BETTER THAN BUTTER.

What Farmer Aiken Knows About Oleo-margarine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1880. To the Editor of the News and Courier: Can you and your readers endure the infliction of a few more ideas upon the sub-ject of Oleomargarine? Don't protest; for be the dose palatable or nauseating, it is an established fact that in all the science of dietetics there is no more energetic commercial product than Oleomar-

During the past winter, butter dealers in the District of Columbia, Washington City and elsewhere have been arrested for selling real butter upon the allegation that it was oleomargarine. This induced the introduction of a bill into Congress to appoint a commission of five scientific men to examine and test, wherever found men to examine and test, wherever found and by every possible scientific appliance, all substances known to be, or supposed to be used in the production of any possible compound that has been or may be hereafter imposed upon the public consumers as a substitute for natural butter, and so far as possible recommend to Congress what legislation is necessary to proand so far as possible recommend to Congress what legislation is necessary to protect the honest dealer and the innocent consumer. And for this purpose four thousand dollars is asked to be appropriated. A snug little sporting fund for a scientific tasting committee to spend in their jaunts about the country looking for oleomargarine. And I venture to tagest, that if they would only take their part first through the South and taste a vast deal of the stuff bartered for by our country merchants, they would without country merchants, they would without

besitation advise our people to buy oleo-margarine "every time."

Well, this bill was referred to the com-mittee on apriculture, and by it to a sub-committee, of which I am a member.

Our first step was to go to headquarters and investigate the manufacture of the article; so we went to New York, and there we found a concern in which more there we found a concern in which more than half a million dollars had been invested, turning out more than fifty thousand pounds of oleomargarine daily, manufactured after the identical process as that previously reported from Baltimore, but of course more a tenfold larger scale.

There are something more than two thousand beeves killed daily at the slaughter houses in New York city, and they average nearly one hundred pounds of fat each, beside the kidney fat which cannot be used in this manufactory, because, as yet lit is impossible to divest it of its tallowy taste. But all the remaining fat is daily sold, and delivered twice a day to this "Commercial Manufacturing Company," (the style of the company making cleomargarine,) who pay three cents per pound more for the fat than the same article brought in market anterior to the article brought in market anterior to the establishment of this manufactory. At that time it brought three and a half conta per pound, now it brings six and a fast. About thirty-five per cent. of this fat is oledmargarine, forty-five per cent. tallow, ten per cent. stearine, and the balance waste. Of course a chemical analysis would show a great many other remaining ingredients, such as palmatin, arachin, captylin, &c., &c., that nobody understands but a chemist. I simply give the proportion of oleomargarine, tal-

Now, if the cattle growers of the North west and Texas only knew that this manunfactory was adding at least three dollars to the value of every average beef killed in New York, and that the butchers there were growing rich at the rate of six thousand dollars per day, I imagine they would begin to look into this matter.

This entire amount of oleomargarine is daily deposited with that well known and immense house of H. K. Thurber & Co., who are the sole agents of the Commercial Manufacturing Company, and who assured me they sold it as fast as it was now manufactured for home consumption. This house once did an immense trade in butter, but to-day they don't en-courage consignments of butter, prefer-ring to handle the oleomargarine, which is sold and consumed at home as rapidly

More than a dozen years ago an emi-nent French chemist, M. Mege, asked himself the question, Where does the fat come from that is found in milk which makes butter? He suspected that it was absorbed from the animal tissues, and began a series of experiments to test it. He treated some pieces of clean beef suet with carbonate of potash and pepsine from the stomach of a sheep, and found that the fat was in this way easily separated from the cellular tissues. This fat was drawn off, and cooled and found to harden or congeal. It was then subjected to hydraulic pressure, by which means stearine and tasteless oil was obtained. Ten pounds of this oil was mixed with four pints of milk and three pints of water and churned. The result was an unusual quantity of a substance that in taste and consistency resembled butter. When freed from its water it was found to keep an indefinite time. It was eaten, found palatable, and by continued experiment was found to be a perfectly wholesome article of diet. Mege at once brought this product to the attention of the public by patenting his process of manufacturing; money was subscribed, com-panies were formed, and by 1874 seven manufactories were established in France, employing over four hundred hands. The French Government to-day recognize it as a legitimate article of commerce, and the French chemists pronounce it as more wholesome than the unsavory and rancid butter so freely bought and sold among the common people of that country.

These facts I copy from the Enclyclope dia Britannica, which is, of course, stan-

dard authority.
In 1878 Mr. Jas. Wilson, of New York, purchased the patent for the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States, and has since that time established thirteen factories throughout the Union; the largest being in New York, where they employ two hundred hands in reliefs, the work beginning five minutes after 12 o'clock Monday morning and not stopping for a moment until five minutes before 12 Saturday night. All the fat this o'clock Monday morning and not stopping for a moment until five minutes before 12 Saturday night. All the fat this company can buy is converted into tallow, stearine and oil, and if they cannot during the week manufacture all the oil into oleomargarine, the balance is barrelled and thinged to Liverpool where it is next time you feel thirsty to much water, and yet they do. When you come in the house, panting and thirsty from play, you will take a tumbler of water, and drink it down as fast as you can, and then rush out to resume play, and, perhaps repeat the drink. Now the led and shipped to Liverpool, where it is churned into oleomargarine. The steachurned into oleomargarine. The stea-rine is shipped in hogsheads to all parts of the world, and used chiefly by candle and confectionery manufacturers. The tallow, of course, is sold and the waste goes into the offal of the city.

