For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR: Practically, the Southern people are saying, by their system of farming, that cotton is the money cropthe only money crop. Hence, their energies and efforts are principally concentrated on the production of cotton. If proper cultivation, it must not be cotton. South?" asked the correspondent.
"That no man can tell. If the South only to be held in subordination to the one great object in view, which is the production of the largest cotton crop possible. Under this blind and meaningless system, as production increased. prices decreased, until for the crop of 1880-81, the largest ever produced, the money value was less than that of any of the preceding crops for several years. So that the more of cotton the Southern farmer produces, the less money he gets.

And for the present year 1881-82, judging from the reports through official sources, the crop will exceed that of the last year by nearly a million of bales, thus precipitating the catastrophe, at least for the Piedmont belt, of nonremuncrative prices for cotton, and compelling the adoption of diversified crops as the only sensible plan of farming. Experience is a hard master, but usually she is the only potentate we are willing south to rebuild its waste places and to obey. Thus necessity is forcing the become immensely wealthy. Negroes become greatly attached to localities, the same in the property of the pro ton. However hard the lesson to be learned, we believe it to be the last of a Vicksburg. The colored people have many good traits and many of them are nate in rendering the South the most prosperous and the most independent prosperous and the most independent tianized from barbarism. In that respect people on the face of the earth. Florida the South has been a greater practical is demonstrating that there is more missionary than all the missionary sociemoney in orange culture and small fruits and vegetables than there ever was in cotton. Under the cotton theory she ever born. He was as free from guile cotton. Under the cotton theory she ianguished and stood still. Under the diversified crop theory she is rising up like a giant, and for the next decade will probably show the greatest ratio of increase of population of any State in the Union. Louisiana is diversify...g her products between sugar and cotton, and the prespects are that the whole State the prospects are that the whole State asked him who those things belonged to will eventually become a great sugar pro-ducing States, thus fastening cotton to the wall in her own natural domain.

To me,' he answered. They denounced him as untruthful, said he had taken those things to keep for his master, and the wall in her own natural domain.

beyond a doubt that there is much more I catment of the old colored man." ized from about one acre in the town of of the vines, but they have put up luxuthough yielding no fruit the present year, will in all probability yield a bountiful crop the next year. His wines are made | slavery | federacy. with but little sugar, (ought not to have any), and, thus made, possess only nine per cent. of alcohol. A man's stomach opposition to his plans for the emancipation of slaves to meet objections of and the Doctor pronounces the cultivation of the grape the great temperance statement and said : reformer. Man's nature craves a stimulant, and the pure juice of the grape, beverage. To our great surprise, the cost of gathering the grapes and expressing the juice is insignificant. If we are not mistaken, the Doctor said that two hands

in a day or two would gather enough grapes and press out the juice to make five hundred gallons. Mr. Gareux, a Swede, came to Greenacres of worn-out land, on the slope of a hill, about one and one-half miles from town. He, too, has a vineyard of about one acre, from which he has been realizing from five to seven hundred dollars from the sale of grapes and wines. The vines will commence bearing in about Carolinians in favoring Mr. Memminger three years after planting, and, with for the Treasury Toombs would have got proper care and attention, can be per-petuated indefinitely. Mr. Garang de-it. I hardly think any other man's esti petuated indefinitely. Mr. Gareux devotes the remainder of his valuable farm that of General Toombs. He is wrong and vegetables, for all of which he finds of five acres to the cultivation of flowers a ready sale in the city of Greenville. Europe to our advantage. General Toombs is a man of ability, but the army On this small farm Mr. G. has supported or State Department was not the place in comfort and a good degree of elegance a family of fourteen children. His cial ability while in the Senate when he eldest daughter is the saleswoman. Two of his sons are in business in Atlanta, bate upon financial questions. and thus in one way and another all the erratic man, and not always accurate in children, girls as well as boys, of suffi- what he says.' cient age, make up their mutual contribution to the general family support. The husband and wife set the example of diligence and frugality, and the chil dren instinctively follow in their foot-steps. On this small plat of ground Mr. The Southern Central Railway, and \$10,000 as President of the Southern Central Railway, and \$10,-G. has erected a neat two-story dwelling, | 000 more as President of several other with necessary outhouses. All the work pared with Platt. His wife has money of his own hands. The very day we of her own. were at his farm, during the dry season, he was hauling water and sprinkling his flowers and water and sprinkling his flowers and vegetable. This was in the a collision between a comet and the early part of the day, and we said to him, earth? Fortunately science has solved the usual plan was a standard of the usual plan was a solved the usual plan was a solved to the usual pla the usual plan wac ... water plants in the the question for us. evening rather that, in the morning. than one occasion in such a phenomenon That is just what I am doing, said he, from dawn of day till dark this is my business. Mr. G. carried us into his parlor, decorated with pictures and scenes in the fatherland, grand and beautiful of the comet of 1861, and the only ob-Switzerland. With her mountains of servable effect was a peculiar phosphoperpetual snow, her smiling valleys, her shower might also take place on our atcastles, her rivers, her forests, her flocks and herds, all bespeaking grandeur and the tail. But if we fairly encountered a beauty. May the Piedmont belt soon be nucleus of any considerable mass, the dotted all over with such forms and such result would be far more serious. The dotted all over with such farms and such

