



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

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Did you ever have a bit of cloth that

you thought clean until some time it

"Well, I did," said Willie. "I saw

"What of that, if you told the truth ?"

REV. ROBERT KING.

A Sketch of his Life and Labors. Baptist Courier.

The subject of this sketch, the Rev. Robert King, was born of humble parent-age in Anderson County, then Pendleton District, about two miles southeast of Belton, on January 1st, 1791. The society in which he was reared was

unfavorable to the development of the mental and moral powers of his youthful mind. He enjoyed no advantages, either educational or religious. In the year 1809, being disheartened by the dissipation of his father, and having heard many favor-able reports, through travelers, of the productiveness of the lands of Tennessee, he determined, without the counsel or ne determined, without the counsel or permission of his parents, to seek his for-tune among strangers in a strange land; thitherward he wended his way, much of the distance being an uninhabited forest. He arrived in Dickson County in the project of the distance of the sale year he of the distance being a strange land; trict. In 1836 he was called to the care of the Hopewell Church, Anderson Dis-trict, which position he filled for sixteen project of the sale year as He arrived in Dickson County in the spring of 1809. He served that year as a hireling, and sometime during the year, or the following year, while attending the preaching of the Gospel, administered by the Rev. Daniel White, was deeply and sensibly impressed with his hopeless con-dition as a lost sinner. After much men-tal agony and heartfelt sorrow for sin, at a late hour of the night, while all nature was slunbering in darkness, this prodigal youth, agonizing with an offended God for forgiveness, had a distinct view of the plan of salvation through the atonement plan of salvation through the atonement of Christ. From that time until the day of his death he was impressed with the thought that it was an unusual manifest-ation. His soul was thrilled with the music of Heaven. He dates his call to the Gospel ministry simultaneously with his conversion. He was baptized, at the first opportunity, by the Rev. Daniel White, and received into the fellowship White, and received into the fellowship of the Turn Bull Baptist Church, located in Dickson County. In the latter part of the year 1810, he, in company with his 1 father in the Gospel, returned to the land of his nativity. Previous to his leaving t Tennessee he obtained, by the advice of his pastor, a letter of dismission from his church, which immediately after his re-turn he deposited in the Neal's Creek Church, Anderson County, S. C. In March of the succeeding year, he found a com-panion for life in the person of Miss Fran-ces Holland, daughter of the Rev. Moses Holland, at that time pastor of the Neal's Creek Church. Like many other Chris-tians he became cold and careless, neglect-ed the house of God, which is a sure intians he became cold and careless, neglect-ed the house of God, which is a sure in-dication of a backsliding condition, and thus he continued, step by step, to decline until May, 1814, when his religious de-clension was so great that he was, after much admonition from the church, ex-cluded, in which state he continued till her for the property of the state he continued till her for the state he continued till July 1820. When, in his 79th year, he was asked by an eminent divine if he did not think he might have been deceived as to his conversion in Tennessee, he replied: "I do not think I could have been deceived from the fact: If the prodigal son had never been at his father's house

he would not have known the way back. I knew I found peace with God through repentance and faith in my blessed Jesus when I was in Tennessee, and, as a back-slider, I knew the way to seek and to find Him?" Him." The minister replied: "This is the best comment I ever heard on the

parable of the prodigal son." Soon after his restoration to the church. his purity, humility and Christian deportment began to attract the attention and ment began to attract the attention and admiration of all who knew him. Such confidence was inspired by his piety that he was frequently called upon to lead wor-shipping assemblies in prayer. A heaven born zeal for the salvation of man now warmed up his soul, and he began to lift up his voice, portraving the wondrous in 1859 he accepted a call to Mt. Bethel

gave him many supporters elsewhere. On the 3rd day of May, 1832, he, to-gether with a number of brethren from Neal's Creek and Big Creek churches,

met in the woods upon the site where Dorchester Church now stands, upon which occasion he preached to a large congregation from the text, "He must increase, but I must decrease." After the sermon he assisted in organizing the

and accepted a call to its pastorate, in which he continued for three years conto his fellow men. J. S. MURRAY, SR. firming the saints in the doctrines of the Bible. In March of the same year he

years to the glory of God and salvation of men. In 1841 he was called to the on men. In 1941 ne was called to the supply of the Lebanon Church, Ander-son District, to which church he preach-ed successfully for four years, establish-ing the saints and winning souls to Christ by the same and winning source of the same and winning source of the by the simple presentation of Cospel truth. In 1842 he was called to take charge of the Poplar Spring Church, (now extinct), which position he accept. d, went among them in all the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel, and con-

tinued with them three years. The Anderson District Missionary Society, a society formed within the bounds of the Saluda Association, which at that time was not a constituent of the State Convention or engaged in missionary operations, employed him in the year 1844 as a missionary to labor for one month in the mountain region of Pickens month in the mountain region of Flokens District. There, as in every other place which he visited as an embassador of Christ, he formed many warm and life long friends. In this missionary tour he accomplished much good, and received the commendation of the Society, at whose call he left all to preach the Gos-not the durition. The practical distiller, Rich-ard Burke, was arrested here, with pel to the destitute. After this, his first labors in the mountainous portions of the State, he was frequently re-appointed by the same Society to the same field of labor, in which his whole heart was en-

gaged. The first step taken in missionary and benevolent operations by the Saluda Asciations was the formation of a Book De-pository, the object of which was to supply gratuitously the destitute within the bounds of the Association with Bibles and Testaments, and to furnish the same and other religious books at publisher's prices to all whom they could induce to purchase. He was appointed as a Col-porteur under the auspices of the Book Depository, and accomplished much good by placing the Bible in the households of the destitute, and introducing much of the best religious literature throughout the Association.