The president of the board of health of

New York City has informed the committee that he has frequently examined the material and the product of this manufactory, and he considers oleomarga-rine palatable and wholesome, and a through eating, the desire to do so will most valuable article of food."

I append the written etatements of United States concerning oleomargarine.

Prof. Henry Morton, of Hoboken,
New Jersey, says: "I am able to say with
confidence that it contains nothing whatever which is injurious as an article of diet, but on the contrary is essentially telligently. Beware of the brilliant bubidentical with the best fresh butter." Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, speculators.

writes: "Made according to the specifications of Mege it cannot fail to yield a product that is entirely attractive and wholesome as food, and one that is for all ordinary culinary and nutritive purposes the full equivalent of good butter

made from cream. \* \* \*

It has the same appearance under the microscope, and in chemical composition differs from butter not in the nature, but only in the proportions of its compo-Professor S. C. Caldwell, of Cornell

University, New York, writes: "When made after the Mege patent oleomargarine when used in reasonable quantity is a perfectly wholesome article of food.

\* \* \* It cannot compete with fine butter, but will prove a

public benefit in driving poor butter out of the market." Professor H. A. Mott, Jr., analytical and consulting chemist of the Commer-cial Manufacturing Company, writes: "I am clearly of the opinion that the product called oleomargarine butter is essenduct called oleomargarine butter made from tially identical with butter made from It is destined to supplant the inferior grades of butter, and be placed side by side with the best product of the cream-

I have many more testimonials before colleges who have witnessed the manufacture and analyzed the product, who testi-fy similarly to the above concerning oleo-margarine. But why cite any more. I have "proved the pudding by chewing the bag," and confess I am amazed at the magnitude of this enterprise. It is an established industry, and it would be as easy to stop the trafic in any other article of commerce as to prevent the manufacture of oleomargarine. A half million of pounds are produced, sold, bought and eaten in the United States every day. Such a fact speaks for itself. The produce commission merchants of New York, and the dairymen in their leagues all over the North are combating it, and denoun-cing it as the product of dead horses, and diseased beeves, &c., &c., all of which is as idle as darting straws against the wind. There are to-day eight millions of dollars invested in the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States, and this investment belongs to men of as much push and energy as can be found in Yankee-land, and it pays them handsome divi-dend. Their product is sold at twenty cents per pound, and can neither be dis-tinguished by the palate nor the olfactories from creamery butter that commands ninety cents per pound. How legislation is to remedy the imaginary evil is beyond

my ken.

I might write you much more of how I have heard friends denounce this proby another name; how I have seen men enjoy, as they thought, the delicious butter while I knew they were eating oleomargarine, and above all, I might write you how I was impressed during my recent visit to Gotham by the endless wealth of that mammoth city, of their utter ignorance of our condition, of the almost absolute destitution of principle in the politics of those people, and how little the Northern capitalist (in my judgment) contributes to the maintenance of the low, stearine and waste, which together make up that compound known as beef bear, for I have already, I fear, bored you.

Very respectfully, D. WYATT AIKEN.

Sleeping a Life Away.

Nathan G. Vrooman, au employee of the Central Hudson Railroad, residing near the city of Schenectady, is sleeping his life away. Six years ago he received a sunstroke, and ever since he has com-plained of dizziness. On the 15th of February he was compelled to quit work and take to his bed on account of severe pains in his head. He at once fell asleep and continued in this condition almost without interruption, day and night, for three weeks and two days. His sleep appeared to be natural, and his breathing was not labored as in certain diseases of the brain. When aroused he seemed very morose and disinclined to converse, so that it was with the greatest difficulty any information concerning his feelings could be drawn from him. He desired above all things to be let alone and not disturbed. His appetite during this time was very fair. He ate, on alternate days, enough to support life in an inactive state. But each time, as soon as his food was disposed of, he would at once relapse into his former apathy. What is a little singular in his case, there was at no time indicate any deep-seated disease; nor any paralysis or disturbance of vision. At the end of the twenty-three days he awoke and became communicative. He was not suffering from any pains, but was weak. His appetite was voracious, and it was then supposed that he would soon recover his strength and return to his work. Ten days later he became sleepy and again took his bed, where he is at present in about the same condition as at first. Day and night he sleeps without nrst. Day and night he sleeps without any fever, and refuses to take any food. When he awakes from his sleep, it is with the greatest difficulty he can be made to talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" can be got out of him in reply. He desires to be allowed to sleep. His friends are getting anxious about him, as it is now two weeks since he tasted food, and now two weeks since he tasted food, and still his sleep continues, with no material change in his condition or symptoms. He is a single man, aged about thirtyfive years, hardworking, sober and indus-trious, and the main support of a widowed sister, with whom he resides. Death nust ensue in a short time, but the case is so remarkable as to excite the wonder and interest of the physicians in that section. The doctors are unable to give an explanation of the man's somnolency. -Syracuse Courier.

