LEE AT FALLING WATERS. Fierce Ouslaught of the Federal Cav-

The words are few and simple. To others they would have but little meaning, but to us they are the record of as splendid a fight as ever added lustre to

ations for me, at least, for it was there my mother spent her childhood. The Potomac, in impetuous majesty, lay in our way. The floods of rain had swelled its stream and swept off everything in the way of bridges, so that a crossing was out of the question before the 14th of July. There we halted and faced

the oncoming hosts who were crowding upon us. There was NOTHING TO EAT. neither bread nor meat. So we sat down without rations and with little ammunition. On the 13th a flock of sheep fel into our hands and were slaughtered, but this afforded only unsavory and indigestible rations. We had no salt and no bread, and, in a drenching rain, cooked the repulsive meat upon our ramrods. We managed, however, to eat enough "to keep soul and body together," and when the dismal night of the 13th settled down upon us we were ordered into line, and were soon on our march again to the Potomac and the sacred soil of Virgins. The win continued to again to the Potomac and the sacred soil of Virginia. The rain continued to pour down in torrents, and the blackened heavens hung over us unrelieved by the light of a single star. We steadily tramped forward through the livelong night, and morning, with a weeping sky broke upon the brigade, hungry, worn and exhausted, but still undaunted, for every man held his place in line as only a veteran could. At last the river was in sight and passing by Pettigrew's was in sight and passing by Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade we were marched to the right of the road and ordered to

"STACK ARMS AND REST!" At the welcome news we fell upon the yielding ground. We had scarcely composed ourselves when a great commotion arose among the North Carolinians. A force of cavalry was riding deliberately forward in the direction of the barn where Pettigrew rested. They had their oilcloths over their shoulders, and their flag was furled and carried low between their horses. Suddenly their bugles their horses. Suddenly their bugles stunded the charge, the column deployed into line, raised their flag, drew their sabres and line. sabres and pistols, sprang forward with THE DUSH OF A WHIRLWIND,

saluted us politely and requested us to convey his compliments to Henry Farley and D. H. Hamilton, Jr., of South Carolina, and to say to them that he commanded a battery that could knock to ground trembling beneath their horses' feet, and in a moment were in the midst of the resting North Carolinipieces anything in our army in a few minutes. Farley and Hamilton had been ans. The confusion was great, but momentary. The indomitable veterans, who had been led by the gallant Pettigrew, rallied and stood to their guns, and the retreat of the enemy was as sudden and as burried on their advance. Some his college mates. Observing the wounded men, he inquired their number, and, handing down from his horse a canteen of good whiskey, said: "Give all the wounded a drink; it will do them good. I am sarry Y haven't arough for of our men were killed with the sword and some by pistol-shots. Gen. Petti-grew was mortally wounded. A North Carolinian knocked one of the cavalry from his horse with a fence rail, picked his pockets, mounted his horse and set out for the pontoon bridge in a gallop. Few of the cavalry more last to represe all of you." We wished him personal safety in the expected fight, but that his guns might be destroyed, and touched our hats to him as he saluted again and The last of our army was eafely across on the Virginia shore. The pontoon had been cut loose. No fight occurred and no more prisoners were brought in. Leaving the chestnut tree we passed a regiment of cavalry who were singing "Rally round the flag, boys," and then a long line of infantry standing along

Out for the pontoon bridge in a gallop. Few of the cavalry were left to repeat the story of their reckless charge.

When in prison in Baltimore I came upon a pictorial paper which gave an illustrated account of this fight. The illustration had Gen. Crawford, who was in command on the other side, leading his men. He was mounted upon a fiery his men. He was mounted upon a fiery charger leaping the breastworks followed by his rushing squadrons, who were cutting down with their sabres the flying and terrified "rebels." The mistakes of the picture were that there were no breastworks and Battiewicken did

that only seventeen got back to their lines.

The engagement did not end here.
Away to the right of my right, grew exceedingly indignant, and threatened to pull that copperas shirt off and whip him if any more such that thronging enemy were massing their forces in overwhelming numbers. The body of our troops were put in motion in motion in the lamentations ceased.

"Gally" Thomson, a boy who walked on my right, grew exceedingly indignant, and threatened to pull that copperas statement upon cotton saving to be read at a meeting of the New England cotton manufacturers' association to day, the substance of which is as follows:

Since the last meeting of the association a very exhaustive investigation has When I was a soldier I carried a small which I forces in which I forces in overwhelming numbers. The secusioned to jot down some of the heroic cidents and accidents of the heroic for the Republic. "Forcan et hac of the first words im monimisee juvabit" are the first words the little book. "Perhaps it will destinite book. "Perhaps it will destinite book. "Perhaps it will destinite for the ponton bridge, and a thin line of skirmishers sent back to hold the addone on other parts of the line I do not show in our own language. How in our own language. How in our own language. How were ordered to the right of the road.