In the year 1847 he was called to the care of the Hephzibah Church, and continued to teach them the way of life and

salvation, both by precept and example, for the period of seven years. In 1848 he was called to the New Pros-pect Church, which call he accepted, and labored in word and doctrine with them for three years. He assisted in constitu-tions a turb of Whitefald in 1852 and ing a church at Whitefield in 1852, and was called to its pastorate, iu which he continued breaking the bread of eternal ife unto them for twenty years. In 1853

devotion and love to Christ. They could but see that the hopes and joys derived from the truth he preached, animated his wn soul and nerved it with a divine peace which the world could neither give nor take away. His hearers were con-vinced that his sole object in preaching

the Gospel was to save their souls, and they were brought in sympathy with his preaching from its sincerity, plainness the sermon he assisted in organizing the Dorchester Church, was called to its sup-ply, and continued for thirty-four years preaching the Gospel in its simplicity to large and intelligent congregations. In 1838 he assisted in constituting the Lion Hill Church, Greenville District, S. C., and spirituality. Although no monu-ment may mark his final resting place on earth, and his name, like those of thou-sands of faithful ministers, be effaced from the living, yet numbers saved in heaven through his instrumentality will stand as everlasting monuments of his zeal and devotion to the Saviour and love

Washington "Moonshiners."

WASHINGTON, September 2. The discovery of a gang of veritable "moonshiners" in the capital city of the United States attracted much attention to-day, and drew a large crowd to the office of United States Commissioner Plant, where the hearing took place. For some time it has been rumored that mand. there were illicit stills in operation in the District, and this morning the rumor proved true. United States Deputy Marshal Taylor, Police Lieutenant Noonan and several internal revenue officers ascertained that a still was in operation in a store at 1531 I, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, once known as Kidwell's drug store, and now use by F. I. Brooke & Co. as a provision and meat store. The site was in one of the most aristocratic portions of the city, within a few hundred yards of the in-ternal revenue office, and but little further distant from the President's house. A

ard Burke, was arrested here, with Charles O'Brien and a companion. All the others found on the premises and who came there were also arrested, and Gauger Bliss examined and noted the strength of the mashes which lay in the tubs awaiting distillation. One of the persons, M. Lewis, who was arrested, ran off, but was captured and brought back,

and the entire party, which, with the of-ficers, made a considerable throng, moved to the United States Commissionre's office, where R. T. Dyer, James R. Young, Charles O'Brien, F. I Brooke. Richard Burke and Marion Lewis were placed on trial before United States Commissioner Plant. The case was partially heard and then postponed until Thursday. Lewis and O'Brien were re-leased upon their own recognizances, R. Indrisday, Lewis and O'Brien were re-leased upon their own recognizances, R. T. Dyer, F. I. Brooke and James R. Young held in \$3,000, and Richard Burke in \$1,000 bail for a further appearance. Charles O'Brien, one of the party, was

formerly a metropolitan policeman. He killed a man named Cunning-ham, at Green Springs, near Georgetown, and wassentenced to be hung, but by inter-

position of General Butler and the Grand Army Republic the sentence was com-Albany penitentiary. Some two years ago, after he had been in the peni-tentiary, he was pardoned on the ground that he was too ill to live. His wife remarried while he was in the penitentiary, and he has since been at litiga-tion with her concerning the custody of

"OLD FORREST." The Battle of Tishmingo Creek. "You C-a-n't Whip Old Forrest.':

We copy the following from a speech of Gen. Chalmers, before the Southern Historical Society, on the splendid mili-tary career of Gen. Forrest.

Forrest reached Tupelo, Mississippi, on the 5th of May, 1864, and was busily engaged in reorganizing his command, now considerably increased by recruits and the addition of Gen. Gholson's bri-

On the 26th, by order of Gen. S. Lee, department commander, Chal-mer's with McCulloch's and Neely's brigades were ordered to Monte Vallo, Alabama, to protect the iron-works of that region. On the 31st Forrest started region. On the 31st Forrest started with Buford's division for Tuscombia to assist Roddy in meeting a movement in that quarter, and had reached Russellville, Alabama, when he received inforinfantry, five thousand cavalry and six batteries was moving from Memphis into Mississippi, parallel with the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Forrest began at once to concentrate his scattered com-

Rucker, from Oxford, with three small regiments, was thrown across the Talla-hatchie at New Albany, and commenced to retard the enemy's advance. This little brigade, under Rucker, who was second only to Forrest as a fearless fighter-composed of three regiments, under three dashing young Colonels, Duff, Bill Taylor and Alexander Chalmers-was highly complimented by Forrest for his gallantry in performing his duty. On the 9th Forrest took position with two brigades of Buford's division, Johnson's brigade of Roddy's division, and Rucker's brigade of Chalmer's division, east of the Hatchie, near Rienzi, to dispute the passage of Sturgis, over that river, supposing he was moving to re-enforce Sherman in Georgia. The scouts now reported in Georgia. The scouts now reported Sturgis moving south toward Forrest's camp at Tupelo. Chalmers, with two brigades, was then at Monte Vallo, Ala-bama; Roddy, with one brigade, near Tuscombia; Gholon, with one brigade, near Jackson, Mississippi. Gen. S. D. Lee, now in command, determined to the barbar barbard Okalean until he could fall back toward Okalona until he could concentrate his forces, and left that night by rail, after ordering Forrest to get in front of Sturgis and retard his advance. Forrest moved before day to take position at Bryce's cross-roads, on a dividng ridge where the waters of the Hatchie rise and run north and of the Tallahatchie rise and run south, and when in four miles of that place he learned that the enemy had already occupied it and were now between him and his headquarters at Tupelo. He had with him there his three

