

Duty of the Legislature and of the Trustees Elect to the University.

Under our present regime, when everything gets so tangled that ordinary mortals cannot see their way out, Judge Mackey is generally providentially near by, like another *deus ex machina*, to solve the riddle, or unravel the plot. He it was who, in improvised chambers, improvised a decision which left Trial Justice Kirk high and dry sucking the thumb of his empty authority, which, by the way, was itself duly revoked at the earliest moment the next day. Some days ago a question was raised, or pretended to be raised, as to the right of members of the General Assembly to hold the position of Trustees of the South Carolina University. Upon that an opinion was given by Judge Mackey. We are dull enough not to see the point or reason of this opinion. But that is immaterial. It was raised only for a purpose, which is, we suppose, accomplished by this time. Presuming, then, that the election of Messrs. Lee, Bowley, Swails and Jervey will stand, and that three more Trustees will be chosen to-day, it will not be amiss for us, and we hope it may be of some avail, to remind the Legislature that they have accepted from the United States Government, and appropriated to the endowment and support of an agricultural and mechanical college in connection with Claffin University, the proceeds of the sale of land scrip, to which South Carolina was entitled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862. That was done and acquiesced in on all hands, we are informed, with the distinct understanding that the State University should be so managed as not to lead to a practical exclusion from its benefits of the young men of the State, whose fathers had founded it with such wisdom and nurtured it with such care. The Professors and Trustees were to be men capable of inspiring confidence in the people of the State, and the affairs of the University and its course of instruction such as they could approve of and support. Was there not such understanding?

We remind the Legislature, to-day, that the work of building up is more difficult, but much more honorable and praiseworthy, than that of destroying. The Act to establish a college at Columbia was passed 19th December, 1801, in order to extend the benefits of education throughout the length and breadth of the State, and through its humanizing influences to promote harmony between the upper and lower country. "Whereas," says the Act, "the proper education of youth contributes greatly to the prosperity of society, and ought always to be an object of legislative attention; and whereas the establishment of a college in a central part of the State, where all its youth may be educated, will highly promote the instruction, the good order and the harmony of the whole community," &c., &c. Now, this goodly institution, which has stood three-quarters of a century, pouring forth streams of gladness and fertilize the land, and which is associated with all that is honorable, noble and refined in our history, it is in the power of the Legislature to maintain and recover to its pristine usefulness, or completely to crush and strangle. They have but to pursue a certain course, and the evil work is done. Four in the poison of prejudice, ignorance and unmannerly conceit, and it will soon take effect, and the college which once stood high for its scholarship, and among the highest for its tone and sentiment of honor, will become a home for owls and bats, desolation and solitude.

But we hope for better things. We would be pleased to have the Legislature and the Trustees feel a proper pride in this institution. It is a State University, and entitled to the good will and effective support of all the sons of the State. To a long career of usefulness and honor, it adds the venerableness of age and the sanctity of misfortune. We say, then, keep up Claffin University. In addition to the large fund already exclusively set apart for its support, vote such appropriations as may be necessary to carry it on successfully and usefully. But, at the same time, we plead for the continued existence and usefulness of the University. Harm it not, neither by direct blows, nor indirect agencies. Put discreet men in control over it. Let them be large-hearted as well as strong-minded. Let them be capable of disregarding prejudice, and of rising to the level of the duty imposed on them. Let them be tolerant and fair, considerate and just. It will be a great achievement for them to contribute to rescuscitate this cherished institution; it will be a burning disgrace, which their children after them will feel, to deal it its death blow, or worse, consign it to infamy.

The Burning of Columbia—Changes.

