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AT THE GARDEN GATE—A SUMMER PICTURE.

BY CHRISTIAN REID.

The light of summer sunset still lingers down the west. The tender charm of the gloaming is full of a quiet rest; The trembling stars are faint and few in the misty sky above. As I stand alone in the garden gate—waiting for you love.

Over archway and vine and trellis, the perfumed roses cling. Some rich with the hue of damask, some white as the buds of spring; This profusion of the Orient beauty, lifting her glowing cheeks, and stirring the fragrant grass.

In the starry shade of the jasmine a vesper song is heard. Tender and sweet and joyous, from the throat of a mocking-bird; And there in the golden woodlands, here in the cool tree-tops, Ringing clear through the stillness is the voice of the katydid.

The far off low of cattle, and the sound of a tinkling bell, Come faintly borne through the twilight from a gentle upland swell; And where the dark-green forest melts blue into distance fair, A scent of sweet, fresh-clover breathes on the dewy air.

In the magic light of the gloaming, the royal fields of June Rest under the gracious promise of a fair young harvest moon; It hangs like a golden sickle where the stars are soft and bright, And the sunset glow will scarcely fade through the long summer night.

And, far in the purple hollow, under the crest of the hill, I hear the fretful water as it dashes around the mill; I hear it hurry onward, singing a sweet old tune, Swelling the summer fragrance, old as the skies of June.

A song of love and of parting, of faith and of courage, too, Of faith that has never faltered, of love that is never true! Of quiet and patient yearning, of hope that has learned to wait; And perhaps—who knows? of a maiden, alone at a garden gate.

Address of Senator Gary, of Edgefield, on the Bill to Regulate the Interest on All Contracts Arising in the State.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—I desire to signalize my first act as a legislator in this State by introducing the bill that we now have under consideration, for I believe that the restoration of what has been popularly called our "usury laws" would greatly redound to the benefit of the people of this State.

I propose to consider the following propositions in the order in which I shall state them:

1. The doctrine of free trade, as applied to the abolition of the laws restraining usury would reduce the rates of interest.

2. That the abolition of the usury laws would increase the amount of capital.

3. The effect of the experiment of repealing the usury laws.

In 1857, Mr. Jeremy Bentham presented the world with a book which he termed "A Defense of Usury; Shewing the Impolicy of the Present Legal Restraints of the Terms of Pecuniary Bargains." This book contained the germinal ideas that have served as a basis upon which to build the theory of free trade, as applied to money.

In opposition to this speculative system of Bentham was the clear reasoning of Adam Smith, the great apostle of the science of political economy.

Their argument is that, because the principles of free trade, as applied to merchandise and all other articles that are the subjects of exchange, result in benefit to the commercial world and society in general, that, therefore, it must follow that the application to money of the same rule would be attended with like results, thereby confounding money with merchandise.

In order to show that they are distinct and dissimilar, I shall enumerate some of the many marked differences that exist between merchandise and money, and will try to show that the effort to confound money with merchandise, by the assertion that money is merchandise, and that it should be subject to the same laws that govern the products of industry and labor, is not only the false assumption of wild theorists, blinded by error and cupidity, but that it is a political absurdity.

Money is the creature of government, and it exists only by legislation; therefore it is not a commodity. A great variety of commodities have been legally adopted for money, in different countries, such as cattle, corn, wheat, tobacco, leather, salt, iron, copper, silver, brass, gold and bank bills. Whatever commodity is selected to serve the purposes of exchange is immediately invested with peculiar functions and special power, and it is the greatest power that can be conferred by government. Money is a legal standard or measure of value, and it bears the same relation to all merchandise that the yard stick does to cloth, that the gallon does to liquids, that weights do to heavy commodities, for all kinds of merchandise, and everything that becomes the subject of exchange are measured by it. Money may have no intrinsic value, but a hundred dollars' worth of merchandise has. Money never dies, but lives so long as the government that created it lasts; but, on the contrary, merchandise is the result of individual labor or private enterprise; it is perishable, destructible, consumable, and often vanes in its nature. Money is accumulative; it soon finds its way to the vaults of banks or the coffers of capitalists; but, on the other hand, merchandise is diffusive, and is soon scattered to the four ends of the world.

