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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878. VOL. XIV—NO. 10

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

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☞ We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S.C.

GRANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

HOME LIFE.

A Little Plain Talk to both of the Sexes.

BY MRS. W. B. QUAILS.

Ladies: Since our Worthy Master has thought proper to appoint me to entertain you for a brief space of time on this occasion, I shall endeavor to do so, not feeling that I can either entertain or instruct, yet as a member of this Grange I shall shrink from no task assigned me. Not being thoroughly initiated into the duties of farm life, I have thought proper to speak of our duties in home life.

Home is woman's sphere, and it is considered her most suitable place, therefore it devolves on us to contribute in no small degree to its happiness. Here is the place of confidence—where we should pour out the unreserved communications of our confiding hearts. Everything should be done quietly and systematically, and with an intent to produce happiness. Let a man travel where he will, if he has a kind wife and pleasant home, his untraveled heart will fondly turn towards it, and he will await with almost impatience the pleasant hour that will restore him to his home and loved ones. A happy home is the only place of rest which man has on earth for the cultivation of his noblest sensibilities; therefore, we should spare no pains to render it a pleasant place. Cheerfulness is one of the essential elements of true happiness. Let our husbands return home at night after the arduous duties of the day tired and a little cross, and find everything ready for his reception; a good cooked and well arranged supper, with every dish and spoon in its place, the children with clean faces, all ready to take their respective places at the table when called, and, in fact, everything in its proper place, what an air of pleasing cheerfulness will pervade the house, as well as the breasts of all, and he will be ashamed to appear cross even if he felt it. While, on the other hand, on his return at noon or evening, let him find the water-bucket empty, the house unswept, with the broom and various other articles lying in the floor, the children crying, the wife out of humor, and everything in a stir to get the meal ready in time, and nothing in its proper place—a dish or two gets broken, one of the children boxed, the dog gets kicked out of the door, and add his howls to the children's medley, who could blame him for feeling just a little cross? And not only would it cause him to feel unpleasant, but it would affect the peace and harmony of the entire family.

Life is in a great degree just what we make it. You can take any joy, and by turning it around find trouble on the other side. So let us endeavor always to look on the bright side of life, remembering "that every cloud has its silver lining." My experience has been that I've been most happy when contributing to the happiness of others. A strict observance of the golden rule, and the advice given by our worthy Chaplain at our initiation, will add no little to our pleasure. We are naturally, generally speaking, more cheerful than the sterner sex. If our husbands are low-spirited let us endeavor to cheer them, and I think there is no better way than to make home a cheerful and happy place. It is said that "woman alone was formed to bless the heart of man; to soothe his breast when keen distress has lodged his poisoned arrow there."

We should also strive to make home a pleasant place for our children. Much more, in my opinion, devolves upon the mother in training children than the father. She is with them all the while, when he is often away. The character of the man and woman is formed in the little boy or girl. A tree may receive its impress when a mere twig a few inches high. When a cion is intended for a fruit tree the nurseryman takes great care to force it into an upright posture, trains and trims it very carefully so that it will be symmetrical in its appearance. How much greater should be our vigilance and endeavors to guide aright the tender and formation state of principles, sentiments and habits which make up the sum of human life, and fix destiny for a life to come. The natural love and respect felt by every child towards its mother, the feeling of dependence, the entire confidence realized, gives to the mother an influence over the child more potent than all the world beside. These powers and influences bring with them untold responsibility. We must be what we desire our children to be; do only what we are willing for them to do, and use only language such as we are willing for them to use. Our lives are the moulds in which their characters are cast. Impressions are made on their minds in youth around the fireside that neither change nor time can eradicate. Then we must make their surroundings pleasant; early inculcate in them a love for books which will improve their minds. If we encourage them to read or study history, philosophy and the sciences, they will never have a taste for novels that teach no moral lesson, but serve only to interest and amuse for the time. Let us take the advice given us when initiated into the Grange; let us adorn our rural homes with fruits and flowers, thereby making it not only a place of labor, but of real enjoyment. Don't be afraid to let your children have a little fun. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When home is regarded as only a place to eat and sleep in, the work is then begun which tends to make them seek enjoyment elsewhere; and, alas, how soon are they lead astray! Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it around their own hearthstones it will be found at other less profitable places. Don't repress their bouyant spirits. Half an hour of merriment around the fire at home blots out the remembrance of many a care and trouble of the day. Children have their cares and troubles as well as those of mature years. We should, therefore, sympathize where we often scold.

Let us each endeavor to make our homes such a happy place for them that they will prize and love home and mother so well that they will not be willing to forsake either to find pleasure. Let our admonition be such that 'twill prove a talisman for them through life.