A g . leman was recounting, in a serious manner, his many misfortunes death of his excellent wife among the

T. H. R.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH,

And Other kindred Topics Descanted Upon by Jefferson Davis

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, now traveling through the South, has had a lengthy interview with Jefferson Davis upon a multitude of top ics, from which we make the following

What is the material future of the great future. Whether the colored peo-ple will ever reach that point is a ques-tion yet to be settled. Man is now in a struggle with nature upon these prob-lems. There is no question but that the whites are better off for the abolition of slavery, and it is an equally patent fact that the colored people are not. It is an whole family is to be supported to get the labor of those competent to work Then there is also a saving in capital. Before the war when a colored man the owner lost from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. Now he loses nothing except, perhaps, the cost of burial. the colored people shall develop the education to keep pace with any advancement they make they may become a tenantry which will enable the and most of them love to remain where ties in the world. I had an old colored man who, for the colored people in our section, was as complete a ruler as was he wall in her own natural domain.

In portions of the Piedmont belt some that was ever done to me," said Mr. enterprising persons are demonstrating Davis, "made me so indignant as the

money in the grape culture than in cotton at present prices. Dr. Marshall, of "Even before the agitation began at the Greenville, has twenty acres in grapes on the slopes of Paris Mountain, and real-stitution, there was a growing feeling all over the South for its abolition. But the Abolitionists at the North, both by pub-lication and speech, cemented the South Greenville about five hundred gallons of lication and speech, cemented the South wine, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gallon. The last severe winter killed many of the vines, but they have put up luxuof the vines, but they have put up luxu-riant sprouts from the roots, which, always makes upon established forms of government. I see it stated that I utter-tered the sentiment and endorsed it that That is not my utterance.'

"Mr. Toombs attributes the measure of would scarcely take enough to intoxicate, France and England to recognize you." Mr. Davis laughed outrig ' at this

"I did not know that there was any feeling between Mr. Toombs and myself.
As for the proclamation of emancipation, unadulterated with other substances, affords the safest and most palatable before in my life. That would have been Toombs and myself never had any differences upon that proposition, you may rely. The fact is that the position of Sec-retary of State did not fit Mr. Toombs, and I appointed him against my judg-ment. Georgia was entitled to a high ment. to appoint Mr. Toombs Secretary of the Mr. Gareux, a Swede, came to Green-ville a few years ago, and bought five nized fluancial ability. When the South Carolina delegation so strongly urged Memminger for Secretary of the Tr ry, I yielded to their recommendation and gave Mr. Toombs the portfolio State which I had intended for Mr Barnwell of South Carolina, one of the ablest, purest men in the South. Had it cial ability while in the Senate when he was the equal of any man there in a do-

- Platt has an income of \$30,000 a year, and does not depend on a Senato-

mass of Donati's comet was esti-mated by M. Faye to be one-twenty-thousandth of that of the earth. If this amount of matter were dense as water it would make a globe 500 miles in diam and losses within the year, naming the develop heat enough to melt and vaporever, about as much probability of such

The Best Temperance Lecture.

Perhaps if the advocates of temperance n strong drink were to avoid intemperance in language and zealous interference with private rights they could still have a wide and better field for their Mr. Richard Smith's means that many persons will not, in any event, be deterred from intoxicating beverages, deterred from others who would be prevailed upon to do so if they could be shown that much of the stuff they pour down their throats is not only liquid an abomination as they never, in reason, an abomination as they never, in reason, would put to their lips at all. Chemistry has arrived at such approximate perfection that many liquors are concocted by poisonous agencies. We once heard a liquor dealer, retired from the trade, declare that, with a few cheap articles, he could manufacture any wine demanded. Bottling and labelling add to the deception, and it is safe to say that the majority of men consume spurious drinks, alcoholic or malt. It is proposed therefore, that the temperance reformers abate somewhat of their offensive zeal, in cation 1/2 appeals to good sense and the enligh ament of ignorance. Chemistry that conspires to make drunkards, when abused, can be employed to make sober men when skillfully used for that pur-pose. To this end, we find in the Gazette, of Cincinnati, some exposures that are or ought to be worth much more than the thundering denunciations so frequently heard, the result of which is generally to leave the inebriate sullen, defiant and disgusted. We are told, for example that four-fifths of liquors sold in all cities are poisons—wine, beer and cider included. French wines are comprehensively adulterated and contain poison. The proof of this is, statistically, that although the wine product of France, between 1875 and 1880, fell off diminution of the supply and no falling off in the price. Indeed, it is specifically stated that the importations into this country have largely increased, and the less real wine is produced in France, the more so-called French wine is consumed in this country. And this adulterated French wine is poisoned, and it poisons all who drink it. People who talk knowingly about French brands and assume to be judges would have their eyes opened if they would apply the test of chemistry to the contents of their favorite bottles. It is safe to say that four-fifths of the French wine consumed in America is adulterated and poisoned. They are imitation wines, and all imita-

tion wines are drugged, and all drugged wines destroy the system, causing sickness and ultimate death. a list of the ingredients he uses in manuland values which follows improvement, about a half mile from the first, on the same land, and is of the finest wine color. The third mica bed I found on Mr. James drinking, though apparently healthy, always die under surgical operations, and, at the West many insurance companies refuse to take risks on constant.

