WHOLESALE and RETAIL

G. F. TOLLY.

avs the Leader of Low Prices in Furniture in this State, W announces to the public that he has greatly enlarged his Warerooms, and is enabled to carry the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE THIS SIDE OF LESTON. I have on hand, and am still receiving direct from the best manufacturanture of all descriptions, which I guarantee to sell cheaper than

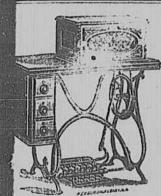
### G. CUNNINGHAM & CO

WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF OUR Stock of Goods Before You Buy. Should you Want a Wagon, THE OLD HICKORY IS THE "BOSS."
STARK'S DIXIE IS THE "FAVORITE."

r stock of HARDWARE is complete, and at prices as low as the lowest. Build-

oceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, etc., Full stock of all, and equally low in price as any other house.

We want our friends whom we have given time to this year, to come square up the front, for both Guano and Merchandise. Come and do the best you can, and we try and arrange for the balance. t 20, 1881



-40-

Practical Points of Superiority

EMBODIED IN THE

### NEW REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

Its tensions are perfect, and do not vary with different rates of speed. It does work at a higher rate of speed than any other Shuttle Machine. It has no springs in its tensions.

Its tensions do not vary when using uneven thread. Its needle is self-setting and securely held in place by a grooved clamp. It will not skip stitches.

It will never break a needle with ordinary care.

It has an accurate gause by which to set a needle.

thas an accurate gauge by which to set a needle. It has an accurate gauge by which to set a needle. It has the only perfect thread controller, making the "perfect lock stitch." It never "loops" stitches on the work. It sows over heavy seams with the greatest ease. It will sew and feed work at the extreme edge in commencing, Its stitch may be lengthened or shortened while running at its highest speed it has a most convenient spooler.

1. Its shuttle is self-threading and carries a very large quantity of thread.
2. Its shuttle is carried in an adjustable race, ensuring accuracy without friction.
3. Its shuttle is carried in an adjustable race, ensuring accuracy without friction.
4. It seems all grades of material with least change.
5. It seems all grades of material with least change.
6. It never has "fits" and cannot get "out of order."
6. It is most accurately adjusted in construction.
6. It is most accurately adjusted in construction.
6. It sa parts are interchangeable, and can be duplicated at a trifling cost.
6. It has but few bearings, consequently but little friction.
6. It runs more lightly than any other Sewing Machine.
6. It runs more quietly than any other Shuttle Machine.
7. It has no "cog gear wheels" to run hard and noisy.
8. It has no "coller cams" to run slow and heavy.
9. It has no "clever arms" to increase friction and wear.
9. It is more conveniently arranged for oiling and cleaning.

29. It has no "lever arms" to increase friction and wear.
30. It is more conveniently arranged for oiling and cleaning.
31. It requires but little oil, and will not gum up and run hard.
32. Its table is lower, giving more perfect control over the work.
33. Its treadle motion being evenly balanced, will not fatigue the operator.
44. Its feed can be more easily raised and lowered.
35. It is more symmetrical in all its proportions.
36. Its attachments are more easily adjusted.
37. It has a stop-motion for winding bobbin without removing the work.
38. It has fewer parts than any other Machine.
39. Its parts are so adjusted that all wear may be taken up.
40. It has superior woodwork to any other Machine.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

MCCULLY & TAYLO

Agents for the New Remington Sewing Machines, Attachmats, Needles, &c.,
ANDERSON, S. C.

WE are also in the market with a large and well-selected stock of GENERAL ERCHANDIZE, comprising all the Goods needed by the average consumer of our ountry. These Goods have been selected at the principal markets of the United States, bught as low as the lowest, and we are fully prepared to compete with any house in the occuntry. We are LARGE CASH BUYERS OF COTTON, and are paying full sees for all grades of the staple.

2 Parties indebted to us for SUPPLIES, GUANO, MACHINERY, or otherwise, the reminded to call and settle their obligations, as it is our intention to bring all outanding claims to a settlement.

McCULLY & TAYLOR.

# J. B. CLARK & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

ALL KINDS OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have the largest stock of Gentlemens' Goods we over had—

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT HARD TIME PRICES. We have a beautiful line of English Diagonals and Worsted Goods. Also, Broad loths in great variety. Our line of Foreign and Domestic Suitings and Pants Goods anot be equalled this side of New York.