By the cultivation of fruit and flowers we make our homes much more attractive, and it requires but little exertion. If we pass a house and see a fine orchard and flowers blooming around the rustic door, we at once think the inmates of that house are intelligent, pleasant and good people, for I can't believe a real mean person will love flowers. Some may think we have no time to tend them, but we all know "where there's a will there's a way." Let us rise some earlier, or gain time in some way, to cultivate a few if not many. The sight of them is refreshing. They, too, teach a lesson of cheerfulness and gratitude. We should inculcate the love of flowers in the minds of our daughters especially. It will not only add to their pleasure through life, but will cause them to think more of Him who created them. Let us teach them that a lady or girl admired for her beauty, whether it be artificial or real, may charm and please for a while, but, like a fading rose, is soon forgotten, while an educated mind, like the lofty king of the forest, defies the tempest of years. Beauty, riches and friends may pass away or forsake, but a mind adorned with virtue and intelligence will exist when all things else have expired. We should also train them to love music. Every child has more or less of talent for it, and it devolves on us to see that it is cultivated, for it is a resource of pleasure that will last them their lives, unless they grow deaf. And, unlike other mortal passions, it is sure of being gratified in Heaven.

As I have spoken freely to the ladies, I think best to give a word of advice to the gentlemen. There is a great deal incumbent on you in regard to the theme I've been discussing. You, too, have a duty to discharge. In the changing scenes of woman's life, so fraught with joy and sorrow that man can never know, the love and care of a true-hearted husband smooths every ripple of care from her heart, and fills it with lasting happiness. It is to him she looks for love, sympathy and protection. You should not consider your duty fulfilled when you supply your family with food, clothing and the necessaries of life. Kind words and deeds to both wife and children are just as requisite to their happiness.—Almost any one can be courteous at a neighbor's house. If any thing goes wrong or is out of place, or time, or is disagreeable, there it is made the best of, not the worst—even efforts are made to excuse it, and show it is not felt, or if felt, is attributed to accident, not design. And this is not only easy, but natural, at the house of a friend. Why not so at home? Your wife and children deserve more courtesy than your neighbors.—"One who causes two blades of grass to grow where but a single blade grew before, deserves the thanks of posterity." The hand that plants a beautiful tree to give seed and fruit, when the owner is laid low in the dust, confers a public benefit. How much greater should be our gratitude to those who cause the flowers of contentment and love to bloom around their homes! And who is better capacitated for that office than the father? A husband, father, or brother will sometimes speak harsh words to those whom he loves best, and those who love him most, simply because the security of family pride and love keep him from getting his head broken. You should cultivate a kind, affectionate disposition, and be gentle to all, especially those of your own household, remembering that "example is better than precept." You, too, should study to be systematic. System is one of the laws of nature. It lessens a great deal the cares of life. A systematic farmer has a place for everything, and keeps everything in its place. Let him hire hands, many or few, and when they find he is systematic they will soon profit by it, knowing it is his law to restore a hoe, plow or spade to its proper place as soon as they are done using it. Many an hour will be spent in useful labor that would be spent in search if you disregard this law. And your family, too, will be saved from many a thunder cloud, if not a storm.

Then, if we would have happy homes, let us educate ourselves in those principles of order and self-government which underlie true happiness, and amid their genial influence the shadows of ill-temper and fretfulness will fly away and visit us no more.

Pomona Grange.

In compliance with the recommendation of the meetings at Lebanon and Moffattsville, Pomona Grange No 6 assembled in their hall on the first Saturday in September inst. The meeting was only a partial success, in consequence of the unlimited confidence of brethren in the good intentions of each other. There are so many of the brethren who are perfectly willing to be governed by the action of their fellows, that if they have a small job to perform at home they stay there and attend to it to the criminal neglect of the larger and more important ones that from necessity must be arranged away from home. Crops may be planted, but can never be harvested, without the necessary intermediate culture and personal attention. The same is true as applied to any other important experimental enterprise, whether its principles be regarded as theoretically correct, or still wanting the full application of a practical test, and which, if successful, will repay in dollars, while domestic jobs pay only in dimes. Perhaps it is best not to neglect the one, nor yet leave the other undone. Hence, it becomes a question of importance to the true Patron whether his interest is most advanced in the discharge of plain duties, which might have been done as well and profitably to-morrow, or by giving his countenance, reflection, prudence and experience to the investigation of untried enterprise promising great good to the many.

This was a special meeting, called for the express purpose of reviewing what had been commenced and of adopting some feasible plan of putting into practice the recommendations of the call meetings of July and August. The resolutions adopted at these meetings were considered, discussed, approved and adopted, and finally referred to the Executive Committee to make such arrangements as may be necessary to secure their practical operation. Sub-Granges were requested to bring to this meeting an approximate statement of amount and kind of fertilizers they propose to use next year, with amount needed for next wheat crop. After disposing of some other less important business, the Grange closed to meet on the second Saturday in October next at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

At the regular meeting in July, Pomona Grange increased the number of her Executive Committee from three to seven, and distributed the membership over her jurisdiction to facilitate the means of obtaining correct and prompt information from all parts of the County. The names of the Committee we have given in a former number of this column. It remains to be seen how well the means are adapted to the ends contemplated. A meeting was called for the first Monday in August. The old Committee and one of the new attended. As there was not a full attendance, no action was taken towards organizing for business, and the first Monday in September was appointed for the next meeting. The old Committee, with two of the new attended, and promptly organized by electing J. W. Norris Chairman and T. B. Lee Secretary. Several subjects of interest to the Order were discussed, and the Committee adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in September in the Grange Hall. The old Committee were present and devoted their attention to such matters of business as demanded prompt action, and appointed another meeting for saleday in October next, to be held in J. B. Watson's store at 10 o'clock a. m. A full meeting is desired, and prompt attendance will dispatch business.

