WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. BICHMOND AND DANVILLE No 48 No 40 9 30 pm 11 10 pm 1 50 a'm 2 29 a m Going Sou h Leave Wilmington. Passenger Department,-On and after Ans 3d, 1884, passenger train service on the A and C. Division will be as follows: Arrive at Florence. Arrive at columbia Going North 4 50 p m Central Liberty Easley Greenville Spartanburg f. night express. Separate Pullman sleepers for charleston and Augusta on trains 48 and 47. All trains run solid between charleston and Wilmington. 3 20 a m 4 10 a m No. 50* 1 45 a m arriveGastonia Spartanburg.... SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as Seneca city 7 33 a m Rabun Gap june. Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 6 00 p m Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10 p m Atlanta 1 00 p m 11 30 a m *Express. † Mail. Freight trains on this road all carry passen-Arrive Hendersonville DOWN MR.IIN. Leave Hendersonville

CONDENSED TIME CARD Magnolia Passenger Route.

Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 11 30 a m

Trains on this road run by Air-Line time, Both trains make connections for Columbia and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union and Columbia; Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Line, JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent,

In effect September 14, 1884. GOING BOUTH. Arrive Port Royal. . . . 6 05 pm 6 50 pm Savannah ... Jacksonville. GOING NORTH. Leave Jacksonville 5 30 pm " Charleston Leave Port Royal Beaufort Augusta..... . 1 40 pm

48 50 pm 6 10 am Leave Atlanta Leave Augusta 4 00 pm Arrive Greenwood 9 00 pm 5 40 am Tickets on sale at Greenwood to all points at through rates—baggage checked to desti-W. F. Shellman, Traffic Manager, J. N. Bass, Superintendent.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY. Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:"

Columbia Dicision-Daily.	i
Leave Columbia	
Almoden Die Sandays.	
Leave Columbia 7 48 a m 5 27 p m Due Camden 12 55 p m 8 25 p m Leave Camden 7 15 a m 4 00 p m Due Columbia 11 00 p m 9 22 p m Anynsta Division Daily	
Leave Columbia 5 27 p m Due Angusta 741 a m Leave Augusta 3 50 p m Due Columbia 9 22 p m Connections	6

Made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenand departing at 5 27 p. m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. At Charleston with steamers for New York

on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Savannah Ratiroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida. At Augusts in Florids.

At Augusts with Georgis and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South: at Blackville to and from all points on Barnwell railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

ing to D. McQuern, Agent, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PROK, General Manager. D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

COLUMBIA A ND .
GREENVILLE RAILROAD
On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as herowith indicated upor
TRAINS will run as harnwith indicated and
this read and its branches.
No. 53. UP PASSENGER
Leave Columbia S. C. June'n 10 45 p m
Columbia C & C Dine h 10 45 p in
Arrive Alston 12 10 pm
" Newberry
Single Cin
Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
Greenwood 3 09 p in
Hodges 8 33 p m
Beiton
at Greenville 6 05 pm
Belton 440 pm at Greenville 605 pm No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
Leave Greenville at 950 a m Arrive Belton 11 13 a m
Arrive Belton
Hodges. 12 27 n n
Greenwood 12 48 nm
Ainety-Six 1 32 n m
Newborry 3 02 n m
Alston 4 10 p n " Columbia C. & G. D 5 15 p n
" Columbia C. & O. D 5 15 pm
Arrive Columbia S.C. June'n 5 30 p. n
Arrive Columbia S.C. June'n. 530 p.n. BPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA MAIL ROAD
NO. DO. UP PASSENGER
Leave Alston
" Union
" Spartaphurg, S.U. &C depot 5 50 a.m.
No. 52 howy preserven
NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER. Le ve Spart'g R. & D. Bepot 10 35 an "Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot 10 50 an "Union 12 50 pm
Spart g R. & D. Bepot 10 35 a n
" Think S. U. & C. Depot 10 50 an
A 12 50 p m
21.1.1. at Mintella
LAURENS BAILROAD.
330 pu
Arrive at Laurens C. H 6 50 p n
Leave Nowberry 3 30 pm Arrive at Laurens C. H. 6 50 pm Leave Laurens C. H 7 40 am
Milite at Newberry
ABBEVILLE BRANCH.
Leave Hodges 3 45 p n
Arrive at Abboville 445 n n
Arrive at Hodges
BLUK RIDGE RAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH
Leave Belton 445 n n
Arrive Anderson 5 18 p. n
" Pendleton 5 56 p p
" Seneca c 6 40 p m
Arrive at Walhalla 7 03 n n
Leave Walhalla 8 50 a m
Arrivo Seneca

Arrive at Belton CONNECTIONS. A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columpoints north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Dishmand and Danville railway Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Eastern Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

Arrivo Seneca .