Years fully prepared to CUT AND MAKE UP CLOTHING in the very latest

our NOTION AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT, such as a saders, Colors Col trs. Cuffs, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Fine Dress Shirts, both laundried and unlaund lannels, do., is complet. HATS—We have a large and vesy protty stock of Hats, of the very latest styles.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We would ask all in search of a Suit all ready made to be sure to call and see our took in this line before buying. You can buy a Suit at any price you want. OVER-OATS in great variety.

We gue entee satisfaction in every instance, and will sell as low as the lowest. WE HEAN WHAT WE SAY.

OGO, IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

## LOOK AT THIS!

MONEY NOW, AND CANNOT WAIT LONGER.

Dec 1, 1881

We must have Money to meet our liabilities, and we trust this notice will be suffi-

We have a few Goods left in our line, which we will

SELL AT A SMALL PROFIT.

J. R. & L. P. SMITH.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

in Interesting Discussion in the House of

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday the Apropriation Bill was taken up and was being read, when Mr. Simpson up and was being read, when Mr. Simpson moved to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 for the support of the schools of the University. The condition of the people of the State, he said, was such as to demand that the expense of the government should be kept within the smallest possible limits. The expense of all the commissions and the expense of all the state, and he thought o appropriate this amount of money for the benefit of a mere handful represening a certain class. The supremacy of the white races in South Carolina could nly be maintained by dealing out absolute justice towards every class. The levying of unnecessary taxes at this time would not tend to promote that harmony among the people of the State which was so greatly to be desired.

Mr. Haskell said that the remarks of the gentleman from Anderson in the gentleman from Anderson in the sentleman from Anderson in the gentleman from the ge

the gentleman from Anderson might have come with more force if he had not placed himself so clearly on record in 1878, when he had expressed the sentiment that he would have been delighted to see this old and time-honored justitution torn down and sold for brick. The argument that the University was to be exclusively beneficial to a class was without foundation, and the argument that the common schools were being dethat the commen schools were being de-frauded by this appropriation was equally without foundation. Over \$200,-000 yearly was appropriated for the ben-eft of the common schools and, as was well known, those who paid nine-tenths of this tax made but little use of these schools. There were four hundred young men in the State to day seeking that higher education for which, if they could not obtain it in their care. that higher education for which, if they could not obtain it in their own State, they would be forced to go elsewhere. The gentleman from Anderson had been alone in the committe of ways and means in his opposition to this appropriation, and his calculation as to the tax for the agent of the same of the sa for the coming year was wholly incorrect.
The appropriations in this bill with this \$10,000 included were \$2,000 less than last year, and the tax would not be higher that last year. The State had the buildings, the libraries and the nucleus of the institution with already sixty students. All that was asked for was some little amount to supplement the recovered

dents. All that was asked for was some little amount to supplement the resources of the institution that it might be placed upon a foundation upon which it could rest, and the youth of the State could find that higher education which was necessary to keep up the intelligence of the rising generation.

Mr. Verner heartily favored the appropriation. The gentleman talked about the safety of the white race being dependent upon the saving of \$10,000 from the expenses of the State. He thought it a far strouger argument to thought it a far stronger argument to claim that the white race of the State could only be dethroned from power by the lack of education. The opposition from the gentleman, he thought, could be easily traced to the belief that this University would be injurious to the sec-tarian colleges of the State. No one could have a higher respect for the secta-rian colleges than he had, but he could rian colleges than he had, but he could cite expressions from the heads of all those colleges favoring the opening of this University, on the ground that it was a public necessity, and that it would meet State being too poor was was pusillania need which the sectarian colleges could not supply. He was not actuated by sentiment, but was guided by a firm conviction that as a mere business transaction the opening of this University would save thousands of dollars to the State every year. The institutions of all the surrounding States were drawing our young men away from the State yearly, taking thousands of dollars away from home and denying to the young men of South Carolina the privilege of receiving at home that higher education which the spirit of the ear denyeds.

expenses of the session were paid the tax would run up, perhaps, to between eight and ten mills, and at a time like this such a tax would be a burden which the people could not stand.

