LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30. A series of riots occurred at Jackson Breathett County, Ky., 90 miles from Mount Sterling, this week, which resulted in the fatal shooting of County Judge John W. Burnett, Thomas Little and Wm. Freeman, a negro. Danl. Freeman, a brother of William, was also dangerously wounded. These were friends of a prisoner whom the sheriff's posse of a prisoner whom the sheriff's posse was conducting to jail and endeavored to rescue him. Fighting has been going on since last Monday, and the Governor has been called on to quell the disturbance. A special to the Lexington Press, dated Mount Sterling to day, says: "Jackson is still in possession of the mob, but the aboriff, particularly and the sheriff, particularly in the sheriff, part but the sheriff's party are in possession of the court house and jail. Picket firing is kept up and many persons have been killed and wounded. No action has yet been taken by the Governor.' letter written from Jackson or

Wednesday says:
The town is under control of a mob. Good citizens are fleeing for their lives. Women and children are seeking shelter from any who will protect them. The officers of the law are defied, and have and desolation prevail. Men, drunk and wild with frenzy, armed to the teeth with pistols and guns, are walking the streets, pistois and guns, are walking the streets, yelling at the top of their voices, proclaiming who they intend to kill. In fact it is as much as your life is worth to appear upon the streets, for you are liable to be attacked by either or both parties at any moment. This is the third day of this terrible condition of affairs. This people have been sorely afflicted in the past, but the outgray and lawless. the past, but the outrages and lawless-ness then are not to be compared with the terrible crimes of this week.

BATTLE OF THE CLANS. Judge William Randall convened the Breathett Circuit Court on Monday morning, instructed the grand jury, and adjourned till afternoon. During the afternoon John Aikman, leading about a dozen men, dashed into town on horse-back, armed with pistols and guns, dismounted and furiously attacked Capt. Bill Strong's clan, who were standing on the street in front of Breeding's store. Thirty or forty shots were discharged, two taking effect on William and Daniel Freeman, the former shot through the body the latter through the heady the latter through the body. body, the latter through the head. They were removed late in the evening to their homes several miles up the river, and it is reported to day that Daniel Freeman is recovering but William is

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS. Strong and his followers received no injuries, but barricaded themselves in a little log cabin about one hundred yards from the court house, where they had previously stacked their arms. Aikman and his party sought shelter in the court house, and a regular interchange of shots was kept up during the afternoon. One of the Freemans, who fell in the middle of the street when shot, was forced to lie there for two hours, his friends fearing to attempt his removal during this strife. Hideous yells and shouts of defiance could be heard from both parties.

DREAD OF THE CITIZENS. The court was puzzled, the officers of the law dumbfounded. The citizens watched from a distance, and not a single effort was made to quell the bloody riot. effort was made to quell the bloody riot. At last with light came hope, and all was quiet save the bedlam hoop of the drunken rabble. There was no sleep or rest, everyloody living in dread expectancy of the morrow, and slowly next morning (Tuesday) as light was thrown upon the scene it was discovered to health and retired, matter, can do what we have suggested; it is perfectly simple and perfectly easy. One of your hops or girls, or even the good wife, would make the records if you were tired. Try it next year and learn for yourselves how easy it is.

LESSONS OF 1878 the scene it was discovered that Aikman and party had withdrawn from the court house and quartered themselves near the river bank, while Strong and his clan retired, and soon thereafter straggling drunken men, well armed, began to parade the streets in defiance of all law and

held their fort still. One by one the citizens made their appearance in the street, congratulating themselves that the war was over. About 10 o'clock Strong order. It was whispered that the guard charge of the sheriff to bring back Jason Little would soon return, and an effort would be made to release the prisoner. aputy Little and guard had returned, and to the credit, however, of John Aikman, be it said, he refused to participate in this crime, and lett for home THE MURDERER IN JAIL.

A willing leader was found in a justice of the peace named J. C. B. Allen, supported by the Little Crawfords and ported by the Little , Crawfords thers, numbering about forty, who loiting for the guard to appear. Judge Ran-dall, to defeat the aim of the mob, had the deputy sheriff and county judge to detail an extra guard of fifteen men, who went under the leadership of the county judge, John W. Burnett, to the assistance the sheriff. About 3 o'clock p. m they returned with the prisoner, and safely confined him in jail, the guard numbering about twenty five well armed men. No effort at release was made but immediately after the guard returned from the jail to the street and began to disperse, thinking the danger was over, Crawford and Little began an attack on Judge Burnett, threatening to take his

