

The President Turns Over a New Leaf.

In an article of the Constitution of the State of Texas it is provided that "all elections for State, District and County officers shall be held at the County seats of the several Counties until otherwise provided by law, and the polls shall be opened for four days, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. of each day." The Legislature, at its session in January, 1873, passed an election law, which changed the places where they were to be held back to the old precinct system, and reduced the time from four days to one day. It is made a question whether the clause in the Constitution, "until otherwise provided by law," can be fairly interpreted to justify a change in the time within which elections are to be held, as well as to the places where they are to be held. The new law expressly repealed the old law, and there is no doubt of its constitutionality in this respect. There is, therefore, no election law in existence but that passed in January, 1873. It was acquiesced in by all parties in the State, and the Governor (Davis) approved of it without a murmur. The general elections were held under it last December, and resulted, by 50,000 majority, in favor of the Conservatives. Davis suddenly saw a new light. The election law was branded with being unconstitutional, and a flitious case was made up to test the question in the Texas Supreme Court. The court, of course, ruled against the law, and has attempted to set aside the results of the recent election. It is thus attempted, by legal machinery, to defeat the clearly expressed judgment of the people at the polls, and to continue in office, for another two years, those who have failed to command the suffrages of the people.

Taking a hint from the action of the President and the Attorney-General, in the similar case of Louisiana, Davis, a few days ago, telegraphed to the President, asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence. The President replied that the call could not be granted, and intimated, further, that, as he (Davis) had approved the election law, and both parties had made nominations, and conducted a political canvass under its provisions, it would be only prudent and right to yield to the verdict of the people. It appears that Davis has seen fit to disregard this wholesome advice, and has issued a proclamation, forbidding those who have been elected as legislators or for other offices to assume the positions they claim. Notwithstanding, the House and Senate met in joint session on Wednesday last, and, upon count of the vote, declared Coke elected Governor, and Hubbard Lieutenant-Governor. The oath of office was duly administered, and the Governor delivered his inaugural address. Davis had his men armed with muskets and bayonets fixed, standing at the base of the capitol, to prevent ingress and egress of members. The United States Marshal telegraphed to Washington that a conflict seems inevitable. In reply, the Attorney-General limits him to the exercise of a merely moral influence. Davis again asks for military assistance, but in reply it is stated that "the policy of the Government, in this regard, has not changed since the telegram of President Grant to Davis a few days ago." These facts we have thought it necessary and proper to present in their order.

We have not usually taken a favorable view of the public conduct of President Grant. He has appeared to us to be arbitrary in his appointments and general policy. He has been too prone to indulge the predilections of the obsequious about him. But we know that he has generous impulses, from his conduct at Appomattox. We know that, when unobstructed, he is capable of justice. His report upon the condition and feeling of the people of the Southern States soon after the war, was fair and unexceptionable. The old instincts seem to be stirring in him again. The protracted agony, the undesired suffering of the people of the South under carpet-bag governments, the terrible spoliation and misrule to which they have been subjected, silent but powerful pleaders, have at last reached his ears. The course of elections in the North-west, the change which is asserting itself in the power and relations of the political parties of the country, the rise and spread of the granges, the tendency of public opinion to maintain the equality of States, and the re-establishment of their full rights as opposed to centralization, have not apparently been lost upon the President. He has refused to interfere in Texas, although he had as much right to do so as he did in Louisiana. But the public opinion and

strength of party influence which impelled and sustained him in the one case do not encourage him to repeat his interference in the other. In fact, several Republican journals commend his refusal to uphold the attempt of Davis to seize the State of Texas.

We are pleased to have the opportunity of acknowledging the discretion and firmness of the President in the present emergency. He plainly sees the line of justice and right, and proposes to tread it fearlessly. Whatever they may think of other acts of his, all good men must approve of this. It is a favorable sign in the political heavens. It is the way, as the Montgomery Advertiser says, "to establish reconciliation and peace on a basis of law, right and reason, and to renew a feeling of honest American nationality." The people of the South, who have so long been under the heel of the party which placed Gen. Grant in power, hail with satisfaction every indication which looks to a restoration of good feeling between the sections, and of justice to themselves. They are willing to stand upon the Virginia platform, and are ready to give candid consideration to the measures of the Administration, and cordial support to such as meet their approval. Our position in this State is peculiar. We need friends abroad to help us to throw off the shackles of a vulgar and hateful tyranny at home. We shall show the world that we are systematically denied, through causes which we are powerless to remove, a republican form of government. When our more recent history is fully known, when our case comes fairly up for the consideration of the American people and the National Government, we are confident that there must be a change of feeling and policy which will eventually operate in the direction of our relief. We take hope from the manly stand of the President on the side of the people of Texas.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of Richland County will be held in the Court House, at Columbia, on the first Monday in February, to elect delegates to the State Tax-Payers' Convention, to be held in Columbia on the 17th of February. A full attendance is requested. JOHN MCKENZIE, Chairman of Adjourning Meeting. A. C. MOORE, Secretary.