Yesterday, the 17th of February, was the anniversary of the burning of Columbia—a day memorable in our annals, and forever to be marked with a black stone. No tongue can depict its horrors, no pen is capable of bringing sufficiently into view for clear realization the terrible destitution which ensued upon it. Who does not remember how precarious were supplies of the plainest kind with which we fought against gaunt hunger? Who cannot recall the ration house? Upon whose heart is not imprinted the remembrance of that community of pinching want, which quickened sympathy, and caused the hand which held anything of general value to open like day to melting charity? Time wore on, and by and by a slight change for the better was noticed. The Phoenix rose from its ashes, and the brave spirit of W. Gilmore Simms spoke out in its columns its daily lessons of manly endurance and manly exertion, scouting and rebuking unmanly despair. Shanties and sheds were erected here and there. Business gradually recovered some tone and activity. Small stores and humble dwellings went up. The broken links in our railroad lines were mended, and improvements set in at last, and proceeded with marvellous rapidity.

We see now innumerable new stores, and many private residences of tasteful and elegant, if not of costly, plan and structure. In our palmiest days, we had no dry goods stores superior or equal to those we now have, and in hotels and drug stores, we are in advance of those of the olden time, "before the flood," or before Sherman. We miss the buoyant young men who used to attend the college, scattering with no stinted hand their money through the town, and bearing away, when they left, not only the degrees and distinctions conferred by their Alma Mater, testifying to their proficiency in knowledge, and to their qualifications for usefulness in life, but also the impress on their manners and character of the refined and cultivated society of the place. The cotton business has been reduced since that day, but there are reasons to hope that it may be recovered in all its original fullness, with additions. If we have more criminals now, we have more ample and suitable accommodations for them in the penitentiary.

It becomes us to look forward. Manufactures are what we need to make our waste places in town and country blossom as the rose, and give activity to all departments and classes of our retail trade. The town of Columbus, Georgia, has a monthly receipt of \$30,000, or \$1,000 a day, from hands employed in its manufacturing establishment. Why may we not do as well, or better, with such magnificent water power as we have in the canal? We wish to see that water power no longer lie idle. We wish also to see paper mills, woolen mills and cotton mills in operation on the many fine streams in the neighborhood, upon the lines of our railroads. We have done something since 17th February, 1865. Our merchants and bankers have done well. It now devolves upon us to develop the great interests of manufactures, comparatively speaking, now in its infancy. What has been done only shows the more clearly what remains for us to do. We must wake up, and help to inaugurate the promises, if not the glories, of a new era. It may never vie with the old, but it will have its own distinctive characteristics of progress, wealth and material advancement.

AFTER THE SCOTTIES.—The members of the Wilmington (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce have taken up the matter of the discrimination against local freights practiced by the railroads under the control of the Southern Security Company. A committee has been appointed "to demand relief," and, failing to obtain it from the railroad officials, to memorialize the Legislature on the subject. The Wilmington Star, which has led the attack upon the monopolists, is confident that the raiders "who have seized the lines of trade and travel" will find that "the voice of an outraged people" is more potent than Tom Scott and his cohorts.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In January, 1873, a gentleman by the name of Amos A. Stoddard died in East Cleveland, Ohio, his home. He left considerable property. His only heir is a son by the name of Ira Stoddard, who is now about thirty-three years old. He was in the army during the war. After returning home, he left for the South, on account of the climate. After one or two years, he failed to keep up correspondence with his friends, and now they do not know where he is. He was in Atlanta, Ga., in March, 1871. Any one informing of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded, by addressing Wm. Morgan, East Cleveland, Ohio.

MENINGITIS.—We have no new cases of this disease to report. Since our last issue there has been a few deaths in the County, but none in this place. All the cases, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are improving.