Orr's Rifles, which had enough to do to were ordered to the right of the road.

Orr's Rifles, which had enough to do to to have been such an incident as was deemed proper to jot down. The next ware nineteen men of us and two waring small United States flags waving small United States flags. done on other parts of the line I do not know. I was a private in Company G, Orr's Riflea, which had enough to do to attend to the forces rushing upon us. We were ordered to the right of the road. There were nineteen men of us and two officers, Lieuts J. D. Charles and J. H. Crawford, now of Pontotoc, Mississippi. As we rose the hill in front of us we saw a solid line of cavalry taking their places before us. Blue coats were in imposing isturbed out the little book is worn and porders. The little book is worn and aded. You can see where rain and dust are left their marks, but still it is a pressure.

Another entry in the little book is: Tuesday, 14th of July, 1862. Taken Tuesday, 14th of July, 1862. Taken Waters, by the Ninth (?) New York Cavalry and marched to Bakersville lating and had been sowed in wheat or some other grain that had been cut. I was barefooted, for my shoes had been worn out by the mud and rain and hard marching of the campaign. Gen. marching of the campaign. Gen.
McGowan was at home wounded and
Abner Perrin commanded the brigade.
He went forward to post us. A doublequick was ordered, and the gallant Com-

chiefs they would have but little meaning, but to us they are the record of as plendid a fight as ever added lustre to the annals of the Army of Northern Virginia, when the disparity in the sumbers of the opposing forces and the importance of the position held by us are considered. We were nineteen in number, commanded by two officers. The enemy brought into action more than a brigade of dismounted cavalry, a battery of artillery and a full and extended line of infantry was taking position when we were surrounded and captured. The purpose of the enemy was to cut of two divisions from crossing the Potomac. Ours, to hold them in check and prevent them. We did so, but were left to our fate and the discomforts and stavation of Northern prisons.

On both occasions when the Army of Northern Virginia recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, Orr's Rifles constituted a part of the rear guard. In 1862 at Boteler's Ford the brigade, under command of Gen. Maxcy Gregg, gave the final and effective check to the advancing columns of McClellan. So terrible and destructive was the reception given the invaders that many of them were drowned in their recipitate flight across the river. Others were shot in mid-stream, and the water of the Potomac, crimsoned with their blood, closed over them forever. I had no part in this engagement. At the great battle of Second Manassas, where we met Gen. Pope, who boasted that his "headquarters were kept in the saddle," I had he bad luck to get one of my toes knocked out of joint and was unable to kep up with Jackson's "foot cavalry." These superb soldiers thought nothing of marching all night and fighting all day on rations of roasting ears and green apples. It is, however, with the closing senses of and had thirty-seven wounded. The company did its whole duty at Mechanicsville, Frazier's Farm, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Sharpsburg, Sheppardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Jericho Ford, Riddle's shop, around Richmond and Petersburg, and on to Appomattox, but in none of these engagements did it perform it more steadily and fully than when it stood, one to twenty, as a wall of defence against the

THE MARCH FOR PRISON.

their furious and repeated charges. Throwing down our cartridge-boxes we

reserved all our baggage, which consisted of a blanket and oil-cloth apiece, captured from the enemy in previous en-

gagements. Under guard we marched to the enemy's rear over the line of their

advance. Here and there lay the dead and dying, evidence of the destructive

effect of our terrible firing. As we passed Gen. Kilpatrick he was giving

orders to a fresh command. "Push or to the river," he said, "and don't be par

TAKING THE C-D SCOUNDRELS PRISON

They have no business over here any way." Desiring to attract as little of his

way." Desiring to attract as little of his attention as possible, we made no reply to this inhuman order. One of the

guard, as if to somewht relieve this brutality, said: "We have had a long

race to overtake you and a hard fight to

capture you, but we know how to treat a gallant enemy." We crossed a hill and were halted beneath a large chestnut tree. The only casualties of Company G were four men wounded. Here we reclined and rested. Quite a number of

our captors congregated about us and divided their rations among us. Capt.

stood a moment with us as his battery of Napoleons passed on to the river. He

good. I am sorry I haven't enough for

a long line of infantry standing along the skirts of a grove. Immediately in my front walked a "Tar-heel" of down-

cast countenance and strange aspect. He wore a yellow copperas shirt outside

rode on to the front.

ticular about

though there was considerable shedding from drought. But this will not appear singular to any farmer who has carefully had reached and crossed the Potomac in safety. The pontoon bridge had been noticed his cotton after a drought in mid-summer. All those stalks that have a crop of bolls left after the rain com-mences do not grow any more nor take the "second growth." While all those stalks that have shed most or nearly all cut loose from the Maryland shore. Our army was at rest on the Virginia side, When our guns were thrown down the cavalry crowded about us and offered the hand of friendship. Not a word of resentment was heard except from Gen. Kilpatrick, which is stated hereafter. Gur captors appeared to be moved with astonishment at the paucity of our numbers and admiration for the desperate. of the bolls take the "second growth," and the stalk from that time is, as it were, an entirely new stalk and never matures the bolls of the first growth, but leaves them to open as they were when the rain set in. And it takes this second growth as long to make as it does cotton that has bers and admiration for the desperate stubborness with which we had withstood

DEAD UPON THE FIELD,

just come up.