In the expectation of improvement more improvement more drinking, though apparently healthy, always die under surgical operations, and, at the West many insurance companies refuse to take risks on constant.

In the expectation of improvement, about a half mile from the first, on the same land, and is of the finest wine color. The third mica bed I found on Mr. James Gray's place, near Savannah River, which bes not been developed yet. These three mines are for sale at my office, Anderson, S. C. panies refuse to take risks on copious consumers of this liquid Men who are aware of this, pay double prices for Bohemian beer, which is under government inspection, and give lager the go-by. Dr. Mott attributes the prevalence of ing; and another eminent physician is thus reported in the New York Eun; "What! Do you expect me to give you my honest opinion of the vast majority of the beer made nowaday, when several of no objection to answering that; but

don't use my name. Think of my patients. They are worth more to me than the publication of my opinion abou-It is inferred that as whisky can be manufactured for fifteen cents a gallon, that which conduces to it. exclusive of tax, therefore whisky is not adulterated. It is, however, computed that for every quart of pure Bourbon whisky drank, one hundred gallons are fraudulent and poisonous. Mr. Smith says: "After whisky leaves the distiland reaches the mixes, purity ends and adulteration begins. fection in the way of mixing liquors that they can take high wines and turn out from the cooper shop into the cellar and turned out next day looking ten years old. This is the way that four fifths of the whisky, brandy and rum consumed at the bars is furnished. It is drugged, and in drugging it is poisoned. Men who make a living adulterating or poisoning liquor take no thought for the men who suffer from drinking it. They look exclusively to their own pockets."

In something like despair, men who are convinced of these facts and revolt against the evil done their stomachs. brains and souls, turn to native wines for consolation. Even there adultera-

enough native wine made to supply the government hospital. Considering, then, the amounts of poison not only consumed in various forms of liquid, but prodigiously indulged in, what wonder that diseases of the internal organs exist with alarming frequency, and that the human race is threatened with degeneration! We are entirely of the opinion of our Cincinnati contemporary that such exposures as these win more persons to sobriety than hotce a man or woman that he or she is and the chances are that there will be reformation and cure. All who persist in the habit, despite the proof, are joined to their idols and cannot be saved short of miraculous interposition from Almighty God. - Augusta Chronicle.

— A Georgia editor says: "Gold is found in thirty-six counties in this State, silver in three, copper in thirteen, iron in forty-three, diamonds in twenty-six, whiskey in all the rest of them, and the last gets away with all the rest.'

Taxing Land Values.

Recently a friend sent us a work by Henry George, entitled "Progress and Poverty," for which we return thanks. Mr. George believes that the government should be supported by taxation of land apostolate. It occurs to us that the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has hit upon an excellent initial plan, and other journalists are carrying on the work to its legitimate conclusion. The temperance cause should begin at home—in the family circle. It against the same view. The last number of the North American Review conits legitimate conclusion. The temperance cause should begin at home—in the family circle. It need not end there. Mr. Richard Smith's idea is that while So we may suppose that this mode of taxation will have full discussion. The recent publications of "One who thinks" perpetrated without scruple by our own people in rendering in their assessments, and the times demand some change in our system. We therefore give some of the views of Mr. George mit our system. We therefore give some of the views of Mr. George without express-ing an opinion on them, and let the peo-

ple thick about them :

"For, keeping in mind the fact that all wealth is the result of human exertion, it is clearly seen that, having in view the promotion of the general prosperity, it is the werk on account of the flow of water purposes of revenue while there remains, unexhausted by taxation, any value of the shaft and the want of necessary machinery. I have also sunk a shaft and the control of the shaft and the want of necessary machinery. per hausted by taxation, any value atsched to land. We may tax land values
of much as we please without in the
ightest degree lessening the amount of
and or the caushilities of land, or the mexhausted by taxation, any value at-ached to land. We may tax land values land, or the capabilities of land, or the inducements to use land. But we cannot tax wealth without lessening the inducements to the productions of wealth, and decreasing the amount of wealth. We might take the whole value of land in taxation, so as to make the ownership of land worth nothing, and the land would still remain, and be as useful as before. The effect would be to throw land open to users free of price, and thus to inid, or the capabilities of land, or the ital. to users free of price, and thus to in-crease its capabilities, which are brought out by increased population. But im-pose anything like such taxation upon