mallest brigades, the effective strength of which at that time he reported as follows : Lyons', eight hundred ; Rucker's, seven hundred, and Johnson's, five hundred; while Buford, with Bell's brigade, about fifteen hundred strong, and two batteries of artillery were some distance in the rear. Ordering them to move instantly up, which they did, coming eight miles in a gallop, he moved forward with the men he had and opened the fight, and at the same time ordered Buford to send one regiment across the country to attack the

and wounded around Bryce's house. One among all those mentioned. The cam-peculiarity of Forrest's fighting was his al-peculiarity of Forrest's fighting was his al-peculiarity of Forrest's fighting was his al-peculiarity of Forrest's fighting was his al-most reckless use of artillery, and on this occasion he had eight pieces of artillery and freedom of elections. General Han-cock had shown capacity for civil admin-istration in Louisiana and Texas and of a woman and the courage of a lion. Of all that were tested two trains only that run out of London, making no stops, wav or a woman and the courage of a lion. The federals made several splendid charges, that were repulsed at short range by the artillery, double-shotted with canister. The Confederates insist that distance, on a track that is perfectly and their supremacy over the edicts of the military. He thought the best pledge the Democracy could give the country against the reactionary purposes from Miss M. Betham-Edwards, from clear and guarded, so that there is no danger of striking anything, made anything like a run of a mile in which we give an extract: "I send you the following particulars of a recent scientific invention, just patented, and des-tined, without doubt, to play a very im-portant part in our economic history. I think it must be regarded as a solution, for once and for all, of the great coal meterion and one has a solution. sixty seconds. A mile a minute was ur once and for all, of the great coal abroad. M. Bourbonnel, of Dijon, the lighted upon the following discovery by both the federal infantry and cavalry were in this fight. The federal cavalry charged by the Radical press and orators touched sometimes, but not often. Ten would be the nomination of a great solpassengers out of every twelve would dier like Hancock, whose name and come back to America and relate how fame were identified with the results of trains on that road ran at the rate of a the war. He thought Mr. Tilden had mile a minute, but this was the result of fantry, prepared in line, he under-took to hold the position with his caval-ry and bring up his infantry five or more miles at double-quick, and that they few supporters in Georgia. Mr. Stephens' a popular falacy on the subject. No health unfortunately has not been im passenger nor a railroad man could go at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and proved by his stay at Long Branch. complains much of the effect on himself of the damp climate there-Special Disnot feel sure that it was at least sixty. The arrived broken down and unformed just English locomotives referred to are specias the cavalry were driven back on them, patch to the New York World. ally arranged for fast traveling, with and all went pell-mell together. Be this driving wheels six and seven feet in dias it may, when Forrest captured Bryce's A Demand on Mr. Hayes. ameter, and with the boiler slung so that house, the enemy's infantry in column the weight comes below the axles. The were in full view coming up. He turned loose on them his own eight pieces of Now, Rutherford Burchard Hayes, trains consist of four or five coaches. President of the United States in de which would not be equal in weight to artillery and six more just captured, and iance of the Constitution of the United two American passenger cars. If ever a mile a minute is made they ought to about that time Bartian's regiment struck States, counted in by Zach Chandler, and planced in the chair by Grant, them in the rear, and the flight commake it, but they seldom do. taken from the gutter and seated on the Mr. Fraser says that when the Penn menced. A more terrific pursuit was never seen. throne, are you a man or a mouse? sylvania Railroad people had their tests to see the best time they could make, The negroes had been sworn on their Such an opportunity as is now within knees in line before starting from Memyour grasp comes but once in an era, and they touched a mile a minute only selphis to show no quarter to Forrest's men. when utilized serves to mark the begindom, and it was impossible to keep up anything like that rate of speed. The and on their shirts and banners was in ing of new epochs. Are you a game cock or a dunghill rooster? A bubble floatscribed, "Remember Fort Pillow."-This had a double effect; it made the six and seven foot wheels were found to ing along on the turbulent waves of desmake no better time on the long run than federals afraid to surrender, and infuriatiny, or a master-spirit evoked from the inboring ages? A fraud or a fact? five-foot wheels, and so the five-foot ted Forrest's men ; and it is said that ninewheels, were adopted as the standard teen hundred were killed in this pursuit Rutherford, from your eyrie cast your eye to the Southland, from swaggering and are now used on nearly all roads which was continued sixty miles. The He repeats his former assertion that no exact truth as to this flight will, perhaps, Kentucky to lying Louisiana, from chaf-ing Carolina, across cowardly Missisman could face the wind five miles at never be known; but taking either the federal or confederate accounts of it, it the rate of a mile a minute, and be alive sippi to brutal Texas, and note the campat the end of the journey. The breath was the most brilliant victory of the war fires of rebellion and hate, burning in would be all blown from his body. In on either side. Forrest reports his force the eyes of the baffled traitors who sought regard to the time alleged to have been at thirty-two hundred cavalry and eight to desroy this Nation. Note red-handed made on the New Jersey Central, Mr pieces of artillery. The federal report Fraser says the engineers are clearly mistaken. They