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TALMAGE ON HEREDITY.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR YOUR FIFTY THOUSAND DESCENDANTS?

Every Mother's Influence Likely to Extend for Ages—How to Make Children Liars, and How They May be Made Truthful, Benevolent and Good.

In the eighth of his sermons to the women of America, which was delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on "Prolonged Influence of Mothers." He said:

"Everybody talks about the dissipations of modern society and how womanly health goes down under it, but it was worse a hundred years ago, for the chaplain of a French regiment in our Revolutionary War wrote in 1782, in his book of American women, saying: 'They are tall and well proportioned, their features are generally regular, their complexions are generally fair and without color. At twenty years of age the women have no longer the freshness of youth. At thirty or forty they are decrepit.' In 1812 a foreign consul wrote a book entitled 'A Sketch of the United States at the Commencement of the Present Century,' and he says of the women of those times: 'At the age of thirty all their charms have disappeared.' One glance at the portraits of the women a hundred years ago and their style of dress makes us wonder how they ever got their breath. All this makes me think that the express rail train is no more an improvement on the old canal boat, or the telegraph no more an improvement on the old-time saddlebags, than the women of our day are an improvement on the women of the last century.

"I never knew the joy of having a grandmother; that is, the disadvantage of being the youngest child of the family. The elder members only have that benediction. But though she went up out of this life before I began it, I have heard of her faith in God, that brought all her children into the kingdom and two of them into the ministry, and then brought all her grandchildren into the kingdom, myself the last and the least worthy.

YOUR FIFTY THOUSAND DESCENDANTS.

"Here we have an untried, undiscussed and unexplored subject. You often hear about your influence upon your own children—I am not talking about that. What about your influence upon the twentieth century, upon the thirtieth century, upon the fortieth century, upon the year 2000, upon the year 4000, if the world lasts so long! The world stood 4,000 years before Christ came; it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may stand 4,000 years after His arrival. Four thousand years the world swung off in sin, 4,000 years it may be swinging back into righteousness. By the ordinary rate of multiplication of the world's population, in a century your descendants will be over 200, and by two centuries at least over 50,000, and upon every one of them you, the mother of to-day, will have an influence for good or evil. And if in four centuries your descendants shall have with their names filled a scroll of hundreds of thousands, will some angel from heaven to whom is given the capacity to calculate the number of the stars of heaven and the sands of the seashores, step down and tell us how many descendants you will have in the four thousandth year of the world's possible continuance?

"Do not let the grandmothers any longer think that they are retired, and sit clear back out of sight from the world, feeling that they have no relations to it. The mothers of the last century are to-day in the Senates, the Parliaments, the palaces, the pulpits, the banking houses, the professional chairs, the prisons, the almshouses, the company of midnight brigands, the cellars, the ditches of this century. You have been thinking about the importance of having the right influence upon one nursery. You have been thinking of the importance of getting those two little feet on the right path. You have been thinking of your child's destiny for the next eighty years, if it should pass on to be an octogenarian. That is well, but my subject sweeps a thousand years, a million years, a quadrillion of years. I can not stop at one cradle; I am looking at the cradles that reach all round the world and across all time.

"Had not mothers better be intensifying their prayers? Had they not better be elevating their example? Had they not better be rousing themselves with the consideration that by their faithfulness or neglect they are starting an influence which will be stupendous after the last mountain of earth is flat and the last sea has been dried up, and the last flake of the ashes of a consumed world shall have been blown away, and all the telescopes of other worlds directed to the track around which our world once swung shall discover not so much as a cinder of the burned-down and swept-off planet.

HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN LIARS.

"If a mother tell a child that if he is not good, some bugaboo will come and catch him, the fear excited may make the child a coward, and the fact that he finds that there is no bugaboo may make him a liar, and the echo of that false alarm may be heard after fifteen generations have been born and have expired. If a mother promise a child a reward for good behavior, and after the good behavior forgets to give the reward, the cheat may crop out in some faithlessness half a thousand years further on. If a mother culture a child's vanity and eulogize his curls and extol the night-black or sky-blue or nut-brown of the child's eyes, and call out in his presence the admiration of spectators, pride and arrogance may be prolonged after half a dozen family records have been obliterated. If a mother express doubt about some statement of the Holy Bible in a child's presence, long after the gates of this historical era have closed and the gates of another era opened, the result may be seen in a champion blasphemer.

"But, on the other hand, if a mother walking with a child see a suffering one by the wayside, and says: 'My child, give that ten cent piece to that lame boy,' the result may be seen on the other side of the following century in some George Muller building a whole village of orphanages. If a mother sit almost every evening by the trundle bed of a child, and teach it lessons of a Saviour's love and a Saviour's example, of the importance of truth and the horror of a lie, and the virtues of industry and kindness and sympathy and self-sacrifice, long after the mother has gone and the child has gone, and the lettering on both the tombstones shall have been washed out by the storms of innumerable winters, there may be standing, as a result of those trundle-bed lessons, flaming evangels, world-moving reformers, seraphic summer fields, weeping Paysons, thundering Whitefields, emancipating Washingtons.

