

## OFFICIAL.

### Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Regular Session, 1871 and 1872.

#### AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the Act to incorporate the town of Beaufort be so amended that the Town Council of Beaufort be, and they are hereby, authorized to establish a guard, or police, for the better security and regulation of the said town; and to pass such ordinances as they may deem expedient, to define the duties, fix the compensation, and impose fines and penalties for neglect, or improper discharge of duties of said guard, and, generally, to perform all acts necessary and proper to effectuate the intention of this Act, and make and establish all rules and orders relative to said guard, not inconsistent with the laws of the State. That the Intendant and Wardens duly elected and qualified during the term of service have the same powers which a Trial Justice now has to compel the attendance of witnesses, and require them to give evidence upon the trial before them of any person for the violation of any of the by-laws or ordinances of the town; that the Intendant shall as often as occasion may require, summon the Wardens to meet in Council, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall be known by the name of the town Council of the town of Beaufort; and they and their successors in office shall have a common seal, and shall have power to appoint from time to time, such and so many proper persons, to act as Marshals or Constables, as they shall deem expedient and proper, which officers shall have all powers, privileges and emoluments, and be subject to all duties, penalties and regulations, provided by the laws of this State, for the office of Constable, and the Intendant and Wardens in Council shall have power and authority, under their corporate seal, to ordain and establish all such rules and by-laws, and ordinances, respecting the streets, ways, public wells and springs, or fountains of water, markets, and police of said town of Beaufort, and for preserving peace, health and order, and good government within the same, as they may deem expedient and proper, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the laws of the State; and all such by-laws and ordinances shall at all times be subject to revival or repeal by the General Assembly of the State; and the said Council may affix fines for officers against such by-laws and ordinances; and appropriate the same to the use of said corporation; but no fines shall exceed thirty dollars, and when fines exceed twenty dollars, they may be recovered in a Trial Justice Court, of the County of Beaufort, and when they are of the amount of twenty dollars or under, they may be recovered before said Intendant and Wardens in Council.

SEC. 2. That the said Town Council may have power to require all persons owning a lot, or lots, in the said town, to build a lawful fence, and keep in good repair sidewalks in front of said lot, or lots, whenever the same shall front or adjoin any of the public streets of said town, if, in the judgment of the Council, such sidewalks shall be necessary—the width thereof, and the manner of their construction, to be designated and regulated by the Town Council; and for default or refusal to keep in repair such sidewalks, the Town Council may cause the same to be put in repair, and require the owner to pay the price of repairing: Provided, That such contract for repairing the same be let to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 3. That the said Town Council shall have power to abate all nuisances within the corporate limits, and, also, to appoint a Board of Health and a Harbor Master when deemed necessary for the said town, and to pass such ordinances as may be necessary to define the duties and powers of the said Board, and to impose fines and penalties upon the members of the said Board for neglect of duty or refusal to serve.

SEC. 4. That the power to grant or refuse licenses for ten-pin, or her pin alleys, bagatelle tables, keep taverns, or to retail spirituous liquors, within the limits of incorporation, be, and the same hereby, vested in the Town Council of Beaufort; and the said Council may grant licenses

to retail spirituous liquors to such persons, and in such quantities, at such rates, and upon such terms and conditions, as the said Town Council may see fit and proper: Provided, That no such licenses shall exceed the sum of two hundred dollars: Provided further, That in no instance shall the price of a license to keep a tavern or to retail spirituous liquors be fixed at a less sum than is established by the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. That the said Town Council are hereby empowered to require all persons, companies and corporations, now engaged, or who may become hereafter engaged, in business, or avocations of any kind whatever, within the limits of the said town, to take out a license from the said Town Council who are hereby authorized to impose a reasonable charge, or tax, within their discretion, for the conduct of the same: Provided, No such license shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. That the said Town Council shall have power to impose a tax, within their discretion, on all sales made by itinerant traders and auctioneers, on all drays, carts, wagons, omnibuses, carriages, and other vehicles, kept for hire. And the said Town Council shall have power to enforce the payment of all taxes and assessments against the property and persons of defaulters, to the same extent, and in the same manner, as is provided by law for the collection of the general State tax, except that executions, to enforce the payment of town taxes, shall be issued under the seal of the corporation, and directed to the Town Marshal, or other person especially appointed by the said Town Council, to collect the same.