Oats, Peas and Rye.

The following remarks taken from the agricultural department of the *News and Courier*, are very suggestive to our farmers at this season:

Now is the time to begin to turn over the land for the small grain crop, or for the cultivated crop of next year. If your land has a coat of weeds on it, hitch two mules to a turning plough and bury, if possible, every vestige of vegetable matter; keep stock off of it, and it will make no matter how completely your land is turned upside down, even though it be red clay. An excellent opportunity is now offered our Anderson farmers to experiment in this way as they have no fences, and will not be troubled by rambling stock on their ploughed land all winter. Turn your land deep and close now, and let us know the result next year.

If you have peas sown as a fertilizer, gather just enough to save seed for the same land next year, and turn under the balance as soon as the earliest pods are picked off. Sow this land in oats and drag the land, leaving the surface smooth and even. The reapers next summer will tell you why this should be done.

If any half acre of any kind of land, sandy, gray or red, be made rich, thoroughly rich, and well ploughed, and then sown in rye, using three pecks of seed if broadcast, or a half bushel if sown in the drill, there can be harvested from it before next June perhaps more green forage than will be furnished by any other grain. It is not as valuable as barley, but is a most welcome food to any kind of herbivorous animal in the winter or spring. Rye sown now on fair average land will make a good calf pasture at a time when other calf food is very scarce.

A Splendid Tribute to the Modest Brave.—Those nurses who have gone out of the pure air of their own homes to the plague stricken towns, to handle and tenderly care for dead and dying men who are utter strangers to them, need a higher courage than any soldier marching into the thick of battle. They gain nothing; neither pay nor glory. Their victories are not watched by a proud country for whose honor they give their lives. If they die, no weeping nation will, year by year, hang laurels on their graves. The Howard nurse is only mentioned in the papers as "one of twenty-five" arriving on such a date, or "one of twenty" who are dead. His name nobody knows. If he falls, his friends only learn of it because he fails to return. He gives his life for some plague stricken wretch, probably of less value to the world than himself, in the poisoned air of a solitary chamber. He is buried hastily in a nameless grave, with shuddering and fear, and quick-lime is thrown upon his body. This sacrifice he makes out of pure love to God and humanity, and this sacrifice is now making, not by one man but by every one of the hundreds of nurses sent out by the Howard Association. Every one of them carries his life in his hand as he goes. These men, too, be it remembered, are Southerners; the people whom we regarded as our enemies not long ago, and whom we are very apt still to regard as impracticable, idle and quarrelsome. It is worth our while to consider this thing.—*New York Tribune.*

Caution.—We wish to caution users of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder against buying it in bulk. Unprincipled dealers are mixing flour, and other substances with it, and selling it as Dr. Price's. Buy it only in cans, and it will make lighter, sweeter and healthier biscuits, cakes, &c., than any other in the market.

GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Success of the Experiment at Winnsboro—The Problem of Education Solved in South Carolina.

Correspondence News and Courier.

Winnsboro, August 22, 1878.

As the question of graded schools is being agitated in a number of the towns in our State, and as information is sought as to the mode of inaugurating, conducting and supporting them, a few thoughts on the subject may be of interest to your readers. Let me premise by saying that this article is not intended for those who are already familiar with the system through the medium of the admirable institutions now in operation in Charleston, but for others who have heretofore been accustomed only to the old-fashioned, unclassified schools. A graded school, in general terms, is one in which all the pupils in the same grade study the same lesson, and each pupil studies every branch embraced in the curriculum of his grade. But in the popular acceptation at present in South Carolina, it seems to mean in addition a school supported partly by public funds and partly by private means. The method of classifying and conducting a graded school can be learned from works on the subject, such as Wells on graded schools, or by application to some of the principals of the excellent schools in Charleston. In this connection the writer would return his acknowledgments to H. P. Archer, Esq., of your city, for valuable suggestions on this very subject.