could not time themmurderers and noon-day assassing, sitting places Sturgis's force at thirty-three hunin places of honor (providing one can dred cavalry, fifty-four hundred infantry ceive of an honorable place in a land selves accurately without the most perand seventeen pieces of artillery. With a superior force of cavalry, he might well have expected to hold, with them and fanning anew the flames of treason, fect stop watch. It takes two men to time a train with a stop watch. One see there, down in Yazoo, in old Missis-sippi, Yazoo, the pride glory of Rebelmust notice the starting point, and the alone, his position, well selected at other handle the watch, starting it and n, the home of cowardly cut-throats Bryce's cross-roads, until his infantry stopping it at the very instant the points and States rights: the lair of human could come up. Sturgis was as much as-tonished at his defeat as any one, and was so terribly mortified that when A. J. butchers and State sovereignty; the are passed. With such a test it is very entrenched haunt of political assassi-nation and last ditch of State lines, the doubtful if a mile a minute could be shown, even after many trials. Smith moved out after Forrest, a confi-Two YEARS IN TEXAS .- Yesterday we invulnerable citadel of murder and roar-The reporter conversed with several othdential spy from Memphis reported that Sturgis was sitting in a hotel soliloquizmet at the union passenger depot a er engineers, who object to have their names mentioned, and they are equally ing champion of State constitutions : the young man who was on his return to his portcullis of treason and implacable eneing, "It can't be done, sir !" and when asked what could not be done he said, home in South Carolina after spending my of the nation; we say, Rutherford look down there, take your cue (if we emphatic as to the difficulty of making a two years in Texas, where he had been engaged herding cattle and getting them in shipping order for the Eastern marocomotive travel at the rate of a mile a 'They c-a-n-'t whip old Forrest !'' In this battle two thousand prisoners were sure you were a reality and not a sham, we would say inspiation instead of minute. The best balanced engine at hat speed would wabble like a canterwere taken, all the artillery (seventeen cue), proclaim the States of Mississippi ing horse. Few engineers or conpieces), the whole ordnance train, well Texas life, and proposes to spend the reand Louisiana in open rebellion against ductors can be found on the Eri supplied with ammunition and many mainder of his existence in the States. the Nation, and declare every State of oad who ever traveled a mile a minute. articles of value to us: the ambulance Speaking about the roughness of the the old rebel Confederacy into a state of They all acknowledge that much faster and wagon train, filled with most accepime is made on the local trains than on siege. Rutherford dare you? The man table supplies, especially coffee, which the hungry Confederates had not tasted for who dares not is lost, or drifts along like the through express trains, and that o a maggot or a chip into the oblivion from the local trains there are none that are many days. which he should never have emerged driven faster than Engineer Fraser's. Gen. Sherman, in a cipher dispatch, years. He says that he thinks this quite likely, as he traveled all over the western Thirty million loyal hearts are behind It may be that the narrow-gauge endated June 20, 1864, says:"He whipped you, Rutherford, are ready to echo the lightful and consoling thought in his last hours; he rejoiced in the belief that he would meet the loved ones who had gone before him, with the patriarchs, apostles ines, like those on the Central and first note, that tells of a grand strong Pennsylvania, being much lighter, have purpose. This is a Nation. Rutherford an advantage over the heavy broad-gauge dare you say it?-Lemars Sentinel. ocomotives of the Erie. The opinions above come mostly from engineers on the and the rich prairie of Mississippi again A WESTERN JURYMAN .-- It was out last named road. but he saved Mobile also by the with with here and there a small settlement of West, in one of those local courts where a friendly, talkative way marks the indrawal of A. J. Smith's division, which had been ordered to its attack. That Silver Dollar. tercourse between judges, juries counsel, and clients. A man of the law, after de Roemer says : "From that great day when in person Alexander led the Mace-donian horse, he ranks the first of cavalry while others were only managing to live Senator Blaine's silver dollar will bu veloping considerable eloquence and perand intend to return as soon as they can spiration in behalf of a prisoner, pero ne bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical procure transportation .- Atlanta Constitugenerals of all times, and the tactics there Discovery. This medicine is a purely vegetable blood-purifier, pectoral, and tonic, and has been tested in thousands rated by saying : "Gentlemen, after displayed were in every respect the same what I have stated to you, is this man guilty i which now receive the sanction of mod-Can he be guilty? Is he guilty?' ern science-sudden deployment and - The raising of sheep has been on Greatly to his disgust, the foreman of the of cases of chronic diseases of the stomach bold attack, out-flanking the enemy's liver, and lungs, with unparalleled sucthe increase for several years in Kenjury, after a copious expectoration, re-plied: "You just wait a little, old hoss, and wings, dividing the enemy's forces, rallying, attacking the rear, supporting the cess. menaced point, and to crown all, a pur-suit of six hundred stadia (seventy-five well' tell you." suit of six hundred stadia (seventy-five miles) in twenty-four hours. Never was there a greater achievement in ancient out."—Harper's Magazine. - North and South Carolina and Lou-

or modern warfare." When a new edition of Roemer's work on cavalry is written it is to be hoped that the battle of "Tishmingo Creek," or "Bryce's cross-roads," as the federals call it, will not be forgotten, where the

battle was fought and a pursuit of sixty miles made all in thirty hours.