"To illustrate: A man builds a fine ouse or a large factory in a poorly im-roved neighborhood. To tax this buildg and its adjuncts is to make him pay his enterprise and expenditure take from him part of his natural reward. But the improvement thus made has given new beauty or life to the neighborgiven new beauty or life to the neighborhood, making it a more desirable place than before for the erection of other houses or factories, and additional value is given to land all about. Now to tax improvements is not only to deprive of his proper reward the man who has made the improvement, but it is to deter others from making similar improvements. But, instead of taxing improvements, to tax these land values is to leave the natural inducement corundum on several other places in the county. The following gems have been found: Beryl, amethyst, garnet, epidote, kaolin, kyanite, granite, screenine, chalculous of a yellow color and resembling topaz very much. A very fine agate was found by Dr. Nardin on his plantation near town. There are a great many stones found in this county, which are not mentioned in the above list. to leave the natural inducement to further improvement in full force, and at the same time to keep down an obstacle to further improvement which, We have been told that beer is all right. But chemistry tells a different tale. Mr. Smith declares that not a brewer in Cincinnati would dare to print tiself tends to raise. For the advance of under the present system, improvement the largest that has ever been found in itself tends to raise. For the advance of the United States. The second is found land values which follows improvement, about a half mile from the first, on the

railroads are a public benefit no one will dispute. We want more railroads, and West many insurance comuse to take risks on copious
of this liquid. Men who are
ais, pay double prices for Boer, which is under government
and give lager the go-by,
attributes the prevalence of
eases to excessive beer drinkanother eminent physician is
red in the New York Em:
Do you expect me to give you
opinion of the vast majority of
hade nowaday, when several of
contact and dispute. We want more railroads, and
want them to reduce their fares and
freights. Why then should we tax
them? for taxes upon railroads deter
from railroad building and compel higher
charges. Instead of taxing the railroads, is it not clear that we should
rather tax the increased value which they
give to land? To tax railroads is to
check railroad building, to reduce profits
and compel higher rates; to taz the
value they give to land is to increase railroad business and permit lower rates.

Office, Anderson, S. C.

7. Asbestos. I have found two good
prospects of asbestos, and will report on
them after I have them fully developed,
which will take me about a month.

8. Plumbago. I have two mines fully
developed. The largest vein of the
plumbago or graphite is at Wilson Ashley's, in Martin township. This vein is
the largest that has been known in
America. It is opened eight by ten feet,
is a superior article of graphite, and lies
in a compact bed—in my opinion it will

that which conduces to it. It is the increase of population, the extension of in the near future.

9. Magnetic Iron Ore is also found in the near future. the building of houses and ships and various sections of the county. railroads, the accumulation of capital the value of land that induces the inhattan Island is now worth hundreds of millions where, in the time of the early Dutch settlers, it was only worth dollars;

Out of minerals. Yours &c.,

CH. FROMM. any quality of liquor that may be called for. This is the way brandy, rom, Monongahela, Bourbon and old Robinson County whiskies are largely produced. They can be turned out of any age or flavor, and a barrel can be taken fresh from the caller and the caller an repel population and prevent improvevalues, unlike taxation of other property, does not tend to prevent the increase of wealth, but rather to stimulate it. is the taking of the golden egg, not the choking of the goose that lays it."

> - At Geno: there has just died a dog which during the Crimean war was pres-ent in one of the battles and made three Russian soldiers prisoners. He attained a wonderful longevity, but of late years was a mere wreck, though cared for in a

- "You haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trowsers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant, "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning for the old pair you've got on."

- It is a remarkable fact that the papers filed by Charles Guiteau, for a pen-sion for services during the late war, were passed upon by medical referee Dr. Thomas B. Hood, of the Pension Bureau, two months ago, and bear the endorse ment, "The applicant is insane."

- Frederick Douglass recently visited the estate of Edmund Lloyd in Maryland, was met by a number of the descendants - A lover's pun: "Maggie, dear, if I should attempt to spell Capid why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" incidents of his life. Mr. Edmund Lloyd gave it up, whereupon William and his two brothers accompanied DougMinerals of Anderson County.

Report State Agricultural Department for July.

ANDERSON, June 7th, 1881.

Hon. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry about the minerals of Anderson County, I will make the following statement of my practical experience of about eight months in this county: months in this county:

1. Gold has been found on several

places, at Mr. Samuel Wharton's, on Savannah River, Andrew Watson's, and Ben Strickland's, near Rocky River, and Ben Strickland's, near Rocky River, and many other places. No effort has been made yet to discover gold in large quantities in this county.

2. Galena Ore has been found on the

show that the very greatest frauds are place of Mr. Zechariah Hall, Storeville, perpetrated without scruple by our own

the sample, but have had no time to make a full discovery yet.

3. Copper. I have been at work on several places to make full developments, and found the research of the same found the research of the same found the research of the same forms. and found the prospect very encouraging.