As to the plan of organizing such a school in any of the interior towns of the State, a few facts concerning one that is already in good working order, may furnish some useful hints. In January of the present year, the people of Winnsboro determined to utilize the school fund coming to the district of which the town is a part. Up to that time education was confined chiefly to private schools, of which there were at least half a dozen, each dragging out a precarious existence, while a considerable number of children were not in attendance on any school. The public school trustees rented the buildings of the Mount Zion Institute, containing one large and two smaller class rooms. A male principal and two lady assistants were employed. The school was thrown open to pupils of both sexes within the scholastic age. The English branches and arithmetic were taught free of charge. It was stipulated that pupils in the higher mathematics, ancient and modern languages and the sciences should pay a monthly fee of two dollars and a half. Three grades, reaching as high as the "Third Reader," and embracing pupils of both sexes, were placed in one room. The remainder of the school was divided into four grades. The boys in these grades were seated in the main room, under the supervision of the principal, while the lady assistant had charge of the girls in another room. Separate play-grounds were arranged for the sexes, and no trespassing was permitted. Both sexes recited together, the classes being marched from room to room under monitors. (Where the rooms are contiguous the monitors are not needed.) The school opened in February, and all parties interested awaited the result. One hundred and fifty-seven pupils were enrolled the first month, and this number was maintained during the session, the actual attendance averaging about one hundred and thirty. Of these, between twenty and thirty were instructed in the extra branches. The experiment has, thus far, succeeded admirably. The school, owing to the excellence attainable through increased numbers, has been better than any of its predecessors for years, and it has been found that the presence of the two sexes in the same class is most beneficial, each stimulating the other to renewed exertion. Parties living in the country are making preparations to send their children to town, and the increase will be still larger next year. It is confidently hoped that in time Mount Zion Institute will again become a flourishing academic school, with the public schools as a permanent feeder. The result will be beneficial, not only in an educational point of view, but also as regards the material interests of the town. Every pupil retained at home means a saving of a certain sum of money to be otherwise expended.

During the first five months the school was supported from the public funds. For the next session it will receive three hundred dollars from the Peabody fund, and the citizens will subscribe two or three hundred more, thus securing at a private expenditure of a few hundred dollars, a year's instruction of a hundred and fifty pupils whose tuition fees under the old system would have amounted to more than three thousand dollars! These graded schools solve the problem of education in poverty-stricken South Carolina. Without them, thousands will grow up in absolute ignorance.

The above is the result of the experiment in Winnsboro. What Winnsboro has done, other towns can do, if the people are in earnest and if competent teachers are employed.

For raising the necessary funds, three sources exist. The amount supplied by the school fund should be for a school of a hundred and fifty pupils seven or eight hundred dollars. Three hundred or four hundred and fifty may be secured from the Peabody fund; the balance can be raised by extra taxation and by private subscription. To maintain a school of the above mentioned size at least eighteen hundred dollars should be raised.

As to the manner of obtaining aid from the Peabody fund information can be had on application to Superintendent H. S. Thompson. A few points connected with it may, however, be mentioned here. The trustees of the fund will give three hundred dollars to every public school of one hundred pupils maintained for ten months with an average attendance of eighty-five per cent., or four hundred and fifty dollars for a hundred and fifty pupils the same time with an average attendance of eighty-five per cent., provided in each case that the current funds from other sources are double the amount asked from the Peabody fund. Application must be made at the beginning of the year on blanks furnished by the State Superintendent of Education. The promised amount will be paid at the end of the year on proof that all the conditions have been complied with.

A few words in conclusion concerning the third source of revenue. It would be much better to revive, in incorporated towns, at least, the provision for a local school tax, than to trust to individual subscriptions. Some argue that the school fund is already too large. That this is an error is conclusively shown by comparison with other States. South Carolina raises a little over a dollar for every child within the scholastic age. Other States raise seven or eight dollars per capita, several others from twelve to fifteen, while Massachusetts raises each year twenty-one dollars for every child within the prescribed ages. It is absurd to say we pay too much, or even to hold that we raise anything like enough. Besides, it is easier on the individual to pay a tax than pay tuition. A tax of four mills on ten thousand dollars is required to raise forty dollars. Yet how many citizens worth not the half of ten thousand dollars now pay twice forty dollars a year in tuition fees? A local tax is the cheapest means of raising money. Every one is aware of the abuse of the local tax during the days of Radicalism. But it can be so hedged around with restrictions as never again to become a burden. The scheme is as follows: Let it be confined to those towns in which graded schools are located. Let the extreme limit of the levy be fixed at say two mills. Let a vote of a majority of those persons paying taxes *other than poll tax* be required to levy it. The tax-payers will then have the matter in their own hands, and cannot be compelled to pay the tax against their will. The restriction of the vote to a certain class is perfectly legitimate. The constitution provides expressly that no capitation tax, other than the poll tax, shall be levied. This local tax is, therefore, to be paid only by those persons owning property. And as the poll tax payers are not affected by the levy of this extra tax, they have no right to demand a vote; while, if the tax is levied, they are benefited indirectly through the superior advantages afforded of educating their children. Since it is much simpler for a town to levy a tax of five hundred or a thousand dollars than for the citizens to subscribe that amount, an earnest effort should be made to restore this tax with the limitations mentioned above. This method is in vogue in a very large number of States.