"Parental influence, right and wrong, may jump over a generation, but it will come down further on as sure as you sit there and I stand here. This explains what we often see—some man or woman distinguished for benevolence when the father and mother were distinguished for penuriousness, or you see some young man or woman with a bad father and a hard mother come out gloriously for Christ and make the church sob and shout and sing under their exhortations. We stand in corners of the vestry and whisper over the matter and say: 'How is this, such great piety in sons and daughters of such parental worldliness and sin?' I will explain it to you if you will fetch me the old family Bible containing the full record.

IT IS A HARD WORLD FOR WOMEN.

"Mothers of America, consecrate yourselves to God and you will help to consecrate all the ages following. Do not dwell so much on your hardships that you miss your chance of wielding an influence that shall look down upon you from the towers of an endless future. I know Martin Luther was right when he consoled his wife over the death of their daughter by saying: 'Don't take on so, wife; remember that this is a hard world for girls.' Yes I go further and say: It is a hard world for women. Aye, I go further and say: It is a hard world for men. But for all women and men who trust their bodies and souls in the hands of Christ, the shining gates will soon swing open. Don't you see the sickly pallor on the sky? That is the pallor on the cold cheek of the dying night. Don't you see the brightening of the clouds? That is the flush on the warm forehead of the morning. Cheer up; you are coming within sight of the Celestial City.

Cotton and Corn.

Under this heading, we find the following in the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

The Southern press seems to have finally persuaded the farmers to abandon the all cotton idea, and to grow more grain. It has been calling their attention to this matter for some years, with little effect, but the farmers appear to have finally waked up to the fact that there is more money to be made by cultivating cotton and food products together than by devoting themselves to the great Southern staple alone. Diversified crops prevented an over-production of cotton and low prices; and it freed the farmers from too great a dependence on the West. Formerly, nearly all the profit from the cotton crops went for food products. Now that the latter are being raised on the place, the cotton becomes a surplus crop, with which the farmer can buy his clothing, sugar, coffee and such other articles as he cannot raise.

The change in agricultural methods in the South is shown in the fact that last season's corn crop was of nearly the same value as the cotton produced, the two standing, cotton $264,852,000, corn $213,662,920. Adding the oats, wheat, etc., it is probable that the cereals raised in 1887 were equal, if they did not excel in value, "King Cotton."

We are not among those who are always crying out against "the great Southern staple," as if it was actually an enemy of this section, but it does not require much consideration of the subject to see that there is far more profit in growing cotton as our farmers did last year, than in raising it as the South has generally done in the past, selling at a low figure and buying all our supplies from the West. The profit of the cotton crop formerly found its way to Illinois, Iowa and Ohio; under the changed system the South will keep most of it.

The newspapers have made a great outcry against the all-cotton theory, and they have done some good in this direction, but the fact remains, and will continue to remain, that cotton is the cash crop of the South, and the farmers will continue to grow it because every pound represents so much money.

As to corn, that is another matter. It can be grown to greater advantage in the West than in the South, even under the most favorable conditions. As food for stock oats and rye are infinitely superior, and these can be raised much more cheaply. This is a matter that every farmer ought to consider. Corn is not the best feed for stock. It is never used in Europe, and it is not necessary in the West and South.

In our opinion, wheat, oats and rye are much more profitable in the South than corn; and the wonder is that our farmers do not sow a larger acreage of these cereals.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Discoverer of Bill Nye.

Bill Nye's real name, strange to relate, is William Nye. That may not seem surprising, and yet it is, for the adoption of a false name is a trait that literary men and burglars bear in common. The man who is responsible for this discovery is E. D. Cowan, who is now in Europe in the interest of the Chicago Daily News. Cowan was connected with the Denver Tribune at the same time that the crimson-crested poet of the Wild West, Eugene Field, was also illuminating it pages. In looking over the exchanges Cowan's attention was frequently attracted by splitting paragraphs which appeared in a distressed looking sheet called the Laramie Boomerang. Investigation resulted in the discovery that they were the contribution of a Boomerang compositor named Bill Nye. O. H. Rothacker, the editor of the Denver Tribune, so dazed the newly discovered humorist with a magnificent offer of a salary of $25 a week, that Nye left the printing case and plunged into the maddening whirl of literature.

Now the World is his oyster, and he is only a little more than 50 years of age, and bald-headed at that.

"Le Sabre De Mon Pere."

LONDON, February 20.—A dark eyed daughter of the Confederacy has been giving testimony for four days before Consul General Waller and a commissioner sent from Washington, to prove that Ben Butler is a rascal. She is Rowena Guadella, now the wife of a prominent London lawyer, but during the Rebellion she was a Miss Florence, of New Orleans, and a cousin of Judah P. Benjamin. She claims that General Twiggs, of Louisiana, gave her three valuable swords, one presented to him by the State of Texas, another by the city of Augusta, Ga., and the third by Congress for services in the Mexican war. When General Butler took possession of New Orleans he made Miss Florence give up the swords and sent them to President Lincoln at Washington. Since then she has been fighting to recover them in the courts even going so far as to have General Butler prosecuted in New York in 1871. The case, however, got shelved somewhere in the Supreme Court, and has just been unearthed again in the consul general's office here by the appearance of the commissioner from Washington.

General Butler would have been interested today to hear Mrs. Guadella tell what she knew about him in New Orleans.—New York World.

A long-suffering editor makes this request: "For the present, correspondents will please write on neither side of the paper."

SOME FACTS ABOUT ADVERTISING.