Mr. Hutson said he was tired of hear-

ing on every measure of interest the time-worn argument about the poverty of the State. Why was the University placed upon any footing at all if was not intended by degrees to place the institution upon an enduring basis?" Mr. Murray opened an argument in favor of the appropriation by recounting the remark of Thomas Jefferson, when, being asked to name the greatest act of his life, he replied: "I founded the Uni-versity of Virginia." He referred with pride to the educational condition of South Carolina before the war, and conin that regard with the States which had founded and kept up institutions of higher learning. He was in favor of obeying the mandate of the constitution that prothe mandate of the constitution that provided that appropriations should be made from time to time towards the support of this University. He was in favor of an appropriation, and was opposed to making any petty appropriation that would accomplish no good. The sectarian colleges had done and were doing a great work and he hoped they would go on prospering and to prosper, but this College with its wider advantages was needed as a central point around which any youth of the State could gain that higher education which he could not get elsewhere in the State. Under the law the benediciary graduates of the University were required to teach in the public schools for two years, and thus would be carried into the homes of thus would be carried into the homes of all classes the very education which the gentleman from Anderson claimed was denied them. Upon every principle of

tion should be sustained.

Mr. Talbert said he rose to give the General Assembly time breathe, and in doing so nearly talked himself out of breath.

He said he had come to represent the people who sent him, and be was opposed to adding one feather more upon the backs of the peor down-trodden, overburdened, helf-starved taxpayers. wing &c. The werm lunch, which is 10 cents extra, includes a piece of steak or other warm meat. Wines and ales can Mr. Rucker was in favor of education in the common schools and in its higher forms. He believed that as the State had the right to tax its citizens to educate the children of those who paid no taxes it was equally within the power of the State to tax its citizens to maintain the ductor. lunch. These are collected by the con-ductor. When the train halts at Albany the State to tax its citizens to maintian the higher system of education. The University before the war seemed to unify the people of the State and it would continue to do so. Let us not, he said, be confined to anything less than the public welfare. The necessities for higher education had been too definitely settled to admit of argument. As a matter of business economy he favored the bill. Why iness economy he favored the bill. Why senger has the time between Albany should South Carolina lag hehind? She had never, in the course of her history the waiters clear the tables and should South Carolina ag name ? She had had never, in the course of her history been content to be a follower. She had ever been a leader! Should she now work perfectly, giving the highest satisconsent to drop behind in the great cause faction to the traveling public.

Mr. J. E. Black, by an arithmetical calculation, showed that the State tax for next year could not possibly be larger than last year, and he thought it would be less. The appropriation would simply cause a tax of about one cent upon every Write a New Book-He Thinks Reconciliation with the South far from Complete.

cause a tax of about one cent upon every one hut red dollars of the texable property of the State, and he thought it was two small a matter to be talked about when weighed in comparison with the great good to be accompished.

Mr. Prince thought there ought to be a line drawn somewhere, and he thought this appropriation as good a thing to commence with as any other.

Pending the further discussion of the section the House adjourned until 7.30

New York Herald.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned yesterday morning from Europe on board the Bremen steamer Neckar, after a long and tempestuous voyage of fifteen days from Southampton. The steamers from the North German Lloyd call at Southampton on their way to and from New York, and Mr. Davis seized that opportunity on the 22d of last mouth to sail again for home. Considering the great space home. Considering the great space which the ex-president of the defunct Confederacy once filled in the world's atten-At the night session the debate on the section of the appropriation bill providing \$10,000 for the University was resumed. Mr. Sligh felt it his duty to raise his voice against the appropriation of this amount at this time. He was not opposed to education, but the people would be crushed under the burden of taxation. The argument that \$10,000 was a mere trifle was without force when it was \$10,000 more than was necessary to be paid by the people in their poverished condition.

Mr. Dargan desired to be put on record as being heart and soul in favor of the appropriation. In that College was planted the tree of chivalry, which, despite the shaft of ridicule, had hourished amid all disasters. In that College had been nutured that spirit of virtue, of honor and of menhood which had made the old Carolinian respected and admired the world over. If Carolina was true to herself and if the education of her youth was fostered, the glory and prosperity of the State in the future would even out.

