooner will business be established upon a firm basis Like many another necessary evil, earth need not weep over the downfall of credit. How, as nearly as possible, is this deirable end to be gained? The answer is a simple one and contained in a nutshell. We should all pay up as soon as possible and avoid, as much as in us lies debt in the future. The coming times promise better opportunities than the past. Let us avail ourselves of the coming sunshine, keep out of debt, and avoid death by its

slow fire. - Lexington Dispatch. A Vexed Question Answered.

"What shall I do to get rid of all this lesh?" is the question that has been asked again and again of phylcians without receiving an intelligent reply. eral of our popular lecturers and writers have atempted to answer it, but the force of their disquisitions can be summed up in a single sentence : Be content you are of treatment that will never cure obesity as thousands who have tried it can attest. Pharmaceutical science has given a rational answer to this question in Allen's Anti-Fat, which will reduce the system from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

trifling young man, "is like eating soup with a fork; it takes a long time to get enough." - A bachelor merchant's advice in so

"Heat is Life-Cold is Death." MOSS-ROSE.

Intelligencer.

opinion of many, particularly the young and strong and vigorous, that winterespecially a sharp, frosty one, with plen-ty of snow—is the most healthy season Once upon a time there was a great once upon a time steers was a great stir among the flowers; such a fluttering hadn't been for many a day; such whis-perings and "putting on airs," for there was to be a wedding among them. Such of the year. Very few seem to realize the fact that cold is the condition of death, and that in warm and cold clian event was not an uncommon occur-rence, but it was the great difference in mates it is our unconscious effort to maintain our bodily heat at a temperature of the social standing of the bride and ninety-eight degrees, that wears us out. groom elect that gave rise to the excite-ment and occasioned the "talk." It To this temperature, called "blood heat," every cubic inch of oxygen that serves to ment and occasioned the "taik." It could scarcely be believed that Brown Moss, of such low origin, with his rugged, dark features, so homely in appearance, had really wooed and won the fair vitalize our blood must be raised by our own bodily heat, or life ceases. Since in own bodily heat, or life ceases. cold weather the maintenance of a sufficiently elevated bodily temperature verand elegant White Rose. Yet it was true, and the morning for the wedding had come, a bright morning on the last ry often becomes a difficulty too great for our strength, the advent of a severe winter is really more to be dreaded than a day of June-the sweet month of roses. visitation of a pestilence. The saying, The sun arose and sent its rays of golden "Heat is life-cold is death," has a striking flustration and confirmation in the reports now regularly submitted by Dr. beauty over hill-top and valley to awake the floral world from its sweet slumber The queenly Lily, with her lovely com-Russell to the Glasgow Sanitary commit-tee. The death rate rises and falls with the regularity of the thermometer. So panions, the verbenas and Petunias, the graceful Ferns and tender Smilax resting in their marble vases; the modest Myr-tle blooms, the timid little Violets and many degrees less heat, so many more deaths, and vice versa. In one of his fortblue-eyed Forget-Me-Nots asleep under nightly reports, Dr. Russell says: "The death rate in the first week of the forthedges, or in the dewy grass, were alike touched by the mild Sunshine and bade to get ready and make haste to the wedding. "Isn't this marriage the oddest thing," whispered a proud Speak Connight was twenty-one, and in the second week twenty-five. The mean tempera-ture in the former week was 40.8 degrees Fahrenheit, in the latter 39.5 degrees.' thing ?" whispered a proud Scarlet Geranium to her nearest neighbor, a sweet-He attributes the low rate of the first week to the high mean temperature of the preceding fortnight, which was 47.03 degrees, and adds: "This is a good illus-tration of a law which we frequently ly-perfumed Heliotrope, who answeded; "I don't appreciate her taste, I'm sure?" while a Fucshia near by declared, "White Rose need never be jealous, as it isn't likely any of us will ever fall in love with her chosen one!" "Nor with her, observe in these reports of temperature and death rates, a week of low temperature roduces a rise in mortality the week either, as to that, for she is no beauty, following." In our climate, it would probably be difficult to find a more frethe colorless thing !" sneered a Yellow Rose, whose heart was full of envy. "But she is lovely and good, and I think is doing right to wed the one she loves," spoke an independent Canna, while shaquent cause of serious ailments than taking cold. Whatever weak place we have, whatever constitutional king the dew from his tall figure. "I agree with you, Cauna," said a rich Red we be subject to, cold will surely discover. We take cold because our vitality is too low to ward of the effects of the reduced Rose, whose warm heart was full of love and kindness for all, while a soft sigh of temperature around us. As a matter of assent came from the pretty Lilies of the Valley, a fragile little family, with hearts as pure and white as the dress they wore. the various derangements of the system consequent, it is necessary by proper nutrition to maintain our natural animal heat; second, to retain this heat by a 'The sweetest and best of Heaven's gifts is love," came in whispers from the Pan-sies, whoes lives, devoted to peace-maksufficient quantity of clothing; third, to regulate with care the temperature of the air we breathe. Contrary to the ing, had won for them the title of "Heartsease." A haughty Japan Lily and a flaunting Scarlet Sage, both very vain of their splendor and the admiration opinion current among lovers of cold weather, a fire in a bed-room in the winthey excited, gave their opinion that ter is cheaper and better than a doctor's White Rose was doing an unwise thing bill; for, owing to our inactive condition during sleep, the circulation of the vitalto wed one so much beneath her; she should keep up the aristocratic standing izing blood is both slow and imperfect, of her family, one of the oldest and best in the floral world; and then she was and hence the danger of taking cold by breathing cold air is greatly increased.