I have sunk one shaft of 20 feet on Mr.

Alexander's land near the Savannah
River, and have found copper from 3 to

Carolina or Georgia.

5. Corundum. This gem is found in large quantities on A. E. McFarland's land, only four and a half miles from Anderson C. H., of which I have received the contract of t wealth and the inducement to the production of wealth would be gone. Movable wealth would be hidden or carried quality is fine. No further development has been made on this place. I hold a lease on this land, and will sell this lead of prespect at a low figure. Then splendid prospect at a low figure. Then the Strickland corundum and zicon mine is for sale; this mine I discovered one year ago, and I find it a very good paying mine. The sample can be seen at my store in Anderson. Zicon can also be got in large quantities. I can find corundum on several other places in the

office, Anderson, S. C.
7. Asbestos. I have found two good

the beer made nowaday, when several of my very best customers are brewers? A pretty kettle of hot water I'd get myself in if I did so. You can't expect it. Are kidney diseases more prevalent than they consider that community most prosper-med to be? Yes very much more. I've ous which increases most rapidly in wealth, so long is it the height of absurdity for us to tax wealth in any of its beneficial forms. We should tax what we want to repress, not what we want to located four more shafts on the same encourage. We should tax that which land, which I will open in a short time, results from the general prosperity, not that which conduces to it. It is the inore in one or two. I will report on them

The most of the ab e mentioned and the growth of commerce that adds to minerals I will forward to you that they the value of land-not the increase in may be arranged and put on exhibition crease of population and increase of at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta, that wealth. It is not that the land of Manat the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta, that

Guiteau and Miss Sweet.

About three years ago Guiteau got of the land is so much increased. In-crease of land values tends of itself to attack on Miss Ada Sweet, United States Pension Agent. He called on her and asked for employment in the pension office, which she refused to give whereupon he threatened to kill her. Before he could put his threat into exe-cution, if, indeed he ever really intended to do so, he was ejected from the office in no very gentle manner. Miss Sweet's account of the affair is as follows:

"About three years ago he made appli-cation in person for a position in the office. He afterward called at the office one day, and said he wanted to see me privately. Previous to his second visit he sent a long letter to me, which I had not read at the time, or I should not have permitted him to see me. In the letter he claimed to be a lawyer, and said he was competent to fill any position under the Government. It was a crazy sort of letter. When he came in I had my back to him, and when I saw him he looked to him, and when I saw him he looked tired and weary, and so hopeless that I pitied him. I explained to him that I had plenty of help. All the time I was talking to him I noticed he looked very peculiar, and was endeavoring to smile. When I refused to employ him, he said: 'Perhaps you do not know who I am.' He then went on to say he was some great prophet, religious revivalist, or important personage. I did not pay much attention to what he said, as I saw he was insane. He then told me he was dewhence he departed as a slave fifty-six was insane. He then told me he was devenue as a slave fifty-six was insane. He then told me he was determined to have a position in my office, and said: "If you don't give to me you was insane." — When Jones' boy was kicked out of a saloon by his father he remarked that had often played as a slave boy, he was invited to partake of the hospitalities of He was then taken out of the office, and I never saw him again nor received any more letters from him."—Chicago Times.

Fair maiden, judge not a young man by the tint of his eyes or his blooming cheeks, but rather by the bloom of his

\$500 for administering an estate of \$469. The ward was a girl, and he wanted her wiping away a falling tear, "only six weeks before she died she had her teeth fixed in apple-pie order at a cost of \$32, and now that has gone with the rest."

And just think," he said, ever, about as much probability of such an extraction and extraction and said: "Because when I come to c u, of lass back to the cutter, and after an extraction and now that has gone with the rest."

And just think," he said, ever, about as much probability of such and said: "Because when I come to c u, of lass back to the cutter, and after an extraction an occurrence as for no were to shut his said: "Because when I come to c u, of lass back to the cutter, and after an extraction an occurrence as for no were to shut his said: "Because when I come to c u, of lass back to the cutter, and after an extraction an occurrence as for no were to shut his said: "Because when I come to c u, of lass back to the cutter, and after an extraction of his gratitude to them, and a back to the cutter, and after an extraction of his gratitude to them, and a last two fronters accompanied 1909.

The ward just think," he said, ever, about as much probability of such as the way of the cutter, and after an extraction of his gratitude to them, and a last two fronters accompanied 1909.

The ward just think," he said, ever, about as much probability of such as the wo fronters accompanied 1909.

The ward just think, " he said, ever, about as much probability of such as the wo fronters accompanied 1909.

The ward just think, " he said, ever, about as much probability of such as the wo fronters accompanied 1909.

The ward probability of such as the wood of the cutter, and after an extraction of his gratitude to them, and ever, and after an extraction of the cutter, and after an extraction of t

A Thrilling and Dramatic Incident.

