GEN. GARY'S POSITION.

His Speech Before the Edgefield Demo-

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am at all times ready to respond to any call from the Democracy of this State. The ties that should bind us together are greater and should be stronger than those of ordinary party associations. With us it is not only a contest for the enactment of a favorite measure or the adoption of a particular principle, but it is a struggle to preserve the civilization of our race. It was from such an appreciation of the Democracy of this State that I, in obedience to the unanimous voice of the Convention and from a sense of duty that I owed to the county and State, accepted the leadership of the Democracy of this county in the campaign of 1876. Before that year our party had been invariably defeated, but after our exciting and brilliant campaign

we won a grand victory.

As your State Senator I have advocated the policy of white supremacy, and the principles of Straightont Democracy, as received from Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, the great leaders of the party.

I opposed the secession of the Democratic Senators from the Senate, against the wishes of the leaders of the party on

the wishes of the leaders of the party, on the ground that such a step would be in violation of the Constitution of the State, would be revolutionary, and would be in effect to throw away the fruits of our splendid victory at the bullot-box. Time has vindicated the wisdom of those of us who refused to recede, and thereby saved the State from lapsing again under

I favored a restoration of the usury laws in order to protect the poor and needy from the unlimited usury of the money lenders. I opposed the amend-ment to the Constitution which levied annually not less than two mills on the dollar for educational purposes, as being without precedent, in conflict with other portions of the State Constitution, and against the spirit and letter of the Con-stitution of the United States, and for the further reason that this iniquitous measure was conceived by the leaders of

I strenuously opposed the education of the children of the whites and blacks in the same schools and colleges. I favored the passage of the act that prohibited the intermarriage of the whites and blacks. I approved the passage of the act that gave to the Governor the right to not. pros. indictments found against Radical violators of the law. I was in favor of "putting into the hands of every honest man a whip to lash the rascals naked

through the world." I opposed the pay of either the principal or interest of the fraudulent bonds issued during the eight years of Radical rule in this State. I favored retrenchment and reform in all the offices of the State. I advocated the election of new judges, and the throwing out of office all judges who held office under a Radical administration. I advocated the reduction of county and State taxes within five mills on the dollar. I am satisfied that a prudent and economical administration of the finances of the State will reduce our present enormous taxes, which are about one per cent. on \$120,551.624, the amount of the present taxable property gate taxable property of the State was \$532,530,552. Our taxes then for State and county purposes were from three to four mills on the dollar. The valuation of property under the present Radical system is an unjust, unequal and a fictitious one; the value given to property by the auditors is not upon the present standard of the value of the property, but it is referred back to what it was worth before the war, and is usually valued at twice the amount it will sell for in open market at the present time. The practical operation of this system is to cause the taxpayers of the State to pay about twenty-four mills on the dollar instead of eleven and three-quarter mills, the amount of the tax imposed for the county by the last General Assembly. The system has driven capital out of the State, and has prevented capital from coming into the State. This is a dreadful and oppressive evil upon the poor taxpayer, for the last analysis of taxes makes those who cultivate the soil pay the taxes of the Government. This hidden and insidious system of taxation can but alarm all who are acquainted with the laws that should regulate taxes, for they can but see that it will absorb the property of the taxpayers and ruin every interest of the State. Within the last three years the shrinkage in the value of the taxable property of the State has been about fifteen millions of dollars. Unless a proper and wise remedy is applied, it will continue to decrease in this unprecedented manner. Instead of putting men who cannot manage their own small finances successfully in charge of the finances of the State, you must place practical, level-headed men in the General Assembly, who will be able to solve this vexed and important question of taxation. If a man cannot manage his own business successfully, you may rest satis-

age the aggregate business of the people of this State. In my capacity as State Senator I have labored for all these measures, and I have met with opposition in the party and out of it. Some of the measures that I have opposed were the pet measures of the Radical party, and they were boldly and eagerly advocated by these men, who are known as the Fusion element in the Democratic party.

fied that he cannot comprehend or man-

The question of Straightout Democracy is to be fought again in this cam-paign; the battle of 1876 is to be renewed. It will be the great issue of the canvass. If the Straightout policy and party should fail, the civilization of this State will be again imperilled, peace and prosperity will be unknown, the great indifference, and refuted again and again agricultural and commercial industries will become paralyzed, and a gloom will again settle upon us, and the dark shadow of misfortune will envelope the entire State. The Iliad of woes that will flow from it cannot be enumerated or anticipated; our women and men will again bemoan the Radical rule that will ruin and desolate the country.

