

Too Much Cotton.

It is stated in the October monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, that it is estimated there are on the Pacific coast in California over 20,000,000 acres of land suited to cotton culture, or double the area actually employed in the cotton States of the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi valley. It is further said that this land, under proper treatment, may be made to produce from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales of cotton per annum; representing a cash value of about \$750,000,000. This statement is, perhaps, highly colored. If admitted to be correct, it proves too much. There is no use for the annual yield of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 bales of cotton, in addition to the crop raised in the cotton growing States. As it is, cotton is not sold at a remunerating price whenever the crop is large, say 4,000,000 bales. One cause now of the depression in the staple is that goods manufactured from cotton remain unsold, and that manufacturing are in consequence running only on half time. It is possible that new markets may be found somewhere where the surplus may be worked off. The lesson to us of this state of things, and the prospective opening of more lands for cotton culture, is to diversify our crops, and seek to secure independence, by raising every home supply that we need, and the soil will produce. The sceptre of king cotton, from one course or another, may eventually be broken in our hand. We had better, while it is time, look to other sources of power and profit, and above all things develop whatever resources we have.

Influence of Forests upon Rain Fall.

A very interesting question is that of the influence of forests upon rain fall. The reckless way in which the wooded growth of the country has been sacrificed has been a matter of sincere regret to all who admire the beautiful, who are concerned about health and preserve equanimity of climate, valuable to the life of man, and the steady growth of crops. Several earnest addresses upon this subject and many valuable essays have been produced within a few years. We remember an address by our President of the State Auxiliary Society, Maj. T. W. Woodward, of Winesboro, delivered in St. Louis, we believe, which we regarded as valuable for its facts and deductions. Our eye has, to-day, chanced upon a brief article descriptive of a novel and decisive test of the effect of forest growth on the quantity of rain which fell in a given time. The observations were made in the forest domain of Hailotte, in France, and a neighboring cultivated section of country.

"Bequerel declares that forests increase the amount of rain fall, while Vaillant insists that they diminish it, and Mathieu concludes from his researches that the amount of rain water received by forests is equal to or even greater than that received by the open country. Dausse states that rain is formed when warm and moist winds encounter cold strata of air; the air of forests being cooler and more humid than that of uncovered soil, a greater quantity of rain should fall in such localities. In order, if possible, to settle the point thus disputed, the authors have made observations: first, above a wooded section; and, second, at the same elevation at a distance from this section so slight that the difference observed can be due to the influence of the forest alone. In order to carry out these observations they placed, at an elevation of about six meters above a collection of oaks and elms, which were of about twenty years' growth and about eight or nine meters high, a pluviometer, a psychrometer, an evaporimeter, and maximum and minimum thermometers, to determine the quantity of rain fall, the amount of moisture in the air, and the variations of temperature and evaporation. At a distance of 300 meters from the forest, at the same elevation, the same instruments were placed under the same conditions over an open country."

The quantity of rain which fell in six months of the present year, namely, from February 1 to August 1, was above the wooded section 192.50 millimeters; and 300 meters away from the wooded section was 177 millimeters, or a difference in favor of the forest of 15.50 millimeters. In the degree of saturation of the air there was the advantage on the forest side of the experiment of 1.3 centimes. A presumption was thus fairly raised that forests do possess an advantage over cleared and cultivated land in the influence exerted upon rain. Had the experiment embraced the whole year, with corresponding results for the other six months, it would have been conclusive. There is not much doubt,

however, that the general conclusion is correct that when we slay forest trees, we slay valuable friends. Rather should we cultivate the beautiful custom of planting out trees to testify for us when we are gone to our thoughtfulness for the generations which are to succeed us. The man who cuts down trees thoughtlessly, is to be pitied; who does it ruthlessly, has not the tone of any high or tender humanity in him.

DEATH OF A PHILOLOGIST AND AUTHOR.—Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday evening, after three weeks' illness. He was chiefly known in literature as a compiler, having assisted Dr. Worcester in 1856 in the preparation of his Unabridged Dictionary, and afterwards assisted in preparing Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for publication. Under his supervision the latter work was carried through the press, and to him was wholly due the appendix, known as a "Dictionary of the Noted Names in Fiction," which was soon after published in an enlarged form, and by which he is most widely known. Harvard gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1871.