JUDGE BURNETT KILLED. Excitement ran high immediately, dealy the deadly revolvers were brought into play, and a volley was poured in upon the guard, who, taken by surprise sought shelter wherever they could find it. When the smoke cleared off it was seen that Judge Burnett was down. He was dead, with a bullet through his heart. The firing was maintained in a desultory way the whole evening, the non yellin like very devils at every indication of a slight advantage over the faction that for present were champions of the law. house yard, sought shelter behind the clerk's office and in the court room, while the guard retreated up the street to the point where Strong and his clan were barricaded. The forces now numbered some thirty or forty on each side. men were all well armed with the latest could kill their man from two hundred three hundred yards whenever he

might appear. AFTEMPT TO BREAK THE JAH.. During the picket sheeting a posse of Allen's clan, with axes, attempted to burst open the jail door and rescue the prisoner. His brother, Tom Little, of Compton, appeared at this moment and begged the rioters to desist. A shot through the body stretched him lifeless frauds. upon the ground. This caused the jail ing vengeance for the death of Tom Litlack possession, thus commanding

forts are being made, however vainly, to

secure the services of some magistrate who will assume the responsibility of ordering Little to be returned to Lexington or some other jail for safekeeping. The court has left without making any provision for the keeping of county paupers or idiots, which leaves many persons in destitute circumstances.

Thoughts for the about.

This number reminds us that we have reached the end of another year. Its advent forces two things upon the consideration of the prudent, thoughtful farmer: the balancing of accounts, and the bearing of the lessons learned, upon future operations.

ATTEMPT TO BURY JUDGE BURNETT.

Governor Hampton that he was prepared to be inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina under the late election, the President of the Sanate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the clerks of the two houses and the committees appointed to visit Governor Hampton repaired to his residence on yesterday, at 2 o'clock p. m., in company with the Chief Justice, Licutemant Governor Simpson and Col. Wade H. Manning, the Governor's private secretary, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration which had been authorized by the concurrent resolution of the two houses of current resolution of the two houses of

the Legislature.

The party left the State House in carringes, and after a short drive were soon at the Governor's residence where they at the Governor's residence where they were met and invited in by Col. Wade Hampton, Jr. The Governor was lying in bed with an expression of pain upon his countenance, but otherwise appearing to be getting on well—indeed his friends were agreeably disappointed, for he appeared stronger and much more cheerful than they expected to find him. As the members of the party went to his bedside he shook hands with them and had some pleasant remark for each and had some pleasant remark for each.

The object of the visit being made known. Chief Justice Willard, sitting by his bedside, held a small Bible upon which the
Governor held his hand while the oath
was being read. At the conclusion of
which, taking the book into his own
hand, he raised it to his lips and then
signed the oath in a steady and legible
hand, although lying upon his back.
Lieutenant-Governor Simpson then took
and subscribed the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor. After which Governor Chief Justice Willard, sitting by his bed-Hampton expressed to the Legislature, through the committees, his appreciation of the sympathy intended him by that body, and said that the greatest regret he feels in consequence of his painful acci-dent is that he is deprived of the privilege of conferring with and consulting the General Assembly about the matters of

importance to the people of South Caro-lina which they are considering. The committees feeling that it would be a tax upon the Governor's strength for them to remain longer, wished him a speedy restoration to health and retired, not having remained in the room for more

Western States. The number of persons in prison as convicts, or waiting trial, is 60,000, of whom less than one sixth are women. About 10,000 of the whole number are in New York and 4,200 in Massachusetts, where the proportion of prisoners to population is portion of prisoners to population is than in any other part of the portion of prisoners to population is and the proposed of their shallow culture, on different soils and shallow culture, on different soils and

total cost of the 60,000 persons in prison throughout the year 1877 would probably exceed \$5,000,000, or something more than \$80 a year for each prisoner .- Au-

WHO ARE RICH .- The man with good firm health is rich. So is the man with a good clear con-

improved Colt's navy repeaters, Spencer and Ballard rifles, and being good shots waking a blessing waits.

Threatening Political Situation. We take pleasure in placing before our readers the following important letter. While having no direct political bearing, it has a real significance, showing, as it does, that whatever the people States, may think concerning the politi-cal situation, they are far from brand-

ing Dr. I 'rce's Family Remedies as GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 8, 1878. DR. PIERCE-Dear Sir : Your Golder Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets The Allen party deserted the court have cured my daughter of Scrofulous house I at night and the sheriff and posse Swellings and Open Sores about the the Neck : and your favorite Prescription has been held, and the Circuit Court Judge health my wife who had been held fast Thoughts for the Month.

Andersom

A guard was detailed to dig the grave of Judge Burnett, the spot selected being by the side of his sweetheart, who died one year ago. Ladies and citizens who came to town to-day to attend the funeral have beaten a hasty retreat. Lawlessing have beaten a hasty retreat. Lawlessing and disorder are so rife that the remains of the late county judge will have making a little. mess and disorder are so rife that the remains of the late county judge will have no followers save an armed guard who will avenge his death. Everybody is leaving the town and there is a cessation of all business, as it is as much as people can do to protect their lives from the wanton cruelty of the rabble.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Secend Inauguration of Governor Hampton and Lleutenant Governor Simpson.

their secret councils they think otherwise —not knowing exactly the state of the case, they hope they are making a little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocations of life are making an little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocations of life are making a little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocations of life are making a little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocation of life are making a little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocation of life are making a little. No man in his senses is willing to work hard a whole year for nothing—he must hope either for present or prospective gain. True, very few in any of the avocations of life are making a little.

conclusions ought not to satisfy a sensi-ble man—he should know with absolute certainty whether the policy he is pursu-ing is a wise or a paying one—and we take this fitting occasion to urge again upon our readers the very great impor-tance of keeping books, with as much care as the merchant or the manufacturer does. A farmer should keep an account with every one of his crops, and with with every one of his crops, and with every one of his fields. In no other way can be learn whether this or that crop pays, or this or that field warrants the expense of cultivation. We are thoroughly satisfied that on a very great many farms, the cultivation of some poor fields absorbs all the profits from the richer and better position.

fields absorbs all the profits from the richer and better portions.