A cold is the beginning of everything setting a bad example by her condescen-sion; it would cause others of the lower that is bad. If any one conscious of hav-ing caught one, feels cold chills running up the back, let him apply a mustard classes, like Brown Moss, to try and get above themselves"—for you must know, laster to the bottom of the spine and little reader, that flowers have their "upper and lower tons," their rich and poor,

lower part of the back at once; and by their fashionable and unfashionable cirso doing he may avert a dangerous ill cles and classes of society, like the rest ness before it is too late and medical adof the world. The flowers, whose kind vice can be procured. It should never be and unkind words we have repeated, be-longed to the fashionable world, and it orgotten that "heat is life-cold is leath.—Scientific American. was little trouble for them to get ready for the wedding, with their rich and elegant apparel at hand. But not so easy was it with the humbler classes when the age that threatens to overturn all our onceptions of the stability of things. generous Sunshine, who showed favors to none, awoke and gave them invitations to the wedding. They had no careful attendant to look after their wants; Even the cast iron mechanical laws that are believed to govern the equilibrium of the universe are in danger of being set their old clothes, in the way of dry and dead leaves and wilted blooms, were not removed by the hand of one employed to bent on showing that the word "impossible" must be expunged from our modern nurse and encourage their well-being, as dictionaries because it belongs to a dead the favored ones had, but had to care for themselves, and live as they best could. inguage. The telephone enables us to Those with discontents and envy in their away, the phonograph makes a word ut-tered an eternal physical record of an hearts didn't like this, and when the Zinnias, thouth an honest, good family idea, and now comes an application of looked over at their neighbors, the Dah the magnet as a motor that promises to lias, and saw them that morning arrayed cause a revolution in mechanics such as in the richest of velvet, in every shade the wildest dreamer had not imagined of cream and scarlet, their hearts were Such, at least, are the opinions of pracfilled with pain, because their dresses tical men who have had opportunities of weren't as showy; so, after thinking awhile, they concluded, like Flora Mcexamining the operation of this new motor on a small scale. That there ex-Flimsey, that they "had nothing to ists an irresistible, if unregulated, force wear," so would stay at home. Not so with the happy-hearted, jolly Hollyin magnetism has not been denied by scientists. The nature of the power exerted hocks, and their intimate friends the proves plainly enough that our present Poppies, who made the best of everthing, appreciation of it cannot measure what thinking their lives too short to waste in ay be exerted to an unlimited extent repining, preferring to laugh and dance when unknown agencies cause a developthe happy hours away, being as contennent of its latent forces. The steam ted living in a fence corner or in the that only lifted the lid of Watt's kettle outskirts of a poor man's garden as they would have been in a ribbon-bordered bed on a well-kept lawn. So to the Sunhas been applied to the Corliss engine. So can the subtle power exercised in raising a needle by a magnet be devel-oped to a degree equal to the movement shine's call they nodded their heads in merry answer, and without preparation of an ocean steamer. That Miss Hosmer should be the discoverer of some of the were ready for the wedding. The But-tercups and Daisies, with the help of the secrets of this mighty force is a matter clever Red and White Clovers, spread of which her country has reason to be the breakfast table, but flowers have dainty appetites, and the sweet nectar furnished by the liberal Honeysuckle oroud. We only hope that Edison and nerself may not drive us too fast toward the time when all that is to be known was the only refreshment at the dainty will be known .- N. Y. Herald. Very lovely was White Rose or her bridal morn, for when lifting her fair face to the Sunshine, so sweet was AN AUGER WHICH BORES SOUARE Holes.-To send a verdant youngster in search of a drill wherewith to make a