[Laurensville Herald.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves in the Chair. Mr. Owens presented the report of the Commissioners of Laurens County. Mr. McIntyre introduced a resolution to provide for the registration of the bonds, stocks and coupons of the State of South Carolina. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, to perform this duty. Also introduced the following: That whereas, at the last general election, the people of this State voted favorably upon an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any increase of public debt; and whereas the Senate, early in this session, passed a joint resolution to carry said amendment into effect, and sent the same to the House of Representatives; and whereas the House, as yet, has taken no definite action on said action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to take the necessary action upon said resolution; which was laid on the table, it being generally conceded, in remarks, that the same had taken its course. The Speaker of the House of Representatives was announced, and the following Acts were ratified: Joint resolution authorizing A. R. Taylor et al. to keep up a certain gate in Lexington; an Act to amend an Act to incorporate and charter the Laurens and Asheville Railroad Company; to construct a wharf at Rockville and to allow the collection of wharfage; to renew and extend the charter of St. Matthew's Evangelical Church; joint resolution to return to Alexander Willford certain taxes paid; to incorporate New Hope Methodist Church, of Clarendon; to incorporate the Cross Roads Baptist Church, in Pickens; to incorporate the Clinton Presbyterian Church, of Laurens; to incorporate the Huzpab Baptist Church, of Beaufort; to incorporate the Columbia Baptist Church, of Greenville; to incorporate the New Prospect Baptist Church, of Spartanburg; to incorporate the Mount Zion Cemetery, of Kingstree; to incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association; to regulate the appointment and salary of Trial Justices in Charleston; to incorporate the State Auxiliary Joint Stock Company; to authorize the County Commissioners of certain Counties to levy and collect additional taxes; an Act to enforce the payment of the poll tax; an Act concerning school funds; an Act to regulate the service of processes issuing from the Supreme Court; an Act to amend Sections 98, 99 and 100, Chapter XXVII, of the General Statutes; joint resolution to allow Davis Cook, of Kershaw, to redeem certain forfeited lands; an Act to amend the Act incorporating the town of Lewisville; to allow the heirs of the estate of John Fields, of Darlington, to redeem certain forfeited lands; to allow the County Commissioners of Abbeville County to open a certain road; to allow John J. Roach, of Kershaw, to redeem certain forfeited lands; to renew the charter of Knox's Bridge, over Tugaloo River; to amend the Act incorporating the Mechanics and Farmers' Building and Loan Association; to incorporate the Congruity Church, in Sumter; to allow Thomas Sansbury, of Darlington, to redeem certain forfeited lands; for the better protection of religious worship; to amend Chapter CXX of the revised Statutes; to allow the heirs of the estate of James Phillips, of Darlington County, to redeem certain lands; to renew the charter of Ravenel's Bridge, in Oconee County; to allow Mary A. A. McLaughlin, of Darlington County, to redeem certain forfeited lands; to amend the charter of the Charleston Land Company and the ferry leading thereto; and an Act to incorporate the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad Company.

The following bills were read a third time and ordered to be sent to the House: To amend Section 3, Chapter 111, of the General Statutes; to amend the Act to incorporate the Beaufort Horse Railroad Company.

The following bills were read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: To fix the time of holding the Circuit Court in York County; to amend Section 17, Chapter 45, of the General Statutes; to authorize certain Counties to issue and loan bonds to aid the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Senate adopted the unfavorable report of the Judiciary Committee on a bill to regulate the service of legal process, and the bill was laid upon the table.

The favorable report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill to abrogate and sink all that portion of the debt of South Carolina incurred in aid of the late rebellion against the United States, was adopted, and the bill passed, on motion, to be engrossed for a third reading; also, bill to make an appropriation to pay the claim of the Central National Bank.

The joint resolution to ascertain the extent and validity of the State debt, and the bill to regulate sewage in the State, and to repeal an Act to simplify and abridge the rules of practice, &c., in the courts, were laid on the table.

The following bills, on motion, were read a second time and ordered for a third reading, to be engrossed: To incorporate the Moultrieville Railroad; to renew the charter of Sand Bar Ferry across the Savannah River; to renew and amend the charter of the toll bridge at Hamburg; to authorize the Sullivan's Island Ferry Company to erect a building and wharf at Moultrieville; to re-charter Ashford's Ferry; to incorporate the Chester and Lenoir Railroad Company.