The Entertaining for the Monument.

Ere many months elapse, the Columbians will behold in their midst a monument than which there will be none superior in South Carolina. It will, we hope, be worthy to keep in remembrance the courage and the sacrifices of those who, "being dead, yet speak" to us of heroic endurance and unselfish love of country. The monument is begun. The granite work is nearly completed. Women of South Carolina, remember the noble dead, and help us to have their virtues "graven with an iron pen in the rock forever."

None need withhold their aid, fearing that the design will not be carried out. Our honor is pledged. Columbians, sustain us in our effort, and give us tomorrow your presence and approval. CONSTANCEY.

Tableaux Vivants.

For the benefit of the South Carolina Monument Association, at Irwin's Hall, Monday evening, January 19, 1874.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

- I. Homage to Art. Charles V and Titian.
II. Duel after the Masquerade Ball.
III. Scene from "As You Like It."
IV. Scene from "Bride of Lammermoor."
V. St. Cecilia.
PART II.
I. Scene from "Vicar of Wakefield," (Moses Dressing for the Fair.)
II. Scene from "The Abbot."
III. Rape of the Lock.
IV. William Tell.
V. Zanzibar Captive.
VI. Dotheboy's Hall.
Admission to the hall, fifty cents. Refreshments served during the evening.

"OLD IRONSIDES."—The frigate Constitution, so well known as Old Ironsides, was docked on Monday last at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, preparatory to being refitted, on the original model, as a relic or memento of the past. She was designed and modeled in 1793, but the Government appropriations gave out before the work was completed, when a few ladies of Boston determined to raise the money to complete her, which they did, and Mr. Hart, the grandfather of the present naval constructor, (who is to rebuild her on this occasion), was delegated to finish and equip her. It is stated that the Constitution was regarded as the fastest sailer ever known in the navy, and perhaps the easiest worker generally. The first cruise of the Constitution was made in 1798.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.—This wonderful tree, which is said to grow rapidly from cuttings as well as seedlings, and to attain a great size, with the singular property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, converting low, damp, marshy, miasmatic regions into verdant and healthy districts, is being extensively planted. The tree emits an anti-septic, camphorous effluvia, neutralizing fever poison, &c.

Special Meeting City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

COLUMBIA, January 16, 1874.

Present.—His Honor the Mayor; Aldermen Carpenter, Lowndes, Mitchell, Carroll, Young, Taylor, Carr and Griffin. Absent.—Aldermen Thompson, Cooper, Hoge and Williams.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting to hear the report of the Finance Committee on matters referred to them.

Alderman Carpenter stated that he had not consulted the balance of the committee on the subject of lighting the city with the naphtha, but gave his own views. He said the city has recently entered into contract with a gentleman in this city to supply 250 street lanterns, to be erected upon the public streets, for the purpose of lighting the same. The original intention was to light the same with the common oil lamp. The oil can be supplied to the city at the rate of about thirty cents per gallon for a good quality; but one of the chief objections to the use of the ordinary oil lamp is the constant breakage of chimneys. Lamp lighters are not particularly noted for care and attention in the management of public lamps, and so long as the pay for broken lamps and chimneys does not come from their pockets, it is a matter of but small moment to them how many are broken. Nor is the breakage to be attributed solely to those who light and manage the lamps.

It is not an unusual occurrence, upon stormy nights, to have as many as twenty, or even fifty, chimneys broken out of two or three hundred lamps. A single drop of rain is sufficient to break even the most expensive lamp shades. Our lanterns are not constructed so as to exclude rain, for the damage may be done even while the lamp-lighter is at work lighting his lamp. Another item of expense is the lighting and extinguishing of lamps. It has been estimated that a quick-moving man can light forty lamps of the kind now under consideration in the space of two hours, and can extinguish the same in about two-thirds of that time. This would necessitate the employment of at least seven or eight men constantly, for the lamps must be kept cleaned and filled, and one man could hardly perform more labor per day than to fill and keep clean forty oil lamps, situated, as they would be, a long distance apart.

