Late Love.

'Tis late, dear heart, 'tis late;
Eastward the sky is dark.
The way, it leadeth straight—
Straight down to death's low gate,
Where Love's sweet ardor dies.
For us the morning lark
With song no more will rise
To tender, rose-gray skies:
For us no summer noon
In golden calm will wait,
For us full soon, full soon
The waning, spectral moon.
Oh, sad, oh, desolate,
To love so late, so late!

Sweetheart, it is not late:
Morn, noon and night are one.
Love, godlike, doth create
And hold immortal state.
Love knows nor time nor space,
Nor rise nor set of sun.
Love runs no halting race,
Nor backward turns his face
To count the years gone by.
Of days he keeps no date,
From death he does not fly,
His ardors never die.
Oh, Love, our lord, our fate,
He knows nor soon nor late.

—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

WOMAN IN LITERATURE.

"Look on that picture, and then on this!" "That picture" comprised the cons of last week; "this picture" is devoted to the pros. As an introduction to the gleanings that are to follow here is quoted one of the odes of Anacreon, the prince and the patriarch of the Grecian lyrists:

"Nature gives all creatures arms,
Faithful guards from hostile harms;
Jaws, the lion to defend,
Horrid jaws that wide distend!
Horns, the bull, resistless force,
Solid hoofs, the vigorous horse;
Nimble feet, the fearful hare
Wings to fly, the birds of air;
Fins to swim, the watery kind,
Men, the bold, undaunted mind
Nature, lavishing her store,
What for woman had she more?
Helpless woman! to be fair,
Beauty fell to woman's share.
She that's beauteous need not fear
Sword, or flame, or shield, or spear:
Beauty, stronger aid affords—
Stronger far than flames or swords.
Stronger far than swords or shields
Man himself to beauty yields."

Scarcely a poet has written in any age or in any tongue who has not paid tribute to woman. This is essentially true of the singers of our Anglo-Saxon. Since the days when Chaucer breathed out with unstinted grace his matchless pictures there have been tributes innumerable—Ossa on Pelion piled—to this incomprehensible creature. These tributes have assumed myriad forms; sometimes they have been the expression of filial devotion; sometimes of marital affection; sometimes of brotherly love; sometimes the fervor of friendship has inspired them, and more frequently the ardor of love; often they take no personal form, but express the author's opinion of woman in general.

George Herbert was habitually stern and didactic, but when thoughts of woman tuned his lyre his measures flowed in pleasing and spontaneous melody.

Shakespeare wrote many good takings on the subject, one of the best is:

"From woman's eyes, this doctrine I derive,
They are the books, the arts, the academies,
That show, contain and nourish all the world."

We alluded, in our cons, to William Otway and his diverse moods, and illustrated one of his moods by quotation. In a widely different mood he wrote these lines:

"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man, we had been brutes without you.
Angels were painted fair to look like you:
There's in you all that we believe of Heaven;
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."

Gay, who was wise enough and simple enough to be the friend of Pope, regarded woman as a comforter, and declares that

"If the heart of a man is depressed with cares,
The mist is dispelled when a woman appears."

Scott has expressed the idea more beautifully in "Marmion" when he says:

"Which pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Our own Irving, too, has elaborated it. Barrett, a poet little known to fame, but fervent and tender, reminds us that

"Not she with traitrous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;
She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave,
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave."

Tom Moore stands easily in the front rank of those who excel in the use of melodious English. Gracious words fall like dewdrops from his pen. Rapturously he exclaims

"O woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,
Whether summed in the respect or claimed at the pole,
It would be there, there is happiness too."

Campbell was an appreciative admirer. He has sung:

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit sighed till woman smiled."

Southey was to do nothing in theory or in practice, a devotee of woman, yet a sense of justice prompted the exclamation—

"What will not woman, gentle woman, dare
When strong affection stirs her spirit up?"

Coventry Patmore eulogizes her in mellow strains:

"No post of policy or pride
Does Heaven from her holding aside.
Miriam and Anna prophesied,
In Israel, Deborah was judge."

Bryant, Lowell and Longfellow, Wordsworth and Tennyson wrote some of their finest, sweetest lines as tributes to their wives. Questions of state did not incite Mill, Burke and Disraeli to such eloquence as did the thought of their wives.