Mr. Davis, as he sat on a trunk in the cabin chatting with his friends, though he bore the unmistakable traces of his very advanced age—he is a man of seventy-four—displayed yet much of that vigor in voice and gesture which would have only been looked for in a man much his junior in years. His tall, gaunt, wiry frame, encased in a long gray overcoat, was apparently little bent, and his characteristic face, the heavily furnous here. was fostered, the glory and prosperity of the State in the future would even out-shine the lustre of her illustrious past. Mr. Tillinghast said that the Sate of South Carolina was not a pauper, and he cried shame upon any man who would vote against this pitiful appropriation to sustain so grand an institution as the old South Carolina University. acteristic face, the heavily furrowed brow, the deep set, light, clear eyes, the sternly chiselled nose and mouth, with their rather parched expression of sunkenness Mr. Egan favored the appropriation. He thought it a hard case that the tax-payers who contributed largely every year to the education of the masses who

rather parched expression of sunkenness and the venerable gray white beard would have indicated him as a man of remarkable force even to anybody who did not know that the lonely old wayfarer was Jefferson Davis. He thanked the captain of the Neckar for bringing him safely into port in words of a cordial ring; in deed, his voice was strong enough to have been heard with good effect from the platform. Mr. Davis's daughter a the platform. Mr. Davis's daughter, a slender, willows girl of graceful manners, just home from a school in Germany, added her thanks in that very pretty,

paid no taxes should not be allowed to claim for their children the opportunity of obtaining a higher education than the masses could afford.

Mr. Gray said he was not opposed to opposing the University on a proper basis, but this appropriation would accomplish

no good and was most unwise at this time. Five hundred families had left

Greenville county in the past month for other States in consequence of the pres-sure of poverty, and this apprpriation, although small, was a burden which was

unnecessary to be placed upon the people at this time.

Mr. Johnstone made an earnest argu-

nies in maintaining their organizations," instead of to assist them in uniforming

A New Railway Feature.

The novelty of a trip on the new express is enhanced by the serving of meals

on board, a feature which was necessary

to save the time usually consumed by the "15 minutes for refreshments," Of the train from New York the conducto

of the sleeping cars solicits orders for dinner while the train is tearing up the

He presents each passenger with a bill of fare and a blank. The former con-tains several combinations of cold and

Hudson at the rate of 40 miles an

themselves. Adopted.

musical German which is never heard from German lips, and probably never sounds more charming to German ears than when coming from those of American girls.

"We have had a very rough trip indeed," Mr. Davis said, with that slow, stately method of speech much in vogue among old fashioned southern gentlemen, after Mr. Derby had presented the newspaper representative. "Indeed, the sailors say they have never experienced such weather."

ment in favor of the appropriation. Running briefly over the history of the institution he bitterly asked if the grand old institute which Sherman and his scandal hordes would not destroy was to be allowed to crumble, into dust by the "Did you experience much discomfort on the voyage?" the writer asked. "Not at all," Mr. Davis responded, rather briskly for him. "I am never seasons of South Carolina? He rehearsed the arguments of the opposition and skilfully showed their narrow spirit and fallacy. For the first time in his experience in these halls he had heard an appeal to the black man to lend his aid to throttle the white man.

the white man. The very air was lep-rous with the suggestion, and he thanked God that the answer came back from the colored man, "You shall not have my

cent to the inhabitant of the State, or five and I spent most of my time in Paris and cents a voter. The true spirit of the opposition was opposition to education itself. It was the old argument of the

despot, keep the people in ignorance and I can rule them; but the people were "Did you take much interest in the 'boom' in confederate bonds?"
"I did not hear much of it. My imdetermined to remain in ignorance no longer. The argument that an election was at hand and the Democracy must be prudent, he would, if he could, hurl back pression is it was mostly confined to London on the other side, and that very little was heard of it in Paris." Mr. Davis had thus far spoken with that measured, dignified delivery peculiar to him, but now his stern features released. bing thousands of delais away not of the mean of the privilege of receiving the meant the meant of the far spoken with that measured, dignified delivery peculiar to him, but now claiming to represent reform and a purified and efficient government was the last party in the world to trample upon education.

The research that before the could, hir becould, hur back was neard of the far spoken with that measured, dignified delivery peculiar to him, but now his stern features relapsed into a broad smile as he added jocularly, "I did not invest myself." One could see from his manner and form the grin with which he about the stern features relapsed into a broad smile as he added jocularly, "I did not invest myself." One could see from his manner and form the grin with which he about the stern features relapsed into a broad smile as he added jocularly, "I did not invest myself." One could see from his manner and form the grin with which he education,
Mr. Simpson then made his third speech of the day in opposition to the appropriation. This, he said, was but the entering wedge to open the treasury of "boom."

manner and form the grin with which he shook his head—apparently at the absurdity of the rise—in what a farcical light he regarded that already collapsed "boom."