The value of money is fixed—that of merchandise is relative. A dollar compared with a dollar is a whole, and cannot vary; a bushel of wheat compared to a bushel of corn is relative; sometimes worth more, sometimes less, comparatively. Money is legal certificate of value, and is

transferable for what it represents; merchandise, on the contrary, is the thing valued for what it is, or its uses. Money has a minimum and maximum power, according to law, otherwise it could not be a standard of value with any more consistency than government can authorize unlimited yard sticks or unlimited bushels; but, on the other hand, the price of merchandise fluctuate, and, in relation to the legal standard, according to demand and supply. Money is the medium of exchange of settlement among traders and merchants; merchandise is the stock in trade to be exchanged.

Money is authorized by the government for the convenience of its citizens, and not for profit. Merchandise is the result of the labor of the people, and it is for profit. Money as merchandise ceases to be money; merchandise as money nowhere exists, except by legislation. "Money is borrowed and loaned; merchandise is bought and sold; so the reason why demand and supply have nothing to do in the regulating of interest is simply because when we borrow money we pay interest with money, and it is the only article the title of which we pay in kind, hence the exception. And for the additional reason that the demand for money is continuously and disproportionately greater than the demand for anything else, therefore the laws of demand and supply are inapplicable.

Money is a legal tender for debt; merchandise, on the contrary, is not a legal tender for debt; therefore, if you carry the doctrine of free trade to its final cause, as applied to merchandise, and make money and merchandise reciprocally a legal tender for debt and reciprocally a medium of exchange, you annihilate money, and thereby destroy the universal standard of value which would preserve the commercial world of one of its greatest conveniences. Such is the practical effect of carrying the argument of free trade, as applied to money, to its logical conclusion.

Again, the repeal of the usury laws is applying, in effect, the doctrine of free trade to the creditor, and not to the borrower, for they have not placed them upon the same legal equality by requiring the creditor to take merchandise as a legal tender for debt, and to recognize it as a legal medium of exchange; therefore the opponents to the re-adoption of the usury laws do not propose equality of functions and power. They do not mean to equalize the powers of money and merchandise, to place money, in all respects, on a level with merchandise or other property. To be consistent, the law that confers greater privileges and powers upon money than upon merchandise or other property should also impose greater restraints; hence the necessity for the restoration of the usury laws to our statutes.

If money is to be made free, should not the same freedom be conferred on those who exchange their labor and the products of labor for money? If an arbitrary value is given by law to gold and silver and bank bills, why not also fix by law the standard value for labor, so that capital and labor may exist upon an equality? If you invest money with legislation with a power to oppress labor, do you not, while enfranchising capital, enslave labor? And, after all, labor is the analysis of the almighty dollar. If money is to remain without legislative restraint, should it not also be divested of the power conferred by legislation? While our laws stamp extrinsic values upon money, why may they not, with equal justice and propriety, declare what rate of interest may be demanded and received for its use?

One of the great aims of those who form governments has always been to protect the weak from the power of the strong, to protect minorities from the tyranny of majorities, and jealously to guard power wherever it is conferred.