It was the morning after President Lincoln's assassination. The country was excited to its utmost (onsion, and New York city seemed ready for the scenes of the French revolution. The intelligence of Lincoln's murder had been flashed by the wires over the whole land. Fear took possession of men's land. eral Butler, it was announced had started from Washington and was either already in the city or expected every moment. Nearly a hundred generals, judges, statesmen, lawyers, editors and clergymen were in the room waiting Butler's arrival. The fearfully solemn and swaying mass of people that blockaded the street preserved for the most part a dead silence, or a deep, ominous muttering ran like a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and sgain down toward the river on way, and sgain down toward the river on the most part and instantly frustrate any attempt at suicide or escape. There is no possibility of his breaking out or of a mob breaking in to him. The outer wall of the prison is three feet thick. Within that is a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and sgain down toward the river on way, and sgain down toward the river on in front of Guitteau's cell. One of the deputy wardens is also there constantly, but they are forbidden to speak to him. They are placed so that they could see and instantly frustrate any attempt at suicide or escape. There is no possibility of his breaking out or of a mob breaking in to him. The outer wall of the prison is three feet thick. Within that is a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and sgain down toward the river on way, and sgain down toward the river on in front of Guitteau's cell. One of the in front of Guitteau's cell. One of the sheartly of Generals, judges, statesments from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan this year, according

and the cry of "Butter: Butter and the cry of "Butter: But not a hurrain, not one. It was the cry of a great people asking to know how the President died. Butter was pulled through the crowd and entered the room.

A broad crape, a yard long, hung from "How does he pass his time?"

"How does he pass his time?"

"Time? He lounges on the bed a good long of his time; sometimes he walks up nation had swelled to its crest. Two men lay bleeding on one of the side streets, the one dead, the other next to dying; one on the pavement, the other in the gutter. They had said a moment before that "Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago." They were not allowed to say it again.

truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens! Gud reigns and the government at Washington still lives!"

The effect was tremendous. The crowd stood riveted to the ground in awe, gazing at the motionless orator and thinking of God and the security of the government in that hour. As the boiling wave subsides and settles to the sea then some strong wind beats it down, so the tumult of the people sank and be-came still. All took it as a divine omen. It was a triumph of eloquence inspired by the moment, such as falls to but one man's lot, and that but once in a century. Demosthenes never equaled it. What might have happened had the surging and maddened mob been let loose none can tell. The man for the crisis was on the spot, more potent than Napoleon's guns at Paris. That orator was General James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Griscomb Eats.

John Griscomb concluded his forty five days' fast at noon to-day. His pulse this morning was 66, respiration 15, temperature 98. At noon, just before he broke his fast, he weighed 1402 pounds. About 200 people assembled in Olympic theatre to see the faster take his mouthful of food. Behind the scenes a table was spread, containing raisins, peaches, oranges, cake, bread, crackers, cheese, whortleberries, biscuits, peefsteak, stawberries, milk, toast and

The hero of the day quietly walked around superintending arrangements, talking with the reporters and even helping the waitresses to handle articles of food, showing meanwhile no signs of unusual hunger and excitement. the curtain went up the audience ap-plauded heartily and Griscomb made a little speech setting forth his well-known views about fasting, saying he believed that much physical sickness and diseases was due to overcrowding the system with food. He had attempted and had shown that abstention from food could be safely undertaken. He had only recovered by reason of fasting from the illness which the doctors had pronounced fatal. He did not advise promiscuous fasting, but desired that scientific attention be given obtaining any advantage there might be in it as a remedial agent. He was hungry, but not ravenous. The fasting was both a mental and physical test. Willpower had much to do with its success. He had ordered elaborate menu not because he expected to eat much, but to colored Baptists in the United States. satisfy his imagination as well as appe-

He then, amid renewed applause, sat down and with the words, "Here is looking at you," lifted a glass of milk to his lips and slowly drank the goblet full. Turning to another glass he took a few swallows more, and then turned his atention to milk toast, eating very delib-crately and stopping to that with his companions on the stage. He continued to eat slowly and with apparent nonchalance, until the audience, having satisfied their curiosity, began to disperse.

— "Twenty years ago," says a colored philosopher, "niggers was wuf a thou-sand dollars apiece. Now dey would be deau at two dollars a dozen. It's 'stonishing how de race am depreciated."