" Pendleton

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt. D. CARDWELL, ASS't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

8 40 a m 10 35 a m 11 01 a 1 52 p r we have a breath of spring by the 14th of February, but not often. The birds

6 40 p m No. 52†

gers; passenger trains run through to Danville and connect with Virginia Midland railway to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond at 1 pm and No. 51 arrives there at 4 pm; 52 leaves Richmond at 2 28 a m, 53 arrives there

Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville: on rains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Through tickets on sale at Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanourg and Gainesville to all points south, outhwest, north and east. A connects with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls: with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt.

M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE, PASSENGER DEPARMMENT. Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884 NEW LINE between Charleston and

Columbia and Upper South Carolina.

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Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pas. Agent

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Mas. M. W. Thomas, Proprietress. Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

D. L. MABRY,

Atorney and Counsellor at Law.

ABEVILLE C. II.. S. C.

Office formerly occupied by Judge

L. W. PERRIN. T. P. COTHRAN. DERRIN & COTHRAN,

Attorneys at Law,

W. C. BENET, JAS. H. RICE. L. W. SMITH, Abbeville, Ninety-Six, Abbeville, RENET, RICE & SMITH.

Abbeville S. C.

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Attorneys at Law, ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of the

VALENTINE'S DAY.

WORLD.

The Change in the Weather in Which Old St. Valentine Lived and in Which we Respire-Inviting the Poor to Town to Freeze them -- Life in the Country -- Other Items.

warmer latitude than this-somotimes

are not mating now-in fact, they have not yet come out of winter quarters in this region. The peach buds are not swelling. The willows on the branches show no signs. We have planted nothing in the garden, but we live in hope and faith that spring will come and is near at hand. The young lambs have came and are shaking their little tails, and some of the hens have gone to setting and that 's a sign. It has been a hard, long winter, and so we will enjoy the spring all the more. We can't plow for the ground is either frozen or it is too wet. The boys can't hunt, for the guns freeze to their hands, but they run rabbits, and we have a rabbit stew most every day all mixed up with Irish potatoes, and it is a savory dish. It is mighty hard to keep up an inviting bill of fare now, for we are afar from oysters and fish and beefsteak. It is too late for backbone and sparerib and too soon for turnip greens, and so the rabbits and the birds help out and vary the monotoand Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to ny. But we have big lye hominy most all the time, and that is hard to beat; and we have eggs-lots of eggs-and cook them in lots of ways, and they are good any way you cook them. I don't cnow what the country folks would do without chickens and eggs. A good fat old hen makes the best soup in the world, and will almost cure the touthache at my house. Then we have nice fresh buttermilk every day and cornmeal hoecakes split open and utter to go with it. And once or twice in a while I am allowed to have a mess of cod fish, with eggs and oream, and the dish is set close to me at one end of the long table, they will go again or they will be slidand Mrs. Arp sits afar off at the other end and looks amazed to see the children help me dispose of it. "The idea," says she, "that my children cat cod fish !" And so, when she and they ear tripe, I opt on airs and say, "The idea of my hildren carry tripe!" Cow peas are a good country dish and the ciliage out thing I know of. Children love them and will keep fat and healthy, and then there are the roasted potatoes that they never family. They take mighty good care of matic Corps at that time. He was given get tired of. Anything roasted in the ashes or boiled on the coals is better make me pay back and keep mebusy ble sticklers for etiquette. At great big fireplaces, four feet wide, and the little chaps have got eggs or potatoes in the ashes most every day, and it forth every night, and will have to go for keeps them dirty and contented, for they are always hungry, and that is a good sign. Children who have no appeone generation is to raise another, and it is tite are in a bad way. They are puny. So it is with stock. The best horses are the heartiest enters. Hungry folks don't need any tonics to whet the appetite. I love to see a working man cat, for he enjoys it, and he enjoys his sleep, and gets up in the morning refreshed, and is ready for another day. I have great respect and admiration for the workingmen of this land. They are the backbone of the government and will be its best protection when trouble comes. Mr. Randall wrote well about them in the Augusta paper, when he said that if these millionaires, who are making their immense fortunes out of sweat and toil dident change their method, they would have to pay one-half of the common people to keep the other half from taking their ill gotten gains away. Wealth s not always secure. There are mil- this who inquires about the sum to be lions of restless people who would divide out if they could, and they are getting bolder every day. But the common farmers and laborers of the country are not of their class. They are for law and order and good government. A man who works hard every day is not to be a disturber of the public tranquility. He hasent got time or inclination. Idleness is the parent of vice, and when these idle men beg for employment, the rich men had better give it to themgive it to them at any sacrifice. If a man wants to work for bread for his family the work ought to be provided, even improvements of streets, and by the very friendly. He did all that he could if it is working on the road. Bread is erection of many new houses by private to uphold him. The General was fredue every man if he will work for it. When the mills are stopped and a thou- ington a very popular winter residence. opinion was freely sought by Arthur. sand families are cut off from bread they An important element in the popularity Yet, with all his gaddings about as are a terrible element to deal with, which brings visitors to Washington society man, President Arthur never There are some things that know no law, from every part of the country is the called upon Gen. Logan, probably beand hunger is one of them. The con- case of access to receptions and other cause the latter lived in a boarding-house centration of wealth in the hands of a social entertainments given by official in much more humble quarters than are few is the great danger that threatens persons. Even the rental of a house occupied by some of the chiefs of the government everywhere. No man has sufficient for such entertainment in a government bureaus. The President has a right to a hundred millions when his very quiet way will not be less than run after rich people. Take the case of