It is needless to cry out against the public schools. They are a fixed fact. They are cheaper than private schools, and can be made better. In perfecting the system, South Carolina will be marching abreast, not only of every other State in the Union, but of Germany and other European nations. No one in casting a glance over the State and seeing the large number of children, born of educated parents, now growing up in ignorance, will deny that we are relapsing, and that something must be done speedily to check this downward career. The surest remedy is the organization of graded schools in all the towns in South Carolina. May their day be not far distant.

R. M. D.

THE DANGER OF FAMINE.

Twenty-Seven Thousand Men Have Been Thrown Out of Work by the Fever—An Appeal in their Behalf.

Washington, September 8.

To the Chambers of Commerce and the Charitable of the chief Cities of the Union: The cry of anguish from the stricken cities and people of the South has been answered by a noble burst of charity from the cities and people of the whole country. Contributions great and small have been extended to the sufferers. The secretary of war has generously extended the aid of the Government to the poor and needy of the pest-ridden cities; but great as has been the charity, the necessity is yet greater, and the sums subscribed are yet inadequate to the wants of the suffering in New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, as well as in the smaller towns of Holly Springs, Grenada, Port Gibson, Canton, Greenville, Brownsville, Baton Rouge and Delhi, where all business is entirely suspended.

It is estimated that in the suspension of business on the Mississippi River, south of Memphis, over fifty steamboats are tied up, their crews discharged, and the longshoremen and gangs of stevedoers and other laborers, who were engaged in the receiving and discharging of freight, are out of employment. Four great lines of railroad are paralyzed, and their employees are idle. Nearly all places of business in the cities and towns where the fever prevails are closed, and their employees discharged. These employees are poor, and dependent upon their labor for support. It is estimated that of these unemployed men there are in New Orleans 15,000, Memphis 8,000, Vicksburg 2,000, and in smaller towns 2,000; making a total of 27,000 discharged workmen, most of whom are heads of families, and represent a total population of not less than 100,000 in actual and desolate want. These people have no means to get away from the pest-ridden cities. For them there is no labor, no wages, no bread—nothing but death or starvation; and this condition must last at least fifty days, for there will be no stay of the pestilence, no consumption of business until frost. Averaging the support of each individual at twenty cents per day, which is ten cents less than the cost of an army ration, for fifty days the support of the suffering and destitute will cost $1,080,000, and this for subsistence alone. Nothing for medicines, clothing and proper sustenance for the sick and the burial of the dead has been taken into account in this calculation.

It has occurred to the undersigned that a comprehensive system of relief should be at once inaugurated to avoid the appalling distress which will sicken and shock humanity when to the awful destruction of the plague are added the horrors of famine. We suggest that in each of the great cities of the Union a central depot for the reception of supplies be at once opened, where contributions of provisions, tea, coffee, wines, medicines and clothing may be sent. The lines of transportatian over both land and water have volunteered to transport supplies to the stricken cities free of charge. Let New Orleans, which is most accessible by sea and land, and which has more facilities for transportation, be constituted the central depot for the reception of the supplies, which can be forwarded to the Howard and Peabody Associations of that city as fast as collected. Let Vicksburg, Memphis and the smaller towns that are affected, send to New Orleans their agents to aid in receiving, distributing and forwarding pro rata the supplies to the respective towns and cities for which they are destined.

We appeal to the Chambers of Commerce of the great cities to inaugurate this movement forthwith. We appeal to the ministers of God for their influence, and to their congregations. Even the smallest donation of provisions, money or medicines will be acceptable. The characters of the noble gentlemen who compose the Howard Association, the Peabody Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, are guarantees that all charities donated will be properly and honestly applied. In the name of a common country and a kindred humanity, we invoke for our stricken, dying and starving people the charity of those whose homes and loved ones are secure from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

E. John Ellis, Louisiana;
R. L. Gibson, Louisiana;
John T. Morgan, Alabama;
Wm. H. McCardle, Mississippi;
Cyrus Bussey,
President N. O. Chamber of Commerce.

"Helen's Babies." This work is acknowledged to be the best selling article in our bookstores. Druggists, however, say that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup sells better than any other medicine. It is perfectly harmless and always reliable. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE PLAGUE OF THE SOUTHWEST

Interesting Comment upon its History and Peculiar Features.

The earliest account given of yellow fever was by Ligon, in his history of the Barbadoes, in the year 1647. From that time to the present it has been investigated and written about by many of the most eminent physicians both in this country and Europe. Rush and La Roche, of Philadelphia; Clark and Flint, of New York; Dickenson and Michel, of Charleston; Stone and Joseph Jones, of New Orleans; Cochrane and Michel, of Alabama, have all given to the world valuable contributions upon this subject, not to mention many other able men of the profession in America.