Books have been filled with tributes to woman; a newspaper's space can only give specimens, and endeavor thereby to allure investigation of the gems that have been showered upon this incomprehensible, indispensible creature, with whom, in the words of Dryden, man may live, but cannot live without.—Baltimore News.

The Boston National League baseball club will arrive in Columbia on March 17th and will remain some time playing practice games. During the month of March five National League clubs are expected to play there.

Flirtations by Stamps.

In response to an urgent request from a Herald reader, who is seeking information on the significance attached to the different positions in which postage stamps are affixed to envelopes, I have made diligent inquiry on the subject and been rewarded with success. I found that a code of postage stamp flirtations had been instituted in the closing years of the last French Empire. It originated with a maid of honor to Empress Eugenie, in her correspondence with a captain in the French army. From Paris the code spread over Europe, and found its way to America.

As many tender sentiments suffer by being plainly spoken of, persons of all times have resorted to delicate signals for their transmission from one to another. And so the different codes of flirtations have sprung into existence, and even the stamp that pays the toll of written communications is made to say what the writer hesitates to say in words.

We can imagine that a young woman might be inclined to send a kiss to a man for whom she had great affection and yet be restrained by modesty from expressing her desire in plain language. Now this code of stamp signs enables her to do so without having to write the words, for if she places the stamp diagonally in the upper right corner with its long side across the corner, it signifies a kiss.

If the stamp is placed in the manner approved by the Post Office Department, which is the proper way for good appearance and convenience of cancellation, that is, top side up in the upper right corner of the envelope, one-half inch from its edges, it signifies that letters are welcome on the score of business or friendship, or for any other cause, without any special reference to affection.

If the stamp is placed top side up and touching the upper line of the envelope, but some distance from its right edges it conveys the information that the sender has confidence in the receiver.

If the anxious lover is in doubt as to the real feelings of his love his uncertainty may be set at rest if she understands postage stamp flirtations and places her stamp top up in the extreme upper right corner of the envelope, for this position signifies "true to you."

The timid lover may take courage if he finds the stamp some distance from the right end of the envelope, with one of its long sides at the upper edge, for this position means "don't be afraid."

Again, if the bashful, hesitating lover fears to ask the all important question, because he is uncertain as to the answer, he may safely cast all uncertainty aside when the woman writes him a letter the envelope of which bears the stamp turned on its side, with its top toward the left, and placed immediately in the upper right corner, for this position says "ask me."

A stamp placed diagonally in the upper right angle of the envelope, with its top next to the corner, speaks that most tender of all words, love.

An encouraging position that opens the door of an opportunity, and gives the receiver a gentle hint that his attentions may meet with a favorable reception, is when the stamp is placed bottom up, touching the right edge of the envelope, a little way below the top. This position means "I am lonely."

Another encouraging position to a lover who is in doubt, and eager to know if he may safely express tender sentiments, is when the stamp is upon a true position near the right end of the envelope, but away from all of its edges. This position indicates a warm heart free."

But, alas! for the one who receives a letter with an inverted stamp immediately in the upper right corner of the envelope, for the stamp in this position carries the information that the receiver is "turned down." It signifies "I am done with you."

This is there is the provoking I will resist to you position, when the stamp is placed immediately in the upper right corner, with its top toward the right. That position means simply friendship.

The position of greatest uncertainty is when the stamp is placed at the right edge of the envelope, some distance from the top, for it signifies "doubt." It is a position that neither encourages nor discourages, but shows a doubting mind.—New York Herald.

Making Powder Puffs.

A new count in the indictment against woman in the matter of her craving for plunderage ornamentation is found in the way in which it is said the needs of her dressing table are supplied.

An English journal warns the ladies that their powder puffs, these dainty necessities of the toilet, are heavy with the blood of slaughtered innocents.

It is stated that as many as 20,000 young swan cygnets, as they are called, are killed every year to supply the dainty fluff, to say nothing of innumerable young birds of the eider duck and wild goose variety. The bulk of these are imported from swan and geese farms in the Islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the eiders from the northern and more profound seas.

One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average sized "puffs," which show how many women must be, to a greater or less extent, held to be the cause of pewder.

The puff trade is legally prohibited in Germany, but it is hard to see that this shown of a cygnet made little more than two years, the pen, another of which is picked alive, or flayed at may be a needless cruelty while the pens are sold at from seventeen shillings upward, nicely mounted in long, delicate or pink satin, which adjunct is stated to form relatively a trifling.