ARP TALKS OF THE WAYS OF THE they do not want to be classed with communist. Good men everywhere lament these colossal fortunes, and some day a but one safety for such fortunes, and Seney, or Peabody, or Peter Cooper. The good St. Valentine lived in a

It is cold now, and the poor of our cities want fuel. There are a thousand in Atlanta who have not got it. Your people called them there. You are calling all the time. "Come, all ye ends of the earths, come to Atlanta." So they come, and many of them are struggling for bread and clothing. Your rich men roll in wealth, and if a man who is worth a hundred thousand gives ten dollars to keep your poor from starving or freezeing he is published in your paper as a benefactor, a philanthopist, and so he consoles himself and receives his benedictions. If it were not for your benevolent women your poor would perish. As a general thing the rich men have no more conception of true charity than a Comanchee Indian. They wouldent give a cent, but for public opinion. The poor are the charitable. They give a hundred fold more than the rich in proportion to their means The world don't know how much the poor do for one another; now they nurse their sick and bury their dead, and help in every way they can. Two beggars came to my house yesterday. They were honestly poor and had been burnt out, and asked for a little help. I gave them half dollar, and found out afterwards that a poor neighbor of mine entertained them over night with food and lodging, and gave them a dollar besides, and I felt ashamed of myself. I am a good deal better off, and, therefore, I am meaner, I reckon.

And now comes wet shoes and wet stockens, and it is all from the beautiful snow. The boys have juit come in with a rabbit, and it has cost me half a dollar, I know, for the shoes have to be dried and will draw up and crack, and they want dry stockens, and to-morrow ing down the hill, and the girls want me to put runners on the buggy, or rig up a box; for, they say, the beautiful snow does not come often, and they want to enjoy it. And so I will have to children order me around and other to back and I am kept as humble and submissive as a pet thoub. I have been imposed on ever since i came into the Monday and then I will be in for another siege of geography and arithmetic, and so them and bring them back in rainy weather. But such is life, and the business of

the best business and the happiest I know of. Blessed are they who enjoy it. BILL ARP. LIVING EXPENSES GETTING BE-

YOND ALL PURSES AT

WASHINGTON.