It is a fever that is found in both hemispheres, but is confined to certain geographical limits being rarely found beyond 48 degrees north latitude or 36 degrees south latitude, and between 97 degrees west and 21 degrees east longitude. The altitude to which it is enabled to ascend varies with its peculiar geographical conditions. Thus, in the West Indies it has been found at the height of five thousand feet, as was the case in an epidemic at Newcastle, Jamacia; while in the United States it is never found higher than six hundred above the level of the sea. It is essentially a fever of hot climates, and demands a diurnal temperature of 72 degrees to exist as an epidemic. Its peculiar home appears to be the tropics, for in them alone is it found to be endemic throughout the year, as in the islands of St. Thomas and San Domingo.

The United States has been so frequently visited with this fever that it scarcely becomes necessary to point out the years. It is, however, chiefly confined to the coast and leading water courses, from the port of Charleston to the Rio Grande, and, as before observed, never ascends the streams beyond six hundred feet above sea level. New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston have been more frequently visited than any of the sea coast towns, while Montgomery Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and Shreveport have chiefly claimed its attention in the interior.

The peculiar element causing this disease has given rise to much discussion in the profession, and has been the source of developing great contrariety of opinion. Like the causes that give rise to the malarious and contagious diseases, and, in fact, to the major portion of the known diseases of the world, everything is involved in mystery; and it remains for the future, if ever it will be, to demonstrate the peculiar features of these causes. There are facts, however, in connection with the production of the disease that have been ascertained. It dwells where the malarious diseases exist in their most aggravated forms, and depends, like them, upon heat, moisture and decomposition, but must have putrefactive as well as vegetable decomposition. In addition it requires a certain degree of density of population. It is, in the temperate zones, *a town and city disease*, and never rages as an epidemic in the country. The peculiar poison, it has been argued, consists of cells and cell germs, that are capable of reproducing themselves to an indeterminate extent. These prevade the atmosphere, travel both with and against the wind; are more rapidly propagated when coming in contact with an excess of moisture; they penetrate clothing and enter goods of all kinds; they travel in ships for thousands of miles, and when put upon shore, provided they find a warm, moist and filthy resting place, commence at once to develop a sufficient number of kindred germs to doom the place to an epidemic of fever. Some writers speak of this peculiar poison as belonging to the fungi group; others as bacteriods. An American writer, Cochrane, of Alabama, calls them cooloed bodies, but we have preferred to describe them in a manner that has had many advocates and which is more tangible to the human mind.

Is the disease contagious or infectious, or is it both, that is, a contingent contagion? This is an open question, but by far the majority of writers agree that it is absolutely an infectious disease, and never contagious. It will not spread from individual to individual among a small population; it is confined to too narrow limits, where it is epidemic, for it to be a contingent disease. Again, complete seclusion in an infected district will not render the person or persons safe from contracting the disease. Does the disease ever come spontaneously in the United States? This is also an open question, yet the majority of writers believe that it is always an introduced and never an endemic disease. During the war every Southern port, where there was an effectual blockade, was free from this fever. At New Orleans, where the blockade was rigidly enforced from the commencement of the war until its capture, not one case of fever was known, and during the occupation by the enemy, after limited traffic was opened up, the fever appeared upon some of the gunboats, but not within the limits of the city. On the other hand, at Wilmington, in our own State, where vessels were constantly coming in from the West Indies, the city was visited with a frightful scourge of fever.

Again, in the epidemic of 1873, which occurred at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Montgomery, Shreveport and Memphis, the fever was clearly traced to the arrival of two infected vessels from Havana—the bark Valparaise at New Orleans on the 15th of June, 1873, and the Golden Gate, on the 10th of the same month and year, at Pensacola. From these points it was conveyed either by individuals or steamboats to the various other points where the fever sprang up. This has been clearly demonstrated by those who have investigated the subject.

The duration of the disease as an epidemic differs in different localities. In some of the epidemics at New Orleans it has disappeared prvious to a killing or "black" frost. This, however, has been extremely rare; but of one thing we are always assured, that with the first killing frost the epidemic is at an end. The persons who had become infected previous to the freeze will, of course, have the fever, but no one returning to or coming into the place after such frost will have it. Natives of infected places are less likely to contract this disease than strangers, while Africans are much more exempt than either of the above mentioned classes.—*Charlotte Observer.*

— Probably the most unanimous endorsement received by any Congressman in the South was that received by Hon. Jos. H. Blount, of Milledgeville, Georgia. Every county in the district was fully represented, and he received the vote of every delegate in the convention.

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PATTERSONS' VIEWS.

He Will not Trade His Senatorship.

Philadelphia Times.

"Well, Senator, what disposition do you expect will be made of the Corbin-Butler contest for the Senatorial seat this Winter?"