At the beginning of the year settle as near as can be, the cost per day of each hand on the place, of a mule and plough, wagon and team, and each night enter in a book (blank ones made especially for this can be had), the cost of labor, &c., spent on each field. In like manner, enter daily the cost of labor spent on corn crop, cotton, &c. Keep also an account of general expenses, such as feacing, and at the end of the year divide this out among the different crops in proportion to the expenditures on each. Do the same with the interest on capital invested in farm, and taxes on the whole, invested in farm, and taxes on the whole, the uncultivated and unused portions of the farm as well as that planted, also with the wear and tear of stock, wagons, implements for The farmer's recent implements, &c. The farmer's personal supervision and care, ought certainly to be worth as much as house rent, firewood and the usual perquisites of a farm—an overseer could not be hired for these alone, he would demand them and a salary additional. We simplify the ac-count then by letting these things offset each other. Now with such a record at the end of the year, a farmer could tell pretty well what he was doing—whether making money or not making money or not-what crops and what fields paid and what did not-what what fields paid and what did not—what kind of fertilizing and cultivating gave best returns. What a flood of light would be thrown upon all the operations of the farm by a half hour's work each night, that time being ample to make all the necessary records. Would not the valuable knowledge gained be worth that little trouble? Don't say I am not a book-keeper and cannot do it—any one without training or experience in the matter, can do what we have suggested:

cheerfulness which is believed to be the indication of rapid improvement.—Columbia Register.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—F. R. Sanborn has been collecting facts regarding crume and criminals in the United States. The number of convicts is now twice as great as in 1871, the relative figures being 31,000 and 16,000. The greatest increase is in Georgia, Tenaessee, and several Western States. The number of persons in prison as convicts, or waiting trial, is 60,000, of whom less than onegreater than in any other part of the country. In the South the higher prisons are generally made self-supporting by the labor of the convicts, who are leased to contractors, who may employ them anywhere in the State In Arkansas the contractor pays nothing, but meets all expenses. In Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi stated sums in money, besides expenses, are paid by the contractors. Mr. Sanborn figurea as follows:

The general result of the labor of convicts in the State prisons of thirty-seven States (for Delaware has no central prison) falls \$1,520,000 short of the earnings requisite to support the 20,000 convicts in quisite to support the 20,000 convicts in farming now are, how to supplement those prisons last year. The sum divided labor by improved implements, machines among an average of 29,000 State prisoners, gives an average cost of something more than \$44 a year for each convict. If we add the sum paid for the support of short-sentenced prisoners in jails, the total cost of the 60,000 persons in prison total cost of the 60,000 persons in prison. among an average of 29,000 State pris- and methods, and how to enrich the soil buy almost everything we need-whereas

we ought to make almost everything we need, and buy almost nothing. The present system of cultivating money crops almost exclusively, places us at the mercy of speculators and middlemen; cutting down the money crops to small-est dimensions would restore us again to the old time independence. What is to So is the parent of vigorous, happy children.

So is the clergyman whose coat the little children of his parish pluck, as he passes them in their play.

So is that wife who has the whole heart of a good husband.

The old time independence. What is to books purchased from time to time since the war, the collection has not been replacted to the war, the war, the collection has not been replacted to the war, the war, the war, the collection has not been replacted to the war, the collection has not been replacted to the war, th So is that wife who has the whole heart of a good husband.

So is the maidea whose horizon is not bounded by the "coming man," but who has a purpose in life whether she ever met him or not.

So is the young man who, laying his hand on his heart, can say, "I have treated every woman I ever saw as I should wish my sister treated by other men."

In the mental and physical training of this days, and a little sound economy about the mental and physical training of this unfortunate class of our population is first instance, not by laziness, but by the noble imprives of patriotic self-sacrifice, and we be ashamed, but rather proud, of the state has neither the course on the part of the State has neither the course on the part of the State has neither the course on the part of the State has neither the course on the part of the state has neither the course of the

chant or money lender. Southern Culti-vator, for December.

young man's bosom when he carves his interest in the success of this noble cause, first fowl, is more than counterbalanced and we doubt not that the press of the

A GOOD WORK.