her smile, so full of purity and truth that out of love for her the Sunshine square hole is one of those time-honored quickly changed the dew-drops that were workshop jokes, the freshness and origilinging to her face and form to spark nality of which is perennial with sucling gems. No bride ever wore more brilliant jewels nor robe of such snowy ceeding generations of perpetrators. But is now over, or at least it is on glistening sheen. The beautiful Morning Glories, the the side of the victim, for, incredible as it may appear, this apparent impossibilloyliest of flowers, and the first to awake ity has been accomplished, and in a way so simple and so easy that any one may and greet the morning, chimed the wed ding bells, sending merry peals out or the fragrant air, while the Trumpet flowprove the fact for himself. As may be upposed, the invention has excited er sweetly sounded notes of joy and glad-ness, the Canterbury bells and Columbine ore genuine astonishment among the mechanics gathered at the Exposition oining in the melody, until a gentle than any of the other wonders here dis-Zephyr softly whispered-"hush;" There is a constant crowd surhe began the beautiful ceremony that played. rounding the inventor, watching him linked together the two loving hearts. bore hole after hole square, and puzzling White Rose inclined her graceful form over the very simplicity of the provok and bowed her head nearer to Brown Moss-the faithful lover by her side I had not seen the thing done, I should have refused, as many of your readers who had dwelt by her, and loved her all her young life. The flowers held their breath to listen to the marriage vows. will doubtless feel similarly inclined to do, to believe in its possibility; but, for-Brown Moss' were uttered in tones heartunately, here is a case where nothing felt and true, firm and unfaltering, while need be taken on faith. All that is re the trembling White Rose's were gentle quired is an ordinary band drill-stock and loving. After the benediction, when A stationary one with a chuck below for the Zephyr had wafted a sweet prayer to holding the work, the inventor, Mr. Juheaven to bless the union, White Rose lius Hall, of London, uses; but he says bent her head a little lower that she a common brace will answer-"anything, in fact, will do that will properly hold might receive her lover's caress, and as he embraced her, and kissed her fair cheek, right gently and lovingly he the drill." The tool itself is the usual form of three-square drill, so that it wil threw around her a soft clinging mantle of brown, that it might shield her tenbe seen that no special apparatus at all is required. Clamp or chuck this dril ness from the untender winds, and, when in its holder so that it will "wabble," she again lifted her face to her friends, and you have the whole secret. Instead she smiled upon the drapery and kept it of making a round hole, as it undoubtthere, where her lover had placed it, as an evidence of his thoughtful love. edly will if tightly grasped, when loosey held it produces a square one. Why Through all the after years she wore it and with gentle pride, for it told the sweet love story. She wore it too that the floral world might see how true was ances an impenetrable paradox, and, even after the rationale is discovered, it scarcely seems quite clear .- Paris Letter her allegiance, and that she loved to honor and wear the name of Moss-Rose.

ANNIE ENGLISH ANDERSON.

fragrance will delight all lovers of sweet

EXTRACT FROM THE POD .- Dr Price's Vanilla Flavor is extracted from the Mexican Vanilla Pod. This popu-CHASTE AND DELICATE.-The most lar flavor, as made by Dr. Price, embod chaste and delicate perfumes for the handkerchief are Dr. Price's Unique ies the delicate aroma of this agreeable fruit, free from the strong rank taste of Perfumes, Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet Hyacinth, Sweet Brier, or any of his those extracts sold as Vanilla, made from the cheap Tonqua or snuff-bean. odors. The exquisite delicacy of their

- Memphis thinks of surrendering her charter to get rid of her debt.

There is no greater fallacy than the

"I brought up some cotton to-day and sold it, but I had to pay taxes, buy some provisions and settle up my guano ac-count and am dead broke. I had intended calling 'round and paying for my paper, but haven't got the money just ow-will be in town again some day and see what I can do for you." "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and we are tired of such empty promises as this-the very east wind o ndefiniteness. Why have we to wait until every store account, guano bill and tax execution are satisfied? If the paper ain't worth the subscription price nobody will force you to take it, but don't call around at the office and say you want it and that you will pay for it and then never do it. Our subscription money, although it is but two dollars, is of as much consequence to us as the merchant's store account or the guano agent's bill. Publishing a newspaper is no child's play. It is a constant, steady expense. It takes time and talent and It is an every-day, all-year job, through storm and sun, week in and week out. The profits of the business, even under the most prosperous conditions, are very small. Come up, then, and pay your subscription, pay it promptly, pay it in full and pay it in money. Sell your wood to somebody else and bring us the cash, turn your potatoes into money, drive your ducks to some other market. You wouldn't think of paying your phygrease—why bring such trash to publishers and try to palm it off on them for money they have worked for money they have worked for and honestly earned. "I will pay you in the fall" and "I'll call 'round again" ain't worth a cent. You can't buy a box of blacking or a pound of cheese with any such currency.—Abbeville Medium. In the last century there lived in Engand a man named Thomas Topham, who was renowned for his muscular power. the pewter platters which were in fashion at that time, or strike an iron poker upon

