## JUSTICE TO MAYOR COURTENAY.

### A Statement of His Position as to Public Affairs in Charleston and in the State.

(From the Aiken Recorder.)

Since the publication of the series of abusive advertisements in reference to Mayor Courtenay and the city council of Charleston, Mayor Courtenay has again been brought forward in various portions of the State as a candidate for governor. Believing that an unwarranted use was being made of his name, we called on him during a recent visit to Charleston and as an intimate friend of more than thirty-three years standing, enquired into the true inwardness of the matter. As Mr. Courtenay is a man of direct methods, with none of the characteristics that constitute the average politician, he very promptly and emphatically informed us that "he was not a candidate for Governor or any other office." He continued, "I long for December, what a glad release it will be when I am back in my counting room and free from the worry and anxieties of this office." He called our attention to his open letter which was published just before sailing for Europe last spring, in which he stated with emphasis that he was not a candidate for Governor or any other office and that he "valued the confidence, respect and good will of the people of South Carolina above the State's highest place." He alluded to the pleasant personal relations existing between himself and Governor Richardson, expressing his high regard for him as a man and as the chief executive of the State, and alluded with much feeling to the annoyance it occasioned him to see his name mentioned as a possible candidate for governor, when Governor Richardson had not been in office a year. He characterized it as a great impropriety and expressed the belief that Governor Richardson would make so acceptable an executive that he would be enthusiastically renominated as his own successor. His whole conversation was characterized by a manly candor of manner and expression, which left no doubt of the sincerity of the speaker.

We frankly confess that this interview was sought in the dual capacity of an old friend and as a journalist who desired to give the facts to the public. The result was just what we expected, and in accordance with all we have ever known of William Ashmead Courtenay.

This is the man who has given Charleston, the metropolis of the State, a clean, honest and able municipal administration for nearly eight years, who has inaugurated and carried to successful completion more important improvements than any other mayor Charleston has ever had; who returned from Europe immediately after the appalling calamity, by earthquake, restored confidence to every element of the community, and grappled with every emergency with firmness and decision and brought order out of chaos, until to-day the beautiful old historic city, only one year after the great disaster, shows few signs of the great calamity. In all of this he has been supported by Huger, Rogers, Sweegan, the Geddsens and the rest of an able board of aldermen, who stand high for probity of character in the estimation of their fellow citizens, and yet he and they have been pursued and annoyed by a systematic series of abusive advertisements which are without a parallel in the annals of South Carolina journalism. We allude to this here with no disposition for controversy, but for the reason that we believe that the manifest injustice of the attack, in the columns of the only daily morning paper of the metropolis of the State has so impressed itself upon the people of the middle and up country, that to this mainly is due the mention of the name of Wm. A. Courtenay, at this early and improper season, as a candidate for the office of Governor. It is not due to the personal popularity of Mr. Courtenay, for in the sense of the politician he never has been and never will be a popular man. What he is and has been is due to his native ability, Honesty and manhood. The suggestion of his name for the governorship may be regarded therefore in the light of a protest against systematic persecution, through the advertising columns of a great daily newspaper, of a patriotic and honored citizen without rhyme or reason. The position taken by the managing editor of the News and Courier, that certain space being hired by an advertiser, he, the advertiser, has a right to dump whatever rubbish he pleases into his columns, is both unique and amusing, especially so as he departed from this position as soon as the advertiser turned on the editor. This so called advertising contract, came to an end at that very instant, just as it should have done the moment the advertiser departed from his implied contract, which was to advertise his jewelry wares.

No one knows better than the editor and proprietors of the News and Courier that there is an implied contract respecting the purpose, accompanying every agreement with an advertiser. To maintain any other course is to throw the conductor of a public journal into a position of irresponsibility, utterly incompatible with intelligent and respectable journalism.

What we have written has been suggested by a desire to do justice in a public manner to an honored citizen, the companion of our youth, who deserves well of the people of his native city and State. We protest as a citizen and journalist against the unfair treatment he has received while occupying an official position which precluded a reply, and we hope never to see the bad precedent followed by any paper in South Carolina. With malice towards none and charity towards all the parties involved, we protest against the degradation of a public journal to a vehicle of abuse at so much per line or inch. It is at variance with the best sentiment of the State and the high mission of American journalism.