Social Demands on the Government's Officials-Hayes the Inauguration of Mammon's Adulteration-Snobbishness of One of the Vulgar

Washington, D. C .- No thoughtful observer of the tendencies of social life in Washington can fail to deplore the inconvenient relations that now exist between the salaries of heads of departments and the yearly increasing insult, walked up-stairs to the dressingcost of maintaining a respectable household in this city. One can appreciate two daughters went directly home. paid as rent for even a modest house in of money. He associates only with Washington, to say nothing of a house rich people, and while he goes out in large enough for such receptions and society more than any other President dinners as certain people expect the who has ever held the office he never head of a department to give. Nearly yet darkened the door of any of the every one is beginning to see that either houses of any public men whose pov greatly increased, or that the exactions fashion. He goes out more than is com in a social way made upon officials must patible with the dignity of the office. He different place from what it was before of people who have nothing but money to the war. The enormous expenditures reccommend them to the notice of any made by the Federal Government in one. From the time that he first came the erection of public buildings, in the into the White House, Gen. Logan was enterprise, have tended to make Wash- quently at the White House and his laborers are starving. It shocks human- some \$3,000 per year, and may go as Senator Miller, of California. Senator ity. It shocks judgment and reason high as twice that sum. It only needs Miller is a man of no Public record. He and piety. The people will respect and to exhibit this condition of things to secured his seat in the Senate with the

sum is surely enough to put the family remedy or reform. pathy. There is a deep seated convict the houses in which they lived. That character. tion everywhere that most of it is ill condition of simplicity is now reversed gotten, and even if honestly gotten it so far as Senators are concerned. Wash-

ought tobe surrendered and distributed. ington is rapidly imitating the social snobbishness last night in one of the THE CAVE OF THE FAMOUS MUR-Good men feel more than they say, for customs and pecuniary extravagance of leading groceries of the capital which expenditure which characterize the rich people in London and New York. All of our high-toned court society. I was of this may be well enough, and not to waiting to buy some little things, and a spack will be kindled that even good be deplored, if confined to private in- very pretty and modest lady was standing men will not try to put out. There is dividuals; but it becomes a public calamity when officials in Washington some packages for her. Another lady, that is to give them away. Do like feel bound to imitate such social dis- the wife of an old Washingtonian, was

MONEY A PACTOR IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY. It is only recently that money has bealone was not enough to give one standing in Washington. Probably there is of money, as here. With the older class of public men money counts for very little. But it is easy to see its in- ing?" fluence is growing year by year and it threatens within a very short time to absolutely dominate all other influences marked 12 cents a can. She said: in Washington life. This will entirely change the character of Washington society. Where it has been simple and natural in the past, it promises to be snobbish and artificial in the future. Rich people began to be attracted here about the time of the discovery that they could come here and live practically free from taxation. It has become through this migration of rich people a fashionable winter resort. The coming here of unofficial rich people would not have had much effect upon general Washington society if their coming had not stimulated other rich people to reach for the official places at the capital. The creation of money-bag standard for admission to the Senate, has created here a wealthy class of high officials who regard money and its possession as the toucthstone of merit. The growth of this element has been father encouraged by influences around the White House. Grant was a worshiper of money. He entertained and gave preference to rich people. This was particularly true when he went out of the White House to pay

HAYES' WORSHIP OF RICH PEOPLE.

saving of his own pennies. His worship of rich people was never more clearly shown than at the last diplomatic reception given by him at the White House. The diplomatic people were his guests of honor. All of the other guests present Thornton was the dean of the Diplofamily. They take mighty good care of procedence over all of his associates. These gentlemen are the greatest possimake me pay back and keep mebusy ble sticklers for etiquette. Any man courtiers to the courtier with the slightest knowledge of the world or the commonest notions of politeness would have been very particular to have observed every requirement to contribute to their pleasure. When the hour for going to the refreshment room was resched there was only one thing for the President to do, and that was to give his arm to the wife of the principal guest of the evening. Sir Edward Thornton had already given his arm to Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Astor happened to be present in charge of policemen who were guarding her extraordinary display of diamonds. The glittering vision of this concentrated wealth coming under the notice of the President, he immediately dashed forward and in the most unctuous manner asked the privilege of escorting the diamonds and black pearls to the diningroom. Lady Thornton was left without an escort. She resented this as an room, ordered her carriage, and with her

Arthur is just such another worshipe official salaries must be quickly and erty compels them to live in a moderate be diminished. Washington is a very is seen with greatregularity at the houses tolerate a fortune of a million, for that demonstrate the need of some sort of a proceeds of a share of the profits of the Alaska Seal Fur Company. Yet the above all danger of want; but for ten Twenty or thirty years ago very few President has run after the Millers as he millions or a hundred there is no sym- members of Congress or Senators owned has after other rich people of a kindred ter of the late Judge Thomson, of Abbe-

WASHINGTON SNOBBISHNESS. I noticed an instance of Washington tanberg Herald.