The difficulty between Major E. A. Burke and acting Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, no doubt grew out of a sharp correspondence which passed between them on the 27th and 28th ult., on the subject of naturalization papers from the Second District Court. Burke is Chairman of the State Democratic and Conservative Committee on Registration. He pointedly rejected a proposition made by Kellogg concerning the votes of citizens naturalized in that Court, which proposition was, substantially, that they be placed in a separate box, to be counted or rejected as after circumstances might require—that is, to be counted if they would not affect the result of the elections, but to be rejected if the counting of them would elect the Democratic tickets.

Figaro's reporter always saw at the Paris executions an old man dressed in black, of distinguished appearance, and who always took an intense interest in all the details, and was on familiar terms with all the functionaries. For a long while the reporter was mystified, and finally resorted to an interview. His man proved to be an ex-dignitary of the guillotine. He had been the assistant for many years of Heindreich, the former executioner. He attends the executions out of a feeling of "home sickness for his former occupation." He finds the present executions only so-so, and says that Heindreich was more distinguished. In his retirement he has made himself a little guillotine, and guillotines rats and mice at his home, No. 131 Boulevard Mont Parnasse.

From Europe come the rumors of various clashing. Prussia and Russia are said to be at odds; a Spanish vessel has fired into a French steamer; Austria is at loggerheads with the Porte; France is arming, and Germany, every now and then, insults her, just to keep her blood up; the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared, in his speech the other day, "the existence of a party in Europe hostile to Italy;" Denmark bears no good will to Prussia, and the Schleswig question is still unsettled. And yet, when war comes—as come it will—not one of these problems will, in all probability, enter into the cause. These little irritabilities only keep the nations in a fighting humor—they are in the nature of the banderillas in a Spanish bull fight.

Mgr. Theodoli, the Pope's Chamberlain, previously reported captured by brigands, has been released upon the payment of the ransom demanded, \$10,000. He was captured at the Abbey of Trivulti, near Frosinone. There he had been accustomed after dinner to walk in the woods to a spot where a chapel to the Virgin has been erected. On the last visit he went beyond it, but had not proceeded more than five minutes when five brigands, armed with guns, seized him and led him to the top of an adjoining hill.

Our hard times have reached China. In that country the demand for silkworm eggs is so much smaller than usual that there is great distress throughout the country. So if one's resources are shortened on this side the world, his numerous daughters buy fewer silks and the manufacturer makes fewer calls for his raw material, and so it goes from point to point, and the last ripple of our panic is felt, perhaps, in the middle of the Chinese Empire.

Bismarck's real grievance against Von Arnim lies deeper than the mere possession of those letters. Rome fights the Prince very hard, even in Berlin, and the game of the ultramontane opposition is to get the Chancellor out of his office and another man in it; and their candidate is Von Arnim. This is the real source of the animus.

Fanny's decision in France on an insurance case. If a house is insured for the total value, the value of the land must be included in the sum, and may be deducted by the company from the payment of loss. So that one must pay premiums for the insurance of that which cannot be destroyed, though he cannot have the benefit of that insurance.

In conversation, a wise man may be at a loss how to begin, but a fool never knows how to stop.

A BODY-SNATCHER WITH THE CORPSE OF A YOUNG LADY CAPTURED ON A TRAIN.—A case of body-snatching was developed in Seymour, Indiana, on Saturday last. On one of the last days of the past week a young lady of respectable family, very popular with her friends, and much beloved in that city, died of consumption, and was buried in the cemetery near that city. The day after her interment, some near relatives went to the cemetery for the purpose of decorating her grave. But what was their alarm and horror on finding strong indications that the grave had been tampered with—such marks as to lead at once to the suspicion that the body had been removed. As quickly as possible, the family caused the earth to be removed, and, on opening the coffin, their suspicions were verified. The body of the girl had been stolen. The friends and relatives of the deceased instantly set a watch for the thief, and endeavored, if possible, to arrest him. On Saturday night last, a man got on the East bound train, at Hardensburg, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and had his baggage—a rather small-sized traveling trunk—checked for Cincinnati. As soon as the trunk was put on board the train, some relatives of the family, who were on the train, watching for suspicious characters, went for the baggage car, and, discovering an unpleasant odor arising from the trunk, had it opened, and found the body of the young lady closely wedged within it. To get the corpse into so small a space it was necessary to cramp it in a manner which indicated that much violent force had been used. She was lying on her side, with her knees doubled up under her chin and her head violently forced over to one side in a corner of the trunk. The man having charge of the trunk was immediately arrested, and when the train reached North Vernon was taken off, with the trunk and its ghastly contents, to await the arrival of the West bound train to take him back to Seymour. When the news reached that place the greatest indignation was felt among the people, and opinions were freely expressed that the body-snatcher would be lynched on his return there. The body-snatcher is a German, but we were unable to learn his name or anything concerning him. Immediately after his arrest he confessed the deed, and said he had been engaged in the business for two years, getting his subjects from along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and other roads running into Cincinnati. The price he said he was paid was \$20 a subject. He seemed to be so terribly frightened that he could give no intelligible account of himself or his confederates.