The crowned heads of England are restrained in the exercise of their great authority by the balance of power held by Parliament. Checks and balances of power are the securities of the people from oppression, under every form of government. The division into three co-ordinate branches by our national and State constitutions is the grand progressive step that characterizes civil liberty in America. It is the exhibition of this balance of power in the Federal government, by a dominant faction of the North, that brought on the war between the States. But in the year 1856, the Democrats—who were then in power—repealed the usury laws, thereby disregarding the wisdom of our former legislators, who had legislated in conformity with the precedents of the statesmen and lawgivers of every age and clime, who, in conferring such great powers upon money, did wisely place corresponding checks upon the money kings of the land; it is by them the people, and especially the poor people, the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the citizen, are protected from the heartless tyranny of those who would rule by the power of vulgar wealth. The lenders of money at seven per centum increase in wealth faster than any other class. A moneyed aristocracy has always been regarded as one of the most dangerous evils that can befall the people of a free republic. Its influence depresses the spirit of the most independent, paralyzes the will of the most energetic, and chills the ambition of the most gifted. It was this same spirit of aristocratic exclusiveness which created the bank of the State of South Carolina, where only the rich received loans, and established an aristocratic ring, who ruled the affairs of this State with such a prescriptive spirit as to drive many of her most gifted sons to seek their fortunes in the world.

West, because the accident of birth did not place them within this charmed circle. Let the doors to preferment be opened wide to all her sons, and the grand old State will again rise like a phoenix from her ruins, and her sons may, without the repressive and proscriptive spirit of the past,

aspire to her highest honors, and having achieved them, enjoy their laurels under the shade of our glorious old palmetto.

We learn from the letters of Cicero that the virtuous Brutus lent money in Cyprus at forty-eight per cent, and since the repeal of the usury laws the cry has been heard from the mountains to the seashore, "Eh! tu Brutus!"

As the law now stands, there is no limit to the rate of interest that may be demanded, save to the consciences of those who have it to conscience, and it seems, from my observation, that their accursed thirst for gain causes them to demand the nineteen per centum interest usury law nominally in the bond. Like Shylock, they demand the last cent—the pound of flesh. If there be a legislator who prefers to add to the surplus wealth of the rich rather than to avert a pang from the suffering poor, let him cast his vote against this bill. The power of money, chained even by usury laws, is strong enough; it is too strong for man's best good. If the poor must occasionally submit to the "joy fangs" of unfeeling Shylocks, let it be as seldom as possible, and let some fair Fortia be at hand to weigh the flesh when it is cut.

I will proceed, now, to the consideration of the second proposition assumed by those who advocated the repeal of the usury laws, that the abolition of all laws that placed any restriction on the rate of interest will diminish the rate of interest prescribed by law. I would not notice this position were it not for the fact that the political history of England and of this country furnishes us the evidence of an equally great political absurdity having obtained credence and currency among intelligent men. It was once a favorite doctrine with the courts and ministers of England that governmental extravagance can do no harm; "that a national war is a national blessing," such was the fashionable doctrine during Pitt's and Lord Castlereagh's administrations. The people of England have learned better by sad experience. One of the leading maxims of the old Whig party was, "the higher the tariff the cheaper the goods." Some of the most brilliant intellects that this country has ever produced boldly announced such political maxims; but time and experience have proven it a ruinous fallacy.

Now let us look at the record of those nations that have abolished the usury laws, and see what were the effects as to the rates of interest, and its influence upon the prosperity of the great mass of its citizens.

The Greeks and Romans first tried the free system, as did almost every nation of ancient and modern times; and they soon found that the usurers had no limit to their demands for interest; that the power of money at ten, twenty, thirty and sixty per cent, was a superior advantage of wealth in the hands of a few, to the utter ruin of the industries of every profession.

In England, in the sixteenth century, the usury laws were abolished; the rates of interest rose enormously high. An experience of nineteen years, which resulted in the most disastrous effects upon the country, induced their restoration.

In the reign of Henry VIII, interest was limited to ten per cent. It continued at ten per cent during the reign of Elizabeth; and finally, in the reign of Anne, it was established at five per cent, and so it continued until August, 1856, when the usury laws were again repealed by the vote of Parliament. The rate per cent, soon doubled. In 1860, the rate per cent, realized by the Bank of England was ten per cent.—it only taking four years to double itself. Such is its effect upon an old country that has a superabundance of capital, and the effect of this rise in the rate of interest reduced a large portion of her citizens to the verge of starvation.