SEC. 7. That returns shall be made, on oath, to the Clerk of the Town Council, whenever, and at such times, as the said Council may so require by ordinance, of the amount of all sales of merchandise, professional, mechanical, or other incomes, and of the quantity and kind of all property, other than real estate, subject to taxation under the provisions of this Act, by persons who may be liable to pay the taxes on the same; and any person, in default of payment of such taxes, when such payment may become due, shall be subject to the penalties now provided by law for failure to pay the general State Tax. That all moneys paid for licenses and for fines and forfeitures for retailing spirituous liquors, keeping tavern and billiard tables within the limits without licenses, shall be appropriated to the public uses of said town.

SEC. 8. That all Acts, or parts of Acts, in relation to the Town Council of Beaufort, repugnant to or supplied by this Bill, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LINCOLN LIGHT INFANTRY, OF DARLINGTON.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That Samuel J. Keith, Larry Aiken, Jacob Smart, under the name and style of the "Lincoln Light Infantry, of Darlington," and their associates and successors, be, and they are respectfully, incorporated, and made and declared a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law; and as such body politic, shall have the power to use and keep a common seal, and the same at will to alter; to make all necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land, and to have succession of officers and members, conformable to such by-laws; to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in any Court of law or equity in this State; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities, incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force for the space of ten years from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIVERS GUARDS, OF HAMBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That John Williams, Lewis Cartledge, Cato McGraw, James Coleman, and their successors and associates, are hereby incorporated and made and declared a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the "Rivers Guards," of Hamburg, South Carolina, and, as such body politic and corporate, shall have power to make, use, have and keep a common seal, and the same at will to alter; to make all

necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State, and to have succession of officers and members, conformable to such by-laws; to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities, incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force from and after its passage, for the space of ninety-nine years.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, AND CONFER THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE UPON THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Whereas a multiplicity of offices should be avoided by the State, as well as unnecessary expenditures in keeping them up; and, whereas, the duties of State Auditor can be performed by the Comptroller-General without detriment to the requirements of his office; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the office of the State Auditor be and is hereby abolished, and the duties hitherto devolving upon that officer shall be performed by the Comptroller-General.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect on and after the general election of October, 1872, at which time the State Auditor shall turn over all books, papers and accounts of his office to the Comptroller-General.

Approved March 13, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE DAMASCUS BAPTIST CHURCH, IN SUMNER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the members of the said Society be, and they are hereby, declared to be a body corporate, by the name and style of the "Damascus Baptist Church," and by that name and style shall have succession of officers and members, and shall have a common seal.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, receive and hold any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and to sell, convey and dispose of the same, and by its corporate name, may sue and be sued, in any Court of this State, and to make such rules and by-laws, not repugnant to law, as it may consider necessary and expedient.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force for the term of ninety-nine years.

Approved March 13, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO EXEMPT THE KEEPERS, EMPLOYEES AND OTHER OFFICERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY AND LUNATIC ASYLUM FROM MILITARY AND OTHER DUTIES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That on and after the passage of this Act, all guards, keepers, employees and other officers that are now, or may hereafter be, employed at the South Carolina Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum shall be exempted from serving on juries, and from military, road or street duty.

Approved March 13, 1872.