The names of some of the Fusion leaders of 1876 have been put forward by the run as an Independent candidate for Proper of the State for the highest offices Governor. This slander is in keeping Press of the State for the highest offices of the State, and the choice will again with the one that I intended to join the have to be made in the convention of the Republican party. It is as false as the party or by the primaries of the party between the advocates of Straightout Democracy and Fusion Democracy. In the August convention of 1876 the have said that it was an office that I Straightout party, after defeating the would not seek, and that I had rather be Fusionists before the convention, in a politically right than to be Governor of spirit of fairness and generosity endeav- the State; and I repeat again this sentired to divide equally the State offices between the two wings of the party.— The result has been that, although the State was in 1876 and in 1878 in favor of the Straightout policy by a large majority of the electors, we have had during and I pledge myself to abide their action all that time a Fusion Administration, and these same men who were ready to thor or in any way connected with the run on Chamberlain's ticket in 1876, who race for the municipal offices of this did run on the Democratic ticket in 1876- town, which turned upon the question of 1878, are again eager for a third term of whiskey licenses, is also utterly and en- Lindsey, Governor Blackburn, and other only put up to sell and cheat the people

fying their greed for office? Was one of from public life, if by so doing I could TWO MEN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED. them ever known to decline any office? secure the success of the Democratic party, and I am ready to do so to-day. In placing them in power the Straight-out leaders made a great mistake, for there is no gratitude in politics. It is said that Gen. Jackson, the greatest of said that Gen. Jackson, the greatest of the party for the sake of office. I trust that I shall never descend to so low a plane of action.

Parties are organized by voluntary as-sociation of the members for the purpose face of the most humble and obscure. It of this mark of your high trust, by a must not become the theatre for the gratfication of personal likes or dislikes. The true test should be usefulness and fidelity

We are now on the very eve of a great State and National campaign; one that will test the great question of self-gov-ernment, and will put to the test the wisdom, the energy and the pluck of the National Democracy. Are we prepared and rally under the old flag, and that by for the contest? There is no disguising a conservative and united effort you will the fact that there is not that harmony in the party as to State and National politics that should exist amongst our eaders. The action of certain leaders has been to declare that they and not the people should rule the party. They assert the spirit of autocracy, and the people reassert the principles of Democracy.

The autocratic and aristocratic leaders will be driven to the wall whenever the issue is made up between them and the masses of the people. They will then find out that this is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The rule of the aristocratic oligarchy who governed this State for the last one hundred years is at an end. The parish system of representation has been abolished. The Bank of the State, the great fiscal agent through which the taxpayers of the State were robbed by these aristocratic leaders before the war, is an institution of the past. The South Carolina College has been or will be opened upon a different basis; it will no longer be supported by taxing the poor man to educate the rich man's sons; it will be open alike to the rich and poor white youths, free of charge. The policies, neasures and principles of these "rule or ruin" leaders will never be fastened again

upon the people of this State.

Look, by way of contrast, at the organization of the Republican party, with a well defined platform, in which the principles of the party are clearly enunciated, with no fusion plank in it, no admixture of Democratic and Republican principles, with a well defined policy on finance, with harmony amongst the leaders, and with a touch of the elbow of the rank and file of the party, with a great captain foreshadowed as their leader, with the right to send United States mar-Courts where partisan Radical judges preside and prostitute the law for party tenets of the Democratic party, despite party with the purse and sword in their ready to use one or both to secure, maintain and perpetuate their party in power. This startling picture of power and most wreckless autocratic leaders to pause and consider their line of action, and our most selfish office-seekers to inquire, Are there not others as well qualified as themselves to hold office? In my four years' service in the State

gether to rob the taxpayers by compelling them to recognize and pay the \$3,608,717 of those bonds that were fraudulent. I have had to point to the "bond rings" organized to secure pay-ment, dollar for dollar, for fraudulent bonds bought at ten cents on the dollar; to break up, as far as I could, their rascally schemes to rob the people of their scanty sustenance. I have had to oppose the placing upon the Bench of men charged with bribery and corruption, to the exclusion of some of the ablest and purest lawyers of our State. I have had to oppose the turning loose upon our so-ciety the thieves and robbers who de-spoiled our State. The fallacious maxim that universal amnesty was the highest statesmanship is demonstrated to have been not only an error, but a criminal of the recent Radical Convention which met in Columbia were men who had been granted an amnesty-pardon, or who had committee on frauds. To compound a elony is against the ancient common law where they properly belonged, there would not have been a corporal's guard of the Radical party left in this State.

My unrelenting opposition to profesional and unscrupulous politicians has naturally caused them to antagonize me in every possible manner in the party. I was gagged in 1878, for fear that I would tell what I knew of their bribery and corruption. I can only look to the pure, ratriotic and manly element of the Dem ocratic masses to sustain my course and to vindicate my record. During the whole term of my service as Senator I have from time to time been the subject of harsh criticism and unblushing slan ders. I have borne the criticism with their lying and malicious slanders. At one time I was charged as being about to join the Radical party, and this vile slander was at once echoed in this county by those who have nursed their personal animosities to keep them warm, and who under cover of political opposition have given currency to such unfounded slanders. Recently they have charged me with having declared that I intended to

candidate for the office of Governor. I ment. I have always recognized the fact that the majority should rule as being a part of the Democratic creek and the would have been the wrong man to meet it. So part of the Democratic creed, and applicable alike to the action of conventions and the result of Democratic primaries, The recent statement that I was the auoffice? Is there not some way of satis- that I was willing to retire at any time the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

been greater unity and harmony in the My plan of life, my personal interests and my professional duties alike forbid my becoming a professional politician. sociation of the members for the purpose of carrying out certain measures and principles. They are not organized for all of its members, for the past honors

the advancement to office of individuals or certain families. The door must be left wide open to all, and not shut in the bold, conscientious and consistent advocacy of those measures and principles which I believed would be for the best interest of the people of this county and of the State of South Carolina.