The patent naphtha burner is expensive in the outset, but is cheaper in the end. The whole burner and reservoir for supplying the burner with gas can be affixed to the lantern which the contractor has engaged to supply, at a cost of \$10 per lantern. The naphtha costs ten cents per gallon, or about one-third as much as oil, and the flame is equal to that of the very best coal gas, or more than equal to two ordinary coal oil lamps. The expense of attending to these lamps is less than that of oil, for the reason that there are no chimneys or lamps to clean—only the reservoirs to fill each day. The expense for lighting the lamps would also be cheaper, for it requires no extinguishing at all. The lamp burns for eight hours or more, and then extinguishes itself. The city would doubtless save money in the end by using the naphtha lamp, and he recommended that the requisite number to supply 200 lanterns be purchased.

A motion by Alderman Carroll, that the city purchase from the Globe Gas Light Company, of Boston, 200 burners and tanks, to be attached to the lanterns already contracted for, was, on being put to a vote, adopted.

Alderman Carpenter, from the Committee on Ways and Means, also made the following report on the petition of S. Sheridan for payment of his claims against the police force, which, after receiving a statement from the City Treasurer, the Council adopted:

The committee has carefully investigated the matter referred to in the petition of Mr. Sheridan, and find that the fault does not lie wholly with the City Treasurer. It appears that the petitioner has been in the habit of taking orders from the police officers, in anticipation of their monthly pay; and, in many instances, has been given a power of attorney by said officers, who, afterwards, refused to affix their signatures to the Treasurer's receipts. Whether the petitioner has suffered pecuniary loss from the course adopted by him, your committee does not pretend to say; but it is hardly probable that his case is any worse than many others who were creditors of the city and were willing to take city currency. It is the intention of the city to redeem all its obligations at the earliest practicable moment; but your committee can see no good to result from the passage of a resolution instructing the Treasurer to pay a bill in "bankable money," when he has none of that commodity in his possession. Your committee recommends that the account of the petitioner take the usual course.

Alderman Carpenter also stated that he thought the trouble resulted from the parties giving power of attorney, and that, in his judgment, the giving of the same by any employee of the city ought to be considered a cause of discharge, as in some cases parties so giving power of attorney had given orders against the City Treasurer, and thus caused trouble. On motion, Council adjourned.

CHAS. BARNUM, City Clerk.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The case of Morris Israel, petitioner for the involuntary bankruptcy of Albert Baruch, of Florence, was resumed, and occupied the attention of the court all the morning. The jury rendered a verdict convicting the defendant of having committed an act of bankruptcy.

Gail Borden, the "Condensed-Milk Man," died in Colorado County, Texas, on Sunday, January 11, in the 73d year of his age.

Gen. John R. Weaver, one of the oldest inhabitants of Aiken, died Friday, after a long and painful illness.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

CASH will be the rule at the PHOENIX office hereafter.

Deaths in Columbia, for the week ending the 16th instant, five—whites one; colored four.

An aged man, named John J. Fields, was clubbed and robbed, a few miles out of Columbia, on Friday.

The Methodist (colored) Conference is holding its sessions in the hall of the House of Representatives.

We have had some genuine winter weather the present week—just a little too cold to stop on the street and tell stories.

The Governor has appointed Mr. John Robertson County Commissioner for Laurens County, vice L. H. Little, deceased.

A main of cocks is to be fought at the cock pit of Wm. M. Fine, at the State Capitol Saloon, commencing Wednesday, the 21st instant.

The PHOENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity.

The cold snap of this week has not surprised everybody. It is about time, contented people say, that we were having some bad weather.

Mr. W. P. Hix will continue the photographic business at the old stand. One of Sarone's first class artists will be here in a few days to look after the photographing of the establishment. In the meantime, Mr. Hix will look after that department.

Persons indebted to the PHOENIX office are earnestly requested to call and settle at once. There is a large amount due—the greater portion in small sums. The indebtedness must be liquidated, or we shall be forced to resort to extreme measures.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF LEE.—To-morrow, the 19th of January, is the anniversary of the birth-day of General R. E. Lee. In Savannah, it is to be celebrated by a grand military parade. The entire volunteer force of the city will be reviewed by General Jos. E. Johnston. In Augusta, it is to be partially observed. The fame of Lee will brighten with every recurring year, and love for his spotless character, his matchless goodness and grand abilities, will continue to plant itself more and more deeply in the hearts of his countrymen.