DRINKING TOO MUCH.-Children are not apt to believe they drink too much it, before it is half gone your thirst will be fully quenched, and you will feel bet-ter for having drank only that which you need. And again, we are all apt to acquire the habit of drinking while eating our meals. Animals don't do it, and it is hurtful to us. Nature gives us all the saliva we need; and if any one will chew his food slowly and thoroughly, leave, and he will require only a few sips of water, tea or coffee, after the meal is some of the most eminent chemists in the finished. This practice, too, will do won- last, and it has increased to-day to such

> - Invest your funds carefully and inbles that are blown up to tempt ingenious

Particulars of the Murder of Charles De

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23. and stood talking to some gentlemen, leaning against the counter. Directly apparently his strength failed him, for ers ran to his assistance, but the ball had Francisco, where he became a composevidently pierced his brain, and in a few moments he expired. As Kalloch ran

was locked up. The news flew through the city like wind. In a few moments the struct in the vicinity of the Chronicle office was crowded with people, eager to learn the particulars. Policemen were learn the particulars. Policemen were serviced and from one and of the very full the structure of the office was the want of the control of the very full through the city like wind. In a few moments in its publication his brother, M. H. De phenson's predictions regarding the value of locomotives for tractive power began to learn the particulars. Policemen were the control of the very full through the city like wind. In a few moments in its publication his brother, M. H. De phenson's predictions regarding the value of locomotives for tractive power began to learn the particulars. Policemen were serviced of the very full through the city like wind. In a few moments in its publication his brother, M. H. De phenson's predictions regarding the value of locomotives for tractive power began to locomotives for tractive power began to the city like wind. In a few moments in its publication his brother, M. H. De phenson's predictions regarding the value of locomotives for tractive power began to tention. De Young himself was bitterly improved methods of transportation, that at once stationed at the doors of the office to keep out the inquisitive crowd, and only personal friends and reporters were admitted. In the rear office M. H. De Young, brother of the deceased, reclined on a lounge, surrounded by friends, evidently overcome by the tragedy, but with dry eyes and calm. He was not foe, and it used to be not an uncommon

Young, brother of the deceased, reclined way acquired a great deal of influence. Jno. Hawkshaw estimated the total length of railroads then existing at 160,000 miles, and the total capital invested in them at \$16,000,000,000. present at the time of the shooting, hav-ing left home after dinner a few minutes later than Charles. The deceased lay on | was shot; he was fearless and was known his back on the floor, his face and breast to be always armed, and his character in dabbled in blood, eyes closed and face that way was pretty generally known. The shot at an reporter of the calm expression noticeable in the shot at an reporter of the calm expression noticeable in the shot at an reporter of the calm expression noticeable in the shot at an reporter of the calm expression and the shot at an reporter of the calm expression are shown in England, which is considered to the calm expression and the shot at an reporter of the calm expression are shown in England, which is calmented to be always armed, and his character in prevailing business depression, the progression are shown in England, which is character in the shot at an reporter of the calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England, which is calmented to the shot at an expression are shown in England and the shot at an expression are shown in England and the shot at an expression are shown in England and the shot at an expression are shown in England and the shot at an expression are shown in England and the shot at an expression are shown in England and the should be shown in the should be shown in the should be shown in the should be shown i the case of those dying from shot wounds.
Only one wound was found on his person, although at least four shots were fired by Kalluch—two having pierced the glass door and partition of the office, and the third lodged in the window casing.
Young Kalloch on being arrested was,

ried the emoking pistol in his hand, which he surrendered to the officer. On his way to the station-house he observed strict reticence, and on being shown to his cell positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with representatives planations from the assassing the act is generally understood to be attributable to the pamphlet which has recently been circulated about the city attacking Mayor Kalloch, father of De young's slayer. During a recent visit East it is believed the deceased devoted a great deal of attention to gathering up matters regarding the past life of Mayor in the Chronicle. The De Young family consisted of three brothers—Charles, Gustavus and Michael—their mother and one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either one sister. They came originally from the presumed purpose either or the presume Kalloch for the presumed purpose either of using it at the expected trial of the deceased on the charge of shooting KalLouisiana, and Mrs. De Young is now supplied to a very limited extent, and in an encouragement to tipplers to confirm loch last August, or making it subserve journalistic purposes. The pamphlet above referred to was a document of some the Kalloch scandal in Boston and other matters of a scandalous nature. The

pamphlet was anonymous, but young Kalloch evidently considered that the deceased was responsible for its publicity, and acted accordingly. ANOTHER STATEMENT. A San Francisco special says the killing of Charles De Young by J. M. Kalloch in the Chronicle office last night has produced a sensation which has rarely been equalled. The young man had been on a debauch for several days past, drinking very heavily, and had made frequent threats of his intention to "fix the De Youngs," but no attention was paid him, as it was simply regarded as the vaporing of a drunken man. His boasting was regarded with more indifference his father last August he has boasted attention to the reports, and, as he al-