Midnight Murder.

—Mack Thomas, a peaceable and inoffensive colored man, was brutally murdered at Florence on Friday night last by an unknown assassin, who shot him in his house by pointing his gun through the door while Thomas was seated at the table with his family. A few days previous to the murder a bale of cotton had been stolen from the gin-house of Mr. Lewis, which was in charge of Thomas. The deceased entertained suspicions as to the identity of the thief, which he communicated to the authorities, and the supposed thief, a colored man, had threatened to kill Thomas for informing on him. This would seem to point to the murderer, who, however, at the last accounts had not yet been arrested.

Prepare for the King.

—We have had a lord or two and a grand duke, but not a king for many a day. And now a king is coming. He is not, it is true, a monarch of any portentous power. His navies do not sweep the Southern seas, nor do his invading hosts spread terror and desolation through countries. He is not the king of the Cannibal Islands, yet he comes very near deserving that lyric appellation. His name is Kalakaua, and he reigns in Hawaii. He is a bachelor, is this visiting king, and will probably have time for pleasure as well as for business. Those young ladies, therefore, who would prefer reigning in Hawaii to sweeping carpets and kneading dough in the United States, had better commence preparing the caps they are to set at him forthwith.

Fighting at the Mines.

—Warlike demonstrations at Armstrong's mines, near Buena Vista, Pa., between Italians and discharged miners, are causing considerable excitement among the people in that vicinity. A number of citizens of Buena Vista and Elizabethtown called upon the Sheriff Saturday, asking for aid to suppress the trouble. They state that firing is kept up across the river during the night, the balls striking houses, and endangering the lives of the people in the neighborhood. The Sheriff has telegraphed the Governor, asking that measures be taken to suppress the riotous proceeding.

New Orleans Picayune: "A Texan sent a letter, enclosing \$40 in greenbacks, to a business house in New Orleans, but, unfortunately, they have failed to receive it. The countryman is much surprised at the failure, especially as he marked on the envelope, 'forty dollars enclosed.' He writes to the business house to hunt up the missing letter, and a clerk from the establishment was actually inquiring at the post office for the missing letter."

"My dear boy," said a fond aunt to a very fast living nephew, "don't you know that in leading this irregular life you are shortening your days?" "It's quite possible that I may be shortening my days, but, then, look how I lengthen my nights," was the reply.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Secretary of the Southern Historical Society reported to the recent annual meeting at Richmond that he had received liberal documentary contributions of great value in the preparation of the proposed history of the Southern Confederacy. The total receipts of the society were \$1,546 02 and the disbursements \$817.47. There are sixteen life members of the society and 618 annual members. Of the life members two are from Alabama, one from the District of Columbia, one from Maryland, four from Mississippi, two from New York and six from Virginia. Of the annual members 123 are from Alabama, three from Arkansas, nine from the District of Columbia, 182 from Georgia, one from Illinois, sixty-four from Louisiana, thirty-nine from Maryland, two from Massachusetts, seventeen from Mississippi, three from Missouri, seven from North Carolina, nine from New York, thirty-five from South Carolina, twelve from Tennessee, four from Texas, 100 from Virginia and three from West Virginia.

A Mistake of the New York Herald.

