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Under the Editorial management of

REV. H. F. CHREITZBERG, 6.W.C.T. OF LO.G.T. OF S. C.

Assisted by an able corps of Editors.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-My subject this evening is Parallelsms of Negro Slavery and Protection

in the United States. History has been defined as philosophy teaching by example; and I submit that the friends and advocates of a protective tariff might find in the history of negro slavery in the United States vast stores of political philosophy whose teachings it would be well for them to heed at once. The presence of these two relics of a bygone tyranny in the midst of the freest of all the free peoples that ever inhabited the globe; and the tenacious hold which they have appeared to take upon institutions with which they certainly have nothing in common, and all a priori reasoning would show them essentially at war, present anomalous political phenomena for the study of political philosophers. Mr. Herbert Spencer has labored to prove that "as unjust customs and institutions derive their viciousness from a moral defect in emplification of his theory.

ng a curious contradiction to this apparently sound doctrine.

The great chart of American liberty was given to the world over a century ago, and our devotion to its principles and rules of political conduct was attested by years of blood and privations, and crowned with a complete triumph at last against all opponents to our National independence upon that basis.

clared we held it "to be a self-eviequal and possessed of the unalienable was laid away in its bloody grave. that it will be fought out to the end and I can only sustain her proud charright to life, liberty and the pursuit The free States of the Union press- with ballots and not bullets. But acter by having the courage of my of happiness," and that "to secure ed for abolition, and as they pressed there is as much honor and renown to convictions; for whatever else she these rights governments are insti-

fair to rival its defunct relative in "lost their reason."

clear statements of the principles measurable gratitude to him for doing the class upon which such a tax is ment of Massachusetts when he greatly; so much that, when we were about that underlie the free trade movement more probably than any other one levied. to the speeches and writings of Garman to liberate South Carolina from At this time the unprotected classes "Calhoun is above all sectional and to do that night, and liked a chat and a rison and Phillips, Sumner and the curse of negro slavery. The first of this country are required to pay factious prejudices more than any cigar, and would accept a seat in his car-Beecher, and direct you for the deduty, my friends, of every free man one-third more for all they consume, other statesman of this Union with riage, he would tell me all the story of Lady fences of protection to the labored is to fight for liberty himself, and his in consequence of the existence of the whom I have ever acted."

Delivered Before the Brooklyn (N. land and New England found the by the thought that he was a rebel of slaves; but every day, thank God, Now she enters this contest with Y.) Revenue Reform Club, March business of capturing wild Africans the deepest dye, advocating resistance the growing enlightenment of man-

this early date to the day when Lin cessful. coln signed the proclamation of freedom was our country agonizing with vinced, because of her own declara- enemies, and those who tore them preciate to the fullest the blessings of and year after year, haunted by no ghosts exnever been surpassed by any one in Confederate dead, rejoices with them, negro slavery. the earnestness with which he point- that both she and her slaves are free. must be uniformly pervaded by that and the certainty that disasters to the against commercial oppression. form, there can be no moral differ. I pledge them that they will find the viciousness—that as social laws, holders would be its followings. Yet, one more step forward. Fortunate- will be more sure and widespread in the front rank, "its arms and trophies merely of solidified character, the though all admitted the evil and ly, this is no sectional issues and can the latter than in the former case. same character will be shown in all hoped for relief from it some day, that not become so, and thus we are Now please pardon me, while I bearing for its motto no such misersocial laws, creeds and arrangements day was postponed from time to time, saved from all apprehension of anothwhich co-exist; and that further, any as the questions came up in various er war. process of amelioration will affect form. In the meanwhile the instituprocess of amenoration will assect them simultaneously." And he gives copious citations from history in exsoil products and climate, and it be- tiently and thoroughly tried and have My highest political ambition is to light, blazing in all its ample folds, But we of this Republic are furnish- gan to weave itself into our industrial failed to bring relief. But there is serve her while I serve my country, that other sentiment," dear now to interests and then into our social and no chance for a war over free trade and my supremest desire is to merit every true Carolina heart, "Liberty political fabric. The longer it stood issues for many and obvious reasons. the confidence and good will of my and union now and forever, one and the deeper and more intricate became One is that our people are divided fellow-citizens there. So you will inseparable." its entanglements with all our social, upon them in every State in senti- err greatly if you suspect that my un-