There is Great Art in Knowing How to Advertise Judiciously.

We are gratified to observe that the Secretary of the Navy applies just business principles to the dealings of his department with the newspapers in the matter of advertisements. The issue involved was a very simple one, but it actually called a ruling by the Secretary himself, and as it is an issue which not infrequently arises between newspapers and their patrons, it is worthy of notice. Mr. Whitney has decided that where official advertisements are published exactly in accordance with the copy that is furnished by the department, the newspapers shall be entitled to pay for all space and lines used at their sworn rates. The decision arose from a controversy with the Second Comptroller, who has heretofore held that pay should not be allowed for lines and spacing which he held to be unnecessary.

There is great art in advertising, and he will be most successful in the use of the newspapers who applies the best rules to the art. Of course the man who uses space generously will reap his reward in greater measure than he who confines himself to a line or two poorly expressed and hid away in the many columns of the average daily. But even a small advertisement can be made very attractiae if the adaertiser will take the time and pains to make it so. And it not seldom occurs that an advertisement which brings no results would have been very satisfactory had it been attractively written and properly displayed. But all advertisers should remember that space costs, because it is the newspaper's capital, just as the individual who enters a store must bear in mind that the cost of three yards of silk is exactly three times as much as the cost of one yard. The application is easy.

Progress in the State.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* of this week contains the following statement of new enterprises in this State for the past week:

Beaufort.—The Oak Point Mines Co., capital stock $100,000, has been chartered to mine phosphates, &c., by John F. Gordon, of London, England, and David Roberts, W. D. Hard and Charles Inglesby, of Charleston. The capital stock will be $100,000.

Charleston.—L. Parsons has started tool work on Queen street, to be known as the Charleston Tool Works. He will have about $20,000 invested in the plant.

Greenville.—The contract to grade the Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad from Greenville to the North Carolina State line has been let to Tanner & Co., of Cowpens, S. C.

Laurens.—Thomas M. Workman, reported last week as purchasing machinery for a saw mill, has purchased a new engine for his saw mill, and may add a grist mill.

Piedmont.—The contract for building the new mill for the Piedmont Manufacturing Co., has been let to W. T. Davis and J. W. Cagle of Greenville. It is to be completed by October 1. The company will build about fifty cottages.

Spartanburg.—Jos. Walker, C. E. Fleming and others, previously reported as purchasing a site near Spartanburg to build a 5,000 spindle cotton mill, have, with others, incorporated the Whitney Manufacturing Co. Capital stock $100,000.

President Cleveland in Charleston.

The presence of the President of the United States in Charleston yesterday was not the first time in the history of this city that so distinguished an official has been here. Several Presidents of the United States have been here since the days of the colony, and besidents, many men of note in the various departments of life; hence the community was not exceptionally stirred by President Cleveland's very brief consideration of our municipality. This city never forgets herself in the matter of good manners, and, as was her duty, if not her pleasure, received the chief magistrate as became them as a sensible people. There was no noisy demonstration, although the streets were filled with curious people. The military and prominent citizens met him, and, under a military and civic escort, he was ridden through the city, which was marked with bunting and legends of good will along the route of the drive. The reception was a very conservative evidence of the people's respect for the head of the nation.

Mr. Cleveland is a short, thick-set man of uninviting appearance when standing. His broad, open face and massive head evince firm character. His recognition of the courtesies shown him along the streets, and when from the platform of the car he interchanged adieus, was respectful, but not demonstrative.

His wife charmed everybody, although not a very handsome lady. She is tall, with a somewhat shaded complexion, but she has a face which she constantly wreathed in the most irresistible smiles. Her habit was tasteful, and her manners elastic and democratic. She is evidently a lovely woman. Just as the cars were moving out of the depot, a gentleman presented her, as she stood on the platform, with a choice flower. She stooped before the President could reach it, and took it from the gallant giver's hand with a grace very bewitching.

In a few minutes the Presidential party were on their way to Washington, to forget perhaps, in the demands of high official and social life, the incidental trip to Charleston.—Sunday Dispatch.

New Trusts Springing Up.

The New York Senate committee investigating trusts Saturday examined J. O. Preble, a trustee of the envelope trust, known as the Standard Envelope Company. He said that nine companies form a part of the concern. Each pays twenty cents to the Standard Company for every 1,000 envelopes sold. The market price per 1,000 is $1.05. The company now controls in the neighborhood of one-half of the envelopes made in this country. They have made as many as one hundred and twenty and one hundred and forty millions a month, which increases the treasury account by about $24,000 or $28,000 per month. Franklin Woodruff, of the Empire Storage Company, showed that a storage trust has been established by which it was intended to control virtually the storage business in Brooklyn. There are nine companies in this combination. The committee in in daily receipt of information of innumerable kinds of trusts, the latest of which appears to be in the glass and watch trade.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Won't you please tell your male readers that $3 will buy a fine, strong and serviceable pair of pants, made to order by the N. Y. Standard Pants Co., of 66 University Place, New York city? By sending 6 cents in postage stamps to the above firm, they will send to any address 25 samples of cloth to choose from, a fine linen tape measure, a full set of scientific measurement blanks and other valuable information. All goods are delivered by them through the U. S. Mails. A novel and practical idea. Advise your readers to try the firm. They are thoroughly reliable. Yours truly,

* WILLIAM VANDERBILT.