It has been said that Forrest was un educated, and this is true; but his ideas, when properly clothed in correct language, were pointed and strong, and he was exceedingly tenacious that his own ideas, and not those of the writer, should be expressed by those who wrote for him. His strong and touching final address to his troops though shaped by another, was his own creation, and he felt all that the language imported when he said: the language imported when he said: 'Civil war, such as you have just passed through, naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred and revenge. It is our duty to divest ourselves all of such feel-ings, and as far as in our power to do so, to; cultivate friendly feelings toward three just when we have so long one those with whom we have so long con-tended and heretofore so widely differed. Neighborhood feuds, personal animosi-ties and private differences should be blotted out, and when you return home

a manly, straight forward course of conduct will secure the respect of even your enemies. Whatever your responsibilities may be to government, to society, or to individuals, meet them like men. * * * I have never on the field of battle sent you where I was unwilling to go myself, nor would I now advise you to a course which I felt myself unwilling to

pursue. You have been good soldiers; you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the government to which you have surrendered can afford to be and will be magnanimous." Like the cause he loved, he is dead. In coming years, when the bitterness of strife has passed away; when that mystic harp, whose chords connect the graves of the dead with the hearts of the living shall vibrate the music of a reshall sing the praises of American herces, while eager childen listen to their deeds of valor, the story of none will awaken loftier feelings of emulation than-

Forrest, the wizard of the saddle

Alexander H. Stephens for Gen. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, September 1. I am permitted by A. H. Stephens, o. Georgia, to send you the substance of a recent conversation in which he expressed his views on current political questions with some freedom. He has been engaged at Long Branch in the revision of the rules of the House, and it is his opinion that should the House of Representatives sanction the changes unani

mously concurred in by the Committee on Rules lately convened at that point it will much simplify legislation and add greatly to the dispatch of business. There has been no points of attrition be-tween the Republican and Democratic members, and the committee had harmoniously labored to make such changes irrespective of partisan motive as would serve to facilitate legislative business.

The reporter asked Mr Stephens about the Presidential preference of the Georgia Democrats. He replied that there was little expression of feeling there on the matter, and that the Democracy wanted a good and safe man who could be elected. He for his own part thought enemy in the rear. The battle raged forcely for some hours, with doubtful success, and eight hundred federals, six hundred and forty confederates fell dead and wounded around Bryce's house. One menuligiting from the first source the for his own part thought choice and certainly the most available among all those mentioned. The cam-

A MILE A MINUTE.

Engineer Fraser Repeats That Steam Trains Almost Never Make It.

From the New York Sun A few days since there was published in the Sun an account of a conversation between a reporter and Charles Fraser, the Erie engineer, who expressed a doubt of the possibility of making a mile a minute on a railroad except under the most advantageous circumstances. That interview made really a stir among the loco-motive engineers of other roads, and sevfrom engineers claiming to have fre-quently made a mile a minute, and even three or four successive miles within the space of sixty seconds each. A reporter for the Sun called on Mr. Fraser last evening, in Patterson, and asked him if he had seen any of these communications. He replied in the affirmative, but said that he did not consider them worth replying to. He did not desire to get into a newspaper controversy. But he reiterated all that he had said before, and said that the interview about the speed of trains was correctly reported. Mr. Fraser is one of the oldest engineers on the Erie Railroad, if not the oldest. He had charge of a locomotive when but seventeen years of age, and his gray hair and wrinkled face show that he must now be fifty at least. He has been continually on duty, and it would take seven figures to enumerate the miles he has ridden. And in all that time he has never had an accident, nor has a passenger on his train ever lost his life. In fact the contrary is the case, as one day he had a birth on his train, at which Conductor John Garrison (who was a conductor on the Erie Railway when there were but two conductors on the road, and who is a conductor still) offointed as a sort of godfather. Mr. Fraser's engine, No. 309, is recognized as being one of the finest and best on the road. It has four five-foot driving wheels, and a stroke of twentysix inches to the piston. If a mile a minute can be made, Mr. Fraser's engine can make it; and yet, on one occasion only, with a load of Erie officials on a special train trying to see how fast a locomotive could go on a down graide with a full head of steam over a straight track, has he made a mile in sixty seconds. Fra-ser's conductor, also an old railroad man, says that in his twenty years of service he has never ridden at the rate of a mile a minute. The fastest he ever took account of was on the down grade from Ridgewood to Patterson, when one mile was made in a minute and eight seconds. Mr. Fraser says that with a five-foot driving-wheel there would have to be at least 352 revolutions a minute and the same number or double piston strokes. There are very few engines properly balanced for such a speed as that. Furthermore, the engine would in most cases run away with itself—that is, the action of the piston would be too rapid for the proper entrance and es-cape of steam. There are small engines made for 1,000 strokes a minute, but they have specially arranged ports. Few locomotives have the proper sort of a port-hole for steam to be used at a sufficiently rapid rate to drive the engine a mile a minute.