The office of Paris and Vienna are the large consumers of swan's down, which goes to their fashionable women in the inside puffs as soon as they lose their freshness.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Trying Moment.

He—"At last we are alone, and I have an opportunity to speak. I have been seeking this moment for days and days, for I have something to say to you."

She—"Go on, Mr. Harkins."

He—"I will, Miss Hopeful, you perhaps have not noticed that at times I have been constrained, uneasy, even awkward, in your presence, that I have had something on my mind that I must say to you?"

She (softly)—"Yes."

He—"That constraint, that awkwardness, Miss Hopeful, was due to due to——"

She—"Go on, Mr. Harkins."

He—"Was due to the fact that I feared you were not aware that I am engaged to your sister."—Tit Bits.

Ex-State Liquor Commissioner D. H. Traxler has given up his business in Timmonsville and it is announced that he has accepted a position with the Darlington Phosphate Company and will take the road selling their goods. Mr. Traxler will doubtless prove a valuable man.

Fate.

As Recited by Selena Fetter Royle in the play of "Friends."

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues and take no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed,
Yet these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands shall cross,
Escaping wreck, defying death, and all
Unconsciously shape every act and turn
Each step and thought unto this end:
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way in life,
So closely side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space from left to right,
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face.
Yet these with groping hands that never clasp,
With wan and wistful eyes that never meet,
With lips calling on ears that never hear,
Shall wander all their weary days unknown
And die unsatisfied, and this is Fate!

SUSAN MARR SPALDING.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., is to be the biographer of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Stone & Kimball are to be the publishers of R. L. Stevenson's posthumous novel, "St. Ives."

The March, 1891, number of Harper's containing the "Trilby" references to Whistler is still in demand, and brings from $1 to $1 per copy.

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland is making a new collection of "Breitmann's Ballads," which will soon be published in New York and in London.

The indefatigable Mrs. Oliphant has written another novel, which is announced for publication this spring. She calls it "Two Strangers."

Mr. John Rae, the writer on economical questions, has written a new biography of Adam Smith, which will be published shortly by Macmillan & Co.

"Gallia" is the title of a story of modern society which the traveller in the Caribbeans, Miss Meyle Muriel Dowie (Mrs. Norman), is about to publish.

Brentano's has just published a pamphlet containing the text of the Income Tax law in full, and the Treasury regulation relating to the collection of the tax, with Senator Hill's speech delivered in the Senate on the 11th of Jan.

Appleton's Library of Useful Stories is "The Story of the Stars," by G. F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., with twenty-four illustrations. The second volume will be "The Story of the Earth," by Prof. H. G. Seeley, F. R. S.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation an edition of Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," illustrated by representative American artists; "At Odds," by the Baroness Tautphoeus, and "Hebbel" and "Aglincourt," by G. P. R. James, in their Famous Novels Series.

Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Me., well known for his tasteful editions of great authors, has begun the publication of The Bibelot, a monthly periodical whereof the first (January) number contains some of Blake's lyrics. The February issue will be devoted to Francois Villon.

J. B. Lippincott Company have secured a new novel by the noted author of "A Superfluous Woman." It is called "Transition, and takes up the gage cast down by "Marcella." It shows with tragic intensity the creeping harm of socialistic and anarchistic tendencies. It is a fitting intellectual child of its anonymous author.

Macmillan & Co. announce "Summer Studies of Birds and Books," by William W. Fowler, and "Structure and Life of Birds," by F. W. Headley. The same firm announces that Mr. Page is completing his edition of Horace's Odes in the classical series by adding those of the Epodes that are suitable for reading; and that he will prepare, also, a one-volume edition of Horace for schools. A third edition of the late Prof. Stanley Jevon's "The State in Relation to Labor" is about to appear.

Henry Holt & Co. announce Ten Brink's "Five Lectures on Shakespeare," translated by Julia Franklin; "Jack o' Doon," by Maria Beale (Lippincott's Series); "Hasselas," edited by Prof. O. F. Emerson; "German Prose and Poetry for Early Reading," "Stories from Grimm, Andersen and Hauff," "Poems by Various Authors," and Hauff's "Karavane," with Poems by Various Authors," all edited, etc., by T. B. Bronson; "Three Classic German Tales," edited by A. R. Nichols; and Benedix's comedy, "Der Dritte," edited by Miss Marion P. Whitney.

