

The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

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REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

February Term of the Court of General Sessions for Newberry County.

To His Honor, J. H. Hudson, Judge Presiding: The Grand Jury would report that they have given attention to and reported all bills handed them by the Honorable Solicitor, O. L. Schumpert. We have also examined the County Jail. We find the jail in neat and proper order, appearing in the main to be well and carefully attended to. Everything about the jail looks to be safe and entirely secure. Prisoners say they are furnished good food. The cells in the third story require cleaning, using bountifully scalding water, followed with a free use of the lime and whitewash brush. This cleansing should be attended to at once. The plastering is off in a few places about the jail.

We would recommend that the jury rooms be supplied with new and comfortable chairs, and that the old ones be removed from the rooms, also that there be a stove placed in each room. The closets in the jury rooms are in a filthy condition, requiring immediate attention; they render the entire room very offensive. The Sheriff's office is in need of some new lights.

These matters have been reported again and again by other Grand Juries without any effect. The other parts of the building seem to be in good order. We think there should be a supply of spittoons furnished for the court and jury rooms.

The Poor House was visited by a committee, who report that they find there 16 paupers, 13 blacks and 3 whites. The floors in two outside houses occupied by paupers is very open and should be re-laid, and celled to make them more comfortable. There should be steps placed to the back door of the kitchen. A number of doors require new hinges. There should be new floors laid in the main or brick building. There is great need of a barn and stables, which should be erected, also a house in which to store provisions, we also recommend that a good and substantial fence be erected around the buildings for the purpose of enclosing the yard. The bedding all seemed of good quality, clean and sufficient to make the inmates comfortable. Our committee found an inmate there who has been drawing a pension from the State.

We have had the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners before us, who has explained and shown to us the papers and reports, showing the accounts on which claims have been allowed and paid. We believe everything in this office to be in good order and correct. The books are neatly kept, and all the papers are properly arranged. But we believe that in several cases the commissioners have allowed too much pay for lumber furnished to make and repair bridges. We find that \$1.50 has been paid for lumber near the mill, while the same price has been paid for the same description of lumber hauled 15 and 20 miles.

We find the offices of Clerk and Probate Judge in good condition, books well kept and the arrangement of the papers all convenient and complete. We find everything in both of these offices to be correct.

Only three of the Trial Justices have submitted their books for inspection, H. H. Blease, B. B. Hair and G. M. Glendon. All the books of these Trial Justices are well and properly kept. The Trial Justices do not make the monthly reports to the County Auditor as required by law. The following Trial Justices have reported and paid fines collected: H. H. Blease \$77.50, B. B. Hair \$40.25, C. P. Dickert \$5.00, W. G. Peterson \$20.40, J. B. Campbell \$7.00.

We have examined the official Bonds of county officers. We regard all the bonds good and sufficient, except the County Treasurer's Bond, that we think should be strengthened.

We would call the attention of the Equalization Board to the unequal value placed on the same property in different Townships. In one Township we find mules valued at \$100 per head, less than the same number of mules are valued at in another Township.

The roads of the county are generally in bad condition. We believe however, that so soon as the commissioners can get the lately enacted road law in operation, our roads will be well worked and placed in good condition. The commissioners will need the countenance and support of a generous public sentiment to sustain them in carrying into effect the recently enacted road law. We would specify certain portions of roads that are reported as almost impassable and require immediate attention. Beginning about one-half a mile below Prosperity, on the Holly's Ferry road, the road is almost impassable. Then from Spehl's Shop to the two mile post, on the Ashford Ferry road immediate work is required. Again the bridge, known as Harmon's Bridge on Bush River, is without banisters and is otherwise in a bad condition. Also near the four mile post on the road to Longshore's the road is in such bad condition as to require immediate work. It is hoped the commissioners will use every effort to have the roads, at once, placed in good order.

We have been handed the report of the School Commissioner, and also of the County Treasurer. Both reports are full and complete and correct so far as we were able to judge, not having before us the items on which the claims were paid.