"Is it true that you are going to write The previous question was then demanded, and the motion to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 was lost. Yeas

"Is it true that you are going to write a new book, your last one having been so great a success?"

Mr. Davis laughed. "Did you ever

hear of a man who wanted immediately after returning from a hunt to go on a THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE MILITA-

Mr. Wilson moved to recur and strike out the appropriation of \$12,000 for the military.

A motion by Mr. Tallinghast to table

A motion by Mr. Tallinghast to table

just now to Europe? If you ask them I believe they all would tell you they 'never want to go to Europe again as long as they live!' Mr. Davis said all this in a this motion was lost.

Mr. McKissick moved to cut down the appropriation to \$5,000. Red-shirts, he said, were the prettiest uniform ever humorous strain, as though the efforts incident to the production of his last work had rendered a long repose from literary labors to him most welcome.

So far so well. But now a political question was broached, and Mr. Davis was soon on his mettle. He was asked if he knew the recent news and was told if he knew the recent news and was told. aside, and these wouldn't cost any \$12,-000 or \$5,000 either. The motion to cut down the appropriation to \$5,000 was then adopted.

Mr. McCrady moved to amend the sec-

if he knew the recent news, and was told the speech of Senator Davis, temporary president of the United States senate, expressing his desire to leave, politics as soon as his great object, the reconciliation of the south and north, was accomplished.

"Well, that would be enough for any one man to accomplish in this world, Mr. Davis remarked, sententiously. 'But don't you think it has been prac tically accomplised?"
"I should think not, to judge of the legislation for the south and the north in

recent years and the want of harmony between the two sections." tains several combinations of cold and warm lunches, the prices of which are 40 and 50 cents respectively. For 40 cents the passenger can order two large sandwiches, two hard boiled eggs, a cut of pie, bread, and butter and pickles, or one of several other combinations which include pork and beans, ham, a chicken wins. Ac. The warm lunch which to 10

tween the two sections."

"I suppose you take a livelier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in almost any other. May I ask you, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?"

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied with sudden warmth: "I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day who have a voice in the administration." With great emphasis he added: "I have shaken hands with political questions, and, moreover, I never other warm meat. Wines and ales can also be ordered at extra cost. The prices are surprisingly reasonable, the railroad company having them under supervision. The passenger makes out his order by simply noting on his blank the name of his car, the number of his seat and the number of the combination lunch. These are collected by the seat and the number of the combination lunch. These are collected by the seat and the number of the combination lunch. These are collected by the seat and the number of the combination lunch. These are collected by the seat and the number of the combination lunch. These are collected by the seat and the number of the combination lunch.

ery man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I have done." This last de-

The Albany (N. Y.) Press and Knick-crbocker says: "The largest following we know of to-day is that of St. Jacobs Oil; for where St. Jacobs Oil is, there rheumatism is not."

- There are \$13,000,000 worth more assessed property in Tennessee this year

[We wish our friends, especially the boys, would read the following many times over, and never forget the wisdom

My uncle is a woodman : he is nov getting an old man. Some people say he is cross; but I do not think so. Trouble and toil may give to his face a thoughtful look sometimes; but I know he has a kind heart. Of one thing I am certain, he has got a wise head. Meet him when-ever I may, he has always something to say. If you would like to hear of some say. If you would like to hear or some of his sayings, I will write down some of

them for you.

One day I saw him with an axe in his hand, standing by a branch he had just cut from the o'd oak tree, when he be-If you set a thistle seed, there will spring up not one or two thistles from it.

but twenty or thirty; and it will be just the same if I set one sin. One sin, he says, has been known to bring forth a hundred more. The farmer ought to take care that no thistle seeds are sown on his land; and you ought to take care Uncle says that a boy seldom looks forward unless it is to a holiday; when

he is well, he seldom dreams of being sick; when he has money, he thinks it will last him for weeks; and when the sun shines, he almost expects it to shine forever; but he says we should be ready to endure patiently, as well as to enjoy gratefully. "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" (Job ii. 10.)