Cotton then is not a plant of continuous growth but like corn, has its period of growth and it seems to grow better in middle and latter Summer than in the Spring. Late planting of cotton, the seasons being equal, will make more than that of early planting. When cotton was introduced here October was the nonth when picking commenced, alof September was considered the time to commence picking. Now we commence in August. "In 1850 the four counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Spartanburg scarcely produced a thousand bales of cotton. In 1881 they exported over 50,000 bales, and have within their confines as many cotton factories as are in the remainder of the State." Im-proved seed and liberal manuring have

improved seed. Last year has demonstrated the fact that cotton can be successfully grown on land where Fall oats has been cut. This late planting obviates the hurry and rush of Spring consequent upon people trying to plant both cotton and corn early, and gives ample time for the thorough preparation and proper planting of corn ground. Corn can be made on good upland any year with proper management.
The ground should be planted when
freshly plowed and should never be allowed to get hard, and above all upland

orn must not get grassy.

Late planting of cotton, besides giving time for early corn, does not open early to be beaten into the ground by the heavy rains. Cotton ought to be a surplus crop and the experience of the past few years proves that it can be made such, giving, as it does, plenty of time for early corn and allowing if necessary time to plant

after Fall oats come off. A retrospection of the improvement in cotton culture during the past ten years is very pleasant, but the anticipation of the great improvement that is destined to be made within the next ten or fifteen years to come is glorious. We feel like mounting Pegasus when we think of the possibility of full corn crops, full oat crops and full cotton crops for this country-supplemented by cotton factories at every waterfall. It will be a sight to

If we could only get one person to be-come reconciled to late planting of cot-ton the labor of this disconnected writing will be fully repaid.—T. A. G., in Ab-beville Medium.

and terrified "rebels." The mistakes of the picture were that there were no breastworks, and Pettigrew's men did not fall back ten steps before they had not all back ten steps before they had not all back ten steps before they had the war, and never believed that it ever should have taken place; he was tired only 21,000,000. In the West hog fat is went on to state that the assaulting column consisted of sixty-two men, and

Since the last meeting of the associa-tion a very exhaustive investigation has been made to see whether the statement made by me as a reason for holding the Atlanta cotton exposition could be sustained or not. I alleged as the motive of that exposition that the cotton crop of the United States was, on the average by depreciated at least one cent a pound by bad handling between the field and the factory. One cent a pound in a crop of 6,000,000 bales is about \$30,000,000. On in our faces, persisted in taunting us until our guards drove them away with indignation When we went by the same house a few days before, on our way to the whole, the representatives of the cot-ton manufacturers of New England and the machinists who visited Atlanta and examined the subject in connection with the exposition, or who have had previous Gettysburg, these very women waved the Confederate flag at us and cheered so on, showing that men, or at least some women, "change with fortune, and principles with times." By nightfall we had ascended Marylatd Heights and reached Harner's Ferry, whence we took the care knowledge in regard thereto, have more than sustained this statement of loss Nearly every one consulted has added to this estimate their testimony that the labor expended in the present had method of handling is twice or thrice as much as is needed; and that if the whole loss to the planters of the South from Harper's Ferry, whence we took the cars for Baltimore, where we arrived on July 16, and, after having been escorted through several of the principal streets as a kind of show, were lodged for Baltimore, where we arrived on July 16, and, after having been escorted through several of the principal streets as a kind of show, were lodged

IN THE CITY JAIL to await shipment to the several general prisons of the country. We were given citizen's suits of clothing of odd styles, so that we could be detected if we escaped. My suit was a hickory shirt and a pair of sailors' pants, bo in large enough for Gen. McGowan, who weighs at least 260 pounds, and the fantsatic cut of my jib in such a suit would doubtless have attracted the notice of passers-by.