The Grand Jury is satisfied that

there are many and gross violations of law that cannot be reached because of the want of evidence, arising from the indisposition of persons to report and testify in such cases. We allude to the prevailing and we fear, increasing crimes of adultery and fornication. While we are unable to do this term to present cases, we would ask your Honor to permit us through the medium of this report, to call upon all good people all Christian people, of this county to aid us in ferreting out this crime against decency and good society, so we may be able to present at subsequent terms, all violations of law in this particular. We do hope that every good citizen will furnish some member of this jury, with the names of all offenders, with the witnesses, and all such cases will be properly presented and the prosecution urged. The law in regard to bastardy should be more vigorously enforced, so as to protect the county. Here we would say that complaints are made to us of the great numbers of idle, dirty vagrants that continually crowd the streets of the city of Newberry, blocking the corner and side-walks to the great annoyance of all passers. James Dunbar is reported to us for carrying and exhibiting concealed weapons, witnesses G. B. Cromer and D. W. T. Kibler. Mack Rutherford is also reported to us for carrying concealed weapons, witnesses J. H. Chappell and Geo. B. Cromer.

We would advise that more care should be taken in regard to the safe in the office of the County Commissioners, where valuable and important papers are deposited. The instructions for opening the safe are left out exposed to the view of any one, thus placing it in the power of any one to open the safe and abstract valuable papers that would work a loss to the county.

The Grand Jury has had as much regard to economy in their report as possible. No expenses should be imposed on the county that can in any way be avoided without injury to the county. But we find that matters and things have been recommended in the reports of former Grand Juries, but the presentments have been entirely ignored, no attention whatever given to the report. We would respectfully ask that the report of this jury, and the recommendations therein made receive the attention of the proper officials, or cause be shown.

It comes to the knowledge of this jury that there is a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners, and it is important, at this time especially, that the board should be full, we therefore recommend that the proper persons whose duty it is recommend a suitable person to be appointed, do so at once. Just at this time there is really more work before the board than can be properly attended to by two commissioners.

The jury has been called upon by a committee of the Bar and upon hearing them, have recommended that the court room be refurnished with furniture that will comport more with the honor of our county, the cost not to exceed two hundred dollars. This we deem necessary for the comfort and convenience of the judge, officers of court, solicitor, jurors and attorneys, as well as for the despatch of business. A plan has been submitted which would probably necessitate a smaller expenditure, but as the purchase of some chairs, not contemplated in said plan, may be necessary we conclude to make this recommendation as to expense. A rough draft of the plan is herewith submitted, which can be modified as circumstances may require. We advise the following gentlemen of the Bar to consult with the Commissioners: Geo. S. Mower, Geo. Johnstone and O. L. Schumpert. We have also appointed J. S. Russell, D. M. Langford and T. M. Neel a committee from our body for the same purpose.

The Grand Jury is of the opinion that there should be some change in the law in regard to Petit Jurors. We think the law, as now requiring unanimous consent of a jury to render a verdict, is objectionable because it is in the power of one man from some cause, ignorance, stubbornness or a mere whim to defeat the ends of justice by causing a mistrial, not to mention the extra expense thereby entailed upon the county. We are of the opinion that the ends of justice would be more fully met if the law was so amended as to require the vote of three-fourths of a Petit Jury to render a verdict. This we believe would expedite the business of the courts, while it would in no way work an injury to any person placed upon trial either in a criminal or in a civil cause.

We would ask that our clerk, J. S. Reid, be allowed the sum of five dollars for services rendered.

Having considered all matters before us, we most respectfully submit the foregoing as our report.

W. C. SLIGH, Foreman.
JOHN WATKINS,
C. W. BUFORD,
H. S. N. CROSSON,
A. W. OXNER,
D. M. LANGFORD,
J. D. RICHARDSON,
M. Q. CHAPPELL,
J. LEONARD SEASE,
J. S. RUSSELL,
W. B. JOHNSON,
T. M. NEEL.

G. C. COCKS,
B. L. DOMINICK,
JAS. F. EPTING,
JACOB C. COOK,
J. W. SINGLEY.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On hearing the presentment of the Grand Jury, and on motion of O. L.

Schumpert, Solicitor, it is ordered that so much of said presentment as refers to the necessary repair of the Jail, Poor House, Roads and Bridges of said County, as well as the refurnishing of the Court room and Jury rooms of said County House, and the matter of the County Treasurer strengthening his bond be referred to the County Commissioners of said County.

That so much as refers to the inequality in the assessment of personal property be referred to the County Board of Equalization.

That so much as refers to idlers and vagrants in the town of Newberry be referred to the Mayor and Trial Justice residing in said town.