Reference is made elsewhere in an extract from the Louisville (Kentucky) Ledger to a work of art in process of execution by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Hix. The incident upon which it is founded is among the most touchingly beautiful in human annals. It pours the light and glow of noble self-sacrifice over a harrowing scene of mortal strife and bloodshed. We understand that Mr. Hix will, in a short time, address himself earnestly to the completion of this labor of love. At present he is compelled, owing to the sudden death of his partner, Mr. Wearn, to give attention to the photographic department of his business. He will soon be aided in this branch by an artist from New York, one of the best in that city, and will then be at leisure to give undivided attention to the picture in which he takes such deep interest, and which we are sure the public shares with him.

PHOENIXIANA.—Miss Anthony and Mrs. Beecher Hooker are to stump Connecticut together. They will make considerable bark between them.

Somebody charges General Butler with writing Congressman Elliott's speeches. This is hardly fair. Butler was never known to right anything in his life.

Some of the French papers are recommending the drowning of persons convicted of capital offences. While it might work capitally there, it would not do to press such a measure here—the very thought of the water would drive so many people mad.

There are seventy bald-headed men in Congress. It would be interesting to know how many of them are married.

Intemperate language—Let's imbib.

It is a good plan never to owe anybody more than you are able to pay, and to allow no one to owe you more than you are able to lose.

What is the proper age for a parson? Why, the parson-age, of course.

"Transactions in hair" is a Detroit editor's introduction to a street fight.

Any man who can make his children obey him when out of his sight, is great.

Whoever makes the truth appear unpleasant, commits high treason against virtue.

The race of mankind would be extinct, if it were not for the help we give each other.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern

mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 5.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 12.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

We are requested by the Chairman of the public meeting, held on Monday, the 12th, to say that the committee appointed to prepare business will report to the District meeting, which has been called to meet on the first Monday in February. On that day, delegates will be elected to represent the tax-payers of the County in the State Tax-Payers' Convention. There will, in consequence, be no meeting on next Wednesday, the 21st inst., as previously announced.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.—Orders for advertisements, job work, etc., must be accompanied with the CASH. No exceptions can be made. Ordinary advertisements \$1 per square of nine printed lines for first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; weekly, monthly and yearly rates furnished on application. Advertisements inserted once a week, \$1 each insertion. Marriages and funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—We announced to our readers, some weeks ago, that Colonel Thomas had placed two scholarships in the Carolina Military Institute at the disposal of the Survivors' Association. We are now informed that W. Christie Benet, President of the Cokesbury Masonic Female College, has likewise given two scholarships to the Association. Applications for the above scholarships should be addressed to Col. James H. Rion, the Chairman of the Executive Board. This liberal action on the part of these institutions commend them to the favor of every true Carolinian.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10 1/2 A. M.; Vespers 4 1/2 P. M.

Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. E. H. Stokes, 11 A. M.

Washington Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. O. A. Darby, 11 A. M. Rev. A. Coke Smith, 3 1/2 P. M. Seats free.

Marion Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Bryson, 11 A. M. 7 P. M.

SABBATH SERVICES IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, Bishop E. R. Ames, D. D., will preach, followed by the ordination services.

At 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., a general Sabbath school meeting will be held. A cordial invitation is extended to all the Sabbath schools in the city to be present and join in the exercises. Addresses will be made by Associate Justice Wright of the Supreme Court, T. W. Price, Esq., of Philadelphia, and by Rev. E. H. Stokes, one of the Presiding Elders of the New Jersey Conference. Several melodies will be sung by the schools.