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The steamships City of Columbia and City of Atlanta were sold at auction in New York under judgment of foreclosure to Charles M. English—the first named for $150,000 and the latter for $80,000. The steamers will probably run between New York and Charleston during the season.

President Cleveland, on Thursday afternoon, received Bishop Ireland and Rev. James A. Steven of the Roman Catholic Mission School. Indian affairs were the subject of the interview. Later in the day, by appointment, members of the Irish Catholic Beneficial Association, to the number of 125, called at the White House and were presented to the President.

Nieuwenhaus, the Socialistic agitator, was tendered a reception Wednesday night by the Socialists of Rotterdam. A crowd stoned the building in which the reception was held and tore down and burned the Socialists' flag. Several men forced an entrance into the house and smashed the Socialist emblems, and made a general wreck of the furniture. The Socialists fled through the back door. The police charged the mob and succeeded in dispersing it. Quiet was not restored until after midnight.

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* * * * Piles, fistula, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## AFTER A HUSBAND.

### A Baltimore Widow's Exploits—To be Married Later On.

A Salisbury, Delaware special to the Baltimore *American* says: "The steamer Kent, now plying between here and Baltimore in place of the disabled Pratt, was the scene to-day of another matrimonial sensation. Scarcely had the steamer tied to the wharf before it was known that a lady passenger was aboard who had made the trip to Salisbury with the expectation of making some inquiries in regard to one of Wicomico's citizens and of becoming his wife if all went well. The *American* correspondent was early on the scene, and gleaned the following facts: About one year ago there appeared in the columns of a sensational paper published in Chicago an advertisement for a husband, signed by a Baltimore widow. To this advertisement a well known farmer living in this county responded. The correspondence had continued to this date. Photographs were exchanged and other matters connected with a courtship arranged by letters. It has not suited this farmer to make his intended bride a visit, and she, getting anxious to consummate the marriage, sent him a letter stating she would be down to Salisbury on Friday next. After sending the letter she concluded to come Wednesday instead, so as to give her intended a pleasant surprise. In consequence of the change she made the farmer did not meet her at the boat. She took advantage of his absence by calling in two or three citizens and asking for a full description of the man she expected to marry on sight. This done, a messenger was dispatched for him at once. He was soon found and hurried to the boat, where an interview was held, the result of which was the refusal of the lady to marry him, on account of the crowd present and the prevailing excitement. During the day the husband-elect called to see her three times, but could not prevail upon her to marry him. She promised to marry him, however, if he would go to Baltimore, which he said he would do as soon as he could dispose of its farming implements. The farmer is a widower, about forty years old, and has four children. He is well known and highly respected. The widow is quite fine looking and attractive in manner and conversation. She left on the scent for Baltimore this afternoon, accompanied by a lady friend who came with her to witness the marriage.

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### Presents for a Lucky Couple.

SCRANTON, September 4.—At the Lackawanna county Agricultural Society's Fair here this month there will be some novel attractions. On the afternoon of the second day the Rev. David Spencer, D. D., pastor of the Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church will marry a couple in the judges' stand, right in sight of all the people on the grand stand. The happy couple—it is not yet announced who they are to be—will start out with a good supply of both useful and ornamental articles. One of the society's officers has bought a $20 dress pattern for the bride, and the citizens will give them a rousing send off in the shape of a $35 baby carriage, two barrels of flour, a parlor carpet, [illegible] dozen cabinet photographs, five bushels of potatoes, a $10 cradle, a $25 [illegible] wine, a $7 silk umbrella, 1,000 feet of hemlock lumber, $5 worth of sheet music, a $8 mirror, two tons of coal, a $50 parlor [illegible], $18 range, shoes for bride and groom, a 20-pound bar of soap, one [illegible] dozen bottles of wine, a $10 ring, a $10 picture, a toilet set worth $15, $10 worth of wedding cards and a $15 robe. All the daily newspapers in the city have volunteered to send the couple their journals for a year free, a dentist has promised to fill them $15 worth of dental work at any time within five years and a hardware firm will hand over $15 worth of cooking utensils as soon as the knot is tied. Many other less valuable articles will be presented to the couple after the trying ordeal of a public marriage.