- Newly-married husband: "This is

been flashed by the wires over the whole land. Fear took possession of men's minds as to the fate of the government, for in a few hours the news came that Seward's throat was cut and that attempts had been made upon the lives of other government officers. It was a dark and terrible hour. What might come next no one could tell, and men spoke with bated breath. The weath of the workingmen was simply uncontrollable, and revolvers and knives were in the hands of Linecin's friends, ready at the first opportunity to take the law into their own hands and avenge the death of the mattyred President upon any and all who dared utter a word against him. Fifty thousand people crowded around the Exchange building cramming and he that he should be allowed to feed his love of notoriety by gloating over the papers daily. Instead of this no information is allowed to visit him, save the law officers of the government and district. This seclusion is the worst punishment that could be inflicted upon him and he to contain the could be inflicted upon him and he to have access to bim, that his opinions and doings should be allowed to feed his love of notoriety by gloating over the papers daily. Instead of this no information is allowed to visit him, save the law officers of the government and district. This seclusion is the worst punishment that the could be inflicted upon him and he Fifty thousand people crowded around the Exchange building, cramming and jamming the streets, and wedged in as tight as men could stand together. General Butler, it was announced had started from Washington and was either already in the city or expected. This seclusion is the worst punishment that could be inflicted upon him and he

Guitteau in His Cell.

way, and sgain down toward the right. At length the batons of the policy were seen swinging in the air, far up in the left, parting the crowd and pressing it back to make way for a carriage that moved slowly, and with difficulty jogged through the compact multitude. Suddenly the silence was broken, and the cry of "Butler! Butler!" rang out with tremendous and thrilling effect. But not a hurran, not one. It was the but not a hurran, not one. It was the events outside, but no one was allowed

countless flags that were waving the nation's victory in the breeze. It was then first realized that Lincoln was dead. All were in tears. The only word Butler had was, "Gentlemen, he died in the fullness of his fame!" and as he spoke his lip quivered and the tears ran fast down his cheeks. Dickinson was fairly wild. The old man leaned over the iron railing of the balcony and stood on the very edge, overhanging the crowd ges. said he would read it through by sec-very edge, overhanging the crowd, ges-ticulating in the most vehement manner, and next thing to bidding the crowd "burn up the rebel seed, root and branch."

By this time the ways of roots. student of the Bible, and had once writ-ten a book called 'The Truth,' which he intended to be used as a companion vol-ume to the New Testament. He said that he had published the work, but nearly the whole edition had been desarroyed by a fire in the printing house. He had rewritten and enlarged it, but had not been able to publish it again."

"Did he say anything about his religious crimine."

to say it again.

A telegram had just been read from Washington, "Seward is dying." Just then a man stepped forward with a small flag in his hand and beckoned to the crowd. "Another telegram from Washington." And then, in the awful stillness of the crisis, taking advantage of the hesitation of the crowd, whose steps had been arrested a moment, a right arm was lifted skyward, and a voice, clear and steady, loud and distinct, spoke out: "Fellow-citizens! Clouds and dark ness are round about him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and "No; not at this stage of the proceedings." Although he receives no information, he surmises that the President is still alive from the fact that he is not arraigned.

War on Weeds.

Let the war on weeds begin early and keep it up without cessation. Whenever there is the shadow of a chance weeds assert themselves, and if not quickly subdued soon monopolize pastures, mead-ows, fields and gardens.

A sovereign remedy for the most

weeds is thorough cultivation. A weedy field planted to corn and cultivated early and late, especially early, for a season or two, will generally lose even the toughplish much, and where this misses, hand hoes will finish the rest.

When it is not practicable to place weed-infested fields under continued cultivation, much may be accomplished by digging noxious growths up by the roots mowing them down repeatedly or smoth-ering them out, according as they prop-agate from seed, root, or from both. To carry on the war intelligently farmers must know somewhat of the nature and growth of the weeds. White daisies, one of the worst pests meadows have to contend with, spread from both root and seed; they should be dug out, therefore before the blossom matures, that the seed crop for that year may be destroyed as well as the germ which produces stem and blossom the next. This, by the way, is most readily accomplished when the ground is soft from recent ruin. The same may be said of the iron-weed that is of similar habit.

peated cuttings provided they are cut three or four inches under the surface. Elders and briers may in time be over-come by repeated mowings and then pasturing with sheep. Milkweed can be exterminated by continued cuttings, never allowing the plant to show long above ground. Plantain, if not permitted to mature its seed for two years will die out. May and August are fitting months in which to mow such weeds as succumb from loss of leaves. The Canavent all classes of weeds from forming their seed .- New York World

- There are said to be over 800,000

or anything else but their personal feelings in their decisions. Thomas Meyor anything else but their personal feelings in their decisions. Thomas Meyers, the negro who so cruelly murdered his son in Colleton County recently has escaped the gallows upon the ground of insan'y. Judge Lynch is sadly needed in this State, and it would not be at all amiss if some of the petit juries who have so perjured themselves should be lynched. What is to be the condition of things in this country in a few years.

The cow pea is the poor farmer's friend as well as the friend of the rich farmer, and is in the reach of all.

COTTON PICKERS—From the following patents for cotton pickers recently issued by the United States Patent Office, we may infer that efforts to perfect such a machine are being persisted in: of things in this country in a few years if such outrageous acts of perjury in jury box, as have recently occurred, are to go unpunished? As an act of justice to the rest of civilization, and mankind a friend of mine, my dear—a friend of twenty years' standing." His bride: were lynched, and their executioners commended for the act as being the safegrards of Justice and equity."

242,301.—Cotton Picker. Williamson Goodwin Moro, Ark. 242,560.—Cotton Picker. Daniel Ruggest, for I am sure he must be tired."