I trust in the coming campaign that the Straightout banner of Democracy will be again unfurled, that the Red Shirt men to a man will fall into line excel your proud records in the campaigns of 1876 and 1878, and that when the campaign of 1880 shall close, that the plume of old Edgefield will be waving again in the van, and that her sister counties will with one accord proclaim her Primus inter Pares.

Another Veto.

WASHINGTON, May 4. The President to-day signed the Army Appropriation bill and returned the Deficiency bill to the House with the fol-

lowing veto message:

To the House of Representatives : After mature consideration of the bill entitled "an Act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill appropriates about eight millions of dollars. Over six hundred thousand dollars is for fees of United States Marshals and of general and special deputy marshals, earned during the current fiscal year, and their incidental its obligations for the payment of money these appropriations it would receive my cumstances. But Sing Mantz's spirit had shals to every election precinct, backed prompt approval. It contains, however, fled, and thus in the twinkling of an by the United States troops, with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of and, by implication, defeates the impor- No blame can be attached to anybody. oppressive and unconstitutional. the other hand, it has been maintained purposes. This is all done despite the with equal zeal and earnestness that the election laws are indispensable to fair the theory of local self-government or and lawful elections, and clearly warranthe doctrine of State rights. It is a ted by the Constitution. Under these circumstances, to attempt in an approhands, and a party who are avowedly priation bill, a modification or repeal of connection with trees, as he was badly the passage of needed and proper appropriation, which tends to deprive the Exthe sinews of party should cause our ecutive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment, which the Constitution contemplated .-The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention, is that it gives a marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances Senate I have had to expose those who of pressing necessity to a questionable, were high in office, who had banded togerous practice of tacking upon appro-

priation bills general and perpanent legslation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legisla-It invites attacks upon independent and constitutional powers of the Executive, by providing an easy and effective way of constraing executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties, when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it is confidently believed that it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country. The States which have adopted new constitutions during the last quarter of a century have generally provided remeexpressed in its title. The Constitutions sprang of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision or some other igured prominently in the reports of the of like intent and meaning. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the of the land. If these guilty men had been consigned to the State Penitentiary, islation which is that every measure should stand upon its own merits. I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relative to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated, and that by strict adherence to this principle, important and much needed reform will be accomplished. Placing my objection I forbear any comment upon the impor tant, general and permanent legislation, which it contains, as matters for specific and independent consideration.

[Signed], RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, May 4th, 1880. WHY GRANT VOTED FOR BUCHANAN. -I never was a Democrat. My father was an old line Whig-he spoke and adopt his views when I was young, and I Not because I was a Democrator because I believed in Buchanan, but to vote against Fremont. I saw the war coming at that time-it seemed to me it was bound to come, and I did not believe Fremont would be equal to the occasion. This is the way I looked at it—if Buchanan should be elected the South wouldn't have any reason to break loose during his term, and when the four years should pass the right man might be found to meet the emergency. It came out very much as I thought it would. I think if Fremont had been elected, the trouble first vote I ever cast for President, and the last. When Lincoln ran the first time I hadn't been in Illinois long enough to vote, and when he ran the second time

I went for Lee.

Mr. Thomas P. Tiller, of Hart County, Ga., ker's account of the West Point "out-Loses His Life by a Falling Timber.

green pine timber, to its proper place on the building, when by accident it fell, striking him heavily in the breast and flicting, it is supposed, some internal in-

Medical aid was immediately sum-

Creat consternation and excitement was caused in our town on last Saturday, about noon, by a shocking and fatal accident, in the Bobo House yard. Mr. Bobo, with several hands, among whom was Sing Mantz, colored, was engaged in digging up a large mulberry tree, which stood on the proposed site of the new hotel. They had dug about a foot deep, cutting the surface roots, and had prepared skids with which to prize the tree over. A very large dug-out trough lay they wished to throw the tree. This Mr. Bobo did not wish broken. So all hands took hold of the trough, with their backs to the tree, and commenced rolling it. Just at this juncture, without any premoexpenses. The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the oper-ations of the Government, and to fulfill upon the trough. One of the large limbs bruised Mr. Bobo slightly, but it was a long since due to its officers, for services miraculous escape as he stood between and expenses essential to the execution of the narrow fork of two huge limbs, and their duties under the laws of the United shoulder to shoulder with Sing Mantz. States. The necessity for these appro- Mr. Bobo yelled out at once for assistance, priations is so urgent, and they have and only five men under the intense exbeen already so long delayed, that if the citement lifted the tree from the unfortubill before me contained no permanent or general legislation unconnected with could have lifted it under ordinary cirand consequently when the surface roots throw it over. Much sympathy was expressed by our good people for the unfortunate man and his family. A strange fatality seems to have pursued Sing in these laws, is to annex the condition to crippled by one before the war. He leaves a wife and six children.