There is to be a baby show in the main building. The babies are to dressed in white, with either blue or red ribbons around their necks. Prizes of $12 and $10 are to be given to the heaviest and second heaviest infants not over one year old. The highest weight between nine and twelve months old will be rewarded with a prize of $5.

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## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

### Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

Labouchre, Dillon and other members of Parliament have gone to Mitchelstown.

The Decatur, Ala., post office becomes a Presidential office of the third class October 1st.

Avoob Khan has fled toward Kiaf, Persia, fifty miles to westward of the Afghan frontier.

If standing collars get much higher, some of the young men will get collar blind.

People who intend to put down artesian wells should first provide themselves with a sinking fund.

And now the doctors condemn iced tea, saying that it produces abnormal palpitation of the heart.

"No," said an old maid, "I don't miss a husband very much. I have trained my dog to growl every time I feed him."

A woman, being asked why husbands quit courting their wives, said it was because other men did it so much nicer.

Somebodi, the hero of the recent affair on the German frontier, has been appointed German master at Boole, Professionelle de [illegible].

General Buller has resigned his post in Ireland and will return to the war office in October. He insists that the government appoint his successor without delay.

Thos. S. Flournoy, Jr., tobacconist, of Richmond, Va., has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Assets $35,000, liabilities $50,000, preferred debts $28,000.

There are two things to be drawn from women only with great difficulty—the secret of her affections and the address of dressmaker.

When a young man detects the first evidence of hair on his upper lip he feels elevated, when in reality it is sort of a coming down.

Naval academies and school ships turn out some pretty good skippers, but old cheese can double discount them when it comes to quantity.

When a policeman breaks one of the rules of discipline he is promptly discharged. When he breaks somebody's head he is held for examination.

Seventeen corps have begun a series of maneuvres around Concassonne France. There were several sham fights Thursday. Military experts praise the evolutions of the troops.

The state of siege at Sofia has been raised. Prince Ferdinand has conferred upon ex-ministers M. Stambuloff, M. Zitloff and colonel Mutkuroff the decoration of the Order of Bravery.

General Sheridan has assumed command of the troops that are to participate in the military display September 17th in honor of the Centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution.

Freight rates from New York, *via* the Ocean, Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, have been reduced to Jacksonville, Fla., about 50 per cent. on nearly all classes of freight.

The schooner Margara foundered six miles north of White Fish Point, Lake Superior, in yesterday's gale. Her crew of ten men and her captain and his family were lost.

A bank examiner, investigating the affairs of the Biddoford Savings Institution of Saco, Maine, which was robbed by young McMeilly, states that the bank will have a surplus of half a million dollars.

Archbishop Walsh says the Irish land question is a commercial and not a political matter. He declared Lord Ashbourne's purchase scheme to be the most suitable one that has yet been passed.

"In the Mexican church choir no woman is allowed to sing," says a correspondent. "There are a great many church choirs in this country where women don't sing. But unfortunately they try."

The large boiler of T. N. Cashin's saw mill in East Jacksonville, Fla., exploded Thursday afternoon. Sam Grine, colored, the fireman, who was standing on the boiler, was badly scalded and will die. Damage $8,000.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is sixty-seven a minute, and the birth rate seventy a minute; and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

Joseph Wertz shot and killed James Sadler at Jolly Street, S. C., yesterday morning. Sadler assaulted Wertz with a knife and stick, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot his assailant down. Sadler's reputation was bad.

Elections on the question of local option were held in nine counties of Missouri on Wednesday, seven of which voted in favor of it. This makes thirty prohibition counties in that State, and eighteen others will vote on local option soon.

If you happen to get one hundred dollars ahead, and it burns in your pocket, invest it in an Alaska diamond worth ninety-five cents; give the change to a small boy to remunerate him for beating out your brains with a roll of cotton-batting.