his arm until he bent it at a right angle. He took a bar of iron and, placing it behind his neck, holding the two ends in his hands, he brought these ends forward

until they met in front, then-a feat which required still more dexterity—he brought it straight again in a similar manner. He is said to have lifted with his teeth, and held out for a time, a wooden table six feet long, and with half a hundred-weight attached to one extremity. These performances are recorded by Dr. Desaguliers, a French scien-tific writer, who made it his business to investigate the subject personally, while collecting material for one of his works. In 1744, being then thirty years of age, Topham went to Derby and obtained permission of the authorities to display his prowess in public. A stage was erec-ted for him, and on this stage, among

other performances, he raised three casks filled with water, the total weight of the three being 1,826 pounds, and it will be observed that in doing it he brought the muscles of his neck and shoulders particularly into requisition. The muscular strength of his legs had been affected by an injury he sustained during an incautious experiment. He had undertaken to pull against two horses from the trunk of a tree, but, being unscientific in his mode of exertion, and placing himself aside by those untiring investigators of the mysterious secrets of nature who are his knee-pan was fractured. It was the opinion of Desaguliers that, had he gone properly to work, Tophan might have pulled successfully against four horses instead of two. The two-horse feat was accomplished in the last century by a powerful individual, a German named by the yellow fever plague of the past Non Eckeburg. This man sat down on an inclined board, with his feet stretched against fixed support, and two strong orses were unable to remove him from is position. Standing on a platform, like Topham, he sustained the weight of

> form of an arch, he allowed a stone of nore than a foot in thickness to be broken upon his abdomen by the blow of a sledge-hammer. Of Maurice, of Savoy, son of the Elector Augustus II., it is recorded that his strength of finger was so great that he could snap iron horse-shoes between his fingers like pieces of glass, and, on one occasion, finding himself in want of a cork-screw, he took a long nail and with his fingers, twisted it round into the shape of the implement he required. Such are some of the feats which the

human body is able to accomplish by

a large cannon round his waist, and, at

nother time, bending his body in the

A REVOLUTION INDEED.-During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal! he'd steal from himself and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was one of the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served till the surrende:. After peace was made I moved over into an adjoining county and went to work, trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with my cane. He went summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Officers were not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy and had on an enormous pair of spectacles. When everyopened, and old Sam, giving me a search-

ing look, remarked:
"'Pears that I've seed you afore."
"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle

"De law is gwin to hab its direck ourse," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business together, but the principle of de nigger havn' revoluted. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as I used to be, so Marse John I'll discharge you, flinging de black ape in de cost."—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

HIS OBJECTION TO A JUROR .- "Are you satisfied with the jury, gentlemen?" asked Judge Noonan this morning, after the jury had been impannelled. 'We are," said the lawyers in chorus.

A tall, gaunt figure solemnly arose in he jury box, and said impressively, 'But I'm not."

"What is your objection, Mr. Snooks," inquired his Honor, blandly. This young man, on my right, you Honor, has been eating onions."
"Objection overruled; go on with the

case."-Elmira Gazette. Cream Baking Powder is free from all

adulterant's, hence the purest and most the best and most perfect of anything in the market. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not sold in bulk, it is put up in cans, securely labeled.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.06
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY. - A man in Florida walked ninety

one miles to vote. - The business of the cotton and woollen mills of the East is improving.

— Some Indiana Republicans call for a ticket reading "Grant and Harrison."

— The Commercial convention will

positively meet in New Orleans Decem-- A bill providing for a general State registration law has been introduced in

he Georgia Legislature. - The Senate of Georgia defeated, by vote of 24 to 17, a bill making seven per cent. the legal rate of interest.