at the counter watching the clerk do up also waiting, as I was, when Mrs. Gen .-

a leader of the capital, and one of the newest of the nonreau riche, came s r itting in, dressed in velvet and sealskin. come such an important factor in Wash- She was a tall, angular woman, with a ington society. For a long time money nose which seemed to turn up at everything. She had an eyeglass attached to a long handle in her right hand, and this she presented in front of her right eye no place yet in this country where men and began looking superciliously around of brains, education and talent occupy the store. All of the clerks were as buso good a position without the support sy as they could be. But in the most arrogant air she turned to the one above spoken of and said :

"Do you not see, sir, that I am wait-

The clerk dropped the bundles he had and rushed over to her. She then pointed with a majestic air to a lot of tomatoes

"I will take one of those cans of tomatoes; you may carry it out to my carriage;" and with that she swept out of the store in the same regal way in which she had entered. As she did so, I noticed a smile of content on the coun-tenance of the old Washingtonian, who has the blood of some of the most noted families in the country in her veins. She quietly waited until her turn came to be rved, and taking her purchases, which mounted to many times that of the snob who had pushed into her place. in her arms, she said : "I thank you, but I will carry these out myself." She took the bundles in her arms, and going to the door stepped into a finer carriage than that of the female, and was driven quietly away. It is no wonder that some of the old Washington ladies object to the rude ways of those who part compose our great circles.

You meet many persons in Washington society whom you would not think of inviting to your dinner-table at your homes. Official position to a large extent determines a social standing, and many a family which moves in the second or third rank in the society of their own States are elevated to the first rank here. Some of them have been socially ostracised for their scandalous actions in their native towns, but Washington never bothers itself about the skeletons in its inhabitants' closets, and Lucifer himself will be welcome Hayes' adulation of people with here if he will dress well, keep his noney, was only equaled by his careful hoots dressed in patent leathers and his tail out of sight. It is curious how people go up and down in Washington society. Senators and the sort of Congressmen who can come here for life I they want to, are the only ones who have any prominence. The party in power and its friends regulate the stan-dard, and a change of party means alwere invited to meet them. Sir Edward most entire change of society. Two years ago Mrs. Keifer was the great lady of the capital. Now you can hardly there will be'a new lady

Naming Storms. regrets that some confusion has arisen in regard to the nomenclature of storms, the result being that cyclones are called tornadoes, and tornadoes called cyclones. Mr. Hazen, the able "Probablities" of the county, who is presumably the author of this circular, says that he wants the words cyclone and tornado brought back to ther original technical meanings, so that their use shall conform in some measure to right and justice, and to terminology of meteologists the world over: and he informs us that the signal service never applies the word cyclone to southern and western tornadoes.

Mr. Hazen describes cyclone and tornadoes, and shows wherein they differ, but it seems to us that he is disposed to be a little too nice in unimportant details It seems to us, too, that he is inclined to regard our southern cyclones as somewhat insignificant; but has Mr. Hazen ever been caught out in one of these cheerful gales? Has he ever stepped out to his front porch, with only one suspender fastened and found himself face to face with one of these insignificant tornadoes?

If he has ever had this experience then his opinion is entitled to some weight. If he has ever been caught up and blown end over end for a mile and three-quarters at the rate of four miles a minute, then he is at liberty to call she in a robbers den? She could not names and to rehash the teminology of have been a victem to Cupid's dart; if so

But Mr. Hazen is asking too much of the solid south. Does he expect a man soveral letters were found of a suspicious who has been blown into the top of a character, but as they contain the names pine tree and wedged there to take out of people in Middle Tennessee, we do. his memorandum book and ask a storm its maiden name? Does he expect famito inquire whether they have been run few have ventured in. Mr. W. C. Blair, over by a cyclone or a tornado? Mr. have anything disturbed until the people could see it. He permitted A. M. Lee Hennery Squirterson, of Louisville, to remove the dragoon pistols, which for twenty years—he should "Go to! on the barrels. Any person wishing to see them can call on him at the postoffice

-Mr. James A Bowie, recently of Atanta, has moved to our town and he occupies the first cottage of J. A. Foster on Liberty street. He proposes to go into business here. His wife is a daughville, of which county Mr. Bowie is a native. He is a cousin of the Bowie, that lived here before the war. SparRELL GANG FOUND.

HUNTINGBON, TENN., February 13 .-

On the 11th instant, we left Huntingdon

for the Southwestern portion of this

County for a few days bird and squirrel

hunt, having for our companion A. M.