> in our Republic. ing acts in the great tragic drama So we can go ahead with the tariff Carolina's honor as a State when I and rolled down only when slavery discussion with the sweet assurance fight for liberty, justice and equality,

Yet only about twenty years ago the real calamities that must befall has been agitated since the founda- convictions in word and act. did we rid our government of a gross her in the event of abolition, as well tion of our government. form of human slavery, and such hold as pride of opinion and that imperious our affections that it took an iron entered largely into her opposition to a large revenue to carry on the Civil know what a horrible institution

stitutions. Protection, as we now Southern leaders found that "slavery

have it, is the outgrowth of a tax is a good, a positive good;" "the levied to carry on the war against ne- very corner-stone of American liberman has given birth to another form to agree with the slave-holders that of slavery for the white man; and it was wrong to agitate the slavery though less gross and repulsive in question, because slavery was guarcharacter yet scarcely less blighting anteed under our laws and constituin its effects. Oddly enough, too, tion, and it was a wicked violation we find each of these forms of of the compact to show up its evils slavery defended by many of our or ask for its abolition by petition most eminent citizens-find them or otherwise; and that besides it gravely arguing for each that "it is was no evil after all but a great ina good, a positive good; the very dustrial benefit to the whole country; corner-stone of American civiliza that Southern planters could not protion." Strange as was this pheno duce cotton without slaves, and that menon in connection with negro when cotton production ceased cotslavery; it is passing strange that it ton manufacturing must likewise should repeat itself in connection cease; that the abandonment of cotwith protection; and that after the ton planting, following as night the abolition of the first, and despite day the abolition of slavery, must not the terrible pains through which the only bring incalculable calamities upon exorcism took place, it is now almost the South, but indirectly as surely unanimously agreed that it was not upon the North. Hence cotton betoo dearly purchased freedom, as it came "King" in America, and the was the most damning curse that enslavement of the negro the foundahad ever afflicted our land. It is re- tion of his mighty throne. Hence ples that were but yesterday warred break of the war, many able and zealagainst so terrifically to their utter one defenders of the right of human overthrow should now find favor in bondage. But in the fullness of time contend, as did the abolitionists of the moral stature of this man Grand, an earlier day, that oppression and noble embodiment of liberty and jusinjustice are eternally wrong, and tice, of courage and perseverance. should be put down because they He was for putting aside all calculateaches, and all history confirms the right, giving justice and establishing lesson, that tyranny and oppression freedom. To quote his own immorpolitical, pecuniary, intellectual or as justice: I am in earnest: I will moral well-being can flow from any not equivocate: I will not excuse: form of injustice. But why must we I will not retreat a single inch and I argue over all this ground again so will be heard." For this utterance soon with the people of the United and his fearless fight for liberty in State? Why not simply say that the America, his native State of Massa-

veto our import tax on slaves in in this land, I suspect, for advocating it matters not what their talents or "slavery is a good, a positive good," her zeal for business in the line of secession from slave-holding States, past services to their country may be, I beg of you to begin to think of her human flesh and blood. So the infa- or rebellion against a government they forfeit their country's gratitude early history or her present attitude; mous trade went on to the shame of that grossly oppresses and wrongs who endeavor to perpetuate so unjust and that you recall the fact that there aforesaid; afraid of its splendid traditions, the buyers, to the greater shame of them. Our Republic is the offspring and baneful a system of taxation. The the sellers, who traversed the seas to of rebellion against tyranny and in very persons, in industries they are in looking to the future you can best tear their human wares from their na- justice. And had the South been trying to serve, will find as the infer what her course will be by retive countries to bring them to the oppressed and wronged, rebellion former slave-holders have found, flecting that it is the burnt child that wines, so plentiful with his choice vintages, American market for money. From would have been honorable and suc- that those who labored to help fears the fire. Perhaps only those too; such an expert in gardiners and cooks,