That so much as refers to the change in the system of trial by Jury be referred to the Senator and members of the House of Representatives of said County, and that so much as refers to a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners for said County be referred to the Senator and members of the House of Representatives of said County.
J. H. HUDSON,
Feb. 8, 1889.
Presiding Judge.

Woman's Work.

The Century publishes an Open Letter in December of which the following is quoted: "As I have said before, man has the advantage of possession; life is the survival of the fittest; and since man has the vantage ground, only those women who are armed with the same weapons, have the same determination to succeed and the same stake to lose, will gain the same footing. I do not mean to accuse man of any more injustice than comes of this struggle for life; as I have said, business is business. No man pays for anything more than he is compelled to pay. Let our girls become really thorough saleswomen, both wholesale and retail, even if it comes to traveling; let them practically learn printing, engraving, designing, light cabinet-work, stenography, book-keeping, watch-making, goldsmithing, dressmaking (at which the practical woman sometimes makes a fortune)—any of the hundred of things for which their nimble and delicate fingers, native wit and taste, quick perceptions and faithful perseverance, fit them, and let them learn it as a business, thoroughly, honorably, with the determination to be first-class workwomen, and soon they will share the pay as well as the work of men. And believe me, our girl will no less fitted to be a good, loving wife and mother, if she sees fit to marry; and she will not be driven into a thoughtless marriage to escape the drudgery of earning the pittance which will not support her, nor of making a sacrifice which is generally considered to be even more disgraceful than that. Think of this, you who bemoan the thousands of unhappy marriages and the frequency of divorce. And if she be left, as so many women are left, with children depending on her for support, she is in no worse condition than the widower who is left with them to care for. Think of this, you who may be widows."

"I will say here that men have objected to this idea, saying that if women are self-supporting they will not care to marry. Surely, I reply, if a man depends upon his money alone to attract and keep, the time has arrived when woman should compel him to make himself worthy of her love and her possession."

"There are many bright instances where women have met and understood this condition of affairs, and have gone to work like men and made themselves valuable. They have something which they can do better than other women and as well as a man. And I am glad to say that my experience has been that such women are admired, appreciated, and valued. As one old business man said to me, 'If you want a faithful, trustworthy employee, have a woman who understands her business.' Woman has every element of success in her; teach her to bring it to bear on the situation."

In old times much which is now explained to be the result of natural causes was attributed to evil spirits. If the dairy-maid's cream refused to come into butter it was "bewitched." If the chimney refused to draw, the draught was choked by the presence of some malign influence which could only be exercised by the presentation of the Cross. Before that holy sign every bad spirit was supposed to flee, as "Apostrophes" cringes and fees before the Cross upon the swords of the chorists in the play of "Faust."

I saw a curious illustration of the survival of this superstition among the cottagers in England. I had frequently noticed on coming into my sitting-room in the morning that the poker was leaning perpendicularly against the upper bar of the grate. I never found it there except when the fire was sulky and refused to burn. At first I supposed the leaning in that position an oversight on the part of my landlady. But after finding it several times, I saw it was intentional and asked her why she left it there. "To make the fire burn," was her reply. "It makes a draught." I failed to see how the simple pointing-up of the end of the poker could create a draught, and I finally concluded that the putting of it there was really the survival of the old superstition of the efficacy of the Cross, though my landlady—a good Protestant—would have been horrified had I told her the origin of her action. The perpendicular poker and the horizontal bar of the grate made together a perfect sign of the Cross.

A somewhat startling proof of the

THE ISLES OF SAMOA.

Description of the Country and Inhabitants—Progress of Civilization and Education.