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most pathetic is that given by a young lady. "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

A. M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the A. M. E. Church of South Carolina, convened at Georgetown, early in the week before last, and closed its labors on Thursday last. 170 preachers were present, and 151 appointments were made. No appointment was made for Columbia, but it is stated that the church will probably be supplied by Rev. A. Arnett, a man of good education and ability. Rev. R. H. Cain, who has been stationed here for the past two years, was appointed general education and missionary agent. The reports of the members of the convention show that the A. M. E. Church has in the State about 48,000 members, an increase of about 3,000 over the number reported at the last conference. The total amount of money raised in the churches for pastors' salaries was \$20,000—an average of \$132 each for the 151 appointments. \$1,200 was raised in the conference, we understood, for the Bishop.

Special interest was manifested in the A. M. E. Theological Seminary, which is to be located at Cokesbury. 142 acres of land was purchased some time ago, on which are good, substantial buildings, which admirably answer the purpose of the seminary. This school for the education of the ministry of the church is to be specially fostered, as the church deeply feels the need of an educated ministry.

Rev. R. H. Cain, who gives us the above facts, reports that the conference was the most interesting one ever held by the denomination in the State. There is a marked improvement in the proficiency and intelligence of the preachers in the denomination, which commences the year under flattering prospects.

[Daily Union.]

LARGE FIRE ON THE CAROLINA SIDE OF SAVANNAH RIVER.—The Savannah News, of Saturday, says: "Last night, about half-past 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on the Carolina side on Buck River, which was observed very plainly from this side. In a few minutes after it was first seen the flames burst forth with tremendous power, and the brilliant light enabled us to discover the buildings burning. It was authoritatively stated that the building first discovered on fire was a rice mill. It was completely destroyed, together with several surrounding buildings; this, at least, could be plainly seen, although the distance was said to be a mile and half."

The following anecdote of Lord Lytton is told in the London correspondence of the New York Tribune: He was deaf, and at times very deaf; his malady varying in intensity. It was his foible to wish to conceal it, especially when the partial return of the sense gave him a chance. An old friend, driving with him one day, raised his voice to a high pitch. "Why do you shout at me so?" exclaimed Lord Lytton, "Oh, my lord," was the answer, "I thought you seemed rather more deaf than usual." "Deaf!" screamed his lordship, "I'm not deaf, d—n you; I hate deaf people." And for the rest of the drive there was a great silence.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred Thursday evening, on the track of the New Orleans Railroad, a man by the name of John Dillehant being run over and horribly mangled. At the time of the accident, he was quite drunk and sitting on the track, having near him a bottle of whiskey, two loaves of bread and a piece of cheese. When picked up, it was found that one leg had been completely cut off below the knee, and the other and both hands nearly so.

The Journal of Civilization (formerly Nast's sketch book) very feelingly observes of its entrapped friends of the Credit Mobilier: "The tragedy is not that the gentlemen should have owned the stock, but that they should not have told the whole simple story of their ownership." Isn't this better and neater than saying, "you lie, you villain, you lie?"

MANNER OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.—The recent ceremony in Congress of ascertaining who is elected President has raised a general complaint against the manner in which the election of the Chief Magistrate is made. An amendment of the Constitution providing a plainer and a better system is generally demanded.

An Irish housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush. "Well, is he coming," asked the lady. "Yes, ma'am, directly; he is just sharpening his teeth."

A gentleman lately entered a shop in which were books and various miscellaneous articles for sale, and asked the shopman if he had Goldsmith's Greece. "No," said he, "but have some splendid hair oil."

Major Zob Crummett in his lecture, "New Fangled Notions," says: "It requires more brains to run a popular local newspaper than is usually carried into the White House under the hat of the President of the United States."

COTTON FACTORY.—We learn that Messrs. H. Schenck & Son have purchased a splendid site in Cleveland County, N. C., and will soon erect a large cotton factory on it.

A Montreal chimney-sweep undertook to facilitate matters by pouring in powder. The experiment was a terrific success in the opinion of the coroner who viewed the remains of a large family.