A Settler's Thrilling Escape from In-

Just below Kenawha Falls, in West

Virginia, writes a correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is an overhanging rock of immense size jutting out about one hundred feet over the seething whirlpool, and about the same height above. This was once the scene of a remarkable adventure. The Indians were in hot pursuit of a man named Van Bibber, a settler and a man of distinction in those early times. He was hard pressed, and all access to the river below and above being cut off he was driven to this jutting rock, which proved to be the jumping off place for him. He stood on the rock in full view of the enemy above and below, who yelled like demons at the certainty of his speedy cap-ture. He stood up boldly, and with his rifle kept them at bay. As he stood there he looked across the river—saw his friends—his wife with her babe in her arms, all helpless to render him assistance. They stood as if petrified with terror and amazement. She cried dies for this evil. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more river and meet me!" Laying her babe mistake—a grievous wrong to our people. enacted that no law shall contain more river and meet me!" Laying her babe It is said that two-thirds of the members than one subject which shall be plainly on the grass, she seized the oars and into the skiff alone. As she neared the middle of the river, her husband saw the Indians coming in full "Wife, force and yelling like demons. wife," he screamed, "I'm coming; drop down a little lower." With this, he sprang from his crag and descended like an arrow into the water, feet foremost. The wife rested on her oars a moment to see him rise to the surface, the little canoe floating like a cork, bobbing about on the boiling flood. It was an awful moment; it seemed like an age to her; would he ever rise? Her earnest gaze seemed to penetrate the depths of the water, and she darted her boat farther down the stream. He rose near her. In a moment the cance was alongside of him, and she helped him to scramble into it amid a shower of arrows and shot that the baffled Indians poured into them. The daring wife did not speak a word; her husband was more dead than alive, and all depended on her strength being maintained till they could reach the bank. This they did, just where she had started, right where wrote a good deal on politics—and I had enough confidence in his judgment to laughing. The men pulled the skiff high up on the sand, and the wife slowly never felt like joining the Democratic arose and helped to lift Van Bibber to party. But I did vote for Buchanan. his feet. He could not walk, but she his feet. He could not walk, but she laid him down beside his babe, and then, seating herself, she wept wildly, just as any other woman would have done under the circumstances. The babe is now a grandfather, and that rock is called Van Bibber's Rock" to this day.

> Bitters are put up in square paneled amber-colored bottles, with white labe on one side printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side yellow paper with red letters; revenue ters M'f'g Co., of Rochester N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any every spring. -- Coreair, in Columbia Merother way or by any one else, claiming cury. hops, by whatever names they may be Senator Beck, ex-Chief Justice called, are bogus and unfit for use, and

The Whittaker Mystery.

Some contradictions in Cadet Whitta-

o'clock, Mr. Tiller was on the premises of Mr. J. W. Reynolds, about 4 miles south of this place, assisting in the erection of an outhouse. He, together with the other workmen, was endeavoring to raise a plate, 22 feet in length and made of green pine timber, to its proper place on Then they tied his feet. All this had me that a day of greater safety and of happened on the bed in the first narra- more expression of opinion is rapidly "Then they tied my feet and my approaching. I conversed freely with knocking him violently backward to the ground. The plate struck him first in laid me on the floor with my feet toward did not hear from any one of them any the breast, then ranging downward, in- the bed in the little alcove you see there expression of apprehension of danger in and my head toward the wall. Next his work. The only fears which, I think, they tied my feet to the iron bedstead." need to be entertained are by those He asked them to put a pillow under his | whose influence is supposed to be exerted Medical aid was immediately summoned, but nothing could be done for him that would alleviate his suffering, and at thirty minutes of one o'clock on Sunday morning, May 2d, he breathed his last. During the interval between the accident and his death he seemed the accident and his death he seemed and then laid down and remained three laid directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to exercise a strong our laid of the political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. Our white ministers are greatly disliked by some because they are supposed to be exerted in political directions. conscious of all that was going on, but hours "in a stupor from blows recived." there are in every community, either malhis faculties were so benumbed that he His stupor was thin at both ends.— trating them personally, or defrauding spoke but few words. Mr. Tiller was in the 65th year of his age, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn an irreparable loss.

His stupor was thin at both ends.—It ambge them personary, or defracting them of the wages for their labor—regard our ministers with aversion, as being the friends and protectors of the colparable loss.

His stupor was thin at both ends.—It ambge them personary, or defracting them of the wages for their labor—regard our ministers with aversion, as being the friends and protectors of the colparable loss. A COLORED MAN HAS HIS HEAD CRUSHED did not answer, because he thought it was AND NECK DISLOCATED BY A FALLING TREE, IN HARTWELL.