In England there are some locomotives on through trains which popular belief makes to run a mile a minute every day. Feeling interested in the subject, Mr. Fraser asked a friend, an engineer, going to England, to investigate the matter. Several trains were tried, in some instances the engineer riding on the locomotive. ly a mile below Deveaux College is situated half a mile north of Suspension Bridge, the possibility of making our way along the river's edge ceased. Night was just approaching, and it was a day's hard work, nearly, to make Lewiston. Above, the rocks towered nearly 300 feet. We had the alternative of remaining in this abode of terrors over night, and returning to Lewiston the following day, or of fighting an almost impossible passage to the steps leading down from the college. We determined to accept the latter. After an hour's climb, we made our way to within 100 formed by the crumbling debris seemed to extend. We followed this perhaps a half mile, when it came to an abrupt termination. Several rods beyond was a broad nathway leading up to the college but in the interval only of rock, almost perpendicular from the top to the rushing water, 270 feet below, met the despairing gaze of our party Just above our heads was a crevice in the rocks which seemed to cross the intervening space. With almost certain doom staring us directly in the face, we determined to try to cross by standing tiptoe in the crevice and climbing to the uttings of the rocks. The various implements of the party were divided up, a heavy theodolite falling to your correspondent, which was strapped on his back. The tallest clambered up to the crevice first, the others assisting and fol-lowing, and the writer getting up last. Then began a perilous struggle to reach safely when your correspondent, with the heavy burden on his back, was but midway across. Here a sharp rock just at the height of the breast impeded the way. In attempting to get around this the boot failed to find a resting place. The heavy instrument was pulling me off my balance. The fingers were losing heir slender hold; 100 feet above was the calm, safe world. 170 feet below the roaring of the water. One foot slipped off and was going down, down; a mist came over the eyes, when my foot caught on a slender gooseberry bush and a hand suddenly grasped my back and drew me around to a safe standing place. In a moment more the pathway was reached and the safety of all insured, but never will the frightful scene leave the senses. One of the party saw the danger and rescued the participant, or else the goosberry bush was the saving neans-I have never quite understood which. - The liberal philosopher of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican informs the world that Liberia seems to have about collapsed. The negro republic is bankrupt and in the power of British capitalists; the Liberians themselves are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs; the most powerful tribes of natives throughout the country are talking se-cession and calling on the British for

Little Scotch Granite.

Exploration of the Canon-Trying Experience of Engineers-Grateful to a G berry Bush.

THE DEPTH OF NIAGARA.

happened to be laid close by a new piece and then you saw it to be soiled? In similar way people discover facts about themselves, as Burt and Johnnie Lee did when their Scotch cousin came to The canon of Niagara is far more mysterious than the falls themselves. Within the era of civilization in Ameridid when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. They were "pretty good boys," and would have been very angry if any body had called them de-ceitfal. Well, when their cousin came, they were delighted. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as ca no one was able to successfully pierce through the fierce and terrible undercurrent to the bottom until, recently, the Government itself thought it necessary in behalf of science to undertake the All the great schemes imagined to be strictly scientific were put in oper-ation by bunglers to obtain the depth of water beneath the falls. Bars of rail-road iron, pails of stones, and all unrea-He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went to sonable, bulky and awkward instruments were attached to long lines and cast off the railway bridge and elsewhere, but positively refused to sink. The very bulk of the instrument was sufficient, no school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play when he should have been studying, and he recited finely. At night before the close recited intely. At night before the close of school, the teacher called a roll, the boys began to answer, "Ten." When Willie understood that he was to say "Ten" if he had not whispered during the day, he replied, "I have whispered." "More than once?" asked the teacher. "Yes, sir." answered Willie. matter what their weight, to give the powerful undercurrent a way to buoy powerful undercurrent a way to budy them up upon the surface or near it. The United States Corps of Engineers, however, with a small lead of only 12 pounds weight, attached to a slender rope or sound cord, easily obtained the depths "As many as ten times?" "May be I have," faltered Willic. "Then I shall mark you 'zero,' " said from the falls to the lower bridge. As your correspondent assisted in the hy-drographical operations, the facts may he teacher sternly, "and that is a great be given as they presented themselves. One day we launched in a small boat not disgrace." "Why I did not see you whisper once?" said Johnnie that night after school.

One day we haunched in a small boat not far below the falls, and entered on a most exciting and perilous exploration of the canon. The old guide, long in charge of the miniature ferry situated here, accompanied the party. With great difficulty we approached within a short distance of the American falls, which betted perilous to the merican sources. others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things, I supposed it was allowed. "Oh, we all do it," said Burt, redden-ing. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it, nobody which darted great jets of water on us, and far out into the stream. The roar was so terrible that no voice or human sound, however near we were to one ansound, however near we were to one an-other, could be heard. The leadsman cast the line which passed rapidly down and told off 83 feet. This was quite near the shore. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had assisted us up so near the falls, we shot rapidly down stream. The next cast of the lead told off 100 for developed to 200 for the falls. does." "I will or else I will say 'I haven't," said Willie. "Do you suppose I would tell ten lies in one heap?" "Oh, we don't call them lies," mut-tered Johnnie. "There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were so strict." feet, deepening to 192 feet at the inclin-ed railway. The average depth to the laughed Willie, bravely. Swift Drift, where the river suddenly be-In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied very hard, comes narrow, with a velocity too great to be measured, was 153 feet. Just under the played with all his might in playtime, lower bridge the whirlpool rapids set in, and so violently are the waters moved but according to his own account he lost more credits than any of the rest. Af-ter some weeks the boys answered, "Nine" and "Eight" oftener than they

that they rise like ocean waves to the height of 20 feet. At this point your correspondent, at the time of the survey, computed the depth at 210 feet, used to; yet the school room seemed to have grown much quieter. Sometimes, when Willie Grant's mark was even which is accepted as approximately corlower than usual, the teacher would smile peculiarly, but said no more of "disgrace." Willie never preached at them or told tales, but somehow it made The terrors of the gorge below this point are known to but few. Indeed, the foot of man scarcely ever treads this infernal regior w'ere almost perpendicu-lar walls rise on each side of the verge the boys ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue eyed Scotch boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half soiled one, you of the river from 270 to 360 feet in height. Here the continual crumbling of the rocks have formed a precipitous see; and they felt like cheats and storypathway in places on the river's edge; elswhere one must cling to crevices in tellers.' They talked him over and loved him, if they did nick-name him "Scotch the rock, to jutting crags, or otherwise to Granite," he was so firm about a promise. Well, at the end of term, Willie's name get along. A party of four of us made a survey of the interior of this canon from was very low down in the credit list. Lewiston to Suspension Bridge. With great difficulty we clambered along. It was a fearful yet exciting exploration. At times the river would rise suddenly some ten or even fifteen feet, as if a great