This sketch is not written to disparage any other company, but there is no record of a more gallant fight in any history of any war than the Fight of the Rear Guard at Falling Waters. It fell to the lot of Company G to be called upon for this important duty, and it affords me pleasure to put in writing the way in which the company behaved on that occasion. It will delight them to remember these things, and hereafter their children will be inspired by the patriotism of their fathers. Company G went into the battle of Gaines's Mill with fifty-six men, and left ninetecn of them and had thirty-seven wounded. The loss to the planters of the South from

The process of ginning and baling in these States, which are, on the whole, two of the most progressive States of the south, is conducted by one of three meth-

1. Ginneries run by horse or

2. Ginneries run by steam.
3. A very few run by water power.
The latter may be disregarded. The principal part of the work is done in one of the two methods first named. Class 1 is the commonest of all, and is universalwe met Gen. Pope, who boasted that his "headquarters were kept in the saddle," I lade the duct to get one of my toes knocked out of joint and was unable to get one of any toes knocked out of joint and was unable to keep up with Jackson's "foot cavairy." These superb soldiers thought nothing of marching all sight and fighting all days instead of restricting over such and reformed. Another all days instead of one of the two methods first named. Class 1 is the commonst of all, and is universal, the solid line of cavairy was reinforced and reformed. Another all of define against the surface of any instead of the work to be done, could not be found in what of a bary fright privates, a major and the upper of the work to be done, could not be found in which of the work to be done, could not be found in which of the work to be done, could not be found in which the work to be done, could not be found in which the work to be done, could not be found in which the work to be done, could not be found in which the work to be work to be done, could not be found in India or in China. The stages through which ginneries of this class are passing toward improvement are interesting to note. The first thing done away with is the "buzzard-wing" press, for which an improved press, is being established; the condenser attached to the gin makes the lint room unnecessary, and when steam power is applied the old running gear is thrown awar.

hrown away. In the custom ginneries, operated by steam, the presses are almost always an improved kind, of which there is an improved kind, of which there is a great variety. They are, however, mostly operated by hand and not by steam. The buildings are great improvements on the old plantation houses. The machinery is better and c: ifully attended to, and the facilities for handling the cotton are vastly superior to those of the old style. But it is a matter of very grave doubt whether the cotton is turned out in any better condition than in the primitive way. In fact there is every reason to fear better condition than in the primitive way. In fact there is every reason to fear that it is more injured in these establishments than in the old fashioned way. During the ginning season these public ginneries are always crowded with work—cach man desiring to have his cotton carried through immediately, and to return home; his chief object being to get the greatest quantity of cotton from the seed which he can possibly obtain. The proprietor of the gin is interested in getting through the largest number of bales, and he works with a view to accommodating his customers and taking the largest toll rather than with any idea of turning out good and uninjured staple which his customers do not appreciate. He runs his machinery at the highest possible in order to make a large yield of list. sible in order to make a large yield of lint. If the truth were known all "nepped" or overginned cotton could probably be traced to gias of this sort.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT. The more hopeful side of the question is to be found in the fact that a vast deal of information was spread abroad from the Atlanta cotton exposition, and the great margin of profit, which is to be measured by the depreciation of one or two cents a pound, is beginning to work its true results. For instance, in and around Hogansville, Ga., about two-thirds of the farmers are now plenting. thirds of the farmers are now planting selected seed and are using all the means within their information to save it in good condition and to have it prop erly prepared. The representatives of large plantations upon the Mississippi river, where considerable investments of northern men have been made, are making their arrangements to establish their own brand, upon which each grade of their cotton may be known and for which they will be responsible, so that it shall be as true to its title in either grade as the goods from any of your factories. The representatives of certain railroads, especially in Texas, have sought information as to the right met' ads of establishing public ginneries, to be equipped with suf-ficient capital to buy cotton in the seed (it being a more common custom in Texas than elsewhere to sell cotton in the seed), and also to establish their brand by which their cotton shall be known. The representatives of cotton seed oil mills are in many cases planning to attach cotton gins to their works and to

toll gives an ample profit, and will presently lead to improvement as it becomes apparent that additional profit may be made by improving the condition of the cotton. A model cotton ginning establishment, with a capacity of handling 3,000 bales of cotton in a season of 100 days, or thirty bales a day, can be constructed with all the requisite buildings for the work and for storage, with three eighty saw gins for common work and two roller gins for extra staple, suitable cleaners for cleaning dirty cotton in the seed, an exhaust blower to lift the cotton from the wagons and distribute it, a cotdistributed as cotton in the seed; an exhaust blower to lift the cotton from the wagons and distribute it, a cotton seed huller by which the hulls can be separated from the kernel, and all other requisite machinery, at a cost (with twenty-five per cent added for contingencies) of less than \$12,000. In such an establishment the purpose would be either to gip cotton for toll or to buy cotton in the seed; to hull the seed, burning the hulls for fuel unless it was found that they were more valuable for other purposes; sending the kernels to the nearest oil mill for the oil to be expressed, the cake to be returned to be ground at the gin stand and distributed as cotton seed meal, according to the demand. There would be one element of profit now wasted in such an establishment, to wit: the saving of what are technically termed "motes," being the immature seed with much fibre attached. These motes constitute from one to four per cent of the weight of the cotton and are most excellent paper stock. are most excellent paper stock. A CHYNCE FOR NORTHERN MEN.