"Well, it is a pretty even clip, and Senator Davis' vote is the one thing which we can't tell anything about; but I reckon the votes that put Mr. Butler in there will retain him in his seat. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will be made, if Corbin pushes the matter, early in the next session. They have decided that Butler was seated on *prima facie* evidence and that Corbin has been deprived of his right, and they will not report. Now, to analyze the result. The Senate stands thirty-six Democrats, thirty-nine Republicans and one Independent, Senator Davis, who did not vote before. Butler was seated by one majority, Conover and myself voting with the Democrats. If the resolution is presented that Butler is not entitled to his seat Davis may vote for it, and that will oust him. Then I'll follow a resolution to seat Corbin. I don't know how the vote will stand on that; I will not vote for it, nor do I think Conover will, although he has not told me so. If he is consistent he can't vote for him. I tell you it's a very even thing; but, as I said before, I suppose we can hold Butler in by the same vote we got him there. The only thing we can't count on and provide for is death. He's a fellow we can't get away from. Well, if there's a tie vote the Vice-President will cast the deciding ballot, and that will seat Corbin, sure."

NO REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

"You are not taking much interest in South Carolina politics now?"

"Oh, the Republican party is gone forever there. There's no use, anyway, of fighting the Democrats any more down there. I fought them till the last minute, and what's the reward for South Carolina? After Hayes was inaugurated, and the matter about the Returning Board was still pending in the Superior Court, Hayes gave the Democrats so much that there was no use contesting nor fighting any longer." Here the Senator threw the striped stockings over the rails of the bed and plunged his face into the pillow, as though he were burying there old recollections that were painful. Then he straightened up and went on: "Hampton made a fight and came to Washington a conqueror—no less than a conqueror, sir—and Hayes, the President of the United States, got down and licked his feet. That was all right for Hampton, but bad for our man. Bad? It was disgraceful. Oh, yes, great fellow, Hayes is."

"How about civil service?"

The Senator's arms went over his head that now lay peacefully upon the pillow. He answered meditatively: "Great thing, that civil service. It don't exist. Grant did try to enforce it, I know. We have talked it all over together, and he told me himself that the first man appointed under its rules went to the penitentiary in short order. I forgot the fellow's name; it was out West, though."

NOT A BIT AFRAID OF ARREST.

"Now, Senator, say something about yourself; the probabilities of your arrest, you know."

"I don't know anything about it except what I read in the newspaper. My friends down there tell me there's nothing in it at all, and that it has never been contemplated to send a requisition after me."

"If you back down do you think they would arrest and try you?"

"Well, if I went back they probably would arrest and perhaps bring me for trial. I ain't going back." The Senator readjusted his pillow and spoke with emphasis, and presently added, "At least not just now." "Because of the likelihood of arrest?" "No, too hot; I've got no business there just now; it's hot enough here." "You were there last Summer, though?" "Oh, yes, I had business there then?" "You don't look after your constituents at short range then, eh?" "They are able to look out for themselves. I couldn't do any good there to the party. It is beyond redemption in the South. I do not believe, however, that it has been seriously thought to take me back to South Carolina. My information, and its source is good, is that all such talk originated in Washington. When it was first heard of my friends at Columbia asked me by wire what it all meant. I answered them, 'you are down there, you ought to know.' They didn't know, though, and I definitely found out that it was Washington talk, the whole of it."

"FIVE YEARS OF GOOD STEALING YET."

"Well, how about the saying, 'There's five year's good stealing down here yet?'"

"I'm glad you mentioned that. I never used that expression at all. 'Twas an old expression—a kind of popular slang phrase in South Carolina when Scott was Governor, from 1868 to 1872, but this was the way it ran: 'There's several years more of good stealing yet.' Everybody used it. Well, in 1876 Judge Mackey was making a speech at Chester, and revived it and attributed its original to me, saying I used it in a speech in the State Legislature. Now, the truth is I was not in Columbia that Winter. Mackey was supporting Chamberlain and I was opposing him at the time. Chamberlain got the darn-fool notion of civil service reform into his head, too, and at the very time of that campaign was trying to sell out to the other side. Oh, I know all about that, you'd better believe. He prepared the State for Hampton."

"Is Hampton to be the next Governor of the State?"

"There is no opposition. His government has given universal satisfaction. I think he wants to do right. By the way, I see that a colored ex-Judge of Carolina paid his respect to me the other day in an interview published in the *Times*. All right. The darkeys wanted a representative in every branch of the government and Wright got on to the Supreme bench. He's a disreputable nigger, corrupt on the bench and drunk everywhere."

"How about the statement by your son, Silas, in Washington, that he saw Pauline Markham seated on Governor Scott's knee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and kissing him each time he set seal to a bond?"

"Now that is a newspaper lie. Silas never said so. He never saw any such affair. He was only fourteen years old at the time, and was at school. I deny that he ever said anything of the sort."

— Bishop McCroskey, who has been on trial before the House of Bishops for the alleged seduction of one of his parishoners, has been deposed from the ministry.

Dr. Price's Pet Rose is charming—the fragrance of sweet blossoms. Dr. Price's Alista Bouquet is delicately delightful—the odor of dainty buds. The most exquisite perfumes for the handkerchief. For sale by all dealers in choice toilet articles.