Uncle says that if the traveler once

and as man's knowledge is but ignorance when compared with God's knowledge so the wisdom of all the books of men is but folly when compared with the wisdom of the book of God. Uncle says that a bushel of wheat wil.

weigh more than two bushels of bran; and that a little modesty is worth more than a great deal of conceit. He says that a boy who is modest will learn twice as much as one who is conceited. The modest boy will always be wisers than he appears, while the conceited will not not know balf what he pretends to understand. I must strive to be modest,

the second is much like it.

where we have one hour of pain we have ten of ease, and where we have one misery we have at least a score of mercies. If this be true, and I have no reason to doubt it, where I thank God quitoes. once, I ought to thank him a hundred 6. It times over.

Uncle says a boy will do more good in one month by correcting his own errors, than he will do in years by finding out the failings of others; and that he will get more knowledge by studying his own heart, than by watching all the people that are around him. I must examino my heart a little more closely than I have done, and take more care to correct my Uncle says there are a thousand ways

to eternal death, for every sin is a road destruction; but that there is only one way to eternal life, for there has only been offered up one sacrifice for sin, even our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, on the cross. If I forget everything else that my uncle says, I must be sure not to forget this; and must ask for the Holy Spirit of God to convince me of sin, and ead me to believe in Christ with all my

Uncle says that the strongest man grows stronger, the wisest man grows wiser, and the best man grows better, by often going down on his knees. If this be the case with a man, I suppose it must be the case also with a boy. I remember that the Bible says, "Pray without ceasing," "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Uncle says that we cannot do one an-

other half the mischief with our teeth, that we can with our tongues; and that we often tie a knot with our tongues in a we often tie a knot with our tongues in a minute, that we cannot untie with our teeth in a year. He says I ought to repeat three texts of Scripture every day of my life: "Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles;" (Prov. zzi, 22) "Every idle word that words and the desker own "ork." The words and the text of the same and the text of same any less a true woman, less worthy of respect than she who sits in silks and satins, and it vain of fingers that never labor? We listened to a person the other day, who, speaking of a newly-wedded wife, said, eneeringly: "Oh, she does her own "ork." The

Uncle says a rogue robs nobody half so much as he robs himself; he may deprive another of a watch, a gold ring, or a purse of money; but he deprives himself of his character, of his peace, of his life. I wish all rogues were aware of this; for some of them might become houest. "Honesty," after all, "is the best policy."

They showed the detestable spirit of caste or rank, which a certain class are trying to establish—a caste whose sole foundation is money, which is the weak-set kind of rank known to civilization. Mind, manners, morals, all that enters into a good character, are of no account with these social snobs. Position in their stilted ranks is bought with gold, and every additional dollar is another

with one who prayed too much, red his Bible too much, or praised God too much. I feel sure that uncle is right in this, and then I ought to remember it.
Uncle says that cheerfulness is like a

servant entering a dismal room at night with two lighted candles; and that melwith two lighted candles; and that mel-ancholy is like another servant coming with two extinguishers to put the candles out again. True piety, ho says, should always be cheerful; for, however bright its prospects may be in this world, its prospect in the worldithat is to come are still brighter.

Uncle says that a Bible, a Sabbath, a

are better than a sceptre, a crown a throne, and a kingdom; and that he who possesses them, and makes good use of them, is much richer than an ungodly king. Uncle is a good man; what he

says is for my good; and if I neglect it, cause enough shall I have to regret it.

Uncle says that when a farmer sows a field, he scatters the seed freely, because

held, no scatters the seed freely, because he knows it will not all come up; and, in like manner, when he gives me advice, he gives it me freely, because he knows that I shall forget a part of it. This is acting very wisely. However, I will re-member as much of it as I can, and tell all I can reason to me companies. all I can remember to my companions

### The Sin and Folly of Scoiding.

1. It is a sin against God.—It is evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood human nature and the law of God. He says, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil. That is, never fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding keep silence.

2. It destroys affection.—No one ever

scolding keep silence.

2. It destroys affection.—No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love an habital fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful, fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principles may tolerate them—may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettless. love them more than the sting of nettless, or the noise of musquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern, to

man has been driven to the tavern, to dissipitation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

3. It is the bane of domestic happiness.—

A fretful, peevish, complaining, fault-finding person in family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another! Ninetenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this Uncle says that if the traveler once leaves the turn-pike road in a part of the country that he does not know, he may wander about in lanes the whole of the day, and when night comes get stuck in a bog at last; and that if I venture to wander away from the path of duty, I may lose myself in the cross-roads of error and vice all my days, and at last fall into the pit of destruction. It would be unwise in a traveler to quit the toll-gate road, when, in doing so, he runs such a risk; and it would be very weak and very wicked for me to quit duty's path when my risk is a thousand times greater.