I have never investigated any subject in which so large a profit appeared to be within reach on so small an investment as this, and desire to make a fresh start in a healthy up-land country among the southern farmers to benefit themselves while benefiting the neighborhood. It may be worth your while to observe how small an investment of capital would be required to treat the whole cotton crop in a scientific and skilful way, provided only a true beginning can be made. I have said that a model establishment of the capacity of 3,000 bales in the season would cost less than \$12,000. Two thousand such establishments scattered over the vast area of the cotton country—each the vast area of the cotton country—each treating 3,000 bales in the season—would prepare 6,000,000 bales of cotton, and would represent a capital of \$24,000,000. But even this amount is not necessary. Cotton in the seed can be kept, if properly stored, for an indefinite period without injury. If arrangements were made and the custom introduced for purchasing cotton in the seed the ginning season might be extended to cover two hundred days instead of one hundred. The establishment named fould then work 6.

shall be begun depends upon others, and not upon myself. My function in the matter has been to make a complete investigation and to report upon the facts. The facts will be submitted to the gentlemen at whose cost the recent investigation has been made, but who only concount, being individual manufacturers, who did not contemplate this larger undertaking. I think the time may come within a short period when it will cease to be a matter of choice on the part of northern manufacturers whether or not factories to gin and prepare their own cotton. The present tendency to worse depreciation and to more bad cotton than hes ever been seen will go on for several years louger. There is reason to suppose that the very sandy and falsely packed bales, of which we have heard so much bales, of which we have heard so much in Consul Shaw's report and in other ways, are not to be attributed to any intentional fraud or even to the adverse conditions of a bad season, but that they are the necessary result of the present method of treating the farmer's cotton which has been exposed for weeks to the rain and mud. In general it may be said that the improvement of the cotton crop
—except it be undertaken by special enterprise or special methods indicated in
this report—can only proceed with the
general improvement in the conditions of society in the southern States. How rapid or how slow that improvement may be you can judge as well as myself. There are already very large planters with whom northern manufacturers could, if they chose, enter into contracts for the delivery of cotton of a given quality, prepared in any manner which they choose to pay for. On the other hand, the cultivation of cotton in Texas and in upland regions of the south is steadily working in the direction of small farms, in which cotton will be the surplus or money crop. This will be ginned in neighborhood gins, and the improvement in the quality will proceed in just the measure of the increase of intelligence and the measure of communication between and the means of communication between the farmer and the manufacturer. The ultimate contest for supremacy in the production of cotton will be between these two systems. My own judgment is that in the long run the small farmer will lead, as he will subsist himself on other crops, and it will be difficult to say that his cotton costs one year more than another. It will be his surplus or whatever it brings. Each of these processes i will take a considerable period to work themselves out, and in the meantime the farmer and the manufacturer. hemselves out, and in the meantime there is reason to expect consistent, regular and increasing depreciation of the greater part of the cotton crop. The very manner in which saw gins are offere 'is a proof of this statement. The merits held out by the principal makers of the saw gin are that an eighty saw gin will work sixteen bales of cotton in a day, and will take all the lint off the seed balts of sixteen baies of cotton in a day, and will take all the lint off the seed, both of these recommendations being absolute faults. The atmost that any eighty-saw gin can properly work in a day, without injury to the staple is ten bales: and the gin which is set so close as so remove the fluff or hair from the seed, as well as the true staple is a mischieren.

it somewhat difficult to establish a fair practice of dealing in seed cotton. It appears that the business of ginning for toll gives an ample profit, and will prestige at suitable points in the Southern

Too Many Hours.

There is one painful aspect of farm life that calls for a change. No reform in politics is needed more. It is that farmers work too many hours. They know this as well as we do; but it is one of those latent scraps of knowledge that is never permitted to assert itself, and the farmer plods on as if in a deep rut that it is impossible for him to get out of. "I am working for all day," said a hired hand to us; "you work only as the fancy seizes you." There is a lesson in this. Suppose the slow, weary walk of the working farmer were quickened; suppose he rusticd all of his work the same as mechanics rush theirs; suppose, in a word, he accomplished in ten hours the work that now employs him from sun-up till sun down, and then passed a pleasant evening with his family, would not he in the end accomplish more work and more effective work? Would not his life be happier and more worth the living?