At 7 o'clock P. M., Bishop Gilbert Haven, D. D., will preach and ordain the elders.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.—The ladies of the South Carolina Monument Association are engaged in a noble work, of which the foundations are already laid. In the thoroughfares of business, in the collisions of interests, in the stripes of politics, in the great moving tide of restless activity, in which they mingle, or to which they are committed by inexorable necessity, men are prone to forget their duty to those who died for them and their liberties. Not so woman. The memory of patriotism and heroism and self-sacrifice lives in her grateful and tender heart as long as its pulsations last. She gives herself no rest until the world recognizes what she so gratefully and piously recognized herself. To-morrow evening, the ladies of the Association offer a pleasing entertainment in Irwin's Hall, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of a monument to men who loved their country, and hesitated not to die for it. We trust that a large attendance will attest the public interest in the cause which the ladies have so much at heart, and in their pious devotion to it.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.—A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Ledger thus speaks of a picture which is being executed by Capt. W. P. Hix, of this city. The figures will be life size: "The sudden death of Mr. Wearn will not deter Capt. Hix, the surviving partner, and one of the finest and most famous portrait and landscape painters in the South, from carrying out his announced determination to undertake the execution of a great national work, based on a heroic incident which took place at the force battle of Fredericksburg. The incident is this: After the gallant charge of the National Irish Brigade upon the stone fence behind which a portion of Gen. Kershaw's division of South Carolinians were posted, the ground was covered with the dead and dying Unionists, who, on the repulse and retreat, were left to suffer the untold agonies of a battle field. It is declared that the Irishmen made as heroic a charge as it had been hopeless and fatal; and when they had retreated, both armies kept up a murderous sharp-shooting upon each other. So fatal was this cruel sport that the Federal reports declare that 150 Unionists fell in, their rifle pits from the fire behind the stone wall. On the Confederate side, the moment a hand or head was raised above the wall, it was sure to be perforated with a Unionist's bullet. Sergeant Kirkland, one of the sharpshooters, stationed behind the stone wall, is the hero of the incident. He was afterwards, we mourn to say, killed in battle. He belonged to the Second South Carolina Infantry. The groans of the wounded Federalists lying just over the wall pierced his humane heart, and his kindly, humane nature rebelled against the cruelty of their sufferings. They cried for water, and there was no friendly hand to bring it. Kirkland resolved to make the attempt to relieve the wants of the dying, and with that moral and physical heroism which surmounts all obstacles, and dares death for the good of others, he repaired to Gen. Kershaw's headquarters and asked the privilege of jumping over the wall and carrying water to the lips of the wounded enemy. At first the General would not think of such folly. He told Kirkland that sure death awaited the man who mounted the wall, for the fire was incessant and fatal. Kirkland declared that he could not bear to hear the groans of anguish which greeted his ears, and he would make the attempt to relieve them if the general would give his consent. The appeal was too strong to be resisted by the magnanimous Kershaw, and he reluctantly gave his permission; whereupon the gallant sergeant departed on his more than perilous mission, assuring his friends that he did not believe he would be killed. A bound, and he was over the wall. But he had not touched the opposite turf before a volley of bullets, fired from a hundred concealed points, welcomed him on his mission of mercy. But miraculously, he was unharmed. He knelt down, the object of a murderous aim, put his canteen, like a blessed Samaritan, to the lips of a dying soldier, and arranged his knapsack for a pillow. The Federals were mistaken. They thought, reasonably enough, his purpose to be the riling of their dead, but they discovered his noble mission, and the firing upon him slackened and ceased, and his work went on as it had, oblivious of the cruel shafts hurled at his charmed life. From one to another he passed in his loving work, and two great and hostile armies forget their animosities in wondering observation and admiration of the hero who braved almost certain death to do a kind act to suffering men. This painting will do much toward the total destruction of the still smoking embers of sectional animosity.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 17, 1874.—Wheeler House—J. V. McNamee, Charleston; F. R. Atkinson, U. S. A.; J. Talmadge, Washington; James W. Hayward and wife, James H. Pitts, Newberry; James H. Walker, Norfolk; D. B. Phifer, Newberry; W. H. Mann, Philadelphia; L. H. Millshamp, Wilmington; Mrs. Wilson, P. Duffie, Charleston; F. A. Mowbray, E. F. Thomas, Baltimore; R. Nelson, New York; F. C. Rantier, Charleston; John H. McDevitt, Edgefield; E. S. J. Hayes, Lexington; John B. Craig, Blackstock; C. M. Douglas, Gadsden; J. E. Mears, E. R. Mears, U. S. A.; C. L. B. Marsh, Wilmington; W. D. Cator, Baltimore; A. O. Schaffer, Walterboro; S. Angle, Charlotte; W. A. Bradley, R. H. Sullivan, Augusta.

Hendrix House—L. P. Mitchell, Blackstock; W. H. Gilham, Va.; T. W. Murph, D. A. Kacker, Orangeburg; D. McClure, J. P. Strohecker, E. H. Mashburn, Charleston; J. B. Read, Union; W. S. Lowry, Due West; A. S. Barnes, H. J. Lowry, Doko.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. Mules, Wagons, etc., for Sale. Meeting Columbia Lodge. W. K. Greenfield—For Sale. Keys Lost. Jacob Levin—One Cent Reward.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE IN HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 523 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C.

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The Sandersville Herald tells of a charming young creature in Bullock County, Ga., aged twenty-three, who can split 200 rails per day. Some folks object to so much muscle. It might be unpleasant in case of a marital misunderstanding.