Uncle says he had rather read the Bible, and never look at any other book than read every other book in the world, and never look at the Bible; for this reason: Other books are the books of men, but the Bible is the book of God; and as man's knowledge is but ignorance when command with God's heaveledge.

Indicate the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another! Ninetenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company; that her children gives her so much troubie; that domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more gives her so much troubie; that domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more gives her so much troubie; that domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company; that her children gives her so much troubie; that domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company; that her children gives her so much troubie; that domestic trials and unhappiness springs from this source. Mrs. D. is of

4. It defeats the end of family govern-ment.—Good family government is the blending authority with affection so as to secure respect and lone. Indeed this is the great secret of managing young peo-ple. Now, your fretter may inspire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Seediling at a bill they correct one. Scolding at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions, from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind—but how? Mrs. F. frets at, and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them. Treats them as though they had no feelings. She saldon proceed them.

direction of your sojourn in Europe?"

"In France. I went over reality to fetch my daughter from school in Germany, but she came to Paris to meet me and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris and I spent most of my time in Paris I against self-conceit.

Uncle says that it requires more stead-incss and true courage to despise the incss and true courage to despise the incs and true courage to despise the incss and true courage to despise the inciss. The chidren cry,

ter than avenging it; and that doing one good is better than intending a hundred.

I wonder if I shall ever be as wise as my uncle. He says the first step toward wisdom is the fear of the Lord, and that persons. They cannot make up their minds to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives and wives from their husbands. For man may be brave as a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and mus-

The more one frets the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret the top of order and neatness large developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be some dirt is somewhere. One will not eat right, took right; he will not do these things so as to please them. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard to be as modest as they are brave. When generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. It is a mark of a rulgar disposition.—
Some persons have so much gall in their

disposition, are so selfish, that they have no regard for the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to such influences! It makes them callous and unfeeling, and when they grow up they pursue the same course with their own children, or those entrusted to their management; and thus the race of fretmanagement; and thus the race of fret-ters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting at their husbands, wives, children or domestics, shows either a bad disposition, or else ill-breeding; for it is generally your igno-rant, low bred people that are guilty of such things.

Does Hen Own Work,—Does her own work; does she? What of it? Is it any disgrace? Is she any less a true tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles; (Prov. xxi, 22;) "Every idle word that man shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment;" (Matt. xii. 36;) and, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips;" (Psal. cxli.) I must try to do it to be a country whose institutions rest on honored labor as one of the chief cornerstones. They evinced a false idea of the country whose institutions rest on honored labor as one of the chief cornerstones. They evinced a false idea of the chief cornerstones. Uncle says a rogue robs nobody half the womanhood of genuine hobility. They showed the detestable spirit of

best policy."

Uncle says that he meets with many who eat too much, drink to much, and sleep too much; but that he has never yet met too much; but that he has never yet met is gained in their esteem and society.

were poring over the news of the city papers, and, coming to the head "Lat-est" and immediately following it "Very Latest," one said to another: "Ah, sure, Tim will you be after ex-

plainin' what this means?"
"Arrah, bedad," said Tim, "an' it's myself that can explain that to ye. Sure the latest is what comes in time to be printed, and the very latest is what comes after the paper is out."

Two Brave Farmer Boys.

There was a picturesque scene recently on the bluff above Hovious' Beach, near San Francisco, where lies the hull of the wrecked Alice Buck. The white sand of the narrow strip of bluff, and the whiter broad line of surf, were dotted with strands and drifting pieces of the wreck. On the accessible portions of the beach gangs of men were collecting the drift. On the accessible portions of the beach gangs of men were collecting the drift wood and keeping a lookout for the bodies of the missing sailors. On the bluff were scattered about men, women, and children from the neighboring ranges, idly watching the men at work below, and earnestly talking over every incident of the wreck. The shattered hull lay just beyond the breakers, only a few projecting pieces above the water denoting its location. The incident most talked about was the saving of the lives of three of the wrecked crew by two young men, Silas Hovious \*.d Frank Hale, each aged nineteen years, sons of neighboring Silas Hovious \*.d Frank Hale, each aged nineteen years, sons of neighboring ranchers. The story of their adventures is one of simple heroism, that should gain for the young men some suitable recognition. It seems that two of the sailors managed to reach the shore unassisted, and found their way to the house of Hovious. When they had been told the story of the wreck, and were being warmed and fed by Mrs. Hovious the boy Silas and his father ran to the edge of the bluff, where Mrs. Hovious and others soon followed. Some time before any human form was distinguished in the surf pitful cries for assistance were heard. Silas, at last, by standing on the edge of the bluff and looking deven its hundred feet of almost straight sides, discovered a man clinging to a plank and being tossed about in the breakers. He told of his discovery but none of the men dared to attempt the descent of the cliff to the forlorn hope of rescuing the man. Silas, after waiting a moment said of the sides.