The prominence which recent events have given to the Isles of Samoa has led me to think that a brief description of these islands might not be undesirable by some of the readers of The Herald and News, those especially who may not have access to books of reference upon the subject. This group of islands of which nine are inhabited was for a long time called "Navigators' Islands," so named by Bougainville, a Frenchman, who visited them in 1768. They lie in the south Pacific Ocean, between 13° and 14° South latitude and between 169° and 172° west longitude. Their area is about 1,200 square miles, and the population 40,000. They are of volcanic origin, and some parts of them rise to the height of 5,000 feet above the sea. The largest island of the group is Savali, which contains about 700 square miles, and has a population of 14,000. Upolu has heretofore been looked upon as the most important island of the group. Its area is 350 square miles with a population of 17,000. On it is the town of Apia with 375 people. This town is the residence of the consuls of the various governments that have representatives in this locality. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Oceania also lives here. The little island of Tutuila is the one in which the government of the United States is most interested at present. Its area is placed at 50 square miles and its population at 3,500. It is situated directly in the steamship route from San Francisco to Australia. Its value consequently to the commercial interests of the United States can be widely appreciated. In 1872 Commodore Meade, visiting the Samoan Islands, effected an arrangement with the native chiefs by which the port of Pago Pago was taken under the protection of the United States. During the following year the President sent a special agent to these islands. This agent reported that the chiefs were anxious for the protection of the entire group. This was not done, however, for in 1875 a native king was elected, whose powers, it seems, have not been questioned until recently, when Bismarck had to busy himself about the rights of kings in the Pacific.

At Pago Pago alone in the southern end of the island of Tutuila. It has, it is said, the finest harbor in the Pacific, completely land-locked, no rocks in the channel by which it is approached—and having sufficient water to float the largest vessel in the world.

The soil of these islands is very good. Cotton, (sea island), sugar cane, tobacco, oranges, coconuts, bananas, and many other tropical and semi-tropical plants and fruits, are easily grown with commercial fertilizers.

The natives are well formed, active and intelligent. They are of a dark brown color, hair black and straight, lips thick. The nose is less flat than among other members of the Malay race. They are all nominally Christians, and every little village has its church and school-house. What seems remarkable is the fact that not a seven year old child can be found, in these islands, that cannot read his own language, and nearly all the adults can read and write. Altogether, the Samoanians possess no small degree of interest which is at present greatly enhanced by the fact that two great powers have focused their eyes upon them—and the added fact that many persons think they see a dark war-cloud hanging over the sunny lands of the South Pacific.

It is, perhaps, needless to state that this article is mainly a compilation. The greater part of my information on the subject was obtained from Appleton's Cyclopaedia. A. P. P.
NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1888.

The Survival of Ancient Superstitions.

[Frances A. Humphrey, in Wide Awake.]

In old times much which is now explained to be the result of natural causes was attributed to evil spirits. If the dairy-maid's cream refused to come into butter it was "bewitched." If the chimney refused to draw, the draught was choked by the presence of some malign influence which could only be exercised by the presentation of the Cross. Before that holy sign every bad spirit was supposed to flee, as "Apostrophes" cringes and fees before the Cross upon the swords of the chorists in the play of "Faust."

I saw a curious illustration of the survival of this superstition among the cottagers in England. I had frequently noticed on coming into my sitting-room in the morning that the poker was leaning perpendicularly against the upper bar of the grate. I never found it there except when the fire was sulky and refused to burn. At first I supposed the leaning in that position an oversight on the part of my landlady. But after finding it several times, I saw it was intentional and asked her why she left it there. "To make the fire burn," was her reply. "It makes a draught." I failed to see how the simple pointing-up of the end of the poker could create a draught, and I finally concluded that the putting of it there was really the survival of the old superstition of the efficacy of the Cross, though my landlady—a good Protestant—would have been horrified had I told her the origin of her action. The perpendicular poker and the horizontal bar of the grate made together a perfect sign of the Cross.

A somewhat startling proof of the

lingering belief in the Evil Eye was told me by the janitor of the Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon. A farmer in a neighboring parish had become convinced that a certain woman possessed the power of the Evil Eye. He noticed that whenever he met her some misfortune was sure to quickly overtake him; his crop of wheat would fail—a valuable animal would die—his ricks would take fire—or some member of his family fall sick. So strongly at last did this idea take possession of him that he deliberately killed the woman, sure, doubtless, that he was committing a meritorious deed. At the time I heard the story (1888) he was in jail awaiting his trial for murder.

Of a somewhat different nature are two other superstitions which also came under my observation. One landlady of mine—a Yorkshire woman—asked me if I had ever observed the little marks on the legs of defunct pigs which hung in the butchers' shops. I had not and she begged me to do so, and said that there were the marks made by the devils when they entered into the swine of Scripture. Before that time, I understood her to say, no such marks were discernible, but since then they are to be found on all pigs—a continuous testimony to the truth of the Bible narrative! This was told me in perfect good faith and I did not even look my astonishment; for the only way to allure such delightful and curious bits from the true believers in them is to meet their confidence with sympathetic interest.