When it was read, he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfect. But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher, who told of once seeing a man muffled in a cloak. He was passing dam above had broken, causing a hasty retreat of the parties up the sides of the him without a look, when he was told canon. From points above, rocks and stones frequently fell, causing lively ap-prehensions, and, to add to the catalogue the man was General —, the great hero. "The signs of his rank were hidden, but the hero was there just the same," said the teacher. "And now, boys, you will see what I mean when I tell you that I f embarrassments, an occasional rattlesnake attempted to retard our progress, and one of them was killed, and his ratand one of them was killed, and his rat-tles preserved in commemoration of the event. Getting into the canon at Lewis-ton was comparatively easy, but making one's way out was another thing. Near-

love of Jesus. Uncultured as he was, his appeals were touching, powerful, and, in many instances, irresistable. Impressed with the love of Jesus and the value of souls, he now determined to consecrate himself wholly to the work of the Gospel ministry. A great obstacle presented it-self; he knew not a letter of the alphabet. So strong was his desire to preach that he resolved to overcome this barrier. His with the Whitefield Church. From 1828 wife taught him his letters, to spell and to 1872 he was never free from the care to read. The Bible at once became the book for his life-study, and he was emphat-ically a *Bible* preacher, drawing from it his faith, doctrines and practices.

So deeply and favorably were his brethren at Neal's Creek Church impressed with his power in prayer and exhortation that on the 27th of March, 1824, they lithat on the 27th of March, 1824, they h-censed him to preach. In the latter part of the year 1827 he received a call to the pastorate of the Washinton Church, in Greenville District, S. C., and on the 24th of May, 1828, was ordained by the impo-sition of hands by a Presbytery, composed of Elders Moses Holland, Sanford Vandiver, James Burroughs and Arthur Williams. This call removed a heavy burden from his mind, for during the interval between his license to preach and ordination he was much perplexed upon the subject verance in the faith. In these meetings of being called to preach with no field of his influence was most felt, portraying labor presented. While Satan was thus tempting him, God was preparing him for a great work. This call gave a new March, 1878, in the Belton Baptist for a great work. This call gave a new impetus to his zeal and humility. He entered upon this, his first pastorate, with only one male member, (Amos Eskew, who is still living), which pastorate continued eight years. Many of the first families of the community were converted through his instrumentality, among whom was the late lamented Rev. A. Acker. In September, 1829, he and Elder William McGee were called jointly to the care of Neal's Creek Church, and during the next year they baptized 160 converts, among whom were two Indians, Hosea and Francis Morgan. In 1831, by a pe-tition, he moved his membership to the Big Creek Church, Anderson District, S. C., in view of becoming its Pastor. Here he continued nearly seven years, during the first three or four of which his ministerial labors were most signally blessed the membership of the church having been increased from fifty-six to one hun-Under the ordidred and sixty-three. nary ministrations of his labors, numbers of applications for membership were received at almost every church meeting. and the church, practically missionary,

was planting and building up churches in destitute neighborhoods near it. During his ministry at this church his usefulness was completely jeopardized, and the spirituality and success of the church wholly impaired by an anti-missionary party which controlled the church, but God saved his chosen servant from the influence and errors of that party ; for after this until his death he directed all the weight of his influence and humble offering to the support of for their end the promotion of the glory of God and the amelioration of suffering humanity. The predominance of this anti-missionary spirit in the church, and his opposition to it, made him many enemies, which rendered it necessary for

him evermore. him to terminate his pastorate; consequently he resigned in August, 1838, and at the same time obtained letters of dis-want of education and surrounding cirmission from the church for himself and wife. From this time till 1850 this anti- His success cannot be attributed to oranissionary branch of the church called tory, magnetic influence or logical de-Big Creek continued to decline in num-bers, when as a separate organization it of the love of Christ, as manifested in the Big Creek continued to decline in numcensed to exist. The loss he sustained in cross, is clearly apparent. All who heard friends by this eruption was great, but him preach, whether educated or unedu-God maintained his servant's cause and cated, were convinced of his sincerity,

Church and fed the flock there for seven years. In 1860 he preached to the Friendship Church, and in 1870 to the church at Mt. Tabor. In 1875 he assisted in constituting a church at Cedar Grove.