In Bengal, where they have no usury laws, money is frequently lent to the farmers at forty, fifty and sixty per cent, and the succeeding crop is mortgaged for the payment.

In Hindoostan there is no restriction on the rate of interest, and they run from ten to forty per centum per annum, with the usual disastrous effects upon the masses of people.

In China there are no laws limiting the rate of interest, and the rate of interest averages twenty-four per cent, per annum, with the same desolating effects upon the industries of the entire population.

Let us now consider the rate of interest of those States of the United States that have had no usury laws, or that for a time have tried the experiment of abolishing them. A virtual repeal of the usury law took place in 1817 in the State of Rhode Island. From that period up to 1836 a gradual increase in the rate of interest took place, with the most depressing effect upon the property of the State.

Prior to 1837 the State of New York listened to the siren voice of the advocates of no laws against usury, and sad experience soon taught them that they had committed a great error. "The same ruin and devastation marked the experiment, and they now have the most stringent usury laws of any State in the Union.

But not content with the experience of other countries and other States, in 1835 Indiana repealed her usury laws, and they were re-enacted after an experience of three or four years, in obedience to an irresistible public opinion. During this short experiment the rate of interest was unreasonably high. Some paid as high as twenty and fifty per cent, per annum, for a loan of fifty or a hundred dollars, and it is said that in some instances, the interest became more than ten times the principal.

So late as 1849 Wisconsin tried the experiment of a repeal of the usury laws. During this time, which only lasted for a few months, interest ranged from two to ten per cent, per annum, and loans were executed for long periods of time on speculation as high as forty per cent, per annum. It took the State twenty years to recover

from this shock to her general advancement. California had no laws against usury in 1857. At that time the rate of interest was thirty-six per cent, per annum, and society and property were in a most uncertain and uneasy condition.

With a view to a series of experiments in the abolition of the usury laws, in 1866 our usury laws were repealed, and just at the close of a war that destroyed two billions of property. Its sad effects upon the prosperity of the State have been equal if not greater, than the reconstruction policy pursued by the general government. The rate of interest was uniformly at eighteen per cent, per annum in banks and by the lenders of money. The bankers have borrowed it in New York, and other commercial centers, at six and seven per cent, per annum, and loaned it to our poor farmers and planters at from twenty to forty per cent, and what has been the effect? To bankrupt the entire State. Nearly all of our friends and neighbors are groaning under mortgages over their real and personal estate at nineteen per cent, per annum. Where is the truth of the siren story that the repeal of the usury law would lower the rate of interest? I should like to see the planter, farmer, laborer, mechanic, white or black man, Democrat or Radical, that has ever borrowed a dollar at seven per cent, per annum since the repeal of the usury laws.

I am content with such experiments. They are sufficient to convince me and I hope they are enough to convince you, Senators, of the fallacy of their arguments.

I shall proceed to consider the proposition of the advocates of the abolition of the usury laws; "that a repeal of the usury laws would increase the amount of capital in our midst," by the influx of capital from other States and countries, and thereby increase the capital of this Commonwealth. The drawing in of money into a State, upon rates of usury, is not an acquisition to the capital of the State; but, on the contrary, it is a loss of capital, for the original principal will eventually revert to the foreign owner, with the addition of usurious interest, the State being the loser, in the end, of the amount of interest charged and collected.

I propose to call your attention to the amount of banking capital in the year 1860, which aggregated \$19,500,000. The amount of banking capital for the year 1877, aggregated \$3,750,000. Subtracting the present amount of capital from what it was in 1860, it shows that we have lost \$15,750,000 by effects of the war and the repeal of the usury laws in 1866. We have tried the experiment for over ten years, and the effects have been the same here as everywhere else.

I will now consider the usury law in this State.