The half starved, dog-trot of many of the farmers about us; the listless, lifeless manner in which they perform their drawn-out labors are the necessary outcome of labor too long continued without change. It is as if the farmer had a journey of twenty miles to walk every day of his life over the same dreary road, with precisely the same object in view. At its completion he is tired, and has no

with precisely the same object in view. At its completion he is tired, and has no spirit either to enjoy social intercourse or to improve his mind by reading. He has no energy left for thought. He falls or he knows nothing of what he is talk-ing about. Colorado is solidly Republi-can, and will remain so.—Denver Tribune. asleep at once, if he attempts to read. And so it is; the long hours of work deprive farmers of their best aid in passing not only happy lives, but successful ones. There is no occupation on earth that is better suited to render men happy and intelligent than life on the farm, if rightly pursued, and there is no other pursuit. Washington, May 2.—At a Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided that the President should issue a proclamation for the lawless Cowboys in Arizons to disperse, and if the order is not obeyed to use the military to enforce it. The Cabinet sustained the action of the President in his message for additional legislation on this subject, and disagreed with the action of the Senate judiciary committee in reporting that no further legislation was necessary. intelligent than life on the farm, if rightly pursued, and there is no other pursuit that is more abused to destroy man's ambition, energy and happiness. We want farmers to be the rulers of the nation, and that is what they are entitled to be. We want them to be the happiest, most vigorous and intellectual of men. They enjoy, more than others, the free air of Heaven; "agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man." Then why, instead of ment of man.' Then why, instead of availing himself of the opportunities that are ever present, does the farmer choose a dull, mechanical routine of work that, while it yields a support, takes away from life its sparkle and useful-

ness?
The writer of this cannot be of knowing little of farm life. A part of overy pleasant day is spent in some kind of outdoor labor in the field or garden. His experience has taught him that constant work from sunrise till dark incapacitates him for effectual work, and that what is gained in actual labor is more than lost in an incapacitate direct others. than lost in an incapacity to direct others and to work with the best results him-

As soon as we make farm work simply laborious we lower agriculture to the level of any ditch-digging, stone-piling, hod-carrying business that needs but a thimblefull of brains to guide the brawn and sinew that do the work. We love and respect intelligent formers between and respect intelligent farmers above any other class of men. But we despise those groveling caricatures that make agriculture the means of a scanty living, at the cost of degrading themselves, their wives and children.—Rural New Yorker.

Buried While in a Trance

A shocking story of premature interment comes from New Brunswick, N. J., where it has been found that a man was buried while in a trance, subsequently returning to consciousness and dying from suffocation. Briefly stated, the facts are that in the latter part of last month a man named Gilliand was taken sick and, to all appearances, died. Before burial the remains were viewed by many friends, who noticed a peculiar appearance about the body, which was the subject of com-ment. Even after the body had been prepared for burial and inclosed in a cofof there was none of the ordinary ap-of ances found in a corpse, and Gilliland's friends were greatly agitated over the matter, many of them beliening that he was only in a trance. So strong was this belief that physicians were called in to make an examination. They found the make an examination. They found the body slightly warm and having none of the chilly feeling to the couch which is always found in dead bodies; the face was somewhat flushed, and the supposed dead man resembled a person in a deep sleep more than a mass of lifeless clay. The doctors, however, after a critical examination, pronounced Gilliland dead and the funeral took place the following day, the interment being in the cemetery. Rumors that the man had been buried alive reached the cars of a brother of cilliland and he man to the company of the company of the cars of the dilliland and he went to the cemetery for the purpose of having the grave opened. An examination of the coffir opened. An examination of the coffin showed that the rumors were founded in fact. The body was found lying on one side, with the face terribly scratched as though done while in agony. It was covering consciousness, endeavored to free himself from his coffin, and that a terrible struggle for life took place, the hands being terrible largerated, while the face plainly showed ways of terror. The case of Gilliland could undoubtedly find counterparts in any part of the world. Up to the present time no method has been devised which will absolutely determine when the vital spark has left the human body. Various rules have been offered, but no one of them has been ound to answer under all circumstances. Urged by a humane desire to prevent possible premature interments, a French society, a few years since, offered a considerable prize to any one who would seek out and give to the world some sure method of determining when a person is dead. No one appears to have claimed the reward, and it remains for some one to make the discovery which will be of such benefit to the world at large. -Ro-

into Dr. Abernethy's room; before he could speak she bared net arm, saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm and said, "Better." "Continue the arm and said, "Better," "Continue the poultice." Some days elapsed before Abernethy saw her again; then she said: "Well; your fee?" "Nothing," quoth the great medico, you are the most

was singing, last week, at a charity con-cert, and the audience insisted upon hearing her song a second time. Her daughter, a little child, was present, and true staple, is a mischievous and unfit machine. If the cotton States were exposed to a healthy competition elsewhere and had not a practical monopoly this tendency to depreciation would be speedily checked, or else the goose would be be killed that has the golden or the control of the contro on being asked afterwards how her mamma had sung, replied, "very badly, for they made her do it all over again."

man, Kingston, Canada, says: "I have gund St. Jacobs Oil a sure and certain

CURRENT TOPICS.

A Natural Mistake.