"There is a truthful portrait of Coleridge in one of the letters of his period recently discovered in Birmingham. Here it is: "If he is excited by a remark in company, he will pour forth in an evening, without the least apparent effort, what would furnish matter for a hundred plays (7 pages); but the moment that he is to write, not from the present impulse, but from premeditated deliberation, his powers fail him, and I believe that there are times when he could not pen the commonest note. He is one of those minds who, except in inspired moods, can do nothing."

A new law journal—The New York Law Review—has been started at Cornell by a company of students incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its character marks it off from the other law periodicals, in that it will be more practical and of particular value to the busy practicing attorney. Professor Collin, who was the legal adviser of Governors Hill and Flower, is the Consulting Editor of the new journal, and contributes a timely article on "Recent and Prospective Legislation regarding Corporations" to the first number. Judge Cassoday of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has an article on "The Chartering of National Banks."

Usually the American author waits the first opportunity that offers itself after he has achieved fame to visit Europe. Not so Mr. Noah Brooks, who has let sixty-four years of his well spent life go by before crossing the Atlantic. He sailed, however, on January 29 for the Mediterranean on a trip that will probably include Paris and the northern Europe in addition to places on the "Great Bismarck's" southern and Oriental itinerary. Mr. Brooks is travelling with a life long friend, the trip being in effect the fulfilment of an engagement made when they were boys.—Mr. P. H. Sprague, the Boston Transcript, sailed on the same steamer.

Poet-Lore celebrates the second number of its seventh year with a new cover. To spill out and place the poets and dramatists whose names are interwoven in this new design of laurel and thorn is in itself a poetic study, and therefore most suitable to the magazine. For Poet-Lore takes for its provinces the noble and uplifting writing of every age and race and seeks to make them known and appreciated. "We continue to find in Poet-Lore, says a recent critic, "an original and exceptional method of treating literary subjects, which differentiates the magazine from all its competitors in the periodical field." Its School of Literature has been most valuable in showing how to appreciate our own American masterpieces, and it is now studying a series of poems illustrative of American History. Whittier's "The Norsemen" is considered in the February issue. Other topics are "The Religion of Robert Burns," "The Friendship of Whitman and Emerson," "Will and Fate in Shakespeare," "Ibsen's New Play," etc, etc.

Triolets.

We marry for beauty, for fame,
While Love is left out in the cold;
We stake every chance on the Game,
We marry for beauty, for fame,
For dross, that is sullied with shame,
And coin it in ingots of gold:
We marry for beauty, for fame
While Love is left out in the cold;

While Love is left out in the cold
And passion parades in his name,
Our maidens are hoodwinked and sold;
While Love is left out in the cold
It wantons be argent and bold:
Their sins is the lesser, why blame
While Love is left out in the cold
And passion parades in his name?

Rufus Cyrene MacDonald.

Gilbert Parker.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, whose astounding romances have made his name well known on both sides of the Atlantic, is in himself a very interesting personality.

He was born in the famous old city of Quebec in 1862, the son of an officer in the Royal Artillery, and the descendant of generations of military men. He was educated for the church, but devotion to literary rather than theological study characterized him, and, following this bent, he became lecturer on English literature at Trinity College, Toronto, a position which ill-health led him to resign. His search for physical strength took him to the South Sea Islands and Australia. He lectured in the chief Australian cities, and the University of Sydney engaged him to deliver a course of lectures on his favorite theme. Later he extended his travels to Ceylon and Java and the Sandwich Islands, to which latter place he went as special commissioner of the Sydney Herald, which demonstrated its confidence in his opinions on important political questions by adopting them unquestioningly and framing its policy thereupon.

After spending four years in these wanderings, Mr. Parker went to England, where he devoted himself to fiction, in which field he achieved almost instantaneous success. His last romance "The Trade of the Sword," was published in book form in London and New York simultaneously last October. He has now a series of stories of "Pierre and His People" running in three English magazines. The cleverest thing he has written is "The Translation of a Savage." He has made the romantic field of the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada and the Far North his own; and is really the first man who has evoked the romance of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Illustrated American speaks of him as follows: "In all his work there is the joy of fighting, the spirit of conquest, and yet the deep intuitive sense of humanity and observant sympathy. He is new; he is strong; he is daring; he is of the open air. He is not of 'the clubroom's green and gold.' A sweet, inspiring air blows through all his work."