from the fact that since the shooting of from time to time that De Young would feel his vengeance. De Young, who mediate causes of the tragedy that startany symptom of fever or inflammation or led and shocked the city last night is beon the Charge of Adultery." The pamble tontained a portrait of Kalloch and the reptile extended down over his ribs, about \$350,000,000 annually. Of this and was about six or eight inches long. intimate, and pretended to give a full history of the affair, the doings of the church, Kalloch's pulpit experience, arrest, arraignment, trial and the result startling, learned and ingenious novel arrest, arraignment, trial and the result. startling, learned and ingenious novel transport for passengers and merchan Its imprint was—"Boston: Ederhein & called Elsie Venner. The heroine of the Co., 1857," but it was generally regarded, romance had, physically and mentally, gence. with how much truth it is now impossi-ble to say, that its reappearance was due and yet enough of a sublime spiritual ble to say, that its reappearance was due and yet enough of a sublime spiritual tury, therefore, has been the improve nature akin to the noblest humanity to ment of the methods of transportation gone East some time ago to hunt up the seek escape from the dreadful thrall of facts in the career of Kalloch. The her birth-mark. There was no pictured pamphlet was extensively circulated, and the Kalloch party were wrought to quite a state of desperation. De Young continued his groous assaults on Kalloch, and, as the time for his trial for the shoot-fered from similar causes similarly ing of the Mayor drew near, he became became correspondingly exasperated.—
There is no doubt that the young man the spell that was upon her and sought to be emancipated from it. The uncanto be a more or less by desperate to be emancipated from it. more aggressive, and Kalloch's friends characters, who have recently had such set-backs as the arrest of Kearney and the talk of impeaching Mayor Kalloch, liest type of the infernal presence. It is that they took advantage of his boasting and condition to put him up to the deed. guise their feeling over the result, and are gathered in groups this morning ear- supposed to contain and originate affecnestly discussing the situation.

lieved. De Young's brothers are courageous, and more blood will be spilled

before the end. Great sympathy for her is felt everywhere, and, although De sympathy are expressed.

THE EXCITEMENT. Another special from San Francisco says the shooting of De Young by young Kalloch last night has created such excitement in this city as has never been equalled before even at the most stormy period of our history. It exceeds in vio-lence the storm of public passion and agitation that succeeded the shooting of Mayor Kalloch by De Young in August an extent that no one can foretell what tion, dyspepsia and sickness .- Golden the ultimate consequences will be. The feeling against the party of which Mayor Kalloch and Kearney are the leaders has been growing stronger of late, and this assassination has infuriated the people so been growing stronger of late, and this assumption has infuriated the people so that the Mayor's life is not considered that the Mayor's life is not considered the United States with Eugen for man who came within reach of him paid the forfeit of his life.—From a Letter in the Petersburg Appeal.

There are now six telegraph cables man who came within reach of him paid the forfeit of his life.—From a Letter in the Petersburg Appeal.

Well like a related, and this man who came within reach of him paid the forfeit of his life.—From a Letter in the Petersburg Appeal.

Way; they are liable to be wanted for something besides partners for the next the battery. safe from public vengeance. Threats are l rope.

freely expressed against him and the entire Sand-lot party. Young Kalloch is in prison, and is closely guarded.

THE REMAINS TAKEN HOME. When the Coroner's wagon bearing De Young turned from Kearney into Market Just before 3 o'clock last evening the condition of the Chronicle, on the ground floor, corner of Kearney and Bush streets, the wagon on meeting the crowd gather-cd on Market street, but the police viewleaning against the counter. Directly the door opened, J. M. Kalloch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as could be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter turned and ran through the gate of the counter to a desk inside, Kalloch firing at him as he was a for each ing the desk. De he ran. On reaching the desk, De Young turned to face his opponent, with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door. De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but apparently his strength failed him. for the pistol was not discharged. Sinking Cincinnatian. He removed from there backward, he fell on the floor. Bystand- just before the war and settled in San same time lesser canals had been con-

itor. De Young continued a type setter until 1869, when he began publishing a little paper called the *Dramatic Chronicle*, which was used as a programme in the out of the door, he was seized by a citilittle paper called the Dramatic Chronicle, which was used as a programme in the came up, took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison, where he came up, took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison, where he came up, took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison, where he came up, took him into a regular mering paper associating with him. cessantly changing and growing warmer. The paper prospered, and in its peculiar ciation in 1875, forty-five years after, Sir there are instances of ruin and death inway acquired a great deal of influence. Jno. Hawkshaw estimated the total length duced by tippling. Where blood is not way acquired a great deal of influence. Jno. Hawkshaw estimated the total length duced by tippling. Where blood is not People who attacked De Young found of railroads then existing at 160,000 miles, shed, more than blood is spilt, and the question of the day, "Well, has any one shot De Young to-day?" But he never to be always armed, and his character in one night in front of the postoffice, the already seemed well supplied with railprovocation having been almost precisely ways, the increase in miles was more similar to that which appears to have than two thousand between 1870 and 1880; prompted the shooting of Kalloch. The and the railway traffic has nearly quad-Napthaly, had started an obscure sheet, from 1872, the year when railways were in which he defamed and abused De built with such astonishing rapidity, as the arresting officer remarked: "The Young's family, and De Young took the coolest man I ever saw." He still care earliest opportunity to revenge himself. earliest opportunity to revenge himself.