A Shirt for the Ohio Giant.

her and this prompted the attempted de-struction of both lives. It is thought that Mrs. Newton will recover.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 1 .- At the

An informal meeting was held in Spar-tanburg, on the 28th ult., in the interest of the Spartanburg and Rutherford Rail-road, at which the following resolutions

were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this

feeders Spartanburg can have.

- Senator Vest, of Missouri, started life as a Louisville reporter. The Jews Departing from Russia. Lemberg, May 3.—Yesterday an exodus af Jews from all parts of Russia commenced. As the foreign corn trade was almost entirely in Jewish hands the Mrs. Jesse James announces ber intention to publish the life of her distin-

guished spouse. Mrs. L. G. Coburn, r. lady of San Antonio, Texas, has 40,000 silk worms at work in her yard. utmost confusion now prevails in that

News and Gossip

- The Texas Legislature has fixed the price of railroad travel in that State at not exceeding three cents per mile. LITTLE ROCK, May 3 .- The Gazette's Hot Springs special says that near Mt. Ida. Montgomery county, a few nights ago, Charles Lord, hearing a noise in his

- Missouri has a weekly newspaper which has suspended and been revived thirteen times. That's what might be called tiring out a corpse. yard, and seeing a form moving around in the dark, fired at what he supposed to be a bear or a panther, and killed his wife.

Oscar Wilde feels disappointed that he has seen no ruins in this country. He should get Mr. Robeson to show him the American Navy by moonlight. A Shirt for the Chio Giant.

CATSKILL, May 3.—The Mott Shirt Company, of this village, has just completed a shirt for Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the Ohio giant. Its length is 74 inches, waist 96½ inches, sleeve from middle of the back, shirt measure, 65 inches, neck 26 inches, wristbands 18 inches. Six yards of muslin, 1½ yards wide, were used. The material alone, at wholesale price, cost \$2.50.

Should get Bir. Robeson to such American Navy by moonlight.

— "The Health of Washington!" exclaimed old Mrs. Pinaphor, reading the head-line in the newspaper; "Wby, I thought Washington was dead."

— A lot of New York maidens recently got up a Fair for the poor, and, as quite a number now wear engagement rings, the enterprise is spoken of as a brilliant success.

Mr. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the

— 'Well,' says a canvasser, 'I must keep walking and talking. That's the way I get my living, and that's the way I got my wife. But she has done the talking ever since. Good Day!' San Francisco Chronick, says the veto of the Chinese bill will result in sending solid Democratic delegations to the next Congress from Colorado, California, Oregon, Novada and Washington Territory.

Mr. De Young either has been drinking to be because within a failed to the control of the c

- "Tommy," said a mother to her 7-year old boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait till we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," retorted the bry.

— Virginia holds her State election on the 7th of June. A full State ticket is to be elected and also a Congressman at Large. The contest has open and the patriots are peppering away at each other quite lively.

— Believe a woman's eyes rather than her lips. In other words, when she says, "My dear, you are so," poor I will-try to get along without a new Spring bonnet," look at her eyes. If they flash fire get the bonnet.

rolitical Beer Jerkers.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 3.—The antiprohibition executive committee met last evening and elected Colonel William Johnson to be chairman. An address was issued calling a mass convention of the liberal and independent voters of the State, without regard to former political associations, to be held at Raleigh on June 7th, to adopt a platform and nominate candidates. The committee announce that their purpose is to restore to the people local self-government, to without a new Spring fire get the bonnet.

— A Western man feared he was going to have the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey to be a preventive, he drank nearly three quarts of it. He escaped the small-pox, and believing whiskey in his world.

— "Ah!" he exclaimed, as he pressed the small-pox, and is not likely to d

June 7th, to adopt a platform and nome that their purpose is to restore to the people local self-government, to diffuse more general education among the masses, to purify the ballot-box, and to settle the question of prohibiton.

Prefering locath to Separation.

Prefering locath to Separation.

LOUISVILLE, KY., sixy 4.—I. Y. New-the door, and his age added, and then nailed on to the coffin. Said she guessed likely she'd be wanting a new name on the door soon, anyway."

ton, engineer of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, returned to his home this day from a trip on the road and found his wife in bed unconscious and at her side a four year old adopted child dead. A note was on the table, written by Mrs. Newton, to the effect that she had given morphine to the child and taken a doss herself for the purpose of destroying the life of each. The father of the boy, Ames Stusser, the husband of Mrs. Newton's deceased sister, was to have been married to-day, and she was apprehensive that he would take the child from her and this prompted the attempted destroying the attempted destroying the life of each. The father of the boy, Ames Stusser, the husband of Mrs. Newton's deceased sister, was to have been married to-day, and she was apprehensive that he would take the child from her and this prompted the attempted destroying the life does not not successful to the day of th