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

It was a striking picture of awe which Shelley conjured up when he used that grand simile:

"And when some greater painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse."

He probably had in mind the eclipse of the sun, but while it is more awful it is scarcely as beautiful as the eclipse of the moon. A total eclipse, visible in Augusta, will take place on next Sunday night and if the weather is clear the sight will be a magnificent one.

There are five eclipses during this year but this one, and another of the moon also, next September are not only the sole total eclipses, but the only ones visible here. It need hardly be said that an eclipse of the moon is caused by the passage of the earth between the sun and the moon, whereby the shadow of the earth falls upon the moon. It was this phenomenon that furnished astronomers with conclusive proof that the earth was round.

The time of the eclipse will be as follows, beginning on the evening of the 10th:

Moon enters penumbra	7:17 p. m.
Moon enters shadow	8:14 p. m.
Total Eclipse begins	9:11 p. m.
Middle of the Eclipse	9:59 p. m.
Total Eclipse ends	10:47 p. m.
Moon leaves shadow	11:45 p. m.
Moon leaves penumbra	12:41 a. m.

Foreign Travel in 1612.

The Author—It will by name has a great deal of good to say on behalf of travelling, and he has no patience with home-bidding folk who never leave the church in which they were born. "Such slow and sluggish people may be said to be like Snails or Tortoises in their shells, crawling always about their own home, or like the Cynique shut up always in a Tub."

The first country that is most requisite for us islanders to know is France, "and the younger one goeth to France the better because of the hardness of the accent and pronunciation, which will be hardly overcome by one who has passed his minority, and in this point the French Tongue may be said to be like Fortune, who, being a woman, favoureth youth best." After which he goes on to tell the author advises the young gentleman when he goes to France to retire to some university to learn the language, but emotion may be picked up by the inspiring mind from a girl with "an eye and nunne." All the Year Round.

Writing With Both Hands.

Anything and everything we are aware, hitherto unknown about the ex-Premier is narrated by Mr. Lancelot Sieveking in the current number of the "Woman at Home." In the course of a very full description of Mr. Gladstone's manner of conducting his correspondence in the House, he says: "He would take the sheet and begin to write, often with an inkling pen in one hand and a corrective pencil in the other." We are reminded of a recently published satirical cartoon in which Mascagni is represented as loudly composing operas with both hands and both feet.—London Globe.

School Aphorisms.

An ounce of more American children, but she needs better children more.—Journal of Education.

Any foe of the public school system soon learns that the people are its friends.—Education for November.

I never wish to see the day when the church will invoke or receive governmental aid.—Cardinal Gibbons.

Next to the Mississippi our most important river is the Columbia.—Emory R. Johnson in November Review of Reviews.

EASTERN MILLS NOT COMING.

THAT IS WHAT A MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR SAYS.

HE GIVES HIS REASON FOR SO THINKING.

The South Does Not Compete With Eastern Manufactures.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—At the State House this morning the Committee on Mercantile Affairs continued its investigation into the causes of removal to other States of textile corporations. The committee heard a different story today of the condition of manufacturers and employes in Massachusetts, from that given at the previous sessions of the inquiry. The competition of the South was stamped as bugbear by ex-Senator Robert Howard, of Fall River, who appeared as the representative of the Fall River Cotton Mule Spinners' Association.

Mr. Howard said, in brief: "I have noticed during the past few months that the comparatively few manufacturers who are contemplating the building of mills in the South have spared no pains to obtain the widest publicity for their views on the so-called 'Southern movement.' The bug-bear of Southern competition has been rung in the ears of the people throughout the length and breadth of the New England States and Massachusetts particularly. It seems to me that those who are doing the most talking possess more of a theoretical than a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing. The majority of the manufactures of Massachusetts depend more for success upon skilled operatives, and climatic conditions than upon the line of goods they are engaged in, than proximity to the cotton fields.