Nearly one-half of the entire improved real estate is under mortgages to brokers, factors and commission merchants, at the ruinous rate of eighteen per cent, per annum. Scarce any farmer has sufficient money to pay his taxes; in fact, bankruptcy is abroad, and the fangs of the heartless usurers and soulless bank corporations are buried deep into our best citizens.

The great English statesman, Edmund Burke, said that in proportion as you lower the rate of interest for the use of money you thereby increase the public credit and the prosperity of a nation. It is a popular fallacy that capitalists seek to loan their money at a high or ruinous rate of interest. I have been informed of since my arrival in this city, by a director of one of the banks of this State, that his bank has now \$50,000 loaned in the city of New York, at ninety days, at six per cent, interest per annum. This bank could readily have loaned this money at one or one and a half per cent, per month in this State.

The reason why money flows from this State to New York is because it is the great centre of trade; it is to the financial system what the human heart is to the human system. They are the great centres of circulation. Wherever commerce is most active, there capital will flow, for it can be made most profitable; and so long as Charleston remains second to New York as a centre of trade, so long will a bill of exchange on New York draw a premium, and the tendency of her capital will be to flow in the direction of New York, irrespective of the rate of interest. If it was not so, why is it that San Francisco, where money was worth thirty-six per cent, per annum, did not draw off the capital from New York and New Orleans, where the legal rate of interest is never over eight per cent, per annum?

The causes of the great changes and fluctuations in the circulation of money are like the ebbing and flowing of the tides. You can, at best, but theorize and speculate as to its probable course, since no one can say for certain why capital flows this way or the other way, for so many facts and circumstances effect and control its mutations.

Another one of the effects of the usury laws, in regard to farmers and planters of this State, will be seen by reference to the amount of acreage in farms in 1860, as compared to the amount in 1870. In the year 1860 we had 16,195,919 in cultivation; in 1870 we had 12,105,280 acres—a difference of 4,079,639.

If we look to the value of farms, farm implements and machinery, it amounted, in 1860, to \$139,652,508; in the year 1870, \$44,843,745; there being a difference of \$94,848,745. Such gentlemen, have been the fearful effects of the war, reconstruction and the repeal of the usury laws.

Again, if money is not lent at a high or ruinous rate of interest, it will be lent at low rates; for if it is hoarded it produces the owner no profit. That the fixed rate of interest by law acts as a discouragement to trade and commerce, is also an absurd fallacy. If the rate of interest on money is low, hundreds of our citizens will embark in trade and

commerce, manufacturing and a progressive system of agriculture, because the rate of their profits over what they will have to pay for the use of the money will be their reward for their labor. If a merchant pays one and a half per cent, per month for the use of money, he will add it to the price of his merchandise, which merchandise is bought by the laborer, the farmer and the landholder, and, after all, the work of the laborer and farmer, of those who till the soil, will have to pay whatever rate of interest is charged—be it high or low rate.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it is well for you to remember that the united voice of all ages and nations has been raised against the practice of usury. In the Koran of Mahomet, the institutes of Menu, the tables of China and in the statutes of Europe, in the code of every State in this Union, it is condemned and execrated by the people with disgust and aversion. It is by divine law. In Deuteronomy it is written, "thou shalt take thy usury of thy brother." Every law, human and divine, has set its seal against the practice, which is ruinous and sinful in the sight of man and God. I ask you, then, Senators, to restore this time-honored barrier which the wisdom of ages erected for the protection of the weak, the poor, the unfortunate.

Breuregard on the War.

How the Old Confederate Leader Would Conduct Operations Against Russia.

It has just come to light that in 1860 the newly inducted Charles of Hohenzollern, Donnicor Prince of Roumania, tendered to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, then living in Paris, the command of his armies, with the rank of field marshal, a complete outfit and \$100,000 a year pay. Gen. Beauregard was to be at liberty to select his own staff and certain other officers, and to designate their rank. It was promised that the army should be kept at a minimum of 100,000 men.