Fouth Carolina's Institution for the L'ducation of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

This neble institution is situated in Spartanburg County, four miles from the county site, and one mile west of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, on the beautiful and historic grounds of Cedar Spring. As is indicated in the heading of this article, the establishment curbanature of the country of the one being devoted exclusively of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, the other to that of the blind. The former department is by several years the older, baving been founded by the Rev. New-ton P. Walker, a native of Spartanburg County, about 1850. It was at first a private but purely philanthropic enterprise, and was therefore quite limited in its operations until its noble and energetic founder succeeded in securing assistance from the State. It was while laboring to effect this end that he met the Hon. Bias Heuderson, of Laurens County, who cordially seconded Mr. W.'s plans, advocating, at the same time, the stablis ment of, in connection with the school, a department for the blind. It is needless to say that the gentlemen then composing the Legislature of South Cacolina warmly approved their measures, and by suitable appropriations, soon placed the noble enterprise on the highway to grand success, and in a few years the department for the deaf and dumb, under the personal management of Mr. Walker, and that of the blind under the instruction of Mr. James S. Henderson, who was himself blind, each attained to the highest rank among the institutions

Just here, we would notice briefly the objects contemplated by the worthy au-thor and the supporters of this benevo-lent scheme. In the case of the deaf and dumb, as well as that of the blind, there were two branches, the intellectual and the industrial; the former needs no comment, further than what is implied in the term we have used; the latter we will notice more specifically. The industrial branch of deaf-mute education at Cedar Spring consists of carpentering, shoe and harness making and the arts of agriculture; the blind were taught to make brooms and mats and to cane chairs. The industrial part of female education seemed to have been overlooked.

The prosperity of this noble institution was checked in the year 1861 by the outbreaking of the late war; in 1862 it was deprived of its distinguished founder by his untimely death. At the opening to ones' teyes are red—for the tears would come despite their mother's "if you cry I'll make you stay at home!" a threat she had no idea of carrying out—they only hoped she would—with having tangled hair combed and jerked, being scoided for not "holding the sleeve," and other shortcomings; it's no wonder they bore traces of having gone through an ordeal.

"Alabama Washington," (Mrs. Toogod calls all her children by their full names,) "have you seen anything of my hymn book? I laid it right on this shelf last Sunday evening. Saw Henry Clay ment, further than what is implied in the

by his untimely death. At the opening of the acssion of 1802 a death of the acssion of 1802 a death of the number of attendants, and a partial suspension of the industrial branches, which continued until the spring of 1865, when the doors were closed on the sum of when the doors were closed. In the fall of 1866 an attempt was made to revive this languishing enterprise, but with small successes the exercises being again

indefinitely discontinued at the expiraindefinitely discontinued at the expira-tion of a short session. In 1869 it be-gan a new but uncertain lease of life, which was interrupted in 1873 by the imbecile ex-Governor Moses, influenced by the corrupt and designing Neagle. In 1876 ex-Governor Chamberlain deemed it receives the second deemed it necessary, by way of concili-ating the now aroused and resolute Dem-

aring the how aroused and resolute Democracy, to perform one palpable duty.

Accordingly, this noble but apparently ill-fated institution was permitted to resume its uncertain career, with a restriction to twenty pupils. Under Democratic rule, the attendance on the succeeding term which sheet in 1979. or yourselves how easy it is.

LESSONS OF 1878.

Have you learned anything additional resolute and self-possessed, showing a about your business from the experiments and experience of the year just closing, indication of rapid improvement.—Co- or have you moved along in the same

who is blind, and a graduate of the institution, is the professor of music. Since the war, the meagreness of the appro-priations has been such as to prevent the teachers, presides as matron of the es-tablishment, and we take pleasure in stating that despite hard times and short appropriations, she never fails to have the trole furnished with an ample sup-ply of savory and wholesome viands. It is evident from the above that these

officers are peculiarly fitted for the im-portant positions which they fill, and it s due to them to state that though they have been greatly restricted in their operations for want of the necessary funds, yet the most gratifying success standard of scholarship among their graduates is second to that of no similar institution in the land.

In regard to the wants of this institution, we will begin by stating that the building itself is greatly out of repair; "the roof lets in the rain" but not "the sunshine;" the plastering is frequently dropping, thus endangering the lives of the inmates; the grounds and enclosure are likewise in bad condition. The li-brary for the blind contains little variety. the few volumes of which it is composed presenting a uniformly dilapidated asplenished during the last fifteen or with scarcely an exception, need replace-

the mental and physical training of this unfortunate class of our population is fast drifting into an untenable condition

Little Jim yawns and nods, and uneasily moves about, while his mother easily moves about, while his mother wages bring to him its full value, is very wages bring to him its full value, is very and to do if not a lisoment in South Carolina designed for dry sermon. The mental and physical training of this get so tired. be sustained at all, let it be done in a manner which will ensure the fulfillment of its objects. The blind of South Carspun, out of debt, has nothing to envy him who, clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, has mortgages and liens upon his property and is subject to the bidding of a merian portunities of education, and this no one will deny should be granted them, even in preference to the more fortunate portunities of education, and this no one afraid to rest it against his mother's—will deny should be granted them, even and he sleeps, while Brother Doleman in preference to the more fortunate casts reproving glances toward the Too-classes; for with this they become useful goods. valor, for December.