"Did you ever linger on the old man's gate when you were courting?" "On the contrary, I always flew from his gait when I heard it."

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

PRESIDENT NORRIS'S APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

The Situation Reviewed and the Farmers Urged to Keep Up their Fight for a Separate Agricultural College.

To the Farmers of South Carolina: I believe that the lively interest manifested by you for the past two years in the press, in public meetings, in the by-ways, at home and abroad, and in three State conventions held in Columbia, attended with loss of time and a considerable expenditure of means, which many could ill afford, meant something more than a capriciousness of purpose.

The first of these conventions considered many things.

The second, more clearly perceiving our necessities, narrowed its deliberations materially, specially recommending a separate agricultural college, the establishment of an experimental station in connection with the said college, that the board of agriculture should be divorced as far as possible from politics and its members chosen by the Farmers' Association, and that the law organizing the board should be so amended as to increase its members from five to ten, with the power of electing its own secretary. The last convention, held after the lapse of twenty months from the first, and after the recommendations emanating from the second had been earnestly discussed both publicly and privately, unanimously closed its session by affirming the above recommendations, although, before the vote was ordered, an earnest exemplification had been made them of the plan afterwards followed by the Legislature.

It is for you to say whether or no your wishes have been met. Instead of one strong, well equipped experimental station, in connection with the agricultural college, we have three weak ones, at which a large per cent. of their income will be annually expended in "duplicated" officers. Instead of a real agricultural college, separate and apart from the influences of the South Carolina College, where it was hoped boys would not only be educated and trained in the mysteries of successful agriculture and made acquainted with the powerful levers of progressive farming, but where the allurements and inspirations of farm life would be constantly instilled into their minds and from which we might hope to have a fair percentage of them return to the avocations of their fathers, we have an enlargement of the annex only. Instead of a board of agriculture reorganized on the plan outlined by your convention, the Legislature has enlarged the present board, denying it the power to elect its own secretary, thus fatally crippling its efficiency.

Without claiming that all wisdom is with the farmers, it appears to me, as I feel it must to you, that in these matters affecting us and our interests first and foremost, our judgment and wishes should have been concurred in, not in the grudging and half-way manner in which we have been recognized, but cheerfully and heartily. The more so when the enactment of these measures into laws would have entailed little or no additional tax, as their maintenance would have chiefly come from money now appropriated by law for similar but unsatisfactory use. Congress has given to the farmers of South Carolina, in common with those of other States, $15,000, and has secured to us besides $11,500, both sums to be paid annually. Besides this the farmers of the State are paying about $25,000, a year's inspection fees on fertilizers, to furnish a fund to be used in their interest and for their protection.

Who gainsays their right to say how this $51,000 should be expended, or who so bold as to deny that it would not be expended as it should be? It is largely through your labor that the State has collected its taxes during the five years immediately following our redemption from Radical rule, not counting the above annual tax on fertilizers, nor the constantly increasing income from phosphate royalties, the poll tax, the ordinary and special county taxes, nor the constitutional two-mill school tax, from which sources many millions have been extorted from us since 1876. I repeat, in these years the State has collected for its ordinary purposes the enormous sum of $2,857,000, and in the past five years, (1887 not made up,) the increased sum of $3,626,500. These vast sums have been freely given to every variety of purpose, from ice tickets to canal digging, from soap and towels and matches to gilding the State House, and from extra clerical services to $136,000 in salaries.

And yet we are told that the State is too poor to give the meagre sum of $50,000 to commence to build up this institution upon which the farmers were beginning to look as to their Mecca. The advocates of the scheme adopted by the last Legislature made no issue with the justness of the demands made by your convention, as witness the laws enlarging the board of agriculture and the annex, and the establishment of experimental stations. They diverted the breeze you had stirred to the sailing of their boat. You are called upon to say if the Legislature, which has just expired, voiced the sentiment of the majority of the people of the State on these questions. These measures were not before the people when it was elected, and as a consequence it was voted for without reference to them. Will you, once disregarding the taunt that farmers will not stick together, unite in your strength numerically, financially and politically, and secure to yourselves that measure of the State's fostering care which your importance deserves?

If you decide to right yourselves and gain that consideration in the councils of the State to which you are entitled and which is graciously extended to the farmers in many of our sister States, leaders will be found who are the peers of any who may oppose you. Consider these matters as settled and a generation will live and die without seeing them changed. I would not impugn the motives of the friends of the recent legislation on these matters. They are South Carolinians, equally interested with any of us in the State's prosperity and advancement, but I deny in toto their superior wisdom in dealing with questions pertaining so nearly to the farmers' interest, for I am persuaded many, if not most, of the supporters of the bills passed relating to these things are not of our profession and necessarily do not, nor cannot, think and feel as we do in reference to them.

I would respectfully ask the press of the State to give publicity to this address, that it may be considered by all of the farmers of the State.

D. K. NORRIS,
President Farmers' Association S. C.
Hickory Flat, February 23.

If the Czar of Russia had the United States surplus in his treasury his cannon would open up their music without asking anybody for the privilege.

LEAP YEAR PROPOSALS.

Advice to Young Ladies Who Dare to Exercise Their Privileges in 1888.