When presenting a friend with a brace of ducks be sure and inform him that you are afraid they will spoil on your hands and he might as well have them. Of course he'll be gratified to realize what a warm interest you take in saving your ducks from spoiling.

In the court of the Queen's Bench at Montreal, the grand jury returned a true bill against William J. McGrangle, William Allan Pinkerton and Michael Hickey for conspiring against Baxter of Montreal, by having his photograph placed in the rogues gallery of the central police station in Chicago.

President King of the Erie road has been in consultation with Vice President Spencer of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The result of the conference has not transpired. At the Stock Board Tuesday Baltimore and Ohio sold at the opening twenty-five shares at 125; later twenty-five shares at 124, and before the close twenty-six shares at 123½.

When you are partaking of soup at a public dinner drink it out of the plate. Using a spoon is proper, of course, but awful slow work. And besides, you must show the public that you have an original style of your own, and are a part and parcel of a progressive generation. Old fogyism in the soup line must be crushed out, no matter what the cost may be.

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### The Greatest of Great Walls.

Says a correspondent of the *Milling World*, who has recently been travelling in China: Of course we had to go to the great wall of China. This country abounds in great walls. Her moral defenses were most extensive—walled country, walled cities, walled villages, walled palaces and temples—walls around walls and walls within walls. But the greatest of all is the great wall of China, which extends the mountain range and crosses rivers and goes from there some forty miles away. Squeezing through the last deep gorge and a deep cliff in the solid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and treading feet, we reach the great, frowning, battle-battered gate of stone and hard baked brick—long, archway tumbled in. This was the gate of our mission, the great wall of China, built two hundred and thirteen years before our era. Built of stone and well hewn stone, laid in regular courses, twenty feet high, and then capped out with larger hard baked bricks, filled in with earth and closely paved on the top with hard baked brick—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for the use of slings. Right and left the great wall sprang from up the mountain side—now straight, now curved, to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each three hundred feet—a frowning mass of masonry. No need to tell you of this wait—the books will tell you how it was built to keep the warlike Tartars out—twenty-five feet thick by forty thick, twelve hundred miles long, with room on top for six horses to be driven abreast. Nor need I tell you that for fourteen hundred years it kept those hordes at bay, for that, in the main, the material used upon it is just as good and firm and strong as when put in place. Twelve hundred miles of this gigantic work, built on the rugged, craggy mountain tops, vaulting over gorges, spanning wide streams, netting the river gradways with huge hard bars of copper, with double gates, with swinging doors and bars set thick with iron—armor—a wonder in the world before which the old time classic seven wonders, all gone now save the great pyramid, were toys. The great pyramid has 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall 6,500,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party here some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick right straight around the globe. Yet this was done in only twenty years without a trace of debt or bond. It is the greatest individual labor the world has ever known.

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### The Cricket's Exchange.

I have a bicycle in good running order which I would like to exchange for a pair of winter clothes; length of leg, thirty-six; and a heavy overcoat.—*Gerald De La Rockichotham.*

I would like to exchange a good "A" tent, with complete camping outfit, for a month's board in a private family. No objection to children or only two meals Sunday.—*Chester A. De Rondacks.*

Any person having anything useful that he would like to exchange for two or three pairs of long stockings, a Norfolk jacket, pair knickerbockers, and an Alpenstock, can find a customer by addressing the undersigned. Something heavy or fur-lined preferred.—*Augustus Summerbird.*

I have a good straw hat with a broad ribbon, only worn one season. This is a rare chance for the right kind of a man with something to eat. After to-morrow this offer will be withdrawn.—*M. T. Kerep.*

I have a valuable sun-umbrella, witch as nevaw bean out of the family befaw, but witch I have consented to pawt with faw sanitary reasons. Gentlemen with unacceptionable references, aving a restaurant ticket and a cape hovahcoat, very long, to dispose off will be accommodated by calling on or addressing.—*J. Chumley-Bevis Barrets-Barrones, Affanauf Club-Ouse.*

Two good bathing-suits and a tennis-racket for three square meals. Address, in confidence.—*Harold Prettiboy.*

I will exchange a village cart, nearly new, for a ton of Lackawanna slate, egg size.—*S. K. Meaux.*

## Fashion and Economy.

Every change of season brings new pleasures and new cares. As autumn drops her royal robes of crimson and gold, so we lay aside the garments and customs that tended to out-door life, and draw in our forces from communion with external nature. With many a sigh over the pleasant associations of the summer, the housekeeper packs away her muslins, and shakes out her woolens ready for the biting blasts of winter. Thick curtains shut out the wintry cold; warm rugs are spread before the glowing grate, and bits of bright hangings, here and there, make one forget the brown earth and gray sky which accompany the shortening days.