- The earth flourishes, or is overrun with noxious weeds and brambles, as we apply or withhold the cultivating hand. apply or withhold the cultivating hand. So fares it with the intellectual system of man. If you are a parent, then, consider that the good or ill dispositions and principles you please to cultivate in the mind of your infants may hereafter preserve a nation in prosperity, or hang its fate on the point of the sword, William Street Cemetery yesterday two sisters fought a pitched battle over the remains of their mother. The mother and all of the family but one daughter were Catholics. When the mother died

- Take a country mule for inborn

remains of their mother. The mother and all of the family but one daughter were Catholics. When the mother died the Catholic children were unable to bear the funeral expenses, and the Protestant daughter agreed to bury the mother, and was about to do so when the procession was interrupted at the cemetery gates by the woman's Catholic children, four in number, all grown men and women, who threatened to kill the other daughter if the body was interred in the Protestant burial ground. Finally, by the aid of the police, the interment was completed, but the violent demonstrations of the Catholic children of the dead woman and their sympathizers amounted to a riot. An attempt was made to kill the Protestant daughter.

A New Rallroad.

An informal meeting was held in Spartanburg, on the 28th ult., in the interest of the Spartanburg and Rutherford Rail.

sulting fatally.

— The death of Henry Coy, an eccentric man, who resided for several years at Palmyra, N. J., has allowed the interment of three bodies of his children, which he would not allow to be buried while he was living. One of the children died twenty years ago, and the other two a year later. He had their remains sealed up in bronze caskets and stored away in a room of his house. He carried the caskets with him in his changes of residence, and would sit for hours in the room with his dead, and seem to take pleasure in being near them.

— Raiph Waldo Emerson died at Concord, Mass., 9 o'clock Thursday evening. About noon the patient exhibited signs of restlessness and began to suffer severe pain. Soon thereafter he became delirious, and Dr. Emerson immediately administered ether, and he was kept under the influence of this anesthetic until his death severed.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the county and city of Spartanburg will vote \$50,000 for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad to Rutherford Court House.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to submit to the voters of the city and county of Spartanburg at as early a day as practicable to subscribe the sum of \$50,000 to said road.

Judge Logan of Rutherford who was pleasure in being near them. - Ralph Waldo Emerson died at Con-

Judge Logan, of Rutherford, who was at the meeting, stated that the road from Jobosonville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road had been completed to Cranberry Iron Worke, and that a corps of surveyors has begun to run the line from that point to Marion Court House. It will be remembered that Greenwood, Laurens, Spartanburg, Rutherford, Marion and the Cranberry Iron Works are all in a line. This road, when completed, will be one of the most valuable feeders Spartanburg can have. the influence of this anæsthetic until his death. His death was caused by acute pneumonis, the tubes suddenly filling up and cholving him. The first public notice of Mr. Emerson's death was given on the church bells of Concord, which tolled 79 strokes, the poet's age. The funeral services will take place at the Unitarian Church in Concord on Sunday, and the remains will be placed in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near Emerson's home.

— Hop. Alexander H. Stephens is SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A Lordsburg dispatch says that dispatches received report an engagement on the 28th ult. between Capt. Tupper's command and the Indians twenty five miles south of Cloverdale. Fifteen Indians are reported killed, and Tupper's loss is four killed. Hollow Cemetery, near Emerson's home.

— Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution as stating that he is in receipt of a great many letters urging him to become a candidate for Governor of Georgia, in order to avert threatened dissensions in the Democratic party of that State. In reply Mr. Stephens has written that a public man WASHINGTON, May 2 .- A Tucson dis WASHINGTON, May 2.—A Tucson dispatch states that Capt. Tupper tracked a large force of Indians at daybreak on the 28th ult., close to the Mexican line, and killed twelve or fifteen of them. He also captured seventy-five head of stock, but was unable to drive the Indians from their position. One soldier was killed and two wounded. Capt. Tupper has joined Col. Forsythe and will follow the hostiles over the border. Dispatches through the army beadquarters confirm this report.

phons has written that a public man ought to be at all times at the command of his people, if it lay in his power, and that with his present state of health there is no imperious reason why he should not enter the gubernatorial canvass, pronot enter the gubernatorial canvass, provided there is a general wish in the party that he should do so. It is known that Governor Colquitt, ex Genstor Gordon and Sanator Brown have been urging Mr. Stephens to accept the Democratio nomination, and it has recently been given out that ex-Congressman Felton, the leader of the Independents, would be glad to fall in line with Mr. Stephens as the candidate. Gen. L. J. Gartrell, however, says he will be an Independent candidate for Governor, even should Mr. Stephens be the Democratic oppings. this report.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A Lords-burg, New Mexico, dispatch states that it is positively asserted that in the fight on the 29th ult, between the Mexican troops under Col. Garcia and Loco's band of Indians, the latter lost seventy-eight killed and all their stock, also that Loco himself was killed and thirty-three Indians taken prisoners. The Mexican loss is stated to have been twenty-seven killed and wounded.