The Truthful Test.—It requires no learned experts to establish the fact that Dr. Prier's Crean Baking Powder is the Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the purest and the strongest. If it will State are growing up in total ignorance, head around makes him change his po-

the constitution pledges alike to all. erosity and humanity, must feel a warm interest in the success of this noble cause, suddenly disappeared this morning befor eight months, from Female Weakleaving no orders as to the
disposition of the prisoner Little. Efleaving the morning beleaving no orders as to the
leaving no orders as to the leaving no orders as to the
leaving no orders as to the leav

MRS. TOOGOOD'S CHRISTIANITY.

It is Sunday morning, and Mrs. Toogood has washed—or rather scrubbed—and dressed the six youngest of her famiand dressed the six youngest of her family of eight; the two eldest are girls, and no longer need their mother's helping hand in the way of "fixin'." They are going to church, and have on their best clothes, their "Sunday-go-to-meetin's."

Little Beulah Vashit has on the new pink percale that she tried to wear on best to sale.

Friday to school, because the other children were to be dressed up at the "reading match," but was denied by her mother, who did. 't believe in indulging children in any such foolishness and vanity Alabama Washington, the oldest daughter-named in honor of her mother's birth-place, and of the Father of our Country-has her front-locks in curlpapers, which she has kept carefully concealed from her mother's notice by a dust-cap, until the last moment for ting ready for church Mrs. Toogood spies

"Do you think, Alabama Washington, that I intend to let you go with your hair rigged out in that fashion? Do you suppose I'd let a daughter of mine sit in church under the eyes of the preacher, showing such signs of vanity! Now, miss, you just brush 'em right out!' So poor Alabama, who is nearly grown, and naturally desires to look pretty, takes the offending papers out, and slowly brushes the otherwise straight locks, but a few little ringlets are left—Alabama didn't brush very hard-which she slyly pushes under the edges of her hair, and duly

pulls down, as she walks to church behind her mother.

Little Jim Tom, the youngest, wants to know if he can't ride his stick-horse to church. "To church!" screamed Mrs. Toogood. "No, indeed! and if I catch you on it, or you get a speck of dirt on your good clothes, I'll give you such a warming when I get home that you'll not

At last the eight are ready. The little

ie here to me, Henry Clay, what have you been doing with my hymn book?"
"Nothing," meekly answers Henry
Clay, a girl of twelve years. "I just took
it to sing out of—just to learn 'Come
Thou Fount of Every Blessin'.' I haint
pressed no flowers in it" pressed no flowers in it."
"Well, I'll 'bless' you if I ever catch
you with it again."

Notwithstanding Henry Clay's denial, the stain of a green leaf and the purple

awe of that easy-going, patient man. "What's that you've got, William Henry

while his affectionate twin giggles and cries, "Goody, goody!"

Mr. Toogood, who has been patiently standing on the front porch, calls to his wife that "the last bell is ringing and she's been a mighty time a fixin," while Mrs. Toogrand with flushed force enverse if Toogood, with flushed face, answers if she had no more to do than he she'd have been ready long ago. "I wish, Jasper," she cries in exasperated tone, 'you had the work I have to do with to find so much fault; but the unreasonablest thing on the face of the earth is a man, and I don't want to hear another word from you, for I'm just worried to death anyhow. I wish you could see the sacriment bread that Colie Ann has baked (Celie Ann is the hired girl). All the members know it's my week for bak-ing the bread, and I'll be mortified to death when it's passed 'round. It will do Mrs. Blowgo so much good to talk about it in the next six months and old Mrs. Wilkins will be tickled to death. I degrees. Ann to bake, and a pretty muss she's made, with two blisters on it as big as was leanin' out the window gabbing to Sister Pott's girl, instead o' watching it I give her head a good cracking tho' with the soup dipper. 'Spect she'll leave. I don't care if she does, the triffing thing."

In this exasperated state of mind Mrs.

be made with other kinds, it is an incontestible proof of its purity and greater excellence.

State are growing up in total ignorance, and around makes him change his poment in the ensuing Legislature to extend to this afflicted class those advantages which are enjoyed by other children, and the are growing up in total ignorance, and would insist that steps be taken by the ensuing Legislature to extend to this afflicted class those advantages which are enjoyed by other children, and the are the form and around makes him change head around ma

your pa would notice you." But pa was listening to the sermon with closed eyes. How carnestly John Wesley wished his mother would keep that threat—not to bring him any more—but he knew she didn't mean it, else he would have moved

several times more,
All this time Sister Toogood sits lisand this time Sister Toogood sits listening to the preacher, save when admonishing her children; her face is clothed in pious prinness. She is an exemplary member, never misses a Sunday, or allows her children to do so. Doleman preaches about, and of that everlasting lake of fire, where all who are not good, and not church members— not members of his church Bro. Doleman means—will go to and burn forever and forever! Not of the great mercy, the tender-love, and infinite goodness of our Saviour did little Jim and John Wesley in the love and protection of a dear Father above. Afraid to get sick, afraid to die; hearing not, knowing not that He has said; "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."-AN-NIE ENGLISH ANDERSON, in Louisville