It was under the shadow of Sterling Castle, Scotland, that the other was told me. We were awaiting a tram at a street corner, amusing ourselves meanwhile by the inspection of the neighboring windows. Among them was that of a fish-monger.

"Did you ever see the finger-marks of St. Peter on the haddock?" asked my friend.

No, I never had, and she pointed them out—two on each shoulder of the small Scotch haddock; and very distinct "finger-marks" they are. This fish, if I remember aright, was the one supposed to have been used in the miraculous feeding of the five thousand. At any rate, these are the marks of St. Peter's fingers, perpetually reproduced upon the haddock. So said my friend.

The fee for entrance to the ruined castle of Caerphilly in Wales, is three pence. My friend and I were the first morning visitors to arrive one day. As the doorkeeper took our coin, with a dexterity simply marvellous, he managed to spit on each of the six pence in an instant. This dexterity could have come only from constant practice. It is done as "good luck" for the day. An English gentleman told me that he had often seen the London cabmen spit on the first coin they took for the day. This is very ancient superstition and comes from the belief that there is some special virtue in spittle.

Needles Noises.

One of the injurious influences of a city life is the nervous derangement often caused by the incessant noises that a lax or cowardly municipal government tolerates, through ignorance of the effect or fear of offence to certain voters. It is a mischief operating so subtly and imperceptibly that it is not commonly suspected till its worst effects have become irremovably fixed. It is doubtful if any nervous system ever becomes so used to this incessant strain upon it as to feel no harm from it is a rare case that the victim of some undefined disorder, nothing serious, nothing certainly traceable to any specific cause, nothing to require medical treatment, and yet with a condition different from that of a hearty country life, recognizes it as the effect of the never-ending, constantly changing uproar of a city. The yelling of steam whistles, the hiss of steam pipes, the rattle and clash of wheels on stone covered streets, the rumble of street cars, the clangor of bells, the howling of hucksters, keep up a condition in which a healthful nervous system of natural strength and sensitiveness is impossible. And there is not suppressed more or less completely in most of the great cities of the world. In Berlin heavy wagons are not allowed on certain streets. In Paris any cart load of rattling material must be fastened until it cannot rattle. Munich allows no bells on street cars. In Philadelphia, church bells have been held a nuisance in certain neighborhoods by judicial ruling. Steam whistles are forbidden in nearly all the larger cities in this country and Europe. Milkmen and bakers are not allowed to use bells or horns in some cities. In others abominable yelling and howling of hucksters, for which there is no excuse at all, are prohibited. We might make a list of a hundred or more such cases as an experiment.

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:
Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, I have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MORMONISM IN THE SOUTH.

The Insidious Work of the Elders in Georgia and the Carolinas.

[From the New York Times]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 1.—The elders laboring for Mormonism in the South are, as a rule, so gentlemanly and so amiable that, however hateful they may seem in the eyes of Methodists and Congregationalists and Baptists, no fault can be found with them except as to their advocacy of a pernicious dogma. They are quiet, unassuming men, and do their work so insidiously that they break into a home and conquer a weak one almost before their presence is known. But, while they antagonize society, they come into conflict with the civil law only in the polygamy countenanced by their religion. Nevertheless, forbearance has in a few instances ceased to be a virtue, and a number of the elders have been subjected to painful injuries.

Elders W. S. Berry and Henry Thompson, who were laboring as missionaries in Tennessee, and particularly in Lewis County, made an engagement to preach at 10 o'clock on August 11, 1884, at the house of James Condon, on Cane Creek, in the county named. Shortly prior to the service Elders John H. Gibbs and William H. Jones unexpectedly arrived, and three of them—Elder Jones having an errand at the house of Mr. Garrett, in the neighborhood—remained at Condon's and began the services. Elder Jones preached a short sermon to a few people congregated at Garrett's, and at its conclusion started to join his brethren. On the road he was met by a mob of men in fantastic garb, with masked faces and equipped with fire-arms, who made him a prisoner. By the consent of the guard led over him he escaped and returned to Utah.