#### AN ILLUSTRATION IN POINT.—

The devotion of the English to etiquette was once illustrated by a humorist by an anecdote of an Englishman who was drowning, and who declined to grasp the hand of a gentleman who tried to rescue him, on the ground that he had not the honor of his acquaintance. The condition of the South, whose personal and political liberty and local self-government are threatened with perpetual loss, is as critical as was that of this victim of misfortune and etiquette. The refusal of the South to accept aid, because it is extended through agencies once alien and unsympathizing would be quiet as ridiculous as that of the Englishman who would rather go to the bottom of the sea than be saved from death by a strange gentleman. The South don't mean, of itself, to be guilty of any such folly.—Others, who have misled and sacrificed her before, may attempt it again—and she probably may be made a sad victim for continued suffering in sack-cloth and ashes; but not, it is believed, by any act of her own people.

Baltimore Sun.  
What nation produces most marriages? Fascination.

#### Letter from Gen. J. B. Ker-shaw.

CAMDEN, S. C., May 14, 1872.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your valued favor and gladly avail myself of the opportunity in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities, incident to bodies corporate.

I esteem it our first duty to seek the rescue of the State from ruin and bankruptcy, and the consequent expatriation of many of her best people. Our action in general politics should be controlled by this prime necessity. If we can promote the establishment of a better government at Washington, it is our duty to do so, chiefly because it will relieve our people from Federal oppression, and check the misuse of the State government now emboldened by the countenance and supposed sympathy of the General Government. If, however, our participation in the Presidential canvass will at all impair our power to wrest the State from the plunderers who now control her destinies, we should carefully refrain from it. I believe it to be our duty to lay aside all party references, and, as citizens of South Carolina, seek her rescue from further ruin and degradation, as a man would fight the fire around his own domicile before joining his neighbors to arrest a general fire in the woods. If there be any hope of present improvement in the State government, it is to be expected from a reform movement within the Republican party. From indications already observed, I am not without hope that such a movement will be developed, and that it may assume such proportions as that it may be made to succeed by judicious co-operation on our part. Should the Republican Convention happily chance to nominate persons promising an honest administration, and having the confidence of our people, the conquest will be less difficult of achievement, but in any event our assistance, to avail anything, must be cautiously, quietly and sagaciously employed.

If we avoid any organization of our people for any political purpose whatever—if we refrain from antagonizing the Republicans of this State on party questions—if we avoid all irritating collisions with the colored people and pursue a policy of conciliation—we may secure such a participation in the affairs of the State as will arrest her impending ruin. This course, to my mind, offers the only present prospect of relief. If this fail us, it will little matter what policy we pursue. I trust in God that our people will do nothing to hinder the possibility of any such movement, however tempted by alluring hopes or just resentment.

In the view of the case which I have presented, we should take no part in the Presidential election. The dominant party would yield nothing to those who oppose their party nominee for President. In yielding this, we in fact yield nothing but a sentiment. The nominee of the Republican party will get the vote of South Carolina, whether we oppose him or no, and all the more certainly if, and because we do oppose him.

If we refrain from taking our fruitless part in the contest, should the Republicans succeed, we will have avoided giving any pretext to the incoming administration further to oppress and to persecute our people, and our wise moderation will have disarmed much of that prejudice which excludes us from participation in the public affairs of the State. Without such participation it is vain to hope for any relief. On the other hand, none of the benefits to ensue from the defeat of the Republican nominee for President can be averted by the course I have indicated. The Conservatives, if successful, must shape their general policy in accordance with the principles they have announced, and must select for Federal office, honest and competent men, whatever may be the course pursued by our people, in the election. We have, therefore, everything to gain and nothing to lose by non-action.

I do not think we are in a condition just now, to throw up our hats for any body for President, and consider it unwise in a people, situated as we are, to delude ourselves into the belief that we can mend our affairs by indulging in any such amusement. Let us have nothing to do with this political game, until we can strike with effect. If the Liberal Republicans organize in this State, let them do it. If they do not, certainly our people could have no reason to organize for the support of Mr. Greeley, unless they desire to make his defeat in this State doubly secure. The same reasoning would apply much more conclusively against the organization of the Democratic party. In my judgment we would commit a fatal

#### blunder even to send delegates from this State to the Democratic Convention.

They would represent a constituency who could not possibly elect even one elector, and whose support would damage the cause they advocate. But, while powerless for good, such action would have a capacity for evil, fatal to all our hopes of relief within the State. Nothing conceivable within the range of probabilities, could so damage us politically, as the revival at this time of the Democratic party of this State.