discovery but none of the men dared to attempt the descent of the cliff to the forlorn hope of rescuing the man. Silas, after waiting a moment, said: "Mother I can't bear to hear that man's cries," and before he could be stopped, threw off his coat and swung himself over the edge of the bluff. He was instantly joined by Hale. Standing on the beach, Mrs. Hovious told the rest of the story.

"How those boys got I wan there I don't know," she said. "You can see for gourself that a goat couldn't climb there. But somehow or other they reached that narrow ledge of rock you see down there, over which the waves break. Frank Hale picked up a piece of rope thrown upon the rock by a wave, and the boys together threw one end of it out to the sailor. He made a grab for it, and the back current carried him out of resch. The next wave brought him in almost to their feet, but he missed the rope again. I was afraid that he would clutch at the boys' ankles and drag one of them out with him. I begged of the men standing about to go down there and help the boys. One man standing near me was himself a sailor, but none of them dared make the attempt. I saw the man in the water being carried tothem dared make the attempt. I saw the man in the water being carried towards the boys again, but once more he missed the rope. I became nearly frantic then. What with fear for the boys and desire to see the poor man saved I scarcely knew what to do. Of course, I wanted my boy to do all he could, and seeing him standing down there with his companion, calling to the man to be the seed of the course, I wanted my boy to do all he could, and seeing him standing down there with his companion, calling to the man to be the seed of the companion, calling to the man to keep up courage, I hadn't the heart to say a word against it. Once more the waves brought the man in looking more dead than alive. This time the boys took hold of the middle of the rope, and each threw out an end. The sailor caught the rope this time, but the boys hadn't strength to pull him out of the water. and he hadn't strength to drag himself up to the ledge where they were standing. But the boys, somehow, crep along the slippery, steep rocks until they reached that spot down there where the beach begins. Then they dragged him cut of the water, and he was taken up to our house. We thought for a long time he would die, but a warm fireplace and hard rubbing with rum brought him around at last. The boys brought two more men up to the house pretty soon after that." It was evident that Mrs. Hovious and a young lady with her, a sister of Mrs. Frank Hale, were very proud of their "boys" achievement, but that their excusable pride had not allowed them to overdraw the danger of the adventure was evident. The situation, as the Call reporter saw it

to be as modest as they are brave. When asked, "How did you manage to climb down the face of that bluff and along that ledge?" they answered, "Oh we just kinder clumb along somehow, We didn't think much of how we were doing it; we only thought of that sailor in the water."

FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.-Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem assuch, however absurd they

may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it.
Always take the part of an absent per-

Always take the part of an absent person, who may be censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never think worse of another on account of his duelling with you on political and religious subjects.

Never dispute with a man who is more than the part of the part

than seventy years of age, or with a woman nor any sort of an enthusiast.

Never effect to be witty, or jest so as to hurt the feelings of another. Act with cheerfulness but without

Never court the favor of the rich by Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of twose cir-cumstances which tend to irritate.

It's ALL RIGHT.—A citizen of Detroit entered a Michigan avenue, Detroit, grocery the other day and said he wanted a private word with the proprietor. When they had retired to the deak he began:
"I want to make a confession and re-

paration. Do you remember of my buy-ing sugar here two or three days ago?"
"I do"

counterfeit quarter on the clerk. It was a mean trick, and I came to tender you good money. "On, don't mention it," replied the

grocer.
"But I want to make it right." "It's all right—all right. We knew who passed the quarter on us, and that afternoon when your wife sent down a dollar bill and wanted a can of sardines I gave her that bad quarter with ner change. Don't let your conscience trou-ble you at all—it's all right."

"Indian Department," Washington, C.—I am anxious to introduce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup among my Indians, having used it myself for several months, and think it one of the finest remedies I ever