Short hours are not driving the cotton trade away from Massachsetts, for no State in the country has made such wonderful progress in cotton manufacture as the State since 1874 when the hours of labor were reduced to 10 daily. Carroll D. Wright says that Massachusetts made a gain in spindles between 1870 and 1880 of 1,517,236 and 30,711 looms. If the cotton trade is leaving Massachusetts, as some operators are trying to impress upon the country, how can you account for the increase in spindles and looms? In 1880 there were 1,2[illegible]6,84 spindles in the State. The latest returns show 7,160,480 or an increase of 2,874,396 in the past 14 years. Fall River, at the passage of ten hours law in 1874 had in its factories 1,258,508 and it has now about 2,700,000. New England has 70 per cent. of the spindles of the country.

"The South today has 33 mills stripped, for sale and in receivers hands. It would be difficult to find three idle cotton mills in Massachsetts. As fast as skilled laborers get to the South you will hear the petition for just such labor legislation as the people of Massachusetts have sought during the past few years. There are but few using that bug-bear of 'Southern competition.' It has been stated that raw cotton is taken by Southern railroads as fifth class freight, while Northern roads take it as only second or third class freight. This statement is erroneous, since cotton is not only shipped from the South to Massachusetts, and presumably to all New England, as fifth class, but it can be reshipped, from one point to another in New England, in carload lots as fifth class freight. Something has also been said about coal. The two States which are recognized as the most progressive in the South are the Carolinas.

Investigation has shown me that the Carolinas are as far from the coal fields as the manufacturers of Massachusetts, and what is more the rates for its transportation are greater than here, since we are not dependent merely on the steam railroads but have the seaboard. Now the mills in the so-called Piedmont district in the South are situated in a cotton belt in which is raised cotton suitable only for coarse goods and yarns and not for the product of the average Massachusetts mills. I think statistics show that Massachusetts has in reality little to fear from the competition of the South.

"I believe that every step that is taken in the interests of the employe to lighten his burden will return something to the manufacturer and the State. Massachusetts manufacturers have always in the past and will be in the future competent, owing to the skill and intelligence of their operatives, to hold their own against all competitions. In proof of this since the passage of the ten hour law we have seen great factories built and rich families multiplied. I believe that today Massachusetts is raising a class of merchants who are destined to become a source of strength to and the prop and mainstay of our American Republic."

Representative Ross, of New Bedford, thought that the small increase in the number of mills in the South during 10 years was best proof that New England, and especially Massachusetts, had nothing to fear from the removal of any textile enterprises. The same legislation was even now being sought in the Carolinas. Mr. Ross said he knew that a company in whom which had been granted permission to build in the South, had gone directly to Alabama where there is an eight hour labor law. He failed to see any inducement to go South except to make coarse goods, which do not compete with the mills of this State to any extent, as most of the work done here is of a finer grade. In the South, said Mr. Ross, taking the Pacific States, there are less mule spinners than are in one corporation in New Bedford. The talk of an increase there is not borne out by facts. In 1880 the South increased its business here than the North, it is true, but there was very little increase in either. The tariff agitation affected our fine goods for export more than it did the coarse Southern goods and that is why we lost ground. In 1880 the South had 150 manufactories and there are only 239 now. The number also increased from 821 per mill to 1,000 in a Southern mill, while in this State it was but 813. In the South there is an operative to forty spindles, while here there is only one to eighty spindles.

William Kenyon, of Fall River, a life long weaver in cotton mills, and A. A. Carlstrom, representing the Boston central labor union, spoke briefly, after which the hearing was continued to March 8.

Robbed and Burned.

(By Southern Associated Press.)

Dayton, O., Feb. 25.—The house of G. W. Weaver and wife, an aged couple living two and one half miles southwest of Trottwood, Montgomery county, was burned late last evening. The fire was not discovered until shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. The charred bones of Weaver and his wife were found in the ruins later. It is thought the work is that of robbers, who after robbing and murdering the aged couple, fired the house to cover up their horrible night's work.

Cotton Blight.

Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

PEOPLE YOU READ ABOUT.

YORK—The duke of York will visit Canada next summer and afterwards go on to Australia.

ARAM—A man with the historic and notorious name of Eugene Aram is a California State Senator.

IRVING—Henry Irving, the actor, is severely indisposed. Influenza is the malady from which he is suffering.

LEASE—Anybody who attacks Mrs. Lease thinking she has lost her grip, will find she Kansas back.—Minneapolis Journal.

RESVY—General Resvy has just completed his seventieth year's active service in the Russian artillery, of which he is the senior officer.

BLAINE—It is probable that the Blaine house in Augusta may be purchased by the Maine legislature and converted into an executive mansion.