The thrifty matron adapts her old garments to new styles, and frequently the last state of suit or cloak is better than the first. The addition of a plain coachman's cape to outside tight-fitting garments, is universal. When made of plush with cuffs to match, they give an air of distinction to a Newmarket or any long, tight-fitting cloak. The cape will be useful for spring wear, detached from the cloak, either made of plush or the material of the dress. But few hoods are seen except on children's garments.

New wraps and cloaks are generally dolman shaped with a tight-fitting back tied underneath, in front. The back may be either longer or shorter than the loose hanging front. Many are weighted down with jet, which, in some cases, covers the upper portion and edges like a coat of mail, and is about as heavy. Buttons on everything are large and pronounced; those on dress skirts nearly as large as a silver dollar, with smaller ones on the basque and sleeves.

Jerseys are worn more than ever,—but jerseys so thick and close woven and so richly trimmed that they have lost their slouchy appearance. Frequently covered with iridescent beads and braiding, they are generally finished with a highly trimmed vest of the same material. This vest may consist of bright colored silk or braid arranged horizontally or in lengthwise stripes. Such jerseys are convenient for home wear, with a skirt of silk or wool which has outlasted its basque. The Souvaroff jacket is used in the same manner. It is made of any harmonizing or contrasting material, fastens with one button at the neck, opens over a full front of silk, and is rounded off at the hips, with a basque back. It may be edged with stitching, embroidery or galloon, and is suitable for young girls and slender forms.

Of dress materials there were never greater varieties. Almost everything is ribbed or in diagonals, tufts, cords, figures or stripes, the latter varying from hair lines to two inches in width. The alternate stripe has frequently a rough or plush surface, and a constrasting color, as dark blue with old gold or dull yellow, red or wine and golden brown. There was never a better time to combine utility with beauty than the present. The careful mother can take the half-worn skirts of Nellie and Jennie and make them into pretty short basques or jackets, with plaits in the back with any suitable trimming from shoulder down the sleeve and around the wrist. The striped skirt, made perfectly plain or with side plastrons of the basque material, finishes the costume at a third of the expense of a new dress. This economical fashion is not confined to misses, but is often used by their mothers as well.—*Hester M. Poole, in Good Housekeeping, Holyoke, Mass.*

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### An Odd Poker Story.

Thomas H. Davis for many years was one of Barnum's foreign agents, and his duties called him to all parts of the world. Yesterday Mr. Davis leaned back in a chair and in a quiet voice inquired: "Did you ever hear the story of the big poker game played between Dealy Gaylord and myself?" Nobody had, and so Mr. Davis proceeded to tell the story:

"Well, Gaylord and I, who were at that time in Barnum's employ, were en route from Suez, Egypt, to Bombay, India. We were passengers on the steamer Rohilla. Being unacquainted with any of our fellow-passengers, we were at sea as to how to pass away the time. Finally we hit it. Quietly seating ourselves at a table and drawing a deck of cards we commenced to play poker. No one noticed us for a time, but when they heard the betting—'I'll see you fifty and raise you a hundred'—the passengers, mostly Englishmen, gathered about the table. I was apparently as cool as a sherry cobbler in midsummer, and dealt the cards from the top and bottom so boldly that some of the bystanders took pity on Gaylord, and, taking him one side, gave him a pointer. Gaylord let them have their say, but would not be convinced but that his partner was 'a dead square man.'

"'Do you know him?' they queried of Gaylord.

"'Never met him before in my life,' was the reply, and then resuming his seat, proceeded to be robbed as openly as ever a man was. The game ended by Gaylord being $10,000 loser.