The mob, after leaving Elder Jones, proceeded to the house of Mr. Condon. Condon was standing at the gate. They made him a prisoner. Knowing the mob was really after the elders, Condon called his son and stepson, who were in the garden, to defend the lives of the men who were his guests. By this time Dave Hinson, who appeared to be the leader of the mob, had approached the house. He entered, and finding Elder Gibbs there, he took a gun from its place on the wall and without a word of warning emptied its contents into the body of Gibbs, who fell to the floor dead. Next the weapon was turned on Henry Thompson, but Elder Berry, a powerful man, wrenched it from Hinson. By this time others of the mob had entered the house, and seeing Berry had overpowered Hinson they shot four bullets into his body. Thompson, during the scuffle between Berry and Hinson, made good his escape.

Martin Condon here engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with Hinson, and he, too, was shot down by the mob. In the meantime R. Hudson, the stepson of Condon, had made his way to the left of the house, where he procured a gun and, returning, shot and killed Hinson, but before he could further avenge the wrongs done by the mob he was himself slain. Thus, in one conflict, five lives went out.

Not satisfied with their bloody work, the mob, as an afterpiece, fired a volley through the windows of the house, one of the bullets seriously wounding Mrs. Condon. Governor Bates offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any or all of the mob, the amount to be divided pro rata, according to the number convicted.

In July, 1878, Elders Joseph Standing and Rudger Clawson started from Union County, Ga., to attend the State conference of elders in Chattanooga County, in the Haywood Valley. At Varnell Station they stopped to visit a few Mormons, becoming guests of Mr. Holster. On the following day, July 21, which was Monday, they started to go to the home of a family named Hogan, about a mile distant, and were arrested by Joseph N. Nations, Dave Nations, Hugh Blair, Mack McCleer, Andrew Bradley, Joseph Nations, James Fawcett, Berry Clark, David Clark, Jeff Hunt, William Nations and A. L. Smith. Most of these men were church members, Berry Clark being a Baptist deacon. The two elders were turned from the roadway into the woods, and as soon as the cover of the trees was gained Standing was shot in the face, dying instantly. Next the gun was pointed at Clawson, who coolly folded his arms and commanded the mob to shoot. His bravery saved him, and he was let go, though he was refused the privilege of taking care of his brother's body.

All the men named as participating in this violence were arrested, but none was convicted. In this charge to the jury in the trial of Jasper N. Nations Judge McCutcheon said: "If two or more people combine to commit an unlawful act, and while in the commission of said act, not having as its object the taking of life, one goes beyond the purpose and intention and homicide is committed, he alone is guilty, and the others are not guilty of homicide in any of its degrees as principal or as accessories." Of course the prosecution could not tell which individual of the company fired the fatal shot.

On the 21 day of September last four young elders—Elias S. Wright, James H. Douglas, Thomas M. Holt and Asahel Fuller—preaching in West Tennessee, were taken from their beds at James T. Brook's by twenty-five masked men, who carried them in their night clothes into the woods near by, and tying them to the trunks of trees, lashed them with birch switches,

each elder receiving fifty stripes. Besides these cases there have been numerous mud baths and small whipping bees, but so far as is known, only three elders, previously named, have been killed, though two others disappeared and no tidings of them have ever been received.

Few people can be found, if any, who will say the conduct of the Mormon elders is anything but upright, honest and clean in the larger towns and cities, and in no case has any financial irregularity ever been charged. They are scrupulously honest in money matters, pay their debts promptly and in full, and a promise made is kept to the letter. But at this point the eulogy ceases and the speaker adds that all this is not the result of conscience, but is the method of a shrewd hypocrite. Mr. R. C. Hutchins, a travelling man connected with an Atlanta house, whose trade calls him into nearly every county of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, says the depredations of these wolves cannot be measured by figures. The numbers who go to Utah are but a tithe of their victims who are found in cabins of the mountains by the hundreds and in larger places by scores. Their trail is seen in broken families, estranged neighbors and disgraced homes.

At all points where their methods are apt to attract attention the elders are exceedingly circumspect; they ignore polygamy or freely denounce it, say little about the sacred plates, but become largely immigrant agents for the Utah Eldorado. Religion is put in the gallery, and the harvest that ripens on the plains of Utah, its fruits and herbs, are put in the orchestra chairs, and big apples, immense wheat yields, and the price of the grape are made to do service in recruiting the army of the deluded.