Both were bad shots, and no injury resulted to either. Subsequently, Judge Delos Lake, whom De Young had attacked most unsparingly for improper years we have ever known in the business. conduct on the bench, shot at him on The total mileage of railway in the United California street, near the corner of States, was, at the beginning of 1880, 86, Montgomery, but missed him, and De Young, in turn, shot at the Judge and missed, too. He has had numerous escapes of the kind; indeed, if report mile of railroad to every 3,800 persons. enjoyed the reputation of being a most estimable and worthy woman, and her were noted for their devotion to her.

A Curious Revelation. Gen. James Steedman, who is supposed to have saved the Federal army in Chickamauga from annihilation, and whose cotton, poker and other exploits in Au-gusta, after the war, are still matters of remembrance, is now a leading politions burden and about 220 horse power. tician and excellent talker. He has Now the Cunard steamship Servia is of been indulging lately in reminiscences 7,500 tons, and 10,000 horse power, while which are very racy and not infrequently "important if true." He declares, tonnage of 11,600 tons, and its engines a among other things, that while he was in among other things, that while he was in command at Chattanooga he was visited the Italian of the Italian navy will be of 13,200 tons by the notorious Parson Brownlow, who burden and 18,000 horse power. became his guest. One day while changing their underclothing the parson exhibited into practical use in this country in 1844, to him a most singular birthmark on his between Washington and Baltimore, embody. It was a perfectly formed snake, not coiled nor yet extended, but curved as 1875. Since that time its extension as serpents are often seen. It was of a under the sea and on land has been enorheard of this, did not pay the slightest attention to the reports, and, as he always went armed, possesses undoubted courage and was usually quick in his movements, his friends were not at all alarmed for his safety. One of the imhow his whole nature became so serpen- Kingdom it amounts to \$200,000,000. tine as it was. Venomous, vindictive and cunning, he had as much snake as neering achievements of the half cendelirium, nor of any material increase of the temperature of the body which would city of a pamphlet entitled "The Only indicate any deep-seated disease; nor Full Report of the Trial of J. S. Kalloch of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the control of the snake in question was just under capital invested in engineering works during the capital

brought about. The difference, however, between him and Elsie Venner was most ny man apparently gloried in his kinship to the reptile whose form is the earnot a little significant that the head of Brownlow's snake rested vindictively and place of the heart, a muscle commonly tions or hates, as the case shall be a De Young's aged mother, between wholesome or perverted one. Of course, whom and her son an unsually strong we allude to this matter as a phenome-

work .- Augusta Chronicle and Constitu-TIMELY CAUTION .- Genuine Hop Young was most cordially hated, his love Bitters are put up in square paneled, for his mother was one of the redeem- amber-colored bottles, with white label ing features in him, and many words of on one side printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side yellow paper with red letters; revenue stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are and use them is granted to the Hop Bit-ters M'f'g Co., of Rochester N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any other way or by any one else, claiming to be like it or pretending to contain hops, by whatever names they may be called, are bogus and unfit for use, and only put up to sell and cheat the people on the credit and popularity of Hop Bit-

The Great Feature of the Century.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1880.

The engineering achievements of this century, beyond a question, are those for which it will be most famous and longest

of Civil Engineers of England, has a general interest. When that institution was chartered in 1828, the question of trans- the gallows. And there are hundreds of Charles De Young was formerly a had been hailed as an engineering feat of structed in other States. Both here and

The steam locomotive was then only in its early experimental stages. In 1830. however, the Liverpool and Manchester assailed, and from one end of the year to the spread of the railway system was rapthe other, was in hot water that was in-id, far beyond even Stephenson's expecta-cessantly changing and growing warmer. in his address to the British Asso-

Since that time railroad extension has gone on throughout the world, though reporter, whose name was Benjamin F. rupled in twenty-five years. With us,

Central Asia they must be vastly extended. I themselves in their debasing habits Steam navigation has had nearly its whole growth within the last fifty years. sixty pages, and recounted the details of children, particularly Charles De Young, It is true there were 344 steam vessels in existence in 1828, but they were of an average of only about ninety tons each, and were chiefly employed in river and coasting traffic. Ocean steam navigation had not yet been attempted, and not till 1838 did the successful voyages of the Sirius and Great Western make it an accomplished fact. Before 1836, the largest ships afloat were between 800 and 900

ployed 400,000 miles of wire as long ago

The employment of gas as a means o

And these are only a few of the engirailways, steamships, docks, harbors and telegraphs, all of which are directed to improving and extending the means of transport for passengers and merchan-

The great feature of the last half cenin obedience to the urgent demand made by commerce for new and swifter means of intercourse.-New York Sun.

sion of a recent letter of your Louisiana correspondent to the old Revolutionary giant hero, Peter Francisco, revives many traditions and reminiscences of the wonderful performances and daring deeds of that extraordinary man. My father recently deceased at the advanced age of ninety, well remembered him, having frequently seen him in his native County of Buckingham, and related many anec dotes of his striking and perilous adven-The Workingmen make no effort to dis-luridly in that spot which is the dwelling heard the recital fall from the lips of the giant himself. He described him as six feet one inch in height, his weight 260 pounds, his complexion dark and swarthy, features bold and manly, and his hands and feet uncommonly large, whom and her son an unsually strong affection existed, is prostrated by the shock of her son's murder.