Heard Cauet Burnett in the morning and did not answer, because he thought it was turn of his tormentors. It seems odd that though he heard Burnett's voice he fairly, their vote would always out numdid not hear the reveille. To Dr. Alex- ber the votes of the whites; but, by ander Whittaker said that one of the warious processes, the most of which are men "hit him with that Indian club," under color of law, this vote is so counted and that he was also hit on the nose, and that the colored influence is greatly di-"I knew nothing more until you found minished, if 'not destroyed. But as me." He received by this account two blows. one on the nose and one on the shall cease, as local issues shall rise on left temple, in one account "with some- which the colored people, as well as the thing hard," in another with the club.

In his testimony four days later he said he was hit on the head with a looking for a fuller and freer expression of sentiglass, and the looking glass is in fact ment at the polls.
found broken; also that he was hit "with While I deplore a fist." He says, "I was struck twice; the first blow was on my forehead; I think it was the blow of a fist, but it may have been an instrument." He explicitly states on each occasion that he was feeling prevails so soon after the total struck twice. In his testimony he says revolution which occurred in Southern the blow on his forehead was with a fist or club, and this may be the same blow from early youth, had my friend asked that he refers to elsewhere as delivered me twenty years ago to express my uton the "left temple" though the left most wish for the colored people, I temple is not the forehead. Consequent- should not have dared to ask for as much ly the blow on his nose mus thave been the one given with the looking glass, though a race, comprising four millions, should he says explicitly in his testimony that be changed at once from slaves to citithey hit him "on the head" with the look- zens, and should be granted, ont only ing glass. Perhaps an intelligent cadet may confound his forehead with his left sentatives in the State Legislatures and temple, but not to know his nose from his head would be a great reproach to the instruction given at West Point, and not thought would occasion convulsions of to be able to distinguish between a blow the most terrible kind. To me it is a onions is horrid." from a fist and a blow from an Indian matter of surprise that, at this comparathe United States, which declares that judges, commissioners and managers of election, where candidates for National offices are voted for, are subject to indictment and trial in the United States and have been denounced as unnecessary, club is at least creditable to the fist. tively early day after such a revolution, were cut, the lap being large and full of foliage, it required but a breath of air to the natural cranium of his race. Yet between the landholders and ruling porwhatever other hurt he received was given before the ears were cut, before the hair was cut, before he was put on the floor, before his feet were tied—for all there is between the former slaveholders that time he says he fought. It is and the emancipated slaves. While I strange that Whittaker was not able to write thus, however, I see there is great untie the bands on his feet. There is room still for improvement, and years will not a vigorous human creature (fat men probably pass before there is that protection of individual rights, and that scruexpected) who, with only his ankles and his wrists tied, and he on his back, could pulous regard for the interests of the colored people which ought to prevail. not so bend his body as to have nearly the full use of his hands for operation on knots tied at his ankles; and Whittaker SKINS, MONEY .- How were the men had a light. It is unfortunate also that to be brought together who wanted each he has the details of his story a little other's articles? How was the farmer to mixed; that he gives the order of the find a tailor who would give him a coat

> All About the Big City. Very few people have a very definite idea of the size of New York city. The home of 1,250,000 persons—the probable population of to-day-is rather a large place. The city is sixteen miles long and four and a half miles broad at the broadest point. The area is forty-one and a half square miles; or 26,560 acres. Of this, a little more than half is on Manhattan Island; that is, the Island measures twenty-two square miles, a litover 14,000 acres. There are some 15,000 colored people, mostly mixed. The city has about 400 churches, with seating capacity of about 250,000 in the aggregate. There are about fifteen public parks, fourteen public libraries and twenty-four theatres. Central Park is the largest, and contains 840 acres, within which have been plauted some 500,000 trees, shrubs and vines. There are statutes or busts of Shakspeare, Sir Walter Scott, Schiller, Humboldt, Mazzini, Morse, Webster and Halleck; and that of Columbus is in keeping in the arsenal building within the park. There are three lines of elevated railroad running through the city, the main direction of which is north and south. The fare is ten cents, except for two hours in the evening, when it is half that. There are twenty-four lines of horse cars and eight branches, making thirty-two routes; of which twenty-one are up and down town. The fares are three, five, six and eight cents; all except three being five. There are four lines of omnibuses; fare five cents; Eating houses are almost innumerable as to number and infinite as to variety. They range from Delmonico's, which is high-toned, up to the verge of princely extravagance, down to the filthiest free lunch counter in "Nigger Town," on Thompson street; and between these there are restaurants cafes, chop houses, oyster saloons, penny restaurants, fifteen cent restaurants, dairies, coffee and cake saloons, European plan dining rooms, hash houses, and so on and so on, down till memory fails to recall the names and one's gorge rises TIMELY CAUTION.—Genuine Hop at the nauseous recollection. Beer is very much drunk. Two years ago the local breweries turned out 3,000,000 barrels a year, and do more now, while the quantity consumed is largely in excess of that manufactured. Probably 5,000,000 stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are in this city of Gotham. The price is five put up, and the sole right to make, sell cents a glass everywhere. Bock bier is in and use them is granted to the Hop Bit-season at this time, and will be on hand season at this time, and will be on hand for a week or two. The custom is uni-

- "Silence in the court!" thundered a judicial Dogberry the other morning; "a half-dozen men have been convicted office in 1880. Do they want every tirely false. I have hitherto announced prominent Kentuckians, are opposed to on the credit and popularity of Hop Bit already without the Court's having been able to hear a word of the testimony !"