A young lady comes to us with a very curious request, says the Baltimore American. "I want you," she writes, "to tell me how to proceed to make a leap year proposal. I do not mean anything farcical, but a real matrimonial proposition, and I desire to do it in such a way that the effort will not be a failure. Please give me a few practical directions."

Of course we will, dear Miss "Cynthia," of course we will. Evidently you have never made a leap year proposal and you naturally feel nervous; but, never fear, it's nothing when you get used to it. In the first place, you must catch your man. From the tone of your letter we infer that you have got him. Well, the next thing is to surround the man with favorable conditions. Never propose in the morning. It is worse than useless. To nine people out of ten there is no more romance in the earlier part of the day than there is sunshine at midnight. The evening is a good time. When the young man is alone with you and his face assumes a sentimental look, pop the question. Force an answer at once. The average man needs time to frame excuses and equivocations. The best plan is to make him commit himself, and after he does this get him to write a few sickly love letters. The sicklier the better.

Then, Miss Cynthia, you must make a few presents to the young man. A cluster diamond ring is quite acceptable; a gold watch and chain would not be amiss, and almost anything that costs from $500 to $2,000 would not be likely to freeze his love. You must also pay for tickets to the drama and opera. Booth tickets at $7 for the two for six nights in one week would be slightly expensive, but you must remember, Miss Cynthia, that courtships are very expensive, especially leap year courtships.

And, after all, if his love should wander away from you and he should try to defeat matrimony by innumerable postponements, your course would be entirely clear. You would merely have to get those sickly love letters before a jury and the verdict would follow. Forty-five thousand dollars is the fashionable figure, but as Baltimore is more sympathetic than New York there is no reason why you shouldn't get $50,000, and any young lady who has $50,000 in her own name need not remain unmarried long.

The Duty of Every Patriot.

At the reunion of the Confederate societies in Baltimore on Washington's birthday Gen. Wade Hampton was present. The Baltimore American says:

"Loud calls were made for United State Senator Wade Hampton, who, with ex-Governor Hugh Thompson, of South Carolina, had seats on the stage. One man called for the rebel yell, and a great shouting followed. Senator Hampton said: 'It was the greatest misfortune of my army life that I was not present at these sad scenes. I had fought through the whole war, and was in North Carolina when Lee surrendered. I felt as we all felt—that the South had failed, and that it was better to have died on some of the battlefields, where the rebel yell was sounding and our flags were flying. When I saw General Lee after the war he said it would have been easy for him at any time to have been relieved of his great responsibility by riding along the line and letting a friendly bullet end him, but that he lived and did what he did for duty's sake only. 'I could have taken no other course with honor,' he said, 'and if the same thing were to do over, I would do as I did then.' Every true old Confederate ought to feel in that way. I make no apology for my course during the war. I could wish my tongue would cleave to the roof of my mouth if I attempted to call my old comrades in arms traitors. It is the duty of every patriot and old Confederate to try to make this country fit for freemen to live in for all time to come.'"

Mrs. Langtry's Goods Seized.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The scenery and costumes at McVicker's Theatre belonging to Mrs. Langtry were seized this morning on the suit of Mlle. Doree, and her car was seized this afternoon on the suit of James Creighton, an Edinburgh jeweler.

Mlle. Doree is the actress who was dismissed from the Langtry Company for refusing to play a role she considered beneath her ability. Mlle. Doree brought suit against Mrs. Langtry to recover $420 salary which she claimed was due her for the unexpired fourteen weeks of the season for which she had a contract. The attachment is the result of the suit.

James Creighton claims that Mrs. Langtry owes £49 16s. 6. for merchandise purchased of him between October 18, 1884, and December 18, 1887.

Mrs. Langtry has closed her season here, and it is reported that she intends disbanding her company, as she is too ill to continue playing.

The Experience of Exoduses.

We have had several negro exoduses since slavery was abolished, and we know how they have turned out. In every case, whether to Texas, to Kansas, or to the North, the result has been collapse and misery. The whites who colonized Central America and Brazil after the war starved, and the remnants were brought home as paupers. It takes the best of timber to make colonists. This sort the negroes of the South are not. If they have not the fibre to meet the difficulties of their present situation, they cannot meet the more complicated difficulties of a new climate, new crops, new diseases, and, what is worse to such races, home sickness. The movement has a rascal in it somewhere, or an imposter, or a fraud.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Slandering a Woman.

Mrs. Langtry has instructed lawyers in New York—Messrs. Platt & Bowers—to bring a libel suit against the New York Sun for printing a dispatch from Chicago descriptive of a banquet that she alleges never took place. Mrs. Langtry is in receipt of letters of sympathy from many parts of the country. Her friends are indignant at the course taken by some newspapers in publishing as true certain rumors which had no basis in fact.—Chicago Special.

John L. Sullivan once drove a street car in New York for $2 a day, and wore an overcoat that looked a good deal like Joseph's. The only man who would go to see him then was the conductor, who threatened twenty times a day to have him "fired" for warming his fingers instead of watching his horses. Now he is kicking a football around under the Queen's nose.

The secret of success is not to undertake more than you can perform faithfully and well.

The ingenious and quick-witted hostess when she wishes to stop the flow of conversation along a particularly undesirable line gracefully passes round the molasses candy, and it is done.

The question of the day—What shall we do tonight?

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MIND READER.

The Astonishing Discovery of a Georgia Amateur Scientist.