The whole life of this faithful servant of God was spent in active work for Jesus. He closed his pastoral labors with the Whitefield Church. From 1828 investigation, brought it to entire 'workson of old age, he continued to preach as able' perfection. He discovered, by opportunity presented. His anxiety for means of two natural substances, inexe salvation of men never abated ; his haustible in nature, the means of lighting and maintaining a fire without wood or love for the house of God continued to burn, and although his ability to work for God became impaired by old age, yet coal; a fire instantaneously lighted and extinguished; a fire causing no dust, smoke or trouble; a fire costing one-tenth, at least, of ordinary fuel; and, the fruits of faith and love continue ripen for the glorious harvest which he was soon to reap, exerting a refining and heavenly influence upon all with whom what is more wonderful still, a fire, the portion of which answering to our fuel is everlasting—that is to say, would last a lifetime. M. Bourbonnel's invention. he was associated, which prolonged his usefulness as a Christian to his last day. He was emphatically a lover of the comprehends both stove and fuel. The prayer meeting, and was a regular attenfires could be on the minutest scale or on the largest. They would be used for dant upon them. In these he exhorted heating a baby's food or for roasting an ox. Being lighted instantaneously they will be a great economy of time. M. Bourbonnel at once patented his inven-tion, and a body of engineers and savants March, 1878, in the Belton Baptist Church, he preached the introductory sermon before the Union Meeting from the text, "Stand still and see the salvafrom Paris visited him and pronounced his discovery one of the most remarkable of the age. He has had several offers for the purchase of the patent in France, but wants to sell it in England, tion of God." This was his last sermon, and the writer has often thought the text his own occupation being in another line. peculiarly appropriate in reference to the Any English gentleman or firm wishing dear old man of God, for from that time to see his fires or stoves could do so by he was silent in the ministry and enjoyed writing to him a day or two beforehand. His address is M. Bourbonnel, Dijon. God's salvation. In May of the same year he attended the communion in his * * I have seen these fires and own church, Neal's Creek, and during the singing of the closing hymn he seem ed so deeply impressed with the solemni-

stoves. There is no mistake about the matter. It is as clear as possible that here we have a perpetual and economi-cal source of fuel. Two hundred years ty of the occasion and love for his brethren that he passed through the aisles extending his hand to them, exago the discoverer would surely have been burned as a wizard."-London Athenaum. horting them to continuance and stead-

fastness in the cause of Christ. The scene was truly affecting. This aged Christian with nearly half a century of his life spent in the ministry, with tremb-ling limbs, but strong in faith, of joyous heart, yet flowing tears, exhorted all to works of faith, hope and love. This occasion was indeed sublime, worthy the in shipping order for the Eastern mar-closing labors of a faithful and devoted kets. He says he has had enough of servant in the church of the living God. This was the last time he ever met with his brethren in the sanctuary of God.

He returned to his home, and although he had no disease his strength gradually declined. He often spoke of his bright hopes of the future; for him the grave had no terror, death no sting. The doctrine of heavenly recognition was a demissions and other institutions which had and martyrs in a heaven of conscious cowboys and stock raisers and herders, identity. Thus hoping, believing and rejoicing, he lingered till the morning of the 1st of January, 1879, when he breathed his last, and the Lord took this Texas. Some of them were doing well, faithful servant to himself to be with

> The ministerial success which attendtion, September 4. cumstances are considered, is remarkable. tucky.

> > "May your troubles only be little ones and may you always have Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy" said an old bachelor to a newly-married couple.

Give attention to her warnings, and take isiana produce annually 80,000,000 br. Buil's Datimore rais in a good time harm ne does in the few grains of corn pounds of rice. he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best Price 25 cents.

of Beaconsfield.

one's way out was another thing. Near-

which "Little Scotch Granite!" shouted forty boys at once; for the child whose name was so "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes .- S. S. Visitor.

As THEY AVERAGE .- The average boy believes that he may be happy when he is a man, and can do as he likes; the We had the alternative average man finds that he cannot do as he likes and sighs to think he was not aware of the fact when he was a boy.

The average maiden imagines that most husbands are indifferent to their wives, and that a wife may keep a man a lover until he is old enough to die; the average wife finds it about all she can do to bear and train her children, cook, wash. sew, keep her house in "half-decent order," and twice a year visit her mother who lives six miles away.

The average teacher imagines that the bare walls never yet was one so tried as he, nor had harder lot, and endured it better.

The average parent of the average scholar things that in some things the present teacher might be improved on. The average spinster believes that no body but herself knows just now to bring

up children; while the aged grandmoth-er realizes that most people have to bring up at least .wo before they can know how to bring up one properly. woman who has The average man or woman who has never had the care of children wonders "how people can have their houses

so cluttered up and budgets in every chair," and they imagine that a person's bump of order m. t be small indeed who cannot successfully manage by moral he pathway beyond. All arrived there suasion any five ordinary boys and girls. Those who love and have the care of children know that they are not like grown people, but must have both play-things and pets, and physical as well as mental exercise, even though there may be a budget in every chair, and muddy footprints on the floor. So it comes to pass that on an average each is happy in his own conceit, and would not change himself, his views, and his lot in life

with any man.

WHAT THE BIRDS ACCOMPLISH .- The swallow, swift and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that other wise would overload it. Wood-peckers creepers and chickadees are the ans of the trunks of trees. Warbles and fly catchers protect the foliage. Black birds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and wood cock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that if the birds were all swept off the face of the earth, man could not live upon it; vegetation would wither and die; insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the west, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. protection. Without money, credit, or an organized army, there is little chance The great and inestimable service done the farmer, gardner and florist by the that the republic can uphold its authoribirds is only becoming known by sad ex-perience. Spare the birds and save your fruit ; the little corn and fruit taken by ty, and the African State which the Uni-ted States has indirectly backed for so long is in a fair way to fall into the hands them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. Nature does not execute "snap" judg-ments, but always warns the offender against her laws by the infliction of pain. The long persecuted crow has been found by actual experience to do far more good by the vast quantities of grubs and insects he devours than the little Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills in a good time harm he does in the few grains of corn