Bishop Simpson and the South.

ceived upon this trip were of a pleasant

Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

On Sunday morning last our community was much saddened by the intelligence that Mr. Thomas P. Tiller had died specified to the community of the was awaked by a man "jumping in this trip were of a pleasant rage" are worthy of note. Whittaker said on the next day after the outrage that he was awaked by a man "jumping in all y but surely improving financially; business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving, and every indications of the was awaked by a man "jumping business is reviving." ually but surely improving financially;

While I deplore all wrong-doing, and tion of Ireland and its peasantry, though so many years have passed away since

incidents differently in his testimony and in exchange for a sheep or a sack of in his first narrative ; because any con- corn? How was he to get furniture from fusion like this clouds the operations of an upholsterer with a calf or a load of investigators, and it would be a great hay? The progress of human life would shame to the government service if all its | have been brought to a dead-lock. lage life on a petty scale, upon the sysauthorities together, including the Executive and a grand jury, fail to discover tem of things made to order, would have the real culprit or culprits.-New York been the inevitable fate of human beings. Some contrivance was imperiously called for to clear away the difficulty, and thus it happened that money was invented. It made its appearance at the very origin of the human race; savages bethought themselves of furs or skins to make trade, the exchange of goods possible. Their instinct revealed to them the principle of noney, the principle of all instruments of exchange. They saw that the only way to get over the perplexity was to select some article which every one should be willing to take in exchange for the goods which he had to sell, and then with it to buy those particular things which he required for the supply of his wants. The path for trade was instantly cleared for the whole human race .-Money was found forever in the form of that primitive period-skins. Its essence and action were discovered for all time. Furs acted as an interposed commodity, as a go-between-between what a seller parted with and what he obtained in return-and this has been the nature of all money down to this very hour. The skins so employed were instruments for exchanging goods and nothing else; and so are sovereigns and dollars and every form of money. The mighty machinery of division of employments was at once brought within the reach of the human race. Progress in civilization was made possible. The hatter and the shoemaker could make hats and shoes for the whole town. The grocer could pile up stores in his shop for all. The manufacturer could weave cloth for the whole community. They all relied, and their confidence was not deceived, on their goods being bought with money, whatever that money happened to be, and on their being able in return to procure with it whatever they required. And here it was that consent came in for money, and still continues to come in. All the hunters took skins for their money by agreement; no law or force compelled them. The skins came naturally into use as convenient for all. And so it is now. No law forces any shopkeeper to sell his goods for coin. He may prefer barter. He may affix a leg of mutton as the price of one article, a pair of boots as that of another. But he consents to take sovereigns and shillings, and what he does every one else does too. So, also, does the government of the nation. It selects its form of money at its own pleasure, and every laborer and merchant adopts it.

- "My friends," said the political peaker, with the burst of ingenuous loquence, "I will be honest-" There were a large number of neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about

- A writer on style says: "It is the fashion in France for ladies to take tea in their bonnets and gloves." One objection to this is that some of the bonnets do not hold much more than a small

How a Married Woman Goes to Sleep.

There is an article going the rounds en-The general impressions which I resaid that Gen. Jackson, the greatest of Democratic leaders, applied to party success the military maxim, "To the victor belongs the spoils." If we had followed this maxim the State would have been in this maxim the State would have been in this maxim the State would have been in the same of the fire and expectation.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I avail myself of this opportunity to make a mity was much saddened by the intelligence that Mr. Thomas P. Tiller had died sharp and saw three men, two tall and the poverty-stricken units of it afterward. While she is recommended to before going to bed, she myself of this opportunity to make a mity was much saddened by the intelligence that Mr. Thomas P. Tiller had died on the previous night from injuries received the previous night from injuries received the previous night from injuries received the preceding afternoon.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I avail myself of this opportunity to make a mity was much saddened by the intelligence that Mr. Thomas P. Tiller had died sharp and saw three men, two tall and the poverty-stricken units of the fire and comfort. This revival of business the same of the fire and extended to before going to bed, she and the poverty-stricken units of the fire and comfort. This revival of business is reviving, and every much and the poverty-stricken units of the fire and comfort. This revival of business is reviving and every much and the poverty-stricken units of the fire and comfort. The fire and comfort and comfor

"The cellar door," says she. "No," says James.

she remarks: "Did you shut the stair door?"