The General, however, declined the offer and returned to New Orleans, where he now is. He has written a letter, under date of May 10, in which he refers to this offer, and expresses his warm sympathy with the Turks, "because they are the weaker party and are defending their homes and firesides." As to the pretext of war—"the protection of the Christians"—he says: "It reminds me of the complaint of the wolf drinking at the same spring with the lamb." General Beauregard adds: "Turkey offers magnificent lines of defence—the Danube and the Balkan Mountains. With two or three hundred thousand Confederate troops I would guarantee to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there I would fortify those lines well, and with my iron-clad gunboats I would prevent the construction of a railroad to the Danube. I would send General Forrest with twenty-five or thirty thousand cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads and bridges from the Danube to Middle Russia, thence to some port of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to the rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with camels to transport his light field artillery, baggage and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier-pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would destroy their supplies at Odessa and any other ports on the Black Sea. In other words, I would bring starvation to my assistance. How long do you think Russia could stand such a defensive war? Moreover, I am confident that the other powers of Europe will never allow Russia to get any nearer to Constantinople than the Balkan Mountains, if even she gets there. *Touta mon plan de campagne.* But I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free."

SENATOR BUTLER'S CONDUCT AT THE CAPTURE OF CHAMBERSBURG.—The Philadelphia Times says: "Mr. G. R. Messersmith, who was a bank cashier at Chambersburg at the time Gen. Jeb Stuart raided that place, has written a letter to Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who was one of the raiding party, which letter is full of the spirit of good-will which the President's policy has inspired. Mr. Messersmith says that long ago he decided that as soon as all irritating traces of the war were obliterated he would write Gen. Butler and thank him for his kind and gentle treatment of his family, at the trying time when Chambersburg was in the hands of the Confederates. 'Now,' says Mr. Messersmith, 'that President Hayes has released the last of the States from military rule, I deem it a fitting occasion to do so, and to assure you of my pleasant recollection and good wishes, and to say to you now, what I could not say when last we met, that I would be glad to see you at my home, where a warm and cordial greeting will always await you.' This is a good kind of reconciliation, and Mr. Messersmith's letter will doubtless give Senator Butler a somewhat different character than he has had in the eyes of most Northern people."

THE SEA.—The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its numbers sleep without monuments. All other graveyards, in other lands, show some distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor, but in the great ocean cemetery the king and clown, the prince and peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same waves roll over all, the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unadorned, will sleep forever.

An old bachelor, seeing the war's "families supplied," over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

A young lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told somebody in a letter that she had a great deal of belle-weather lately.

Popping the Question.

One of the Danbury young men who has occasionally escorted a young lady home on Sunday evenings, and went in for lunch after performing both services, last Sunday night, suddenly said to her:

"Do you talk in your sleep?"

"Why—no," she answered, in surprise.

"Do you walk in your sleep?" he next inquired.

"No, sir."

He moved his chair an inch closer, and with increased interest asked:

"Do you snore?"

"No," she hastily replied, looking uneasily at him.

At this reply his eyes fairly sparkled. His lips eagerly parted, and as he gave his chair another hitch, he briskly inquired:

"Do you throw the combings from your hair in the wash basin?"

"What's that?" she asked with a blank face.

He repeated the question, although with increased nervousness.

"No, I don't," she answered, in some haste.

Again his chair went forward, while his agitation grew so great that he could scarcely maintain his place upon it as he further asked:

"Do you clean out the comb when you are through?"

"Of course I do," she said, staring at him with all her might.

In an instant he was on his knees, before her, his eyes ablaze with flame, and his hands outstretched.

"Oh, my dear Miss, I love you," he cried. "I give my whole heart to you. Love me, and I will be your slave. Love me as I love you, and I will do everything on earth for you. Oh, will you take me to be your lover, your husband, your protector, your everything?"