(From the Lexington, Ga., Echo.)

Just at present there is no small amount of talk and excitement in Lexington over what may prove to be one of the greatest discoveries of the nineteenth century. It is nothing less than the fact that everybody is gifted more or less with the heretofore wonderful power of mind-reading.

Our readers will remember that last week we locally mentioned that a Lexington young man had discovered that he was gifted in that way. The young man alluded to was Mr. Z. H. Clark, and, while he did not want his name made public just then, promised to let us see his power that we might the better judge it. We did not have to wait long. Friday he invited us to witness a private seance that would be given at Mr. J. T. Arnold's that evening after tea. We had before seen what purported to be mind-reading, and had no reason to doubt that Mr. Clark had the gift.

But we were wholly unprepared for the developments that were to be made that evening.

The night's performance was made up of tests given different ones (for it was found that all present possessed more or less the gift) of finding the objects that were thought of by some other person. These tests were conducted in this wise: The medium or mind-reader would be brought into the room blindfolded; one or two persons would firmly grasp their hands and place their fingers upon the back of their neck over the spinal cord, thinking intensely of whatever object was selected while the mind-reader would almost abandon all thought from his mind. Quickly there would be an inclination upon the part of the person blindfolded to move, and following his inclination they would go directly to the object thought of. If it was willed by the parties who had them in charge to pick up the object, their hands would unerringly go to it and grasp it, seemingly without any effort whatever on the part of the mind-reader. It is wonderful to see what difficult feats were thus performed.

One test was that Mr. Clark should upon entering the room, go to the mantle, take therefrom a plaque, go to a certain person in the room, take from her hands a corkscrew, place it in the plaque and carry both the plaque and contents to another person in the room. He was then to a get a small basket that had been placed in another part of the room, find a key that had been hidden elsewhere, place the key in the basket and then deposit the basket on a foot of a bed. All this was done as well as it could have been done by any one in the room without the blindfold and knowing exactly of what the test consisted.

Equally as difficult tests were given almost every one in the room, and were gone through with about as much promptness and correctness, which goes to prove that every one is possessed, more or less, with the gift, or sixth sense as it might be termed. We tried it ourself, and though we could not as well perform such feats as did Messrs. Olive and Clark, we were convinced that we were not without the sense.

The sensation that one feels while being thus under the control of the mind or will power of another is peculiar. While you are fully conscious, there comes over one a somewhat comatose feeling as if partly asleep and yet awake. There comes upon the subject an inclination to move in whatever direction the minds of those beside him direct. With those who are the best subjects this inclination is almost uncontrollable; they are carried along by it as by force. Whatever enters the mind of the conductor is immediately taken up by the medium and his inclinations guide him to whatever is thought of.

Friday night every test that could be thought of was tried, the most wonderful being to give the name of a person thought of by the ones who had hold of the reader's hands. Though failures were made at this, it was successfully done several times, one of these times being with Mr. Olive. Not knowing of what the test would consist, he was brought into the room and led before one os the guests. It was planned that those who had him in charge would think of the features of the person. This they did. After some time Mr. Olive said that he felt no inclination to do anything; that he had nothing in his mind but the features of this person. He did not know before whom he stood, which showed plainly that his mind was governed by the thoughts of those beside him.

All these tests were made with the utmost fairness and with no other object than to fully ascertain who had the power and in how far they would be governed by the thoughts of others.

Huge Trees.

In a private letter to a gentleman in this city, from Col. Jno. D. Whitford, there is an account of some forest giants lately measured in Greene and Wilson counties on Contentnea Creek. One pine tree measured 22 feet in circumference and would make a stick of timber, solid heart, 5 feet square and 35 feet long, or straight-edge plant 6 feet wide and 35 feet long. Another pine measured 18 feet in circumference and 100 feet to the first branch. Some white oaks were measured and would make plank 2 feet wide and 60 feet long. A pine which was felled for making shingles measured 4½ feet in diameter and 142 feet long. These immense trees are found abundantly in that section and will some day command a good price. The party of engineers under Colonel Whitford is engaged in clearing out obstructions from the channel of Contentnea Creek and will soon have the stream open for steamers to a point within six miles of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 63 miles above the mouth of the Creek, and 100 miles above New Berne.—Raleigh News-Observer.

Upland Terracing.

G. L. King informs us that he terraced about forty acres of upland last year with the most satisfactory results. The terraces stood the floods of last summer with very slight injury, and his land was saved from washing. He is sure that twice as much water was held in the fields as would have remained but for the terraces, and believes that not more than one-fifth of the water escaped from them that would have escaped if there had been no terraces. It follows, therefore, that not more than one-half, or perhaps more than one-fifth of the water, mud and sand reached the streams from his plantation that would have reached them but for the terraces. Can't any sensible man see that if all the uplands were terraced in like manner besides standing drouth better, the overflows would not be so destructive, and the streams would soon be cleared of the sand and mud?—Cartersville (Ga.) Register.

The more heated the discussion between friends the cooler their subsequent relations.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

IT MEETS AND ACTS UPON SEVERAL IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The Matter of South Carolina Being Represented at the Augusta National Exposition Held in Abeyance—A Scheme for Farmers' Institutes—Other Matters of Interest.

(From the Columbia Daily Record, March 2.)