BEN BUTLER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Nomination of the Greenback Party of Massachusetts.

The State Convention of the Independent Greenback party of Massachusetts met on the 11th instant, nearly 1,000 delegates being present. Among them was one lady, Mrs. Josephine R. Stone, of Boston. B. F. Butler was nominated for Governor on a rising vote.

The Greenback party in its platform holds both political parties responsible for the crippled industries of the country and for the extended want among the people, and calls upon all to declare their independence of these false guides and aid in regaining the priceless rights bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires. The resolutions regard much of the present legislation as a huge swindle upon the industries of the country, demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act so that that periodical carnivals of bankruptcy may come to an end; assert that the United States shall never issue any more interest bearing bonds unless the same are authorized by a direct vote of the people, and those issued during the war shall be paid as fast as they mature, according to the terms of the contract which authorized and created that indebtedness of the people, and what that contract is shall be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that all subsequent acts which impair and change the original contract are hereby denounced as creatures of corruption and repudiation that must be repealed.

It is resolved that the labor bureau should be sustained, its field of operation enlarged and its officers selected from those engaged in industrial pursuits, and having the confidence of the industrial classes of the Commonwealth for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics to form a basis for intelligent legislation on labor questions, especially with regard to the hours of labor, which should be reduced in proportion as the use of machinery increases.

Resolved, That land of equal production and capacity shall be subject to equal taxation, whether cultivated or not, to the end that the public domain may be preserved to the actual tiller of the soil.

The next resolution assails the Associated Press, and declares that telegraph companies must be forced to sell daily news upon equal terms to any paper.

The resolutions declare against the payment of a poll tax as a condition of the right of suffrage. They assert that no person should be taxed for that which he owes. In other words, for the purposes of taxation all persons shall have the right to deduct from the value of their estates the sum of the mortgages thereon, and said mortgages should be assessed to the persons to whom they are due. The system of letting out convict labor by contract is denounced; and it is further resolved that the public lands are the property of the people and should be reserved for actual settlers, aided by the government and protected in their possessions by just laws.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

Butler on Greenbacks.

New York Star.

"General, how do you find the outlook in Massachusetts?"

"The situation is encouraging," said the General, turning up that eye. "The people have only to be thoroughly informed upon financial questions, especially the Greenback theory, and party lines and party prejudices will fail to hold them in check."

"Are not the two great parties in Massachusetts thoroughly disciplined and accustomed to vote as conventions dictate?"

"They have been, but are not now; many Republicans are of opinion that the interests of their party in 1880 would be subserved by a Democratic majority in the next Congress. Third party movements, or in other words, political movements of the people outside of ring influences, invariably succeed best in States where one of the two great parties has a large majority. This is notably true of Massachusetts, and the Greenback vote will, in my opinion, astonish even the most ardent friends of that movement."

"But don't the people feel the need of a stable and sound currency?"

"Certainly," replied the General, "and that is why they want more greenbacks—the best currency the country has ever had, or probably ever will have. The people can't be made to understand why real estate itself should depreciate 50 or 100 per cent., while mortgages upon the same property suffer little or no depreciation. Nor can they be made to believe that bonds should not be governed by the same laws which have caused a shrinkage in all other values."

"Isn't it unfortunate that your movement is managed in so many places by bad councillors?"

"That is a contingency of all political or governmental reforms. When Whig and Democratic politicians took hold of the old Abolition party and baptized it 'Republican,' then, and not till then, did it become a power in the land. So it will be with the Greenback party, which is destined to swallow up, in my opinion, perhaps both the others. I believe that a clear majority of all the voters in the United States, voting outside of party influences, would sustain the Greenback theory."

"Do you think the movement is as strong in Massachusetts as it is in the West and South?"

"I cannot tell; it may be stronger." He added musingly: "The movement is either a farce or a revolution. I am strongly of opinion that it will be the latter."

"I have heard speakers advocating resumption," said the reporter, "try to teach the people what money is by showing in one hand a $20 coin of the Dutch Republic, and in the other a $20 note of the late Confederacy, and claiming that although both Republics are dead, the coin issued by the one is still good, while the note of the other is worthless. How would you meet that argument?"

"The argument is worthless. I would show its falsity by exhibiting notes of other nations whose Governments have been changed, as was that of the Dutch Republic, but whose notes are not good always. The fault was not in the Confederate money, but in the Confederacy itself. There was nothing in it."

"General, do you think you are going to be elected Governor of Massachusetts?"

"That depends." Here the eye turned around knowingly again. "I hope so. Stranger things have happened. If the people could fully understand the iniquitous schemes of bondholders and their newspaper allies, the result would be by no means doubtful."

The quantity of Pork and other improper food consumed is enormous and produces its inevitable results in innumerable types of disease, especially those of the blood, exhibited in Pimples, Sores, etc., all of which, however, yield rapidly and surely to Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.