It was a critical moment for a young woman of her years, but she was equal to the emergency, as a woman generally is, and she scooped him in.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, with a great many rhetorical flourishes, presents to the Committee of Ways and Means a statement of the indebtedness of the Asylum. There is due the Asylum \$5,000 on account of the appropriation of the year before last, and \$29,000 on account of last year's appropriation, making the liabilities amounting to \$34,000. Included in the liabilities are \$5,000 due a Philadelphia firm for supplies, \$5,000 borrowed from the Carolina National Bank, \$8,000 for salaries and wages, and \$1,000 due to a Chicago house. Dr. Ensor is anxious that provision be made at once for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Asylum; but the members of the General Assembly, so far, have shown no sympathy with the Hampton Government case into power. They are doing the best they can.—*News of Courier.*

A French policeman arrested three prisoners, and not having the handcuffs to secure them, he just cut off their suspenders. Their hands were thus occupied, and they couldn't run away, so they marched safely to prison.

An excellent old deacon, who, having won a fine turkey at a charity raffle didn't like to tell his severe orthodox wife how he came by it, quietly remarked, as he handed her the turkey, that the "Shakers gave it to him."

The man who gave as an excuse for missing a farmer's wife the injunction to love his neighbor as himself, turned up in Arizona with three bullets where his brains ought to have been.

"What d'ye think of that?" asked a Nevada man who boasted that his dog could track him twenty miles. "I think of it," retorted a bystander; "I think you'd better go home and take a bath."

Four things are required in a wife—virtue in her heart, modesty in her face, gentleness on her lips, and industry in her hands.

A Newark physician found the following message on the slate upon his return to his office one day last week: "Doc, cum up to our hours, the old man has got snax in his butes agen and is in a—"

CRAMPTON'S

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials; and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, it is warranted equally equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and the same time contains all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engravers, and Machinists, as it will remove spots of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 RUTHER'S PLACE, and 35 and 37 FROSTEN ST., N. Y.

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Buy the Best!

ON HAND a fine supply of Choice, Old Rye Whiskey.

A No. 1 Bourbon Whiskey.

Fine old Scotch Whiskey.

Best No. 1 Corn Whiskey.

Superior Madeira Wine.

Splendid Sherry and Port Wines.

Prices to suit the times.

D. R. DURISOE, Advertiser Building, Jan. 3, 1877.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods!

I AM now receiving my Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a full line of Domestic of every kind.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Prints, that I have ever exhibited, at prices to please.

Beautiful Piques at 12c per yard, sold last season at 25c.

Handsome colored Lawns at 13c, sold last season at 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 75c per dozen, all linen, and upwards to \$2.25 for those sold heretofore at \$4.00 per dozen.

Brilliant at 25c per yard, sold last season at 40c.

Victoria Lawns at 15c per yard, sold last season at 25c.

Vard wide Victoria Lawns at 18c per yard, sold last season at 25c.

Corsets for 35c that sold heretofore at 50 and 60c; better grades at prices accordingly.

Tarvels at 20c that sold last season for 40 and 50c, and the best Scotch Gingham and Silk Pardals at equally low prices.

Black Grenadines at prices that can't be excelled in Augusta.

Splendid Stock of Black Alpaca at very close prices.

Thread Cambric and French Nainsook very cheap.

Berage and Tissue Veilings, all colors.

A large lot of beautiful Edgings and Insertions at prices still lower.

Exceedingly large Stock of Ladies' Ties, all the latest styles and shades.

Also a line of handsome Fishies and Silk Handkerchiefs.

Full line of colors and sizes of Harris Kid Gloves.

Variety of beautiful new Ribbons, Buckings, Collarettes, &c.

Ladies' Hats, Flowers, &c.

A full line of Notions, Ladies' back Combs, Costume Linens, Fancy Cassimeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Stationery, Hats, Shoes, Clothing, Crochery, Hardware, &c.

These Goods are not trash bought at Auction, but are Goods bought at First Class Houses in New York, at very close prices, with liberal discount, hence I can sell them low.