A Lancaster County (Pa.) cat roosts with the chickens every night, balancing herself on a perch among the fowls, and seemingly quite contented with her resting place.

After July, few newspapers will publish that little item commencing, "We are indebted to the Hon. — for pub. docs."

It is the opinion of the Boston Herald that the "public debt has got into a bad habit of increasing since the election."

Local Items.

OFFY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

Accounts due the PHOENIX office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business.

The PHOENIX is in receipt of a lot of printer's copying ink. It serves the purpose of ordinary copying ink, and is invaluable to railroad officials and others who have much printed matter to copy. The cost of printing done with this ink is but little more than with the ordinary ink.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

We have been furnished with a copy of "The Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; being a Digest of British and Continental Medicine, and of the Progress of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences. Edited by William Domett Stone, M. D., F. R. C. S. (Exam.)" Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, is the publisher.

Dominick Fecci is exhibiting a learned monkey about the streets of Columbia. The performance is so perfect and peculiar as to stagger non-believers in the Darwinian theory. By application to Mr. C. Brill, on Washington street, persons can make arrangements for private exhibitions.

The mail train which left Augusta Saturday at 7 P. M., due here at 11 P. M., did not reach the city until nearly 9 o'clock Sunday morning. A freight train ran off the track between Leesville and Batesville, which caused the delay.

Thomas Alverson, arrested in Chester County, in August, 1871, for the murder of Bird McClure, a colored man, and lodged in the County jail, broke jail in December of that year, and since that time has been at large. On Friday Deputy Marshal Coates re-arrested him at Sautuc, Union County, and brought him to this city, where he is now confined.

Old type, equal to Babbett metal, for a variety of purposes, can be purchased at the PHOENIX office at a much less figure than is charged for the latter.

Col. R. R. Bridgers is now in New York, where he will purchase thirteen new engines—six for the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, seven for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

A reliable, swift compositor can obtain a situation in PHOENIX office by applying immediately.

The weather was delightful, yesterday—just enough of spring to be pleasant.

The dwelling of C. Bouknight, Esq., has been raided upon by thieves again—being the sixth or seventh time during the past twelve months.

Charles Nettleton has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in New York.

The new iron for the entire line of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad is being rapidly laid down.

We are indebted to Congressman Elliott for public documents.

Workmen have commenced laying the new and larger water pipes below the State House, on Main street.

We have received from Congressman Elliott the "Report of the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment on alleged abuses in the New York Custom House."

The Carolina Oil Works, located near the South Carolina and Augusta and Wilmington Railroads, were disposed of yesterday, at auction, by Messrs. D. C. Peixotto & Sons, for \$2,000 cash.

Messrs. John Agnew & Son are the agents for the patent door-bells, which are giving such universal satisfaction. They are simple and effective—no door being in proper condition without it.

Neighbor Seegers is the agent for Edwin T. Pilkinton's superior qualities of tobacco—smoking and chewing.

Parties desirous of being present during Mardi Gras, in New Orleans, should apply to Col. E. R. Dorsey, at the office of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at once. South Carolina will send forward a strong delegation.

The city of Charleston was evacuated by the Confederate forces on the 18th of February, 1865.

Captain W. P. Martin, who, for a year or two, has been the quartermaster at this post, leaves for San Francisco to-day. He has many friends in this community.

The Cougar is far above low water mark and is rapidly rising. At dusk, last night, it was fully fifteen feet above low water mark. Several bridges and trestles on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad were threatened, but owing to the foresight of Superintendent Dodamead, everything worked right.

There was no quorum in the House last night.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—It is stated that the wife of Dr. John A. Barker, Representative from Edgefield, was brutally assaulted by a relative, named Riley Barker, a few days ago. At first, her life was despaired of, but she is now believed to be recovering. The assailant was a penitentiary convict, pardoned by Gov. Scott.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—Amadeus having "walked Spanish," it is now feared that his late subjects will make a mad use of their liberty.

A phoccal distance—Alaska. English underwriters have resolved not to insure any vessels carrying deck-loads during the autumn and winter months.