this undatural growth on our free soil. tions and conduct, and that she sece- away were their best friends. During the early days of the Republic ded, not in resistance to oppres- Protection is as certainly a curse to irue poet who sang of the South after the lips of the later day New England while dropping tears of deepest af minds to pass into history in company abolitionists. Thomas Jefferson has fection upon the graves of her gallant with the blundering advocates of

ed out the evils of the slave system Now has fairly opened the agitation enslaving white men, whatever the move along as swiftly as they please. country and humiliation to the slave. Liberty is about to attempt to take ence, and the disasters to the country Palmetto flag "high advanced" over

Oppression will produce war, and am done.

hand to tear it from us, and seas of the movement that now came from War. It was a temporary scheme slavery was, because our S blood to cleanse us of its iniquities. the North. The war of words grew that was recognized as a great bur- so desperately hard in Then as if by some strange perver- more and more angry until "judg den, but one the people cheerfully Chambers of the Na sity of fate another form of slavery ment" seemed to have "fled to bore in order to sustain their country's battle-fields of the Civi fastened itself upon us, which bids brutish beasts," and men, to have honor in war. When the war was petuate it and make it the cothe tenacity of its hold upon our in- Then it was for the first time that burden would be lifted But, like we owe it to the cause of justice and stone of American civilization;" and own posterity, to emphasize our ably upon the Southern and Western support of it. In this way only may up under this system, and it is ex- of the world.

SUMTER, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886. ADDRESS BY J J. DARGAN, and notably by South Carolina, to with hell," and somehow my inclina- and harder for protected people to let free trade, thus furnishing a practical fine taste he had transformed what was once might have been wearing an angel's fleating suppress the slave trade. But Eng- tion to do him honor is not checked go their unholy grip upon their demonstration of its great benefits. and selling them to Southern planters to constituted authority with a resolu- kind demands in more imperative profitable, and thereby the attempts at prohibition on the part of many of the colonies were rendered ineffectual.

The methor country with a testing with a testing with a testing the more imperative all the world that she loves freedom and not slavery, justice and not oppression. When it comes to your and Adams, and Hamilton and Sumport such a system that the day of the method at the colonies were rendered ineffectual.

More with a testing the matter to the nation, to prove to agrand noise. He died, and not slavery the attempts thousands ran off in a golden river of good luck to a nephew in the northern who suppression. When it comes to your and Adams, and Hamilton and Sumport such a system that the day of the method attention is nationally with a testing the more imperative of thousands ran off in a golden river of good luck to a nephew in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the day of thousands ran off in a golden river of good luck to a nephew in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the day of thousands ran off in a golden river of good luck to a nephew in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the day of thousands ran off in a golden river of good luck to a nephew in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the system in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the day of the matter than the matter than the system in the northern who is a system that the day of the matter than the day of the matter than the mat

The mother country went so far as to ter. Men will never incur dishonor retribution is surely coming. And mind that she once contended that them to hold on to their unrighteous who have experienced the detestable But men the world over were con- possessions were their worst evils of slavery to the fullest, can ap-

the South appeared to have recog- sion, but in order that she might protected industries as slavery was to the Civil War: nized with alarm "the plague spot on oppress without molestation. There- slave-holders, while it is a shocking "Out of the gloom future brightness is born, her spreading," and many a man fore, when her cause went robbery of all other industries in the As after the night looms the sunrise of morn; from this section is recorded in de- down liberty loving people every- land that are not protected. Protecnunciations of slavery, as strong as where could not restrain their demon- tionists statesmen, orators and May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne; any expressions that ever came from strations of joy, and to day the South, writers had just as well make up their And each single wreck in the war path of