HARDIE—Hardie's portrait of his late wife, a daughter of Senator Colloin, has recently been added to the Corcoran Art Gallery collection.

HOLMES—Oliver Wendell Holmes's library has been appraised and the value is fixed at $805.50. This will be a great surprise to the friends of the dead poet.

BLAKE—Amos S. Blake was the builder of the first locomotive in New England. This was in 1832. He died recently at Waterburry, Conn., aged 83 years.

CHURCHILL—Lady Randolph Churchill wears the very exceptionally granted and much coveted imperial order of the crown of India, conferred upon her by the queen.

MORTON—Ex-Vice President Morton has a series of four wigs, beginning with one representing a recent hair-cut and ending with one suggesting the need of another clip.

CARLISLE—Secretary Carlisle is confined to his bed with the grippe. It is not a very serious attack, however, and is expected to yield to rest and treatment in a few days.

STEVENSON—Robert Louis Stevenson's love of adventure was inherited from his mother, a Scotchwoman, who revelled in Wilson's Tales of the Border, and glorified in adventure.

LACY—The Alabama house of representatives has as its oldest employe "Uncle" Peter Lacy, an anti-bellum darkey who has held his place since 1849. He is as old as the State of Alabama, having been born in 1819.

BERNHARDT—Sara Bernhardt's bed is of white satin and is fifteen feet wide, when she has had a bad night of dream-tossed slumber her maid has to go upon a searching expedition for her when it is time to get up.

CAMPBELL—There will be a Congressional election in only one district of New York next November—the Tenth—in which there is now a vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, the Republican member-elect.

NAPOLEON—The glorification of Napoleon which is now the ruling passion with the magazines is well enough, but it is just as well to remember, the campaigns of the great conqueror made 1,000,000 widows and 3,000,000 orphans.—Syracuse Standard.

WATERLOO—Burke Waterloo, an ex-editorial writer of the Chicago Herald and brother of Stanley Waterloo, died on Sunday night in Chicago. The malady which caused his death was a complication of the grip. He had been ill but a week. He was 35 years old.

STANTON—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has not the slightest sympathy with the crusade against the living pictures, either here or in England, and deprecates the mock modesty of those women who frown upon all public exhibitions of the nude, whether in art or as assisting in the study of medicine.—Rochester Union-Advertiser.

RANSOM—Senator Ransom's appointment as Minister to Mexico meets with universal approval. Much rather would we see him remain in the Senate chamber which year by year, in the loss of men, such as he, presents a greater and more displeasing contrast to the Senate of half century ago. Senator Ransom will grace any position he holds, however, and in thus providing for one who has ever made a staunch fight for Democracy the President has done well.—Winnsboro (N. C.) Herald.

NORTHERN—The efforts which ex-Governor Northen is making to bring immigrants to Georgia is attracting much attention outside of the State. The Baltimore Sun says that the results he is achieving foreshadow a new era in the State's development. It is undoubtedly true that a great many people from the West are now in Georgia spying out the land with a view of buying homes. In South Georgia, particularly, many homeseekers have purchased farms within the last two months.—Savannah News.

M'WHORTER—Judge Hamilton McWhorter of Oglethorpe county will make his home henceforth in Athens. Judge McWhorter has been judge of the northern circuit and his residence in Athens will be a big gain for the classic city. The judge does not propose to get out of his district just yet.—Savannah Press.

IRVING—"For Miss Terry," said Henry Irving to the Lord Mayor of Dublin "you will please accept the mute thanks of an overwhelming emotion." As a synonym for "can't make a speech" or for "please excuse, but thanks awfully" this will do very well. It is a new formality. Mr. Irving is an artist of language as well as of action.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CLAPSADDLE—Elmer Clapsaddle, better known as the "Hermit of Six Mile Creek," is the name of a unique character who lives alone in the woods in Niagara county, New York. Over his cabin he has posted the notice: "People Not Wanted Here." He is about 25 years old, and has written a strange book called "Key to the Bible; the Voice of the Seventh Angel; the Mysteries of God Finished or Revealed; the Millenium End of the World.