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That the end is not yet is generally becannon that weighed 1,100 pounds, and he had seen him take a man in his right hand, pass over the floor and dance his head against the ceiling with as much ease as if he had been a doll baby. The man's weight was 195 pounds. Partaking of the patriotic enthusiasm of the times, he entered the American revolutionary army at the age of sixteen. He was present at the storming of Stony Point, and was the first soldier, after put up, and the sole right to make, sell Major Gibbon, who entered the fortress, on which occasion he received a bayonet wound in the thigh. He was at Brandy-wine, Monmouth and other battles at the North, and was transferred to the South under General Greene, where he was engaged in the actions of the Cowpens, Camden, Guilford Court House, &c. He was so brave and possessed such confidence in his prowess that he was positively fearless. He used a sword with a blade five feet long, which he could wield like a feather, and every swordsthe Petersburg Appeal.

Bates and his Crime.

A quiet enough man when sober, but Married at eighteen, he is separated from prevented him from having any honora ble occupation, whiskey brought him to have murderous impulses, as he had. Why should they feel confident that the paths which for others lead to shame and death shall for them be the ways to mere mirthfulness and sport! Bates did not dream that he would end

his days upon the scaffold. When sober he was quiet enough. Liqour developed the latent ferocity of his character, as it arouses the lurking passions in every living man and woman. At the best times it is difficult for many of us to .preserve the supremacy of heart and brain over what seem to be animal instincts and brute desires. To drink is to unloose what is dangerous and bind fast what is elevating and pure. Around us in every direction, in this State and in adjoining States soul is in bondage while the body is free. For one man who like Bates kills an acquaintance at a dance there are thousands who murder what is best in themselves. They kill their young hopes, destroy their talent, murder their fruitful opportunities. And they will not be warned in time. Each one thanks God! that he is not as other men are, but it needs not the eye of Deity to see that, sooner or later, his undoing will be as ening of the moral sense in the people of South Carolina on the subject of drinking intoxicating liquors. The conviction and execution of Bates are the proof of it. For the first time in our recollection, in To provide oneself with the instruments of death and do that which will inevitably prompt their use is an aggravation of

The saddest phase of the Blackville murder was the part played by some of the young women who were at the dance where the murderous shot was fired. One of them saw that Bates was drunk, repeated on the trial the curses and threats which fell from his lips, and, while he was in this condition, foul in body and soul, consented to dauce with him. Was there none to save this young Carolina girl from this repreach? Is not such tolera-Again we say, it is to the women of South Carolins that the State must look for aid. As long as they give the tippler as much consideration as they give to him who is always sober, the most powerful means of suppressing in-temperance remains unused. Nay! so long as they place the drunkard on the same plane with him who is resolutely abstemious, they encourage drinking, and are in some measure, responsible for its far-reaching degradation and hydra-headed sin !- News and Courier.

flourished thirty or forty years ago. She was a little girl until she was fifteen. She used to help her mother wash the dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa could not tell the difference between them and mamma's, and she could fry griddle cakes at ten years of age and darn ber own stockings before she was twelve, to say nothing of knitting them herself.

She never said "I can't" and "I don't want to" to her mother when asked to leave her play, or run up stairs or down on an errand, because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the old-fashioned

She rose in the morning when she was called, went out into the garden and saw the dew on the grass, and if she lived in the country she fed the chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast. We do not suppose she had her hair in curl papers, or crimping pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her ounces were no trouble to her. She learned to sew by making patch

work, and we dare say she could do an "over and over" seam as well as ninetenth of the grown up women do nowadays.

The old-fashioned little girl did not

grow into a young lady and talk about her beaux before she was in her teens, and was not fancying a hero in every plow boy she met. She learned the solid accomplishments as she grew up. She was taught the art of cooking and housekeeping. When she got a husband she knew how to cook him

She did not think she knew as much as her mother, and that her judgment was as good as her grandmother's. And if there be an old-fashioned little girl in the world to-day, may heaven bless her, and keep her, and raise up

SOLD HIMSELF.-A Correctionville the other day. When it was weighed he slyly stepped on the scales, and then drove off to unload. When the wagon In the summer of 1862 Wofford College was weighed he took good care not to be in it, and congratulated himself that be S. Only three survive. had cheated the buyer in good shape. The grain dealer called him in and after figuring up the load, paid him in

As the farmer buttoned up his coat to office Wednesday morning when he was go out, the buyer kindly asked him to smoke with him, and then talked over the crops and the price of ihogs, and the likelihood of the Maple Valley railroad building up that way, till the farmer fairly squirmed in his chair with uneasi-ness about his chores at home.

At last he could stand it no longer, and said he must go. The dealer quietly said that was not to be thought of; that he had bought the farmer at full weight, and paid him his own price, and that he

The raiser of corn saw that he had indeed sold himself, in one sense at least, He acknowledged his cheat and compromised the affair. Now when he markets grain he don't stand on the scales .-Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

- It is in the nature of men and

A good deal has been written and "Why don't you say a good word in spoken of late against the habit of carry- the papers for us boys?" asked one of the remembered. Theologians and philosophers may split hairs about metaphysical science, but they will all join in the celebration of what the engineers have done for modern progress.