"No," says James. up into the bed-room." "Let her come up, then," says James,

ill-naturedly "My goodness, no!" returns the wife. "she'd suck the baby's breath !"

Then James paddles down stairs again,

and steps on a tack, and closes the stair door, and curses the cat, and returns to physician and United States sanitary the bed-room. Just as he begins to climb officer; an invalid doctor from Hartford, and three journalists. San Lazaro is located just where, in a more modern into his couch his wife observes:

And so James, with a muttered curse, ware off the wall, in search of the "big" ward, dashing up the spray almost to its tin, and then he jerked the stair door walls. The place was founded by a phi-

open and howls: "Where the deuce are the matches?" She gives him minute directions where liberal bequest of neighboring property to find the matches, and adds that she has always afforded an ample revenue for would rather go and get the water her-self than have the neighborhood raised government has converted a portion of about it. After which James finds the its property, and, as one of the officials of matches, procures the water, comes up | the institution remarked, matters were

his wife says:

the wall; "all I want is to go to sleep."

who I believe is taking the measles."

had any respect for me you wouldn't eat | warped and decayed, and yet these arms

"Well, go down and sleep in the kitchen, then, and let me alone," says James Hereupon she begins to cry softly, but

with her elbow, and says:
"Did you hear that scane Jones?

"What Jones?" says James, sleepily.

"Why, Mrs. Jones." "Where?" inquires James. getting more stupid every day. Well, day before yesterday, Susan Smith had said that Mrs. Jones had"-Here she pauses and listens. James

is snoring in profound slumber. With a great relief that we walked across a sort of rage she pulls all the covers off pleasant garden, planted with bananas nim, wraps herself up in them and lays and figs, and entered the woman's ward awake until 2 a. m., thinking how badly under the guidance of a fat devout abused she is. And that is the way a mother superior. All respect to her and married woman goes to sleep. case that certainly presents some of the The scenes amid the women were but a

(Texas) Times recites the details of a most remarkable features known in the history of jurisprudence in this country. This occurred at Waxahachie during the last term of the Ellis County District Court. A colored man was indicted for entering into a conspiracy to murder. He was brought on trial, the evidence was strong, and, in spite of the good fight was convicted. A motion for a new trial was made, and the Judge, seeing that no error of law was made, and believing the evidence sufficient, promptly overculed the motion. When the prisoners were brought in to be sentenced, this negro was among them. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he said he knew anything he might say would have no weight with the court, as all the forms of law had been complied with, and he must go to the Penitentiary, but that he has recently built, and paid for, and pithad something to say for the benefit of ted out, saying: "Oh that I was a rich his colored friends, and, with the permission of the court, he would make a few remarks. The court told him that he would listen. The negro started off slowly and deliberately, reviewing the testimony, showing the inconsistencies of witnesses' statements, and then, carried away with the idea of the wrong done him, he burst forth in a strain of eloquence seldom heard. When he sat down the Judge said: "Sam, I thought will ever pay that note?" you guilty; I don't believe so now, and another chance." So eloquently had the negro presented his case that the County Attorney dismissed the case, and the prisoner walked out of the court room a free man. This is the first case in Texas, at least, where a man brought up to be flicted, and never give a farthing to assist sentenced was ever turned loose. Every the poor. person present says that the effort was uneducated and a common field-hand.

To OUR GIRLS .- Now that you are when you get married. But it won't. He thinks he's going to keep on this high pitch of love all the time. But he won't. He doesn't know himself and many times a day as he wants to and | gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth in maybe more, when he sees your head to your heart. done up regularly every morning in curl papers and the bloom is all off the rye, when your home contains a good deal of wash tub, cradle and cook-stoves, he won't stand for one hour in front of the rather, of getting out of the house. Young woman, protect this courtship as long as you can. Let well enough alone. A courtship in hand is worth two marriages in the bush. Don't marry till Christmas after next .- N. Y. Graphic.

cultured crowd," is what a Cincinnati belle said to her male friend in reply to much refinement and culture in your city, I have observed."

Havana Leners.

A matter which, from its peculiar hortitled, "How Girls Go to Sleep." The ror, I am not likely readily to forget, was manner in which they go to sleep, accord- a visit made to the Hospital de San Lazing to the article, can't hold a candle to aro, at Havana, the home of the leners. the way a married woman goes to sleep.

This ancient and terrible disease finds
many victims among the low-caste Cuso far as we are able to learn, are about as follows: On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Mr. Tiller was on the premises of Mr. J. W. Reynolds about 4 o'clock and more happy. The commercial intercourse between the North and wondering how he will pay the next of the specialty by the eating of stale fish. and wondering how he will pay the next month's rent. Suddenly she says:

It seems to be a fish-cater's disease; in fact, seldom prevailing at any great distance from the sea. Leprosy, as seen in the West Indies, is simply a dry rot. The soul of a man is imprisoned in his body long after he is, to all intents and "Well, you'd better go down and lock t, for I heard some one in the back yard faculties intact, he must endure the gradual falling apart of his earthly tene-Accordingly, James paddles down stairs ment, awaiting with what philosophy he and locks the door. About the time may the hour when the cancerous agent James returns and is going to get into bed, shall touch a vital point. This may not occur for many years; it may happen on the morrow. The traditions of the hospital do not point to any individual case "Well, if it is not shut the cat will get p into the bed-room."