One other point. If Grant be the nominee of the Republicans, he will have a greater power for good or for evil, to our unhappy people, than any other person or party. It is perhaps, hopeless to conciliate, but, in view of his possible election, it would be suicidal to expatriate him by a vain and fruitless opposition. His last consideration may we denounce as unworthy a free people. But remember, we are not a free people. While it might be dastardly to suffer our political conduct to be controlled by the fear of personal consequences, the welfare of the people is the noblest motives of the statesman. *Solus populi suprema lex.*

Very truly yours,  
J. B. KERSHAW.  
Hon. SINEAR FAIR, Columbia, S. C.

#### What the Radical Papers say of the State Government.

The Charleston *Republican*, speaking of the present Legislature, acknowledges its guilt. It says:

"The people have had enough of this Legislature. The finances of the State are in a sufficiently bad condition already, without the Legislature attempting to tamper with them.

"The State and the Republican party would have been much better off, if the last Legislature had never met. We understand, upon the very best authority, that the amount of pay certificates issued for the last session amount to \$1,200,000. Just think of it—one session of the Legislature has cost the State over a million dollars! All the receipts from the license tax are being used to pay off this immense indebtedness."

The *Missionary Record*, also Republican, thus asserts the truth in reference to the real situation:

"The fearful maelstrom into which our state finances have been sweeping for the last year, continues without any abatement, but with increased velocity. There is 'commendable progress' from bad to worse; the last vestige of honor has departed from official pledges in the Treasury Department, and no reliance whatever can be placed in any declarations made. To-day the State cannot secure credit for one hoghead of bacon in Columbia to feed the lunatics nor the deaf and dumb. If ever there was a demand for a revolution in the State Government that time is now. There is no hope for the people while these men rule this State as they have; ruin! ruin! ruin! is the proper designation for our present financial condition. The taxes have been levied, they are being collected, everybody that gets a day's work has to pay a license of ten dollars for his salary. Every man, woman and child that pines a vocation, which brings in a living, must pay a tax and take out a license; and the result is that all persons are oppressed, from one end of the country to the other. The only remedy for these evils lies in the ballot-box, and in the people's fidelity to themselves, this coming election. If they have not enough to move them now, then there is a degradation to which they have descended which we could not have believed them capable. There must be a uniting of all classes as against a common foe. Democrats—Republicans—white and black men, Northern and Southern men, all who want an honest, strong, economical government, we must unite for self-protection, as against pirates, who come upon the high seas, to plunder and scuttle our ship of State, and carry off the booty.

"The people of every County should hold meetings and declare against the continuance of the rule of the men who controlled the finances of this State. Let there be County Conventions called by the citizens, and a general discussion of all matters of public interest."

In the face of these utterances, when will the eyes of the North, of the East and of the West be really opened to the actual condition of affairs in South Carolina and the other Southern States, and to the necessity of a complete reform and redemption in the interests of a common people and a common country?

Thus passed away we believe, the first general observance of the kind in our village. Let it not be the last.—*Laurensville Herald.*

#### Memorial Day in Laurensville.

In accordance with previous arrangement, the tolling of the church bells, at 5 o'clock in the evening of last Friday, gave notice that the hour for assembling at the Court House had arrived, which drew thither a large number of ladies and young misses. The assembling at that point was for the purpose of forming a procession and proceeding thence to the village Cemetery, which was quietly and orderly performed without martial or other directors than the ladies themselves. The attendance, however, at the Cemetery was pretty general by the male citizens.