In a drunken brawl. Time the crusade that is being gotten up against the will not stop until it has effected its purpose, if not in abolishing it, at least in placing it under the ban of the moral of liquer has markers a volume range of his continuous terms of the crusade that is being gotten up against the crusade that is The past fifty years have been the most fruitful in the whole history of engineering, and, therefore, the review of its accomplishments in that time, given in a recent address by Mr. William Henry Barlow, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England has a control of the murders a young man of his acquaintance. This is the brief history of Wm. S. Bates, who was executed at Barnwell on Friday. It is the tale of drink! drink! drink! from the sad beginning to the awful ending. Whiskey caused him to abandon his wife, whiskey pistol, and nothing but the pistol. That mean bowie knives or sling shots or sword canes, or anything of the kind; it is the pistol, and nothing but the pistol. That

accomplished.

Various plans and measures have been suggested for the suppression of this relic of a semi-barbarous age, but thus far none of them have been successful. The enwithout accomplishing the desired object.

There are some popular, respectable vices, in dealing with which our actions belie our words, and there are many at this time preaching law and order, and con-demning the vices and bloody affrays which are prevailing to such a fearful extent, with pistols in their pockets, ready to resent the first real or fancied insult with a bullet. What is the use of trying to effect a reform in this respect by stringent laws and penal enactments, our laws indulge in the luxury themselves

The Marlborough Planter, becoming disgusted with many plans and failures to stop this nefarious practice, suggests a new remedy, which we feel very much tempted to endorse. It despairs of stopping the evil, and proposes to make those who indulge in it pay for the privilege. Its proposition is to license the practice, and we can't see any better way to do it than by adopting the *Planter's* proposition.

The pistol is the fruitful source of much "Well, well, Guy! that will do for can't be stopped, it might be regulated, of the expenses on the sessions side of our Courts, and it is nothing but right that those who help to provide expensive work should help to foot the bill. The following is the proposition of the Planter, which we commend to the attention of the public in general, and the members of the next General Assembly in particu-

"It has been suggested that a good way to meet the emergency, without passing a 'straightout' prohibitory law against carrying concealed weapons, is for the next Legislature to pass an act requiring all persons wanting to carry pistols and bowes to apply to the clerk of court for a license for the year. And all who are caught with a pistol not having a license to be in the shape of a silver-plated badge to be worn on the front of the coat badge to be worn on the front of the coat and to be paid for by the person taking out the license—shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than three hundred dollars, half of which shall go to the informer. We think the suggestion is a good one. We may then know, when in a crowd, who has a pistol and who has not, without a fear of being shot to death | the failure of one crop, predicting the for some fancied wrong."-Columbia Yeo-

Four Ministers' Sons.

A story has been going the rounds of the papers for several years, and was republished recently in regard to four oung men, sons of ministers, alleged to have been killed by one shell at the sec-ond Manassas. The following true account of the deaths of the parties mentioned, and of the incident which is the groundwork of the story, is from the pen of one who lay between two of those who were killed, but who with another comrade similarly situated escaped unburt: Thomas Carey Duncan, fourth son of lege, and member of Company K, Palmetto Sharpshooters, was killed in one of the battles before Richmond. He breathed his last in the arms of his friend and comrade, James Jerman Palmer .-Horace Asbury McSwain, son of Rev. W. A. McSwain of the South Carolina Conference, was killed at second Manas-sas. McSwain was a few yards in front of the regular line cheering the men when he was struck in the right side by a piece of shell. After being hit he lived, perhaps, twenty minutes. I was with him when the cruel iron entered his manly breast. I heard the last words he uttered. For some reason, the regiment was ordered to stop. While lying down, a shell exploded immediately over Company K. This shell killed Theodotus LeGrand Capers, youngest son of Bishop Capers; Whitefoord Andrew Smith, only son of Dr. Whitefoord Smith, of Wofford College; James Jerman Palmer, son of Dr. John S. Palmer, of St. Stephen's Parish, Charleston County; Richard Watson, of Fairneld County, and David Bearden, of Spartanburg County, Sergeant Mitchell, Company K. and three Georgians were wounded by the same shell.

Duncan, Palmer and Capers graduated at Wofford College in 1860. McSwain and Smith were undergraduates. John Easterling Walker, son of Rev. Charles Walker, of South Carolina Conference, and George Allen Kirkland, son of Rev. Wm. Kirkland, of the South Carolina

but in another part of the field. These gentlemen were members of Company 'K.," Palmetto Sharpshooters. Company K, P. S. S., was commanded successively by Capt. Joseph Walker, (afterward colonel of P. S. S. commanding Jenkins' Brigade on the Maryland campaign,) Capt. John H. Evins, (now member of Congress,) Capt. H. H. Thomson, (who lost a leg at Sharpsburg)

Conference, were wounded in this battle,

PRIVATE COMPANY K, P. S. S.

interrupted by a darkey who entered and "Good morn', Uncle Ike, ain't you knows perhaps one hundred young men, in round numbers. Of these she thinks day. De 'siety a powerful big meetin' las' nite, an' we 'cluded to take part in