GENIUS AND STRONG DRINK DI-CORCED,-The remark is frequently neard that it is the most gifted, the heard that it is the most gifted, the "generous" fellows who are most apt to fall into intemperance. The saying is neither true nor useful. However it may have been formerly, it has come to pass now that, as Prof. Swing suggests, the temperance reform has reached first the minds that are more gifted. "Many years ago," he says, "it was my good fortune to serve my country by being Secretary of a temperance society, and in that official dignity I addressed letters of inquiry to t residents of colleges and Professors, to ask what was the quality of the young men who, in those days, "Bridget Lannigan is in a towering ardent drinks. Long letters came from Prof. Molfatt, of Princeton, and from Prof. Molfatt, of Princeton, and they all bore testimony that genius in their colleges and schools drank less than stupidity; that whiskey was passing away from ty; that whiskey was passing away from the higher order of mind, and was to be found only in persession of the more sensual and less bright."—Chicago Ad-

Notwithstanding Henry Clay's denial, the stain of a green leaf and the purple from a morning glory were visible on a page, but not on the one of 'Come Thou Fount;' that didn't seem to have been touched with either flowers or finger prints.

"Alabama Washington, I want to tell you now that I don't want you to look at them Spriggs boys like you did last Sunday, else I'll call your pa's attention to it; the preacher's the proper one to look at." Mrs. Toogood was always going to "tell your pa," but this was a threat the children didn't mind, as they stood in no address the stain of a green leaf and the purple good people of a certain country village in Indiana hungered and thirsted for an organ to assist in the church services; but as they could not afford to hire an organist, they bought a self-operating instrument warranted to grind out forty tunes of a religious cast. The musical instrument was placed in position for the next Sunday. The sexton was instructed how to set it going and how to stop it, but unfortunately forgot the latter part of his business; and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, but continued playing two verses more; then just as the clergyman completed the words, "Let us pray," the organ clicked and started another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the spring, but no one could put a step to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried where it continued clicking and playing

tice so common that it may be safely said that there is scarcely a normal-shaped CHAPTER III—"WHERE'S MY BLUETIE?" Europe and America carried to the ex tent of stopping all growth of the feet | "you had the work I have to do with these brats, you wouldn't then have time to find so much fault; but the unreason-ablest thing on the face of the carth is a c fancy of most parents to encase their children's feet in soug boots, that generally before a child is six years old the toes are more or less deformed. Usually the growth of the little toes is entirely suspended as early as twelve or thirteen years of age, while all are pressthirteen years of age, while all are press-ed together and overlapped, and the great toe, instead of continuing on a line with the side of the foot, turns to the center at an angle of from thirty to thirty-five the side of the foot, turns to the center at an angle of from thirty to thirty-five Mrs. Wilkins will be tickled to death. I do wish I had baked it myself, but I was so busy trimming my bonnet, that I made up the dough and give it to Celic Ann to bake, and a pretty muss she's the blood to flow less and less freely, and in decreasing quantity, causing not only discomfort from cold feet, but a strong made, with two blisters on it as big as my finger nail. I just wish she had ten times as many on her tongue; perhaps she couldn't have so much gab, and it's likely why the cake was blistered she likely why the cake was blistered she most common causes of catarrh—a fact

—At Indianapolis there is a newspaper whose mission is the emancipation of labor. If labor is so much enslaved in Toogood, with her husband and the eight labor. If labor is so much enslaved in Toogoods, starts to church. They go this country, it is a little singular that so slowly down the aisle and take a bench many poor men became rich here. There near the pulpit. It is a warm Sunday, is nothing that will emancipate labor so ment by new ones.

Thus it appears that the only cstablishment in South Carolina designed for dry sermon. The four younger Toogoods will be never get his trade well; who has no pet vice to easily moves about, while his mother gives his legs a pinch under the fold of her dress, and whispers, "If you don't keep still I'll give you a good one when I get you home;" but poor Jim is soon past all threats; the tired eyes that he has tried so bravely to keep open close at last, and his little curly head falls against his sister Alabama's shoulder—he was afraid to rest it arginut his methor's of keeping out of the society of fools and nies are his companions.—Louisville

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts a sair trial, and if they please you, recommend them. We have no force of near them. We have no fears of your not being satisfied, provided you get Dr. Price's, as their popularity and extensive sale is from their perfect purity and excellent quality.

PICTURES OF A BOY.