Lee, the acknowledged prince of postmasters; and let us say when Huntingdon loses him she will lose a postmaster that has pleased every one without a dissenting voice. His duplicate can-not be found. Being securely seated behind a two-forty (hours) thoroughbred, we were scon on our hunting ground, it being in the immediate vicinity where we were both born and raised, as a matter of course we were well acquinted with the woods. While following a rocky branch, known as the Gin Branch, we came to where it skirted the margin of a high hill, our setter, Charlie made a dash at a rabbit and both rabbit and Charle disappeared in the lil!. Phe entrance was what we supposed to be a crevice in the rocks, as the margin of the hill was covered with large sand rocks; in a moment the bats came pouring out by the hundreds; the weather being chilly they fell to the ground in a stupor as soon as the air struck them-their slumbers had been disturbed by the dog. We were enjoying the fun when, to our astonishment, several large horn-owls came flopping out-one gave a dismal hoot as though he had not seen daylight in years, or wished to frighen us away. Becoming uneasy for fear our dog could not return, Mr. Lee went to the entrance of the cave, taking a pole and probing some six feet, he found it made an abrupt angle to the right, the opening was barely sufficient for a common-sized man to enter; he groped his way until it became so dark that he retuned and revealed the terrible news that it opened out into what he beleived to be a large hall, and that he could hear Charlie running and whining, as though he was lost and could not find his way out. We sent to a neighboring house and procured a lantern, determined to rescue Charlie at all hazards With lantern in hand we both entered, compelled to crawl on hands and knees for some distance before we could walk erect; the entrance turned first to the right, then to the left, in a zigzag form; finally we met Charlie and his bark, as it echoed and re-echoed, astonished us to such an extent that we raised our lantern over our heads, which threw a bright light around. We stood dumb for a moment; were shocked and horrified: the surroundings were revealed; we were in a large room, ceiled on sides and overhead with rude clapboards. Before us set a large table with a mutilated pack of cards in the centre; heavy wooden chairs around the table; a couple of large and rough shop-made knives on one corner. As soon as we could collect our senses and calm our staggered brain we found we were in a secret cave that had once been occupied by a band of outlaws, but who or when, was the question. In surveying the room, which was 18x18, we found, in one corner, a black something; white was a large black man, his skin and flesh up as those who, in ancient days, were given paragraphy over Sharon; a large and rough made chath A circular issued by the signal service was locked around his ankle and fastened to a staple in the floor. In the opposite corner lay the dried frames of two huge bloodhounds; in an old and heavy wooden box was found two old-fashioned horse pistols with flint locks; they had undoubtedly done service in the revolution; there was also several pair of handeuffs. We began to think that we were in the regions of the damned. When looking on the rough wall there we saw "the handwriting." It was "John A. Mur-rell, 1828." We were in the great outlaw's den; we could then see that the man chained had been stolen by the bold bandit-brought there and chained until they could run Lim South and sell him. The presumption is that when the cave was deserted he was alive; the deom was sure, but what agony he underwent -chained and alone-his face like Milton's devil, "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." The bloodhounds had been kept for the purpose of recapturing any slave that might escape. As we were about making our exit our companion. Lee, called our attention, in an excited manner, to another object. We turned around, and he was pale and the lantern trembling in his hand; he pointed under the table, and there lay the form and dried frame of another human being. Examining close it proved to be that of a once beautiful female. She too was chained. She had died a horrible death -starved to death. Hor long yellow hair still clung to the dry skin on her head, which hung in golden tresses over her bosom that once heaved with the breath of life, though now cold; her once tuby lips were parted so as to disclose a set of pearly teeth. How came

The discovery of the den has caused great excitement in the neighborhood. lies who have been torn up by the roots Numbers have visited the place, and a Ky., has been administering to everybody have John A. Murrell's initials stamped in Huntingdon, where he will take great pleasure in showing them.

why chain her? She undoubtedly had

been kidnapped and held for ransom.

But our hearts grow sick as we write;

cline to give their contents.

LAW CARD.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Cason & BONHAM. Mr. Borham has re-VV the practice of law under the firm name of Cason & Bonham. Mr. Borham has re-tired from the Master's office and will devals bis whole attention to the practice,

Office, O'Neill Range.

SAM'L. C. CASON,
M. L. BONHAM, Jr.