"I like ter see de Gin'ral, Jim, but bizness am too pressin' dis time a-yeah." "I's 'sprised at you, Uncle Ike. I tinks dat it am de duty ob ebery culled

pusson ter tak' in de 'ception ter day.'
"How's dat?" "Kase he freed us niggers." Did'nt do no sich t'ing," said Ike, drop-

ping his broom.
"Who was it den?" "It was de fus' gun dat Jeff Davis woman does stand a chance of growing flashed set us free. Ef he hadn't flashed up to something or another, but a usedat gun we'd a-nebber bin free niggers

- No kissing by telephone for us. We way; they are liable to be wanted for

"What is the matter now, Guy?" I

"Nothing in particular," he answered.
"Don't tell me! I know better! Boys don't wear such solemncholy faces for 'nothing in particular.' Come, out with

s the corner stone, the foundation of the somebody to write a whole book about whole difficulty, and we can drive that instrument of death from the pockets of our people, the object of the quiet, orderly and law-abiding citizens will have been discoverible to the farm. We are hauled out of bed before sunrise to milk the cows, cut the wood and do forty other things that nobody else wants to do. I wouldn't mind the work if we ever got any thanks for what we do, or ever had anything we could call ten that they were boys once. Then the old folks never think that we boys like to have something of our own. cause I don't take any interest in the farm. How can I take any interest in the farm or anything about it? He never gave me an interest in anything. I never had anything of my own in my life except when a large number of those who make | rabbits, and the first time they got into the garden my rabbits had to go. Last and vote to put down the practice with a pistol in their pocket?

The The Tribe Trib some pure-blooded ones, you know, but he wouldn't hear a word of it. Then I begged for a little piece of ground where I might raise what I pleased. Do you suppose I got it? Not much! And now to top off with, he wouldn't let me go to school this winter; says I've got enough learning for a farmer, as if I ever expected to be a farmer! I hate the old farm, and I'll not stay on it a day after I am of age! If father wanted to make a farm-

> once. Please take these letters to the office for me, and I'll think over what you have

And I did think the matter over until I came to the conclusion that there was good deal more truth than poetry in Guy's boyish outburst. Like his father, a good many men take a "mighty queer"
way to make farmers of their boys. They
show the boys only the hardest, most disagreeable, most barren side of farm life, and then wonder why it is that their sons leave the farm the first chance they get. If you want your boys to "stick to the

farm," stick the farm to the boys. Teach them to like the farm and farming so well that they will have no desire to leave the old home until they leave for homes of their own. You can do this by making homes attractive, by taking pains to show them the bright side of farm life, and by

failure of another next season, and de-claring that "farming don't pay and a farmer's life is a slave's life," read with your boys, study with them, and play chess, backgammon and checkers with them, and you would feel all the better for the fun.-Prairie Farmer.

The Bad and Prevailing Habit of Swearing.

It may be a grievous truth, but is true that very many of men and women are addicted to the use of expletives, some of which are profane, some simply silly, all unnecessary if you critizise them closely. Many men use oaths which are terrible on their intensity and bitterness, and vet their utterers have no feelings which need such language. They will condemn people to everlasting torment, curse their eyes, and call down the direst judgments of Heaven on persons who cause them slight annoyance, and when anything goes wrong with them they will curse and swear like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and as to sending anybody's soul to hell, their lives would be miserable if they thought they had done it.

It is plain, therefore, that swearing generally is only a habit into which men fall. and that it by no means indicates that they are profane in their thought or disposed to arrogate to themselves the divine function of passing eternal judgment on their fellows. The exclamations ex-pressive of wonder or delight or indignation which women so freely use, and which serve the purpose of a safety valve for their feelings, and the darns and gollys of the boys, are, in their essence, about the same. Of course it is foolish to use them, and their employment is in bad taste. They do not strengthen the speech, for they have lost any real meaniug; their free and careless use has de-If men always had at their tongues' ends the fit words to express their ideas and feelings, they probably would not swear so much. But when the right word doesn't come easily, an oath is handy for emphasis. That is about all there is in

swearing.

It can't be defended, for it is a bad habit; and oaths, beyond question, greatly disfigure speech, which is most effective when it is calmest and simplest. Yet that men took to swearing in a very probably unquestionable; and that they have gone on in the practice, however civilized they have become, is a truth Thomson, (who lost a leg at Sharpsburg) and was disbanded at Appointation under the captaincy of John H. Blassingame, Christianity, often swear as much as the heathens, and probably there was not more swearing before our era than there is now. We have even retained some of the pagan oaths in their exact form, and to others we have given new forms learned under Christianity, while we THE FIRST GUN THAT JEFF DAVIS have manufactured for ourselves an orig-FIRED.—Uncle Ike was sweeping out the inal supply.—New York Sun.

> - A St. Louis girl figures out that she she knows about thirty intimately, and of these thirty there are not more than four whom she would consent to marry for love or money on the spur of the of putting it, but what she says is that, taking a hundred young men as they come and go, only one out of every twenty-five can be set down as unobjection-able and able to make a living for himself and a wife. This leads the newly married editor of the Philadelphia Times to gravely declare that a useless young woman does stand a chance of growing less young man doesn't do that, by any sort of accident. Young men have got to make a change in themselves in some