242,301.—Cotton Picker. Williamson Goodwin Moro, Ark. 242,560.—Cotton Picker. Daniel Ruggest, Friendland, Va.

Agricultural Items

Mr. Van Kirke, of Pennsylvania, has bought 130,000 acres of land in Baldwin County, Ala., and will start a big sheep

There must be a systematic arrangement of labor on every farm and plantation. The man who spreads himself aimlessly over too much ground is a cer-

In Arkansas a species of cutworm has completely destroyed the stands of cotton on a great many large plantations. Many portions of the State are overrun

A Texas farmer invested \$150 in a ten-acre grove of 2,000 black walnut trees ten years ago, and the nuts bring him \$1,000 a year now. In another ten years he expects the grove to be worth \$50,000.

It is estimated by good judges that the mills of Minneapolis will grind during the present year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The increase in milling capacity has been growing every year, but at no period as fast as at present.

tural operations will pay handsomely, no inatter what market rulings may be. In this way only can the farmer be truly independent.

Mix a little sulphur with salt and feed occasionally to sheep. It will effectually destroy sheep ticks. The same remedy applied to cattle troubled with lice will soon rid them of vermin. The use of sulphur with salt repays the trouble of keeping a supply for cattle and sheep. If a mixture of one part of sulphur with seven of salt be freely applied there will be no trouble with vermin.

In 1880 Georgia produced 24,190,472 bushels of Indian corn, against 17,646, 459 bushels in 1870. Of wheat she made last year 3,158,335 bushels, against 2, 127,017 bushels in 1870. The oat crop in 1880 amounted to 5,544,161 bushels, against 1,904,601 bushels in 1870. Only 19,396 bushels of barley were grown in the State in 1880, but the product in 1870 was still smaller—5,640 bushels. The figures of rye are 101,759 against 82,549, and of buckwheat 2,439 against 402.

Paris and Berlin have each an agricul-Paris and Berlin have each an agricul-tural university of the first order. Re-specting the relative educational value of either, it is admitted that the French College has a more systematic and co-ordinated programme of study, but that at Berlin is vastly superior in all that relates to the practical illustration of lec-tures, such as richly furnished museums, laboratories, &c. The German govern-

breaking twelve acres of sod land a day in a manner that could nor be accom-plished by any animal power. The com-pany will this year seed some hundred acres of land with rice, and prepare a large area for cultivation in the future. An experimental crop of ten acres of jute has been planted and is thriving.

Sorghum in the South now seems to bid fair to come into extensive use as a green-zoiling crop. Its yield per acre is doubtless equal to that of cat-tail millet or pearl millet. Not less than fifty or sixty tons may be reasonably counted on as the production of a single acre, pro-vided the land is rich and the seed prop-erly planted and the crop well cultivated. We feel confident that it may, in extreme cases, be worked up to a hundred tons of est characters among extraneous growths.

A sharp-toothed cultivator will accomof dry food. But there is great differ ence in the different kinds of sorghum. Probably the Red African has been the best fodder plant until lately. Sorghum Vulgas scems now to be more favorably spoken of. But these have broader and ranker leaves than the other kinds, and look more alike than any others.

The American Cultivator says sheep are justly becoming popular with the mass of farmers, and the United States is destined before long to produce all the who seek to increase their profits by stock raising, and at the same time improve their soil, raise more grass, employ less labor and make more money, will raise more sheep. A pound of mutton beef or pork, and is worth as much in the market; the wool is thus extra profit. The writer advises us to continue to use thoroughbred males upon our common ewes. He has no disposition to dictate what the breed shall be, only let it be of its breed full-blooded, and in a few years, by culling our poorest ewes, we will have a flock equal to the best. One would the k that the articles by

thousands in Southern newspapers in regard to the wonderful qualities of the cow pea, as a fertilizer and forage plant in the South, would induce every farmer in the South to plant it. The Southern farmers are as completely in harmony in regard to the value of the cow pea as Northern farmers and farmers everywhere else are in solution and farmers everywhere else are in solution. da thistle is perhaps most quickly checked by the rank growth of some field crop which overtops it and smothers it out.

Great care should be exercised to prequite another thing to get him to act according to his convictions and his interests. Not an acre of corn should ever be planted in the South without the cow pea. The cow pea will restore to land colored Baptists in the United States.

— The '...mden Journal is indignant about the insanity dodge and "talks right out in meeting" thus: "Uvtil some of our petit juries are punished for perjury, we need not look for much justice in our commercial manures put together. But the phearment of the commercial manures put together. But the phearment and line may greatly in-Courts. Many of them never regard law the phosphates and lime may greatly in-

may infer that efforts to perfect such a machine are being persisted in:
242,186.—Machine for Picking and Separating Cotton. Jas. F. Cuuningham, Sr., South Fork Township, Fulton County, Ash. County, Ark. 242,301.—Cotton Picker. Williamson