George Washington's bar-room, goodwill and stock of liquors were sold at sheriff's auction in Philadelphia a few days ago.

A gentleman of strong imagination, who reads Victor Hugo's novels and takes something with them to carry him through, is at present bowed down with the strange hallucination that he has octopus in his boots.

A doctor, last week, thoroughly lanced a pimple on a patient's nose with his vaccinating lancet. It took beautifully, but the patient says that both for appearance and comfort, he would almost as lief have small-pox.

Why should tall-spreading oaks from little acorns grow, when all of Oakes's Ames are but contemptible and low? 'Twas but a foolish fancy of our ignorant old sires to Credit Mobilier that we might credit mobile liars.

Several Congressmen, with a smattering of French, can't understand why the Post Office Department would rather have a three cent stamp than a frank on a letter.

Our hypercritical asks why the press will persist in speaking of Mr. Beecher's "dry humor," when every dictionary defines "humor" as "moisture."

A not at all uxorious citizen of Iowa recently bartered his wife with a friend for a new suit of clothes. He, perhaps, thought that, as he had paid her his suit in former days, it was only fair that she should be made to furnish him with another.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. Capital Building & Loan Association. Meeting Independent Fire Company. Samuel C. Black—Stocks and Bonds. D. B. Miller—Machinery, etc. Thomas Steen—Auction. James Cantwell—Hay. Anniversary Supper Hibernian Socy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 17, 1873.—Columbia Hotel—T. X. Holbrook, Bart S. Johnson, B. F. Bartholow, Baltimore; H. D. Gilbert, A. Gilbert, Wilmington; J. S. Browning, Charleston; C. Manly, Md; J. Buchanan, La; W. J. Chapman, Va; T. M. Moore, R. Goudey, N. Y.; J. Carmell, Ireland; S. H. Kelley, Scotland; P. G. Hale, Va; Louis Jacobs, Kingstree; L. D. Shapira, Charleston; J. H. Sanders, U. S. A.; W. P. Martin, wife and friend, U. S. A.; G. W. Thames, Wilmington; W. M. Wallace, W. J. Anderson, Charleston; W. D. Kennedy, J. H. Raymond, Ga.

Henrich House—W. H. Jones, Sumter; C. M. Stokes, E. Bean, P. Thomas, Ky; A. S. Barnes, Doko; S. H. Kelly, J. L. Black, S. C.; J. A. Simpson, Ridgeway; L. W. Perrin, Abbeville; T. W. Erwin, White Oak; J. E. Gregg, Mars' Bluff; W. H. Stewart, Fort Mill; A. Westheimer, Md.

Wheeler House—J. P. Duffie, T. Campbell, Charleston; J. H. McDevitt, Edgefield; Miss Ora Nutt, H. Moses, C. Dearing, E. C. McLaughlin, S. C.; Wm C. Anderson, city; D. S. Hart, S. O. R. R.; R. W. Manolson, New York; S. Wells, St. Louis; W. C. Cleveland and family, James Williams, Greenville; Grant Wilkins, Alabama; J. M. Mackay, Abbeville.

Mark Twain, in speaking of cannibalism, grows serious for once, and solemnly declares that for his own part, he "would rather go hungry for two days than eat an old personal friend."

It is a tonic and will strengthen you. Reduce the dose so it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue on regularly with Simmons' Regulator, and you will become strong and healthy. F15:3

The difference between true and false doctrine is often only the width of a hair, I see. And yet the false doctrine is the heresy.

Arthur Chambers and George Seddons have been matched for \$1,000 a side—Wednesday, 21st of May, the fighting day.

The difference between Mother Eve and Father Hyacinthe's wife is, that while the former was tempted with an apple, Mrs. H. was led away by a pere.

The city of Hioga, Japan, has 2,000,000 inhabitants, and only ranks number two at that.

People with no music in their souls play on pianos in Iowa. "Seven up" is the tune, and the keys are not used.