But in the mountainous countries and the rural retreat it is different. The women are approached. Their fears, their little ambitions, weak vanities, and ever present and potent superstitions are worked upon, and soon the wife, the mother, the sister, are converts to Mormonism, and discontent and bickerings become frequent at the rude fireplace where harmony, virtue and content ruled before. If the head of the family remains stubbornly outside the fold, then trickery comes in. The daughter is persuaded to seek a place in a family at some railroad town. Soon she goes to Utah. Judiciously handled, she puts the strings and the mother follows; perhaps the father too, and the whole family feloniously taken from its ignorant innocence in the mountains is as deeply buried in the hell whose other name is Utah.

In not a few instances the Mormons openly urge the women to leave their husbands and fathers, but in most cases strategy prevails. "If," continued Mr. Hutchins, "a careful investigation were made it would be found that three quarters of the girls who come down from the hill counties of these three States to work in towns along the railroads soon leave, with little or no explanation, as Mormon converts, bound for Utah. I have myself within the last eighteen months been cognizant of nearly fifty such cases."

"Tragedies," said Mr. Hutchins, "are far from infrequent, though the outside world never hear of them because of the paucity of news-gathering and transmitting facilities. Every year there are suicides and homicides for which Mormonism must some day answer. Even now the avenger is born, and his growth will be swift and mighty. A secret organization, composed almost wholly of young men, is being rapidly though cautiously formed to fight Mormonism. It is founded solely on moral grounds, and churches have nothing to do with it. I doubt if a dozen editors in all the South know of its existence. I know that in several towns not a soul outside its membership is aware that there is such an organization.

"On a spiritual line the Mormon has never had marked success with the negro," continued Mr. Hutchins. "This may have been because the Mormons did not really care for the negro in Utah and his conversion to their faith, and remaining here would militate against their success among the whites. But within the past two years a change has occurred, and I am convinced the Mormons are really at the bottom of the present exodus of the blacks that is causing so much discussion in the South at this moment. Disguised as agents for contractors they are quietly at work incultivating their doctrines, yet making 'a home in the West' the main plea. Last summer 200 negroes in a lot left Chattanooga for California. I have since learned that nearly every one is now a Mormon. Just two weeks ago I was at Union, S. C., and saw six carloads of negroes start for Arkansas, their passage paid in advance. One of the most intelligent of the lot told me they were going to work on a railroad running west, and they were promised good homes at the end of the line. 'Some want de Rocky Mountains.' This doesn't go for much, but I found that every fifth man had a card on which was printed the pretended prophecy of Joseph Smith, made in 1833, in which the war of the rebellion was foretold. I suspected something. The prophecy says a rebellion will break out in South Carolina and spread to all the Southern States, who will call on Great Britain for aid; that the slaves shall rise against their masters, and be disciplined for war, and in the end shall become free. The possessors of this wonderful prophecy told me the 'boss done gin it them.'"

"I'll w'en to go into figures," concluded Mr. Hutchins, "I should say there are to-day 10,000 families in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee inoculated with the poison of Mormonism; families in all conditions of society, from the rich and powerful to the most illiterate claylayer that the South knows. Bishop Weed, now in charge of the Diocese of Florida, recently a pastor in Augusta, has made Mormonism a special study and his magnificent eloquence has more than once been heard against it in the South. He declares 'it is a plague worse than any Egypt ever knew; a menace more dangerous than the yellow fever; a sin more daring, deceptive, and full of intrigue than any the world has ever known. Its pretense is death; its destiny hell.'"

The number and names of the new States shortly to be admitted into the Union is the subject of every one's thoughts, and Ausburn Tower on "Our World-be States," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, gives us much valuable information about Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Arizona, and New Mexico. "The Prima Donna," by Sutherland Edwards, is filled with anecdotes, and portraits are given of the most celebrated James S. Whitman contributes a valuable article on "The Chilean Capital," "Animals that are Vanishing" will be read with much interest. "A Decade in Cerean History" is a page of history of a country formerly but no longer, the Hermit Nation. "Quinine and its Romance" and "How Electricity is Measured" afford study for the lover of science. The stories of the number are excellent, and the illustrations beautiful.

To be Remembered.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That a hot, strong lemonsade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold.

That it rests you, when sewing to change your position frequently.

That rusty flat irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That a little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That well ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

That a cup of hot water drunk before meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.

That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging the body nightly in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back, then loosen his clothes and let him alone.

That cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours very easily and gives color and flavor.

That to beat the whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of cold sage tea.

That you can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yolk of an egg before washing.

That white spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, bilious headaches, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.