KELLOGG.—The Washington Post says: Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg, who now resides in Washington, was one of the seven gentlemen who, in the Territorial days of Nebraska, at the outbreak of the war, boarded at the Herndon House in Omaha. The incident is curious, in the light of the interesting circumstances that each of the seven distinguished men were all guests at one time, is now used as the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and at one time figured prominently in connection with one of Geo. Francis Train's eccentricities. Train was a guest of the hotel. He was assigned to a room with a broken window. His protests were left unheeded, and the next day, in a fit of indignation treatment, gave orders for the erection at his treatment, gave orders for the erection of a dyal bostelery. The lumber was on the ground in the next few days, and within two weeks he had his hotel completed and ready for business. It is still pointed out in Omaha as a monument to American enterprises and eccentricity."

CURRENT COMMENT.

New York Advertiser: Mr. Gerry's Whipping Post bill could be "hung up" in the Legislature without blocking the wheels of progress. If it isn't hung up some legislator who is ambitious to shine should introduce a bill to legalize the time old Puritan custom of witch-burning.

Springfield Republican: Gov. McKinley continues successfully to avoid committing himself on the money question. His recent speeches give no evidence that any such question is to the front. One of the organs taunts Mr. Reed on his inability to keep still on this issue, as Harrison and McKinley are doing. The trouble is that Reed is in a place where he must declare himself, while his reputed rivals of the Presidential nomination are not called upon to say a word.

Springfield Republican: Senator Hoar attributes the fall in the price of cotton to the tariff act of 1894. He knows, of course, that there was no tariff on cotton to remove, and he must be aware also that shrinkage of demand from the mills has not been more pronounced at home than abroad. And finally, does the Senator recall the fact that cotton suffered a great decline in price from the year 1890 to and including the year 1892—when the McKinley act was in full force and the Republican party in power—than it has suffered since?

Philadelphia Record: The employes of the two Houses of Congress are adequately compensated for their services by law payment of the salaries fixed by law. The fashion which has grown up of late years of voting them an extra month's pay is reprehensible. Congressmen that feel that they should further requite persons who have made themselves specially serviceable should take the money out of their own pockets. The "extra pay" item in the appropriation bill will take $150,000 out of the Treasury. If it be true, as alleged, that a very considerable part of this money will go into the pockets of members themselves, though intended for their clerks, the transaction is little better than theft. Many a poor fellow has suffered for petty larceny whose crime was tolerable by comparison.

Cincinnati Commercial: President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have not only exceeded the "proprieties of decency" in the manner of selling the last lot of bonds, but they have permitted the country to be cuchered out of many millions of dollars. The [illegible] nothing short of a scandal, as it appears to the public. It was all right after a Democratic Congress refused to authorize an issue of low-interest-bearing bonds, for the executive branch of the Government to proceed as best it could to preserve the country's credit and defeat the general liquidation of the individual population, but it will require some final explanations to clear official skirts of this queer transaction. It has been figured that the immediate net profits of the "syndicate," or jobbers buying the bonds at first hands, aggregate $8,418,757. This should and could have been saved to the Government.

Columbia State: We want a Constitution without partisan color or adventure; honest, liberal, just; a Constitution which will ensure the impartial determination of suffrage rights and absolutely fair elections. How to get it we are trying hard to discover, and are open to argument and offers. We would agree to the Tillman plan of equal representation in the Constitutional convention if delegates were not bound by pledges to a policy of fraud. We would agree with the Forty on similar terms. Failing of compact with either on these simple terms of honesty in the fundamentals of Government, we would put up a white men's ticket, committed to the same transcendent form, and go to the general election, accepting and seeing counted every vote cast for it. The great issue in South Carolina is the right of the people to change their servants at will, and that right is denied when the enginery of fraud is put in the hands of the men who are to be judged by the people.

Springfield Republican: The New York Tribune enjoys hitting John Sherman over the President's back. Hardly a day passes that it does not have some untrue and unfair editorial assault on Cleveland and Carlisle in relation to the bond sales, every one of which strikes President Hayes and John Sherman as hard as it does those against whom it is nominally directed. The Tribune cannot plead ignorance of what it is doing. It is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances surrounding the bond issues of 1878, and knows that they were substantially the same as those which Cleveland and Carlisle have had to deal. It knows that Hayes and Sherman were compelled to sell bonds to a foreign syndicate and to accept such terms as the syndicate offered, and that Cleveland and Carlisle have done precisely the same thing under almost exactly similar conditions. This knowledge makes these Tribune attacks on Hayes and Sherman particularly mean.

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