"When the other passengers were not about I would return Gaylord his losings.

"The following day I was eyed suspiciously and Gaylord pitied as the poor victim. We continued to act as strangers toward each other, and casually meeting in front of the table where we sat the night before, politely bowed, and with a wave of our hands toward the chairs, took our seats. Again did the stakes run high, and I kept cheating and raking in the money. The spectators became excited, and murmurs of disfavor filled the air.

"'Ten thousand to a call,' said Gaylord.

"'I'll visit you,' was my rejoinder, and, showing down a straight flush, proceeded to take in the cash.

"Then Gaylord was again taken aside, and told he was being literally robbed by a sharper.

"'I don't squeal,' said Gaylord; 'I can afford to lose ten thousand or so a day just for the amusement the fellow gives me. I'm out about a quarter of a million now, but that's merely a bagatelle. I'm looking for white elephants for Barnum, and these trifling incidents don't count.'

"It was several days before the trip was ended," added the agent, "and I was looked upon by the passengers as the millionaire gambler of the world."—*St. Louis Republican.*

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The Queen of Holland and the young princess, her daughter, had a narrow escape the other day. A lustre chandelier in the vestible of the Chateau of Soesdyk, where the royal family have been staying, fell without warning from the ceiling and smashed into a thousand atoms at the royal ladies' very feet. Happily, the queen and princess suffered nothing more than the shock to their nerves.

## The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its review of the movement of the cotton crop for the week ending September 2, says that the total receipts reached 39,309 bales, against 19,270 bales last week, 9,649 bales the previous week, and 7,270 1,499 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since September 1, 1887, 15,519 bales, against 11,763 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since September 1, 1887, of 3,756 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 32,235 bales, of which 30,470 were to Great Britain, —— to France, and 1,765 to the rest of the continent.

The total visible supply of cotton, as made up by cable and telegraph, for the week is as follows:

Total of Great Britain stock 573,000 bales, total of Continental stocks 331,200 bales—making a total of European stocks of 924,200 bales. The total visible supply for the world is 1,218,667 bales; of this number 615,467 are American and 603,200 East Indian, &c.

The imports into Continental ports for the week have been 30,000 bales. There is an increase in the cotton in sight of 121,370 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, and an increase of 80,425 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885.

The receipts at interior towns for the week have been 25,637 bales. The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 900 bales, and were, Friday night, 19,142 bales less than at the same period last year.

The receipts from the plantations, being the actual movement, not including the overland receipts nor Southern consumption, of cotton that reached the market through the outports for the past week were 39,846 bales.

Of future speculation, the Financial Chronicle says: Except for an irregular episode on Tuesday, connected with the closing up of August contracts, the tendency of prices of cotton for future delivery at this market has been upward for the week under review. Unfavorable crop accounts have been asserted and reiterated with much pertinacity, and the very small stocks in American markets, together with the full figures at which prices and transactions in cotton on the spot have been maintained, gave credence to a report that an effort was being made to "corner" September contracts. To-day an irregular opening was followed by an advance on the repetition of unfavorable crop accounts, but a decline was caused by the free crop movement. Cotton on the spot has been quiet. Offerings were on a very limited scale, except of low grades, and odds and ends, for which there was very little demand. Quotations were advanced 1-16c. on Monday and ⅛c. Thursday, with more doing for home consumption. The market Friday closed quiet, at 10c. for middling uplands.

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### A Pastor Charged with Voodooism.