CHAPTER I-"IT'S A BOY." His advent is heralded in the brief but

strong sentence just quoted. No matter what hopes have been indulged concerning girl babies, there is something in the pithy announcement, "It's a boy," which dispels all fanciful dreams and sets everybody squarely on a prose basis. His very voice, as it utters a defiant war-whoop to exemplary member, never misses a Sunday, or allows her children to do so. She gives to the pastor, and has him to dinner and to supper with her, and tries to bring up her children in the way they should go and in the fear of the Lord. The fear of the Lord! that is what Bro. Doleman preaches about, and of that head at Thanksgiving times when he is expected to show off to a good advantage before callers. He persists in an abnor-mal development of nose and a puffiness about the eyes, along with several other little tricks known only to interested parties. Parents and nurses become re-conciled and accept him on trust, seeing Saviour did little Jim and John Wesley hear, but of his awful wrath; not of the sweet promises to the good, but of the terrible punishment to the wicked. The beautiful story of Jesus, that children love to hear, wasn't told by Brother Doleman; the happy home in heaven, its elernal joys and beauty, were left out of his sermons, but he told of the horrors of the bad place and its everlasting punishment. How many Brother Dolemans we have, how many such mothers as Mrs. Toogood, and how many little children are taught to fear God rather than to love Him. Little innocent hearts afraid in the darkness, having no faith, no trust in the love and protection of a dear Eather alove. He emerges from his puffy and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide-awake thing of beauty, which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His white brow is fair as a freshly-opened lily, and his lips as sweet as hermosa roses. He is most witching at this stage, for the peculiarities which mark the cufaul terrible are yet undevelonded. It is an armful of love and beauty and promise and dread and hope. Love beautiful and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide-awake thing of beauty, which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and him while yet there is no guile on the tender lips, no sin in the unwritten soul, no touch of the world's breath upon God's finished work. CHAPTER II-"GET UP OLD HORSEY!"

"Mercy, what a noise! Look at that chair, with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt skirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that work basket? and, good gracious, what work has been made with my wool and thread! There's

face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever only appeared by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it He gets a fever only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out more violently in some other. It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window-panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other begins complaints, which are harmless, but annoying. He brings in six dirty steeltraps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solicitude he straps his legs fast to six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, te the borror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable in Russellville, left her coat before the close of the entertainment.

— Meetings are being held and the tobacco-producing counties of Virginia demanding, not only a reduction, but the abolition of tax on tobacco.

— The Alabama Legislature has passed a law allowing its members mileage of 10 cents each way from their respective court houses, and \$4 per diem.

— Boyd, aged twenty-eight, is the youngest member of the Georgia Legislature, and Holcome, aged sixty-one and weighing 284, is the oldest and heaviest.

— The Tennessee Historical Society claims to have Daniel Boone's musket—the veritable "Old Betsy"—and the portand after singing the first four verses of which had time home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Hennegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves thirty cotton-gin houses destroyed in his awkward initials on old Mrs. Wilhis awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams' cellar door and she threatens his brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden and home a snare where it continued clicking and playing until the whole forty tunes were finished.

Compression of the Feet.—A practice so common that it may be safely said to be continued and another anoth

"Where is the blacking brush? I am going to a little surprise, and won't be nome till eleven. Is my percale shirt done up nice? I wish you'd make my collars stiffer. I don't thank some one for throwing my coat down and getting it wrinkled all up. How do you like this hat? Think it looks better than my soft one?" You will find the pigeon of a rat all deserted about this period; not a rat the back yard. The woodshed theatricals are all ended; the stilts are put away; kites forgotten and win-Chairs stay in their places and panta-loons will no longer bear cutting over for 1,648. the boy. He gets them now out of new stuff, and mother's "cut" will not satisfy him. He is not in the way now, and much any more. The innocent eyes have in the Senate have seen so much of puba deeper meaning in them now. They lie life. have taken into their depths the reflec-

pictures will be recognized and hung up as family portraits—homes where there are no sounds of young voices now.— They grow away into the great world so soon, and put away the nameless feeling of desolation as we do the cast-off toys of their childhood; and ven the evening of life approaches the heart goes back along the track of time and is once more with the children in the dear old leave with the children in the dear old long ago. - Cincinnati Saturday Night,

DELIGHTFUL PERFUMES .- Dr. Price has prepared a rich variety of perfumes, from which the most fastidious can seect an odor with agreeable satisfaction Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, and other perfumes, are great favorites, as their sweetness and freshness are so de-

up good advice in tin cans to be kept until used. A great deal of it is thrown about loose and wasted.

- A Waterbury woman who weighed

llent quality.

Miss Mollie Fancher, of Brooklyn, has lived fourteen years without food, and doctors certify to the story. That wosoiled coat-collar in front of him. Directly he ventures to move again, his legs are so tired, his feet, that doesn't touch the floor, ache. "Oh, if I was only at home, or anywhere out of here!" only at home, or anywhere out of here!" him move, and smilling sweetly whispers, him move, and smilling sweetly whispers, "If you don't set up and behave yourself you don't set up and behave yourself you shall never come again. I wish the rules of the house."

"Get right out of this," shouted an irritated merchant to a mendacious clerk, "this is the third lie I have caught you in since 10 o'clock this morning." "Oh well," said the new man, don't be too fourteen years without food, and Mollie and an editor is the best cross we can think of.