The Board of Agriculture assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. J. H. Alexander and Gen. M. A. Stovall, representing the National Exposition Company, of Augusta, were heard in advocacy of the board causing the State of South Carolina to be represented by an exhibit at the exposition in October next. The board stated that considering the expense of such a display and not being sufficiently informed of the extent and magnitude of the proposed exposition they were not prepared to act definitely just now, but will hold the matter in abeyance.

NO "DEFINITE ACTION" HERE.

Messrs. R. M. Anderson and George K. Wright appeared before the board from the Columbia Board of Trade. Mr. Anderson's suggestions that the two boards cooperate in the matter of advertising the State in general and Columbia in particular, were referred to the Committee on Immigration for future consideration.

After adjournment the board met again at night and continued in session until midnight.

OUR MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Colonel James McCutchen, from the Committee on Mechanics submitted a report recommending the collection of statistical information relating to the mechanical industries of the country to be published for the information of that class of citizens and also information relating to the price of agricultural machinery, and to notify all manufacturers of such machinery that the department will receive samples of the various implements manufactured by them and test them on the experimental stations. The Commissioner was requested to carry out the recommendations as far as possible.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

Mr. W. A. Ancrum, from the Committee on Fish Culture, to whom various communications from the fish wardens and patrols at Georgetown had been referred, recommended that the Commission be authorized to take immediate steps to enforce the law at that point. The report was adopted.

SWORN WEIGHERS REQUIRED.

Mr. J. S. Porcher, from the Committee on Phosphate Department, reported favorably on certain recommendations of Special Assistant Roche regarding the rules governing phosphate mining, the substance of which is that sworn weighers be required at all shipping points.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND CONVENTIONS.

Mr. T. J. Moore, from the Committee on Farmers' Institutes and Conventions, who were requested to submit a detailed scheme for farmers' institutes which shall embrace one farmers' State institute and such other local institutes as may be practicable, reported, in substance, as follows:

There shall be held one State farmers' institute in each year at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Board; that for this year the same shall be held in Spartanburg county, in connection with the summer meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and State Grange, if the same be practicable; if not, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall agree upon; that the Executive Committee arrange such subjects of discussion and select such speakers as may suit the occasion; that the Executive Committee be charged with the duty of securing proper representation from each county in accordance with the law creating the Board of Agriculture; that in addition to the above State Farmers' Institute there shall be held such other county or local institutes as may be found practicable by the Executive Committee in each county of the State, when requested so to do by any County Agricultural Society, Grange, or other Agricultural Society; that these county or local institutes be held in connection with some County Agricultural Society, Grange or other Agricultural Society, which shall give sufficient evidence of interest as to lead to the conclusion that said institution will be successful; that it will be expected of all local societies desiring to hold a farmers' institute to pay all the local expenses attending the holding of such meetings, which shall include rent of hall, advertising and the entertainment of speakers from a distance whilst with them; that the Executive Committee be authorized to adopt such other rules and regulations and to do such advertising and printing as they may find necessary to carry out successfully this scheme; that in the selection of speakers, both for State and local institutes, the Executive Committee will not feel themselves bound by State lines, but are authorized to employ such talent as can be procured, having due regard to a wise expenditure of our funds.

The report was adopted with an amendment to the effect that in all the duties as signed to the Executive Committee the Commissioner of Agriculture be added.

CONDITION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The following is taken from the report of the special Committee on Experimental Farms and Stations:

Out of the Hatch fund, the Trustees will apply $10,000 for the salaries of the director and scientific staff for station, for cost of scientific investigations, chemicals, postage, office, service, fuel, publication of bulletins, reports, etc., and will lump the remainder, $5,000, with an equal amount to be advanced by the Board of Agriculture. This $10,000 to be equally divided between the three experimental farms at Spartanburg, Darlington and Columbia. These all to be under one control, direction and management, and the results of the experiments, tests, etc., at each, to be included in one annual report. This proposition virtually relieves the State stations of the payment of salary of director, and cost of publication, &c., gives them all the advantages of a large scientific staff, consisting of a director, assistant director, secretary, chemist, two assistant chemists, a mineralogist and photographer, a botanist and entomologist, a microscopist and bacteriologist, and a veterinarian, and turns over absolutely to the State farms the sum of $1,666.66. The $5,000 advanced by the Department of Agriculture will be spent on the State farms, which would each therefore enjoy an income of $3,333.33 ($800 for salary of superintendent and $2,533.33 for running expenses).

This report was received and made the action of the Board with instructions to the committee to call for the balance due which had been subscribed by the citizens of Spartanburg and Darlington for expenses.

On motion of Mr. Porcher, it was voted that the $5,000 necessary to carry out the plan of the stations be appropriated from the funds of the Department.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Committee on Phosphate Department were authorized and directed to make an annual inspection of the phosphate territory. No date was fixed for the inspection.

The proposition of the Cotton Plant, of Greenville, to print 3,000 copies of the monthly report of the Department for $53 a month, to be issued free to persons not subscribers to the Cotton Plant, was accepted.

The Committee on Publications submitted a report authorizing the publication at once in pamphlet form 5,000 copies of such parts of the special exposition report as are appropriate, to be accompanied by recent statistics and a map of the State, for general distribution. Adopted.