The members of the Mount Zion Baptist church of Washington have brought unique charges against their pastor, arraigning him for diffusing superstition and believing in voodooism. Deacon Preston was passing by the church the other night when he saw Pastor Dillard enter the building. Wondering what mission brought the pastor to the church at such an unseemly hour, the deacon slipped into the church and hiding behind the organ began a watch. Pastor Dillard lighted a candle and walked slowly down the aisle and around the altar. Every few steps Pastor Dillard was seen to scatter something fine and white in front and around him. Deacon Preston left his perch and crept softly up the aisle until he came to some of the stuff Dillard had sprinkled around. He found out that it was salt and slid under a pew. When he peered from his hiding place the pastor had stuck the candle on the altar and was devoutly poring over the pages of the good book. Preston arose, and proceeding to the altar, asked Parson Dillard why he had sprinkled salt about the church. He raised both his hands and said, "Hush, Brother Preston don't disturb the solemnity of this occasion. I have sprinkled salt around the church to keep out the devil. You just go away and let me alone to fight Satan." Deacon Preston rushed around and told the members of the congregation how he had caught Dillard scattering salt along the aisles and around the altar. The Parson was summoned to answer the charge preferred by the Deacon, but refused to do so. Pastor Dillard says he will fight the congregation. He has outstanding notes of the church for $4,000, and vows he will sell the building if he is bounced. The members are trying to raise the money to take up the notes.

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### Hebrew Days of Remembrance.

The month of September will be the harbinger of the festive season for the Israelites all over the globe. On Sunday, the 18th of September, at sunset, the Israelites commence to reckon their ecclesiastical year as 5648 after the creation of the world. New Year's Day, or Rosh Hashabaah, will be celebrated from Sunday, the 18th, until the following Tuesday night. This holiday is also called the day of remembrance, and the blowing of the ram's horn is the most significant ceremony of the day. Modern congregations, or, as they are called reformed congregations, celebrate only one day, while the more strict Israelites will keep two days. Wednesday, September 21, is the fast of Gedalyah. Saturday, the 26th, is the sixth day of penitence and is especially a day for reviving religious sentiment. On Tuesday night, the 27th, begins the great Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), the most august day in the Jewish calendar, and then will gather every Jewish man, woman and child into the house of worship. For it is the day upon which the Israelite feels himself nearer to his God. It is a fast day, and lasts from sunset until sunset. At sunset on October 3 begins the Feast of Booths, which lasts for eight days, and with palm branches, citron, the myrtle and the willow, representing strength, meekness, purity and charity, the Israelites render thanks to their Creator for all the bounties which a kind Providence has showered upon them and on the earth. October 11 is the festival of rejoicing in the law. On that day the most conservative and orthodox congregations finish the reading of the weekly lessons of the Pentateuch. On October 19 and 28 few, if any, Israelites attend to their secular affairs, and most, if not all, Jewish merchants' stores are closed.

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The Trades Union Congress in London has passed a resolution pledging the various unionists to begin agitation in favor of decreasing the hours of labor to eight hours per day, and to make every Saturday a full holiday. It was contended by delegates that 700,000 men now out of work would be able to get employment if this rule were put into force.

It is stated semi-officially that the Russian government, not obtaining the assent of the Powers to the proposed mission of General Ernroth, will endeavor to gain the adhesion of the European powers to other plans for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. The abdication of Prince Ferdinand will be a necessary result of the adoption of the Russian policy.

In the opinion of the Civil Service Commission the postmaster at Cincinnati cannot lawfully remove any carrier or clerk for reason that the carrier or clerk belongs to a political party to which the postmaster is opposed—that he can lawfully remove no person from the classified postal service at Cincinnati except for some other cause than the employe's political opinions or affiliations.

## UNITED BY THE GOVERNOR.

### He Ties the Knot for a Jew and a Gentile.

A rather singular happening in the matrimonial line took place yesterday afternoon in this city. Singular, in that one of the contracting parties was a Hebrew origin, the other of the Christian faith—also by reason of the fact that the Chief Magistrate of the State was the one who united their destinies.

Some time ago Miss Rachael David, the lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. David, and Mr. H. A. Hart, a Lexingtonian now residing in this city, had plighted their troth. Parental opposition and the difference of religious faith interfered to check the course of true love, but, as the result shows, did not prove an effectual barrier, for, despite all, the loving pair were not to be broaked.

Yesterday afternoon the couple repaired to the Executive Mansion, and there, in the presence of a few faithful guests, His Excellency spoke the words that made them man and wife. This course was resorted to from the fact that the faith of the groom prevented the tying of the knot by a Jewish Rabbi.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart left the city on the 5:20 train for Knoxville, Tenn., where they will take up their residence.—*Columbia Record.*

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Air is a bad conductor, and many bad conductors put on airs.