On reaching the gate of the Cemetery, the procession halted, opened ranks and entered the grounds by inverted order, when the decoration of the several soldiers' graves was immediately commenced. The names of these graves are as follows:

B. C. Garlington, John Garlington, Jr., John D. Garlington, H. L. Garlington, Edwin B. Simmons, John Mayfield, John W. Arnold, Sam'l F. Richardson, James Watts, James W. Hance, Wm. W. Hance, Theodore S. Hance, Joshua W. Motte, James Hollingsworth, Jas. McCluney, W. H. Eppes, J. Sam'l Jones, John Kennedy, W. A. Williams, C. Eugene Hix, James E. Anderson, John Williams, Warren P. Sullivan, (buried in family burying ground at residence.) H. Watts, U. S. soldier, died at this place.

#### Our New York Letter.

GREELEY IN NEW YORK—THE ANNIVERSARIES—WHAT A NEWSPAPER DID—LOOK OUT FOR POISONED TEA—AN EPIDEMIC OF FIRES AND CRIMES—A GALLANT ACT IN MID-OCEAN—HOT WEATHER—BOOKS, &c.

NEW YORK, May 1872.  
The recent nomination of Mr. Greeley of course constitutes the conversational pabulum of the street. Find a knot of men anywhere and out of it grows a bet or a vote, and as may be expected of New York city, the majority favors the election of the white-coated philosopher. The Southerners here, almost without exception, deprecate any action adverse to him by the Democratic Convention, and there are those among them who predict a bolt from the Convention by the Southern delegation should Mr. Greeley's nomination not be ratified. Meanwhile he pursues the even tenor of his way, is seen little in public, writes the most non-committal letters, and modestly refrains from advertising himself in the *Tribune*. It is understood that he will retire from the paper, at least during the Canvass, and furthermore that in the event of a straight Democratic Nomination in July, he will withdraw his name as a Candidate in favor of the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

This being the season of anniversaries the Rahaigge, Tagge and Baubtaile of every conceivable "ism" in America are holding their meetings and letting off their usual pyrotechnics. Victoria Woodhull at the head of her long haired clans holds forth at Apollo Hall, and her crazy congregation have nominated the creature for the Presidency, and subscribed three or four thousand dollars for the campaign.

The Methodist General Conference have been in Session at Brooklyn, reviewing the affairs of the denomination and making arrangements to extend their work. The teetotalers, Swedenborgians, missionary, tract and bible societies, and kindred associations organized for the conversion of heathen at home and abroad of every kind, color and condition have likewise had their annual "flowering," counted up their receipts and expenditures, and lapsed into retirement again.

One of the strongest illustrations of the power of the press came to my knowledge the other day. You will remember that, two or three months ago, the New York journals were teeming with accounts of the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and that others succumbed to the pressure. I have been informed that it occurred in this wise. The New York *Sun* having occasion to correct some error of statement, properly sent one of its reporters to the bank to obtain the desired facts. He was rudely treated, and returned to Mr. Dana, the editor, who thereupon instructed his employee to investigate and open his batteries. The reporter went to his task *con amore*. It required but a dozen well put lines to arouse suspicion and gather the crowd, and for weeks the place was thronged and the integrity of the bank placed in the greatest jeopardy. Every inducement was offered to the *Sun*, it is said, to let go its bull-dog grip, but threats, persuasions and proffers alike failed to move the sturdy editor, until his lesson in politeness had been taught, and only then did he relinquish his hold. Since that time the reportorial fraternity have received from bank officers the common courtesies of life.

There are a good many frauds in the community that ought to be reached and exposed in the same way. For instance, one of the great Tea Corporations of New York is flooding the country with circulars inviting the public to organize clubs for the purchase of tea by the pound or package, and the most extraordinary inducements in the way of high sounding Chinese names, and low prices, are offered to unsuspecting country people to invest in what is little better than rank poison. The truth is, that the firm which has a great many green and gold establishments scattered here and there, are known by New Yorkers to have agents engaged in purchasing tea grounds from the different hotels and restaurants, which are dried, mixed with chemicals and a small proportion of fresh tea, perfumed, and are then put up in attractive parcels, and sent forth at a price somewhat below regular trade rates to poison unsuspecting lovers of the beverage. The entire cost of the drug thus prepared is probably not twenty cents a pound. It is a traffic quite as pernicious as that of the swindling liquor dealer.