This committee also reported unfavorably on the proposition from Dr. D. P. Robbins for the Board to subscribe for a number of copies of his forthcoming book of Columbia. This report was adopted, as was also the unfavorable reports on the propositions of Mr. John S. Reynolds and Mr. C. A. Calvo, Jr., to publish the monthly reports of the Department.

The Board adjourned to meet again on the first Wednesday in May at 10 A. M.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

A Timely and Appropriate Letter from General John D. Kennedy.

(From the Charleston Sun.)

A friend in this city of General John D. Kennedy, United States consul general to China, has just received a letter from that gentleman dated Shanghai, January 6. It contains a lively description of some of the features of the largest (in the sense of the most populous) Empire in the world, and a running comment on political matters, both in this city and national, that, paradoxical as it may seem, are timely, notwithstanding the length of time elapsed since it was written and which was necessary for it to have accomplished the great distance between this and the Celestial Empire. We give some extracts which will prove of especial interest to our readers at this time.

"I had a trip up the Yang-tse-kiang in December, just before Christmas, and enjoyed it very much. I went as far as Han-Kow, 600 miles, where I stayed three days, and then two days at Chin-Kiang.

They are both large cities and we have consulates at them. It is a mighty river, the third or fourth in the world, and for the volume of water that pours down it for so many hundreds of miles probably the first. Then, too, it is the main artery that drains a country in which 100,000,000 of people live. Some parts of it are quite picturesque in its scenery. The river boats that ply on it remind one of the Fall River and Hudson River boats.

"We have had a remarkably fine fall, the best one ever known, and the winter thus far is comparatively mild. There has been no rain for four months worth speaking of.

"I was much gratified at the election news. It indicates the renomination and re-election of Cleveland. He has certainly given the country a clean, business administration and has the confidence of the people to a greater degree than any man who has filled the chair since Lincoln. He is emphatically a people's man and seems to have a great deal of hard horse sense and the knack of saying the right thing at the right time and in the right place. His wife, too, for a young woman, has great tact and judgment. I read the accounts of his tour through eighteen States, and was struck with the absence of ill-timed speeches and foolish actions on the part of both of them. If the Democratic party commits no acts of folly at this session of Congress, I don't see how they are to be put out of power. I am not a civil service reformer to the extent, possibly, that the President is, but as he is charged with the responsibilities of the office he probably knows better than outsiders, and as I have such faith in his judgment and good sense, and political sagacity, that for one I am willing to trust his doing the proper thing even in this particular, too."

A New Cotton Seed Cleaner.

At Washington, D. C., the other day, a new machine for cleaning cotton seed was tested "in the presence of a distinguished crowd." A lot of ginned cotton seed had been provided, each enclosed in its hull of lint just as it is usually sent to the oil mill. It was run through the cleaner and came out at the bottom as clean and bright, almost, as grains of coffee, while the lint hulls, which are largely wasted under the old methods of treating the seed, were carried into a closed bin, where they fell in a shower of lint. The inventor explained the machinery and demonstrated its usefulness to the planter as not only greatly enhancing the value of the seed, but saving from 175 200 pounds of lint from every ton of seed. The spectators included a number of well known men. Among them were General Rosecrans; Representative Davidson, of Alabama; Major Jones, of Mississippi; M. de Routowsky, a technical agent of the Engineering Department of the Russian Government, now in this country investigating the cotton industry; Colonel Green, an oil mill man, and T. W. Corcoran, a cotton planter of Arkansas. Perhaps this machine is the one the South has been waiting for all these years.—Dixie.

Hanged at Four Score.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 1.—Oscar F. Beckwith, who butchered Simon A. Vandercook in the Austerlitz Mountains, Columbia county, in January, 1882, was hanged at the Hudson jail this morning. He was 79 years old, the oldest man ever executed in this State.

For the first time since his four years' imprisonment the murderer this morning shed tears. He became nervous and weak in the knees while he was being dressed. He sent word to Governor Hill that he forgave him for not commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life. He left $30.47 in pennies and nickels for his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Sparks, who is an inmate of a hospital at Albany.

Beckwith recently expressed a desire to be taken into the Catholic Church, and this morning he was baptized in that faith by Father Smith.

The only relative who called for the murderer was Lucius Griswold, a nephew at Auste[illegible] Griswold asked Beckwith if he murdered his wife, who disappeared several years ago. The murderer replied in the negative, and said he died in peace.

Beckwith always bore a bad reputation. About fifteen years ago an old woman named Becky Peck went out among the mountains to pick berries. She never returned, and, although Beckwith was never arraigned on the charge of having murdered her, it has been given out that he killed and robbed her.

The Sumter Murder Case Postponed.

SUMTER, S. C., February 27.—The cases against John C. Keels, K. Pennington, Peyton G. Bowman and Walter I. Harby, charged with the murder of Justice George E. Haynesworth in a shooting affray in his court on the 30th of last December, were called in the Court of Sessions for Sumter county today. Judge Fraser presiding. After about five hours of argument, by both counsel for the defence and the State, all the cases were postponed until the May term of the Court. The continuances were granted on account of the absence of material witnesses for the defence. All the parties were admitted to bail to appear for trial in May. The court-house was packed with spectators during the whole day.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia has rejected the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the district, and by a vote of eight to one adopted the measure to submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the citizens of the district.

Ground hogs—Western land-grabbers.