—With all the erudition of the editorial corps of the New York Herald, one of its writers made an egregious blunder in the use of a word in the following sentence in an editorial on the 15th inst.: "Mr. Scott, though elected as a Cameron man, has proved restive." The writer evidently intended to convey another idea, as the word restive is defined by lexicographers to denote "inclined or disposed to rest or stand still." There will, however, be much restlessness with many after the 19th of November next, when they learn that they have missed the chance of making a fortune by failing to embark in the enterprise of the Masonic Relief Association, of Norfolk, Va., which at its Grand Gift Concert will distribute a number of large prizes. For particulars, address E. V. Moore, Secretary Masonic Relief Association, Norfolk, Va., or an authorized agent of the association.

The Administration method of reconstruction is commented upon by the Louisville Courier-Journal: "The South is sick of this sort of surgery. It is being tortured and ruined by it. It will never recover its health if it be not subjected to a different treatment. Louisiana already asks a military government and martial law in preference to the corrupt civil government which she tried to displace. South Carolina would welcome an emperor. All of us would prefer an empire if we were sure of no escape from the intolerable aggressions of the Radical policy; and that is all that we have ever said touching a third term, which we should deplore as the beginning of the end of free government in America. Our love for free government is only the more ardent as we see it sliding away from us; it is our faith that has waned until it has nearly died out."

A Little Girl's Suicide.

—Teresa Gressell, aged six years, of Newark, N. J., was found on Tuesday afternoon by her mother hanging dead in a wash-house. The child had been swinging, and had made a noose of the rope by tying the loose end of the swing to a beam. Then she drew herself up, as is supposed, by her hands, and placing her head in the twisted noose, swung off and was strangled. When found, she was stiff and cold.

A gentleman recently from New Orleans informs the Providence Press that just before he left to come North he was shown a fine estate, in a most desirable part of the city, and told that he could have the use of it if he would pay the taxes. This illustrates the onerous rule which has prevailed in Louisiana, and explains why business is at a stand-still.

Cattle drovers tried to drive a drove of cattle across the Macon and Brunswick Railroad the other day as the down train was approaching. Result: Fifty feet of road torn up, thirty-eight head of cattle killed, five cars smashed and the engineer and fireman slightly bruised.

He was a billiard player of some note. He went out hunting, and one of his shots went very wide of the mark. "Can't you do better than that?" said the person accompanying him. "Y-e-s," he said, "of course; but I never was good on a straight shot, and so I tried to carrom on it."

Some time ago a Parisian manager, not so rich as they are here, borrowed a twenty franc piece of a Bohemian, and the Bohemian has lived on the cafe men ever since on the tradition that "a manager had accepted a piece from him."

"Do you know why you are like the third term?" said Susan Jane to her brother, who lingered to talk with her Adolphus after the old folks had retired. "No, I don't." "Well," replied his saccharine sister, "it's because you're one too many."

At the Paris Morgue, here was exposed this month the body of a young woman, aged about twenty, so wondrously beautiful that the authorities caused a mould to be taken of her. She was seen to throw herself into the river.

A San Juan miner who has been prospecting in South-western Colorado, has found a whole forest of petrified trees, with petrified birds sitting on the limbs singing petrified songs.

All sorts of fun is poked at the nomination of Ayer for Congress, in Massachusetts. The Boston Globe says: "No ballots genuine without the signature of J. C. Ayer & Co."

Of a lawyer and doctor, walking arm in arm, one said: "Those two are equal to one highwayman—your money or your life."

City Matters.—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't borrow.

"Suffering from wet groceries" is prevalent of late.

Difference of a vowel: Murrell and Merrill.

J. R. Clark has been commissioned a Trial Justice for Richland.

Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. Thanksgiving only three weeks off, and turkeys are shaking in their boots like mad.

Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—TUESDAY, November 3, 1874.—John R. Welsh, respondent, vs. Andrew J. Kibler, appellant. Motion dismissed. Opinion by Wright, A. J.

Ec parte Hewitt et al., respondents, in re Law et al., vs. Nelson et al., appellants. Motion granted. Opinion by Wright, A. J.

RAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern 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., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

THE ELECTION.—The election passed off very quietly in this city yesterday, and, as far as we have been able to learn, was equally peaceful throughout the County. We have not received any returns from any of the precincts up to the hour of going to press, and as there can be nothing gained by publishing suppositions or opinions of the result, we forbear to draw conclusions, and will await the returns of the managers. There were several rumors in the city yesterday of difficulties, and even homicides, in two or three Counties in the State, but as we have no positive information in regard to them, we are not disposed to credit the rumors.