"Has Mollie Panener, of Brookiyn, has lived fourteen years without food, and doctors certify to the story. That wo man should marry a country needs is to have a fourteen years without food, and what this country needs is to have a fourteen years without food, and what this country needs is to have a fourteen years without food, and what this country needs is to have a fourteen years without food, and what this country needs is to have a fourteen years without food, and who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and Mollie and the rection of the individual who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and Mollie and the rection of the individual who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and Mollie and the rection of the individual who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and Mollie and the rection of the individual who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourteen years without food, and Mollie and the rection of the individual who created a disturbance of people raised up that can live fourtee

sp We are not responsible to possible of cur correspondents.
All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drams, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C. GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

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attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are farnished to repey the postage thereon.

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- The bonded debt of Memphis is \$2,688,140. - The Arkansas Legislature meets

January 18 Virginia spends \$12,000,000 annually for liquor.
 An Iowa farmer has a barn one-

— An Iowa farmer has a barn one-eighth of a mile long.

— The mercantile marine of the entire world consists of 57,000 vessels.

— A Springfield, Mass., doctor trained

two horses to chew tobacco.

— The South has a colored voting population of over a million. - Galveston, Texas, is fast becoming the most important city on the Gulf.

 Mrs. Haskell, State Librarian of Tennessee, is a candidate for re-election.
 A Memphian undertook to whip his wife, and had to be hauled to the hos-- Holders of Tennessee bonds offer to compromise on two-thirds of the face

value.

— The most eminent physicians in New York make from \$49,000 to \$70,000 a year.

— Mr. Makepeace, of North Carolina, raised 604 bushels of Irish potatoes to

the acre.

— Bob Ingersoll and hell are being liscussed in the same connection all over

Kentucky. - The Dallas Commercial claims that

Texas exports this year will bring back \$50,000,000. - Savannah and Charleston are now in speaking distance by means of the

telephone.

— The City Bank of Atlanta, which never had much bottom, has suspended and closed doors. - A Virginia girl with the whooping-

cough drew a bean into her windpipe and died in a few moments.

— Dr. Blodgett, a missionary in China, estimates the number of deaths by famina in North China, et al. 200 200 200 ine in North China at 10,000,000.

— About one hundred and fifty of the

present members of the House of Representatives have been re-elected. The bar-keepers of Atlanta protest against the passage of the Moffet bell-punch law by the Georgia Legislature.

The decomposed bodies of cats, dogs and birds are found in cellars and houses of Marchia that are found in cellars and houses.

a number of years.

— A colored woman who sat down on a bee-hive to watch the progress of a fire in Russellville, left her text before the

which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson the Senate."

arrest. He goes to see "Humpty Dump- incendiaries.

ty" and comes home and throws rea. — In the forty-second Congress there

— In the forty-second Congress there were nine negroes; in the forty-third, seven; in the forty-fourth, four; in the forty-fifth, three; in the forty-sixth there will be one, Bruce, of Mississippi.

— A terrible explosion occurred at Sullivan Coal Mine, (Ind.,) recently, resulting from the ignition of gas by the flame of a lamp. Thirteen men were killed outright, and eight or ten wounded. - The Legislature of Georgia elected

as Superior Judges Claiborne Snead, John L. Harris, A. M. Speer, Herschel V. Johnson, Thos. G. Lawson, J. W. H. Underwood, A. H. Hansill, Arthur Hood and A. S. Erwin.

— The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter stating that there is on hand for resumption purposes.

hand, for resumption purposes, the sum of \$134,231,865.06 in coin, and that at least that amount will be available to resume specie payments January 1, 1879. — In a vote on the question of re-moving the State capital from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, 40,000 Louisian-ians failed to vote-18,000 of the failures

being in the former city. New Orleans will remain the capital by a majority of — Hon George S. Houston was elected U. S. Senator from Alabama on the last day of his Gubernatorial term. He was there is a heavy pain in mother's heart elected to the same position in 1865, but as she thinks that he will never need her not allowed to take his sent. Few men

- The General Assembly of Alabama tion of a face younger than mother's, and life begins to look real to them.

The world is full of homes where these age of a national quarantine law which age of a national quarantine law, which will give the Federal Government full control over quarantines in all portions of the Union.

- The statistics of travel show that about 30,000 Americans go to Europe annually. Our Consul at Wurtemberg, y ho has investigated this subject, places the average stay in Europe at two years, and the annual expenditure at over \$100,000,000.

— Some time ago there died at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, a Mrs. Noonan, laun-dress, who turned out to be a man, and the death was duly reported. On Satur-day Corporal Noonan, husband of the deceased man-woman, shot and killed himself at Fort Lincoln.

- The report of the Assessors upon the educational advantages of the inhelieducational advantages of the inhabi-tants of forty-three of the fifty-eight parises in Louisiana shows that there are 89,000 voters in all, of whom 53,000 know nothing of reading and writing. Of these unexucated ones 16,000 are whites and 37,000 colored.

— A Raleigh dispatch states that the grand jury of Wake County, N. C., have indicted George W. Swepson and Milton S. Littlefield for "cheating by false pretenses," in obtaining from the State of North Carolina \$4,000,000 in bonds by means of a false certificate in regard to work done on the Western North Caro-