The past week has been strongly productive of large fires both in the city and neighborhood, and

#### insurance companies have suffered heavily.

A conflagration of the woods is raging in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie, even while I write, and whole villages are threatened with destruction.

There also seems to be an epidemic in crime. Broken heads, perforated bodies, suicides, and murders constitute the record of local events, and people are beginning to talk about it—which is something in New York.

One woman has married a whole family of Smiths, father, sons, brother-in-law and everything else that wears breeches. One of them at last went crazy—had the "jim jams," shot the woman, and so, the party have some to grief. Another poor soul sucked her nine days' old baby in a bucket of water, because her husband is on his way home after a three years' absence. Cause remorse—result, insanity. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

I have just had occasion to examine the new cancer remedy introduced by the U. S. Government from Ecuador, and about which there has been considerable discussion in the newspapers. I find it to be not a patent medicine as I supposed, but a mere fibrous root, the bark of which is ground and infiltrated in the ordinary manner. Its name is Condurango, and Dr. Keene, the government agent, informs me that it is as well known in Peru for its remedial qualities, and is as extensively used for all affections of the blood as our mustard and wormwood are known here. There are two or three varieties, however, and care should be observed in selecting the best. That which is imported by Doctors Bliss and Keene of this city, who went to Ecuador for the purpose of reporting upon the facts to the State Department, is under the supervision of the directors of the Peruvian hospitals, and therefore pure. The manufacture of the articles is immense, and the cures of well known persons which have attended its use, especially in this city are attracting a great deal of attention.

I am informed of a gallant act in mid ocean by Captain Berry of the steamship Charleston, which plies between the port by that name in this city. While he was standing on the promenade deck, a little child in the arms of its nurse, either sprang or fell overboard. As quick as thought the noble fellow followed, and almost before the little one touched the water, he had the child in his arms and safe. Being an excellent swimmer he sustained himself until the steamer was stopped and boats came to the rescue.

The weather is in advance of the season, and white hats, thin clothes and soda water have commenced their reign. The great parks are thronged with visitors, every afternoon, and summer resorts are beginning to fill up with city guests.

The summer books promise to be unusually readable. All of the publishers announce more or less of the best reprints and translations. One of the most entertaining volumes thus far issued is by E. J. Hale & Son, entitled "Dare Fairfax," a charmingly written life-story in which romance, sentiment and fine descriptive powers are combined to hold the attention of the reader from beginning to end. The same firm publish "Salted with Fire," and a strong semi-scientific satire on Creation, called "The Comet"—a book which, if written in England would have made a life long reputation for its author, and have been wondered at by mankind.

The *Aldine* is out with its usual superb array of pictures and intellectual food. It is the only newspaper in America so intrinsically valuable as to be an ornament on every library table, and an educator of the popular taste. The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty street.

A colored woman, probably the largest and heaviest person of her sex in the world, died in St. Louis a few days ago at the age of fifty-one years. She weighed between nine hundred and a thousand pounds. Her dimensions were five feet ten inches in height, twenty-eight inches across the shoulders, and thirty-seven inches across the hips. Her arms were thirty inches in circumference. When she had been arrayed in burial vestment, it was found impossible for seven men to lift her. Finally the box was tilted on one side and she was rolled in while the priest chanted the service of the dead. She was then placed in a large wagon which proceeded slowly to the cemetery. The wagon was backed up to the grave, and eight men and six rollers combined their exertions to lower her into her narrow bed.

A young lady thinks it a great waste of material to put ten dollars worth of Panama hat over ten cents worth of brain.