State in the present contest, and I worth?' Nor those other words of de-

industrial and political arrangements; ment and interest, that is, there are sparing exposure of the blunders till at last abolition seemed impossible so-called "protected" industries in the advocates of slavery and animadto our Southern people, while the every State. Another is, we are versions upon the slave system signify growing humanity of all the civilized thoroughly tired of war, and quite as any lack of State pride, or affection States of the world made it impera- thoroughly tired of all the implacable for my people. I could not do Carotive that it should no longer continue patriots North and South who cannot linians an injury or injustice knowsee that the war is really ended. We ingly—they are mine and I am theirs. Then the curtain rose on the clos- of the South, are a unit now for peace. But I believe I am fighting for South guarded the institution. A sense of for States and individuals, as any that she has ever hesitated to stand by her

Now I conceive that it is pecu-When the present tariff was im- liarly the duty of South Carolinians had this relic of a darker day upon spirit which is born of slave-holding, posed, as I have said, it was to raise to speak out and let all the world green lawn outside, and lamplight just comfought uncil n the over it was taken for granted that the of American liberty. Therefore do negro slavery, it has been allowed to truth; we owe it to the welfare of stand-the day of relief from ac- mankind the world over; to the knowledged evil having been post- people of this nation whom we have upon the old theme of Tory and Whig. Two gro slavery. The war, in other ty." Then Northern apologists and words, for the liberation of the black defenders of the institution began gravely argued that "it is a good, a terfered, and above all, we owe it to positive good;" "the very corner ourselves and to the well-being of our

that to abolish it would be to bring horrence of the institution, and our heard. I did not know my companion's name; irretrievable ruin upon the Northern condemnation of all the arguments manufacturers, and indirectly as sure- by which we were once misled into

farmers, and the whole country; that we speedily regain our lost eminence great industrial interests have grown among the States of this Union and tremely unpatriotic to disturb them; | South Carolina's course in all else that they cannot be dealt with on ab- but the slavery question, I believe, stract moral and economic principles. has done credit to her as a member We must look at things in a practical of the Federal Union. Only when way; this tinkering with the tariff her mental and moral atmosphere had unsettles values, creates panics and been poisoned by the foul breath of disturbs the peace and quiet of the slavery did any narrow sectional sencountry, and throws everything into timent find favor with her people. uncertainty! And that moreover the Nullification and secession are faith of the government is pledged to neither products of her mind. Virupholding the system, and it would ginia and Kentucky furnished the first, be a shocking violation of its obliga- and the pen of the author of the Decmarkable indeed that the same princi- the North furnished, up to the out- tions to change its policy of protection of Independence drafted the tion now. Ave, these are familiar resolutions that first embodied the words; these are the old arguments idea New England enjoys the honor with which the country rang but a of originating the secession scheme. the public mind in regard to anoth- there arose a party in New England half century ago. So talked the pro- When it came to South Carolina it er question of governmental policy.