— Col. Claiborne, of Pointe Couper parish, La., has made fifty thousand

pounds of sugar from thirty acres of - The faithful body (so-called) servant of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, is reported as being a richer man than his

- Gen. Hancock won the sword at the New York Cathedral fair, the votes be-

ing: Hancock, 634; Newton, 624; Jos E. Johnston, 515. - There are 226 counties in Texas; of these Tom Green and Crockett are as large as Massachusetts, Pecos as Connec-

ticut, and Harris as Rhode Island. The next Legislature of Louisiana will stand: Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 11. House—Democrats, 72; Republicans, 18; Nationals, 2; Indepen-

dents, 2. — A correspondent writing to the Hartford Courant from Boston, says that Butler will hereafter cast his political ortunes with the Democratic party .-

- There lives in Franklin county, N. C., a man forty-nine years old, who never heard a sermon preached, never read a chapter in the Bible, never fired a gun and never saw a white man married.

 In a joint convention of the Senate and House of Alabama on the 27th ult., Governor Houston was elected to the United States Senate by an almost unanmous vote, there being but two votes cast against him.

The editor of a Republican paper — The editor of a Kepublican paper in Michigan opposed the candidate of his party for county clerk, for which he was set upon by his late associates and tarred and feathered.

- Notwithstanding the low price of cotton, it is stated that the working people of Southwest Georgia, both white and black, are, as a general thing, better off than they have been at any time since the close of the war.

— A larger number of people than usual are emigrating from the mountains

of East Tennessee. They breed there like bees, and the exodus that has coninued for years does not thin out the population to any great extent.

— Sheep husbandry in Western Texas has grown at a marvelous rate. In 1866

San Antonio received but 600,000 pounds of wool, while in 1877 she received 2,000,000. In 1866 there were shipped from Corpus Christi 600,000; this year there will be shipped 6,500,000. - Three Southern women were discharged from the Treasury Department recently, to be followed, it is said, by all

that remain. This is a feature of the "new policy," and is declared by those who know to have been brought to the attention of Mr. Hayes before adoption. - There was a singular scene at the

Houston, Texas, court house: A negro named Allen Smith had betrothed himself to six different damsels, all of whom were in waiting to be espoused. After considerable parlance, but one was chosen and wedded, and the residue indulged in bitter invectives against the base de-

by the yellow fever plague of the past season, while the direct and indirect timated at \$175,000,000, but will doubtless largely exceed that sum. Probably \$200,000,000 would hardly cover those

lowest price at which cotton has sold in this country during the last fifty years was in the spring of 1845, when it went as low as four cents per pound. The highest price for it, period, was \$1.90, in 1864. It sold as high as fifty-two cents, however, for good

money, in 1866.

— That a large per cent, of the yellow fever deaths in Memphis were never reported is shown by the fact that Superin-tendent Phillips says there were 1,084 burials in Elmwood cemetery, and the total interments during the epidemic he estimates at 6,000. Seven thousand dollars were allowed the City Undertaker, and an additional claim is under consid-

- If the people of the South do not organize against the tramp nuisance the organized tramps will take the country. One hundred desperate vagabonds can capture any county seat, commit any and whole county. We do not produce the tramp in this part of the country, and should not feed or tolerate them .- Memphis Appeal.

- A poor Irishman at Rochester owed a rich man some money, and was unable to pay. The rich man obtained a judgment and an execution, but there was nothing on which the Sheriff could levy. The Irishman had two large pigs, but the law allows a man two, and the Sheriff could not take them. The rich man then ought two little pigs, had them presented to the Irishman, and thereupon took his two large ones.

- A better season for sugar throughou to this date has perhaps never occurred in Louisiana or any other sugar-raising district in the world. The yield is variously estimated at from one hundred and sixty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads. The yield of mothe amount of sugar made than last year, owing to the superior condition of the cane and its immunity from injury by the weather. While the sugar, however, is finer and better in quality, the molasses is also much improved.—New Orleans Picanune.

- The searchers after Mr. Stewart's body acknowledge defeat. Each clue that they have followed has led to nothng. It is not said that they will give up all effort, but for the present they have no indications to go upon, and the hunt is wild and formless. There seems to be no immediate prospect of recovering the remains unless a big reward is offered and immunity to the criminals guaranteed. What a theme the affair affords for the moralist upon the dark side of life, with all its intricacies and mysteries! The thieves may bide their time, and if the conditions are not met, the bones of the millionaire merchant may rot away in some unknown and unmarked pit. In that case the vast and stately crypt under the Garden City Cathedral will go without the tenant for whom it was especially ouilt, and future visitors will say that "here is where Mr. Stewart's corpse was to have been laid to its final rest."

The merits of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup are acknowledged by all who have ever used it for the diseases of infancy. Price only 25 cents a bottle.