CARELESSNESS WITH FIRE.—At the season has arrived when fires become necessary in dwellings and places of business, the danger of conflagrations increases. In all the essays which have ever been written upon the undeniable truth that "great effects proceed from little causes," one of the most familiar and universal illustrations employed is fire. We are always pointed to the fact that the most destructive fires have small beginnings.

A spark which a tumbler of water might have quenched, left to itself, destroys whole squares, involving the loss of millions. A cow kicks over a lantern in a stable, and the most valuable part of a large city is destroyed. A burning cigar or match carelessly cast aside, or a grate fire left unwatched, often cause immense conflagrations. During the year ending December 31, 1872, there were, in New York city alone, 439 fires caused by want of care with matches; 193 by defects in flues and heating and cooking apparatus; 146 by foul chimneys; 17 by hot ashes and coals. Thus, among 1,396 fires, the total number in that city during the year named, 800—a fraction over 57 per cent.—might have been prevented by ordinary care. During the year ending 31st March, 1874, there were in Chicago 110 fires caused by "carelessness," and to matches, defective and foul chimneys, stoves and gas-pipes were attributable 101. The inspector of buildings in Boston, in 1873, reported 529 dangerous chimneys and defective flues. These same mischievous matches and defective flues and defective heating and cooking apparatus in twelve cities, not including New York, Boston and Chicago, caused 660 fires during the year 1872. Important lessons of care and caution ought to be learned from these figures. Fire-places, stoves, flues and chimneys ought to be examined carefully and often. Cigar ends and matches ought not to be incautiously disposed of. They are small things in themselves, but never forget the old saying, that "great effects proceed from little causes."

PHOENIXIANA.—Waste not—neither time, money nor talent.

The flowers of speech spring from the root of the tongue. No man was ever written out of a reputation but by himself.

Many young people think an idle life must be a pleasant one.

Dates, according to most women's ideas, are the true forbidden fruit.

There is nothing that will let the light into the soul like personal influence. Who has not looked up from his little life-world and seen no cheering sun above him—nothing but a heavy, leaden sky hanging over?

HOTEL ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 2.—Hendrix House—J. B. Bryan, Williamsburg; S. E. Coughman, Lexington; D. McQueen, W. A. Cooper, F. P. Cooper, Sumter; J. M. Stewart, Winnsboro; F. E. Smith, Yorkville; W. A. Wade, J. H. Duncan, Va.; R. Froeseberger, Charleston; O. D. Farrar, C. H. Sloan, N. Y.; M. O. Teasdale, Philadelphia; H. Fountain, Ohio; A. G. Bookman, Fairfield.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Richland Lodge. W. P. Hix—Final Notice.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., Charleston, S. C., are offering one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS and CARPETS in the United States. Parties in want of the same will save from 25 to 30 per cent. by ordering from them. They are prepared to send samples on application. All retail orders over \$10 will be sent free of charge to any part of the Southern States. Remit by P. O. Order, Express or Draft drawn to our order, or Goods will be sent C. O. D. O17

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant, which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & Son, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Oct 11/13

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.—Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of fever and ague and bilious remittent fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the universal air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic so potent, an antiseptic so perfect, an alternative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful defensive medicine may walk a fever-scorched district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents, at present so general in all parts of the country, may be but the fore-runners of a deadlier scourge. Prepare the system with Hostetter's Bitters for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of all epidemics. Be wise in time. All the disorders common to the season may be held in abeyance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgment there, by its persevering use. It is, therefore, moral insanity for any family to be without it. N11/1

BUSINESS NECESSITIES.—In these days of progress, most enterprising firms use every means of putting their names before their customers. In no way can this be more conveniently and attractively done than by using Printed Letter Headings and Bill Heads. They have come into such general use by Merchants, that one seems old fashioned who does not use them, and the custom should be generally adopted by the Country Merchants.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C., furnish Letter and Bill Heads of all grades, and at the most reasonable prices. Send to them for samples and prices.

By the way, MESSRS. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL are getting up and selling like hot cakes, some excellent books for our Merchants. One, the Merchants' Cotton Book, for keeping correct accounts of purchases and shipments of Cotton; the other, the Merchants' Bill Book, for readily knowing how the payments on their customers' notes and accounts stand. Both books are exceedingly complete, and answer the purposes exactly. O17