To-day the free traders of America

Words fail me when I contemplate

Slavery advocates. But slavery went down. nevertheless, though it had very day of her practical application been fostered by our laws, and it was, of this suggestion from the North, it therefore extremely wicked and dis- was questionable whether South Carastrous to "tinker with it." The ruin ofina or Massachusetts had the that was prophesied to come to the greater number of secessionists. are wrong. But besides this, reason tions on consequences and doing South, and indirectly upon the whole South Carolina in both nullification country, has failed to put in an appear- and secession then simply translated ance, but has sent in its stead a hap- other people's thoughts into action. contravene the great laws of nature tal words in speaking of his course in piness and prosperity that were im- She has paid pretty dearly for trying possible under the slave system. The to shine in borrowed lights. You in black, with the silver hair, neither stout the moral world, and that no social, barsh as truth: as uncompromising cotton crop that must be raised no will agree with me, I feel sure, that no social, barsh as truth: as uncompromising cotton crop that must be raised no will agree with me, I feel sure, that more after the slavery was abolished she will not repeat this blunder at about her. Pity I sat so far away! I was has nearly doubled under the free least. Her conduct in the Revolu- envying the people near her all dinner time. system the best yield under slavery. tionary War is known to the world. Am I right No, say the free traders, these argu- I will not comment upon it here. I ments will not avail anything, with will leave the deeds of Laurens, Rutthe glaring facts with regard to negro ledge, Pinckney, Sumter and Marion von were making a gallant sort of joko apslavery in full view of the American to speak for me. Her conduct after plied to the sex generally; but you spoke this point of the abolitionists, and the and imprisonment and stones and the people. Injustice and oppression are the war is a part of our well known more truth than you fancied. The room was this point of the abolitionists, and the and imprisonment and stones and the protectionists the arguments of the hangman's halter to bestow upon him. pro-slavery advocates, and then point to Lincoln's proclamation of freedom citizen of South Carolina, upon whose and the indescribably great blessings soil he dared not set his foot twentythat have followed in its train? There five years ago lest he be swung one class and put it into the pockets Calhoun himself was conspicuous for it is, all in history spread out in legi- to the first convenient tree, as a of another; assist no private enter- devotion to the national interests and ble characters Go read, ye who de- malefactor blacker in crime than prise at the cost of another private ensire knowledge, and see the end of that unrepentant one who hung the present free trade agitation, by Christ on the cross—a South crowned, as was the fight for negro Carolinian now proclaims his unfreedom, with inestimable benefits to bounded admiration for the man's of the labor necessary to earn the own State. It is evident that John things about "Ledy Bearty," to which I all our people! We refer you for courage and foresight, and his im-

arguments in support of slavery which second is to uphold the honor and protective tariff. Then it is clear that In this course permit me to say Mr. story, so commenced, and continued on emanated from Calboun and Rhett, fame of those who have fought for it they work two thirds of their time for Calboun was a true Carolinian. For several subsequent evenings, I have here re-Davis and Toombs. It is really one in the past. I cannot, therefore, to labor the other continue for the labor the other continue of the simple way I heard it. I offer it here for of the most interesting studies to fol- withhold my expressions of admiratory to labor the other one-third for the first a true American in order to be a the sample way I heard it. I offer it here for the other one-third for the first a true American in order to be a the acceptance, amusement and instruction low up the similarities in the fight tion for Garrison, nor regard him as protected classes. This is unjust, true Carolinian. The time is now of that portion of creation who, as they are against negro slavery, and that now unworthy of the highest honors this this is iniquitous, this is slavery, and near at hand when South Carolina's the fountain of life and its best prize, may, against negro slavery, and that now waged against protection, and to note the parallelisms in the arguments employed pro and con. Slavery, like where the parallelisms is the arguments employed pro and con. Slavery, like where the parallelisms is the arguments and to note the ployed pro and con. Slavery, like where the protection is the stand. As surely as we have seen the evils of negro slavery, and that now unworthy of the highest honors this is iniquitous, this is snavery, and that now it cannot stand. As surely as we have seen the evils of negro slavery, and that now unworthy of the highest honors this it cannot stand. As surely as we have seen the evils of negro slavery, and that now unworthy of the highest honors this it cannot stand. As surely as we have seen the evils of negro slavery, and that now unworthy of the highest honors this is iniquitous, this is snavery, and near at hand when South Carolina's exposition of the iniquities of the bestowed upon them, be not alone the ornative to her name. When all deductions which high art I respectfully ask them to protection, was at first never dreamed est champion of the now hated dec- is the doom of protection approach- have been made for her rash and in- learn a lesson from "Lady Beauty." of as a permanent institution of the trine of secession and dis-union that ing. In that contest, as in this, all temperate adoption of Mr. Jefferson's country. Even before our splendid then lived in these United States. propositions for gradual abolition chimerical nullification scheme, there fight for liberty in 1776, we recog- I cannot help feeling real respect for were rejected with scorn. In this will remain a large balance to her wars, barbara temple—the misses temnized it almost universally as an evil him, when he stands up in Daniel contest, as in that, sudden and com- credit for pointing out so clearly evils that should be resisted in its further Webster's own State and denounces plete abolition must result from a perancroachments and gotten rid of en the Constitution of the Republic, be- sistent refusal to accept propositions tection, and giving the country by tirely at an early day, and measures cause it was a pro-slavery instrument, for gradual relief from galling op- her bold and resolute resistance to lits original proprietor had lived in it for sixty gave you no hint of fashion; her countered to lits original proprietor had lived in it for sixty. Its original proprietor had lived in it for sixty gave you no hint of fashion; her counted the anisotate years, and being a man of great wealth and a league pression a period of comparative years, and being a man of great wealth and a league pression. Every day it grows harder its oppression a period of comparative years, and being a man of great wealth and a league pression.

Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right."

Let the hosts that are now gather-Between enslaving black men and ing to do battle for liberty in America lusion and folly-'Liberty first and

By ALAN MUIR. Author of "Vanity Hardware," "Golden

Girls," Etc.

BOOK ONE

LADY BEAUTY S MOTHER.

CHAPTER I.

tainty. No doubt glass and silver shone as clearly as before, the damask was as white, the bloom of the flowers as rich, and the mingled lights-sunlight straight from off the not lost brightness by one ray. And yet the room was darker. Everybody felt that. I spoke it aloud, and we all looked round the table and the walls, and confessed that the

"It always is darker," whispered an old gentleman at my side, "when Lady Beauty

leaves the room-always!" as we spoke two of these fell into discussion more-parsons-struck off into some conversation about "high" and "low." How the third pair employed themselves I forget, but they did not join our conversation. Plainly the elderly gentleman and myself were to start a dialogue of our own; and as plainly we should neither be interrupted nor overbut his fine figure and his cheerful face had already made me feel an interest in him, and I resolved to keep up the talk which he had

"Who may Lady Beauty be?" I asked. "You are a stranger here," replied the old nan, with a smile which pleased me more

"Or you would know who Lady Beauty is. Her praise is on everybody's lips.' "But," I said, "generally I pay every lady in a room the tribute of at least one look:

here this evening." "I said nothing about a young woman," my friend continued, with a vivacity which gleamed in his eyes and carved scores of humorous little wrinkles round the corners of

his mouth. "Lady Beauty is not young-by the almanac, that is." "Then who can she be!" I reflected. "Not surely that spare aggressive-looking woman that sat between you and me and talked of female suffrage and the higher education of

My old friend langhed with great relish. "That is her eldest sister." "Well, surely not that tall, artificial-looking old maid-is she an old maid, by the

a suspicious bloom upon her cheeks?" "No, not her; that is the second sister." the old gentleman answered, with another laugh.

"I have it!" cried I, slapping the table a lit-T. ry glanced up, but seeing it was nothing.

"You are," he answered. "That was Lady Beauty; and when she left the table she did take some light away with her. You thought

answered, warmly. "She does not force her-

green houses, hot houses, vineries, stables. great house stood vacant month after month, liberty. I believe that poet was a cept memories of magnificence, which did indeed seem to glide through the vast damp rooms, down the wide stairs, or through the noble gardens, now returning to wilderness season by season. Everybody was afraid of the Beeches. We all said, "The Beeches will