"Let her come up, then," says James, inscribed over the portal: "Let those who enter here leave all hope behind." There were five of us in the party which drove out through the hot streets

towards the forbidding suburb facing the sea-Dr. Burgess, an American resident Suppose you bring some in the big city, we might look for a big and prosperous hotel. It looks out across a few low houses upon the fair prospect of the hargoes down into the dark kitchen, and bor's mouth, and the sea sends its unfetfalls over a chair, and rasps all the tin- terred waves straight in from the northlanthropic Spaniard within a trifle of 200 years ago, and was restored in 1878. A stairs, and plunges into bed. Presently "not so good." In form the hospital is a "James, let's have an understanding chapel. A high wall divides the wards

bout money matters. Now, next week of the men and the women. We entered the male department first. The leading I've got to pay"—

"I don't know what you've got to pay, and I don't care," shouts James, as he ering in the corridors was a clay-like aplurches around and jams his face against | pearance of the skin and a depression or "That's all very well for you," snaps caving in of the nasal portion of the face.

"The nostrils and lobes of the ear were his wife, as she pulls the covers vicious-ly, "you never think of the worry and eye brows. The voices of the men were rouble I have. And there's Aramenta, nearly all changed, sounding indistinct and painful. Patients were bidden to "Let her take 'em," says James, stick-ing his legs out as straight as two ramprocess of disease, of feet and ankles, "It seems to me you have no sense or and they held out for our inspection miseeling," whines his wife, "and if you erable remnants of arms, shriveled, onions before you come to bed. The at-mosphere of the room from the smell of move hats from matted heads of hair when we tendered a few bits of Spanish currency.

We saw in these lower corridors perhaps forty men. Some were new comers, about the time James is falling into a upon whom the disease had put but few gentle doze she punches him in the ribs | marks as yet. Others were almost ready to go to the hopeless ward above, where we presently climbed. Here, upon beds in a double row, were the vestiges of what had once been men-corpses which breathed in speechless agony through the long week, and which yet clung to life "I declare," says his wife, "you are as though even under these conditions it You was sweet to exist. Tattered drapings know Mrs. Jones that lives at No 21. hung from these breathing skeletons, whose every pose was the attitude of detold Mrs. Thompson that Sam Baker spair. No picture of Dore's illustrative of the Inferno could overdraw a scene like this. Enough of this. It was with her staff of nuns, who labor here among the hopeless, pointing their fainting steps upward and slaving through the heat of years to alleviate the sufferings of those with whom they are appointed to live. repetition of those across the rectangle. A few were telling their beads, some

sewed, and all were neat in person and surroundings to the last degree. A bright little boy ran toward us with an orange in either hand. He was the pet of the hospital. His mother was an inmate far strong, and, in spite of the good fight made in his defence by his attorney, he old enough to know the fate that awaits him. What a pity this bright little chap is not taken as a subject for scientific experiment. Can it not be that there exists some means of driving out the venom and building up the system of the unhappy progeny of lepers with healthy tissues ?- Havana Letter to the New Yor.

> How to be Miserable.-Sit by the window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he me.n !

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a friend in the world Shed a tear or two, and take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself: "When shall I be buried

Sign a note for a friend, and never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself: "I wonder if he

Think everybody means to cheat you. will set aside the judgment overruling | Closely examine every bill you take, and your motion for a new trial and give you doubt its being genuine until you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Put confidence in nobody, and believe every one you trade with to be a rogue. Never accommodate if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or af-

Buy as cheap as you can, and screw the finest one ever heard. The negro is down to the lowest cent. Grind the faces and hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talents, and believe at no distant being courted, you think, of course, it is day you will come to want. Let the all very well, and that it will be nicer work house be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty. Follow these recipes strictly, and you will be miserable to your heart's content -if we may so speak-sick at heart and at you don't know him. It can't last. It variance with the world. Nothing will must cool down. When he sees you as cheer or encourage you—nothing throw a

A WOMAN ON THE STUMP.-In the

recent election in England some ladies took part in the canvass. At Hereford, Lady Elizabeth Biddulph addressed house out in the cold watching the light an immense audience as follows: "Genin your window. He'll be thinking tlemen, these are election times, and uncommon times, and we are at present allowed to do things we don't do at other times; so I will make that my excuse for addressing you, and will make you a little speech. Mr. Biddulph can not be here to-day, but I am here as his wife and representative, and I ask you'to put him at the head of the poll, and make him a happy man and meta happy woman. He has your interests at heart, and nohis interrogatory assertion that "there is body loves the country more than Mr. Biddulph, I declare to you." Her ladyship sat down amid vociferous cheering.