## One Lived, the Other Died.

A woman formerly our slave is now our cook. About eighteen months ago she became sickly and had a cough and was confined to bed, and it was thought that she had consumption. The treatment by physicians failed to give relief. In December, 1885, a node or knot the size of a goose egg formed just above the pit of the stomach, which, when lanced, discharged matter for eight or nine months. One of the glands formed under her arm, and three on her back, which discharged matter for a considerable time. For six months of this time she confined to the house, and most of the time in bed. The stomach often refused food, by rejecting what she had eaten. She used a great deal of medicine, but failed to be cured. I bought one bottle of your B. B. B. (made in Atlanta, Ga.) and gave it to her and she commenced to improve. I then bought and gave her three bottles more, and she continued to improve, and in two months' time her cough had ceased, her constitution strengthened, appetite and digestion good, all discharges ceased, nodes or knots disappeared and she went to work apparently healthy and fattened up greatly.

This woman had a married sister of mine the same age who was affected in precisely the same way and about the same time. The bad nodes or knots on pit of her stomach, back, etc. She did not take any B. B. B. and the node on her stomach ate through to the cavity. She continued on the decline and wasted away, and finally died.

These were two terrible cases of blood poison—one used B. B. B. and was speedily cured—the other did not use it and died. It is my sincere belief that B. B. B. is a most wonderful blood purifier. I refer to my family and friends.

Yours truly,
W. B. Robinson.

Fishebee, Ala., May 1, 1886.

A SURERY AND EASILY.

For a period of nineteen years I have been afflicted with catarrh of the head, which baffled the use of all medicines used. Seeing the advertisement of B. B. B., I purchased a bottle and to my surprise, and my great joy, I soon found myself improving. I continued the use of the medicine, and am now in good health, regular appetite, and am not troubled with catarrh. I am suffering from Dyspepsia, and Torpid Livers or "Biliousness." In many of my symptoms are expected to be a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Sneezing, Snuffing, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and Consumption, is a sovereign remedy. Price, $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Pamphlet on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## $500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you use discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain in the head, we have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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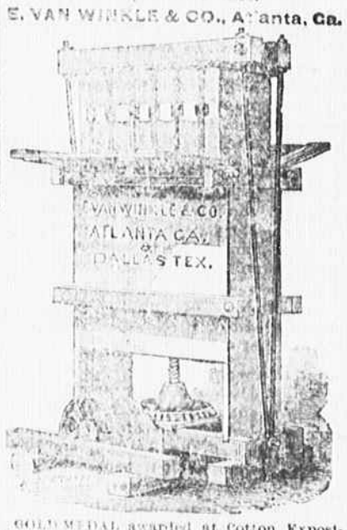

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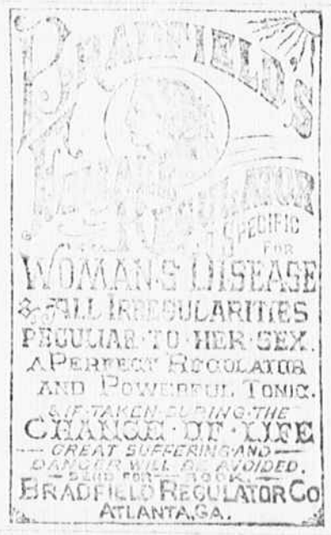


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The house has been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up in good style with new furniture and fixtures.

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CURES ALL HUMORS,

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"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.

## CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stage, and if the disease are reached, it arrests the power over this terrible foe of mankind, and offering this now to the public, Dr. Pierce [illegible] calling it his "Consumption Cure." He has abandoned that name for his medicine which, from its marvelous curative or tonic, or blood-cleansing, nutritive properties, he offers as a remedy for all Chronic Diseases.

## Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel nervous, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, with coated tongue, internal heat or feverishness, with low spirits and disturbed sleep, irregular appetite, and if you are suffering from Dyspepsia, and Torpid Livers or "Biliousness." In many of these symptoms are expected to be a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Sneezing, Snuffing, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and Consumption, is a sovereign remedy. Price, $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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