pever let again." Let it did, however. There came a little ledy one day, erect, commanding in her see the house. She went from room to roce and marked with approving eye how glorious was the place; and sharply she inquired of the agent if there was any reason why the house had not let, except the alleged one of its extraordinary grandeur. He assured her that there was none. At this she broke into a little laugh, which meant, "Kettlewell peo marked the glories of the harp and the plane ple must be fools." "What rooms for dancing!" she ejaculated. "What staircases, up and down!" And then she set her own dapper room she kept repeating, "I shall take this house," "Bedroom," "dressing room," "mornwas allotted to separate uses when she had completed her inspecting tour. She came young man who, full of awe, had followed her round the house, heard her say to herself, "O, what a room for a dance!" Then he, going out on some errand, and suddenly returning, saw the little dame step down the empty floor in some formal dance, most mystic in his eyes, and bowing with aristocratic grace to some invisible partner. The young man recalled his own hops at the citizens' bell, and wondered what this grave measure could be. But the little lady pulled up all of a sudden, with

a whistle of her silks, and repeated for the "Mrs. Barbara Temple," was her reply when the agent asked her name. She delivered it with decided emphasis, as if the syllables might be pondered; and forthwith she gave orders for many things to be done to the house and grounds, saying that she would come in next month. You may be sure we were all alive with curiosity to know everything about Mrs. Barbara Temple. She turned out to be a widow-a widow for the daughters. She had first married an old man of vast wealth, who died when she was twoand-twenty, leaving her with no children and a great fortune settled on her. Next, to venge herself for the privations of her first marriage, she allied herself to a young ensign of twenty-five, handsome and penniless With him she lived happily for seven years, during which time she gave birth to three daughters. Then the young officer died; and so, having got a fortune by the first husband and a family by the second, Mrs. Barbara

everybody was on tiptoe expectation for marrying age; indeed, some of the latter do their entry into the parish church on Sunday morning. Thither they came, regularly enough, like good worshipers, having, by the way, spoiled the worship of everybody beside. First comes my little dame, natty and brisk, and with something in her movements that almost made you fancy she must be a eathers of the rarest sort, a fan-the weather being hot-and her frame braced up into such erectness, that each of her inches was worth two; so Mrs. Barbara Temple walked into church. There was spirit in the eye which went round the building, not with unpleasing boldness, but with most unmistakable courage. There was a vigor in her step which told of a good constitution, and she held her fan in a way that signified temper. Indeed, when the pew-opener blundered over the latch of the door, and kept her waiting in the aisle, she dealt one glance at the woman -one only-but what a rebuke was in it! At sight of the flash, old Sparkins, the doctor, who had been watching the new-comer rather obtrusively, was struck with fear that he might catch the next; and he dropped into his prayer book like a bird shot in mid air. trying to look as if he had seen nothing since

Three daughters came behind. The first mpression they gave us was of a profusion of rich dress, chosen and worn with taste pression was of tallness of figure, the more onspicuous for the tiny dame who led the way. The third impression was of beauty, set out in style and fashion such as our little purselves provincial in any but the geographical sense. After this, we had time to

judge and praise the beauties girl by girl. Girl the first, walked with a mincing step, and a toss of her head which, though strictly within the limits of good breeding, was noticeable and significant. Clever she looked, too, and her eyes were clear gray, eyes that ing your face with great rapidity and apprehension. She was the most striking figure of the three, being very tall, and with splendid pear much looking into; and had you taken it taught to break the fagot in the fable, you might have proved it a poor face enough. have recommended a young fellow to gaze at too long unless he meant matrimony. And looks if she has money in her pocket and taste

But the next was prettier; indeed, pretty was not the word appropriate to a woman who was unquestionably handsome, who knew her beauty and was proud of it. The second Miss Temple had a nose of most exquisite shape, large melting eyes of gray, ready to turn blue, and she had a lovely mouth, perhaps with a little too much of the chisel about it, too finely finished, wanting in expression, and with a slight hint of disdain carved on its fine corners. Beauty, professed beauty, confessed beauty, and clad to distraction; so she glided into her pew, and we had time to consider girl the third. Girl the third! Shall I ever forget her face,

then in the first sweet flush of youth! Shall I ever forget the light that shone in those deep serious eyes!—the thousand possibilities of tender or delicate expression that seemed to hover around that mouth, ready to alight and unfold themselves whenever summoned! I had been thinking a thousand frivolous and misplaced thoughts, but something in this face restored me by the most delightful of recalls to the mood of a worshiper. Never, never, outside heaven. shall I see such a face again. It was like the dream of a painter, and he a painter whose fancy had drunk of some celestial stream of feeling and idea, until he had caught on his canvas a face which had in it all that could be heavenly in a thing of earth, and all that could be earthly in a thing of heaven. Laugh not at me, neither call me irreverent. if I say that one could have fancied her some Something like forty years ago there fell painted Madonna descending from the walls

But I see you smile; and is not every rare emotion bound to hide itself, lest, being see Those eyes could shine with earthly month could kiss as daughter, or mis mother, and which hiss would be womanly way? In her lock there was some thing neither of age nor youth, but of what I should try to describe as fullness; the meridian of the nature when the early and the life. She was fair, and her hair light brown and I saw a trace of a little foot as she turn into her pew. But when she knelt and conered her face, I did the same quite macon sciously. It seemed right after the right of

CHAPTER, III

That week everybody called upon the Par commendation in due course. All of the were increasing diffidence, as we realized out it



ead by a long way, hearing this question remarked, with a comical face to fix our mother vet. Surprising that so critics declared that she could not be more than forty-five, or, rather, I should say, they several widows and spinsters of ripe years, and these agreed that forty-five was

curred with much vehemence and nity, only the old fellow was caught winking slyly at a confidential picion. That Mrs. Barbara Temple might be married before any of her daughters, the she was yet an attractive and marrying woman, we all admitted. There was that her manner with men which told that she had methods of conquest; and it was plain to all that less likely women are married ever day of the year. Besides, the fortune was undoubted testimony; and since the could not be less than three thousand a week. we began to see that for the present it was

an opinion in which Sparking co

Mrs. Temple, not her daughters, who was likely to be the prize in our next matrimonial race. So, having settled this in our minds were not altogether wrong in this conjecture as my story shall disclose. But Mr. Bren does not emerge on our historic ness could match Mrs. Barbara Templa Clevere

She put no strain upon herself to become what she was; she quenched no aspiration and reposition and her judgment on affairs, Neve cheerfulness with which she obeyed it; her unquestioning faith in the power of the world to satisfy every want; the absence of suspicion that there could be any higher made her of necessity a vigorous and original character. All that makes what such people call "the world" she longed for and prized. good opinion of society, these, and a thous and kindred matters, she regarded as sever ally constituents of happiness, to be song with the utmost solicitude every hour of the day. She was grateful to the world for being what it was to her an ever running fountain of desire or pleasure. Have I sufficiently sketched her figures

Will a few strokes mere make her a c image in your mind's eye? She was shoot, as I have said, trimly built, perhaps a trifle toe stout, but that might be disputed. Her now was rather large, but finely cut, like becase ond daughter's, and she dressed her brown hair in short ringlets, which well suited the style of her face. Her color was good and high enough to make people ask questions and her eyebrows were not free from sue picious traces of making up. Her dress was always rich and admirably suited to he figure and years; for she was careful to look full forty-five. She avoided all absurd affectation of youth, and although a kind de sprightly dancing step, which she often fell into, might have seemed rather a fault in this direction, most of us considered this gait not ing but surplus vitality acting on a frame light and plump that it seemed made to skip.

or bound like a ball. TTO BE CONTINUED I

Gorge B. Highley of Simsbury Conn., recently lost his pocketbesk and looked in vain for it That wight be dreamed that he found the hook and his spectacles, which as yet he had not muse ed, under a tree be had set out the da before. In the morning be deglar to