RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum, in advance. TWO DOLLARS at end of year. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months.

Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisements counts less than a square.

Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the immediate business of the firm or individual contracting.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878. VOL. XIV---NO. 21.

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:

Citations, two insertions, - - - - $3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - - - 2.50
Final Settlements, five insertions - - - 3.00

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

☞ 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.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, November 26, 1878.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

The painful accident which happened to Governor Hampton on Thursday, the 7th instant, and which sent deep sorrow and gloom to every household in the State, having disabled him physically from the performance of his high duties as Governor of the State of South Carolina, with that exalted patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to the best interests of the State which has characterized him through life, as soon as he became aware of the full extent of his injuries he at once relieved himself by proclamation of the powers and duties of said office, and, under the provisions of the Constitution, the same devolved upon me. This took place on the 13th inst., and on the same day I took charge of the Executive department. Under these circumstances, it has become my duty to address you at this your annual meeting. This unfortunate calamity to Governor Hampton was so unexpected and the time has been so short since I assumed the discharge of the duties appertaining to this office, and the pressure of the current business has been so heavy, that I have been unable, up to this time, to inform myself fully of the wants and necessities of our people so as to make such full and matured recommendations and suggestions to your honorable bodies as the condition of the State may perhaps require, and as, no doubt, Governor Hampton, had he been spared this misfortune, would have been prepared to make.

The reports, however, of the very efficient officers in the different departments and boards connected with the administration, which will be laid upon your tables at an early day, are so full and thorough, so abundant in information and so replete with valuable suggestions covering the special subject matters to which they severally refer, and these matters embracing as they do almost the entire field of legislation, I feel greatly relieved thereby, and shall content myself on this occasion with calling the attention of the General Assembly especially to the valuable contents of these reports, with such recommendations thereon as within the limited time which has been allowed me I have been enabled to conclude would be wise and proper.

FINANCE.

The annual report of the Comptroller General, to be submitted to you with the other department reports by the 1st of December, will contain an elaborate and carefully-prepared statement of the errors and inaccuracies in the books of his office and of the Treasurer's office, as turned over to the present incumbents by their predecessors, and also a report upon the value of numerous accounts which cumber the books and render deceptive the balance sheet which he is by law required to lay before your honorable bodies as exhibiting a true and accurate account of the actual state of the Treasury. I beg to commend this report to your consideration.

Besides the usual statistics relating to taxes and the finances, his report will also be found to contain some suggestions upon these matters, and other subjects relating to his department, which I regard as valuable, being based upon the experience and observation of the last two years of a most careful and competent public official. The importance of the subjects dealt with in this report, and the fact that any discussion of them, to be of value, must go into elaborate details and statistics, induces me to refrain from further allusion to them at this time, as the report itself will be found to be full, clear and accurate.

There is one matter, however, which is brought out in the report to which I desire to call your attention especially. There are some evils connected with the organization of what is known as the Board of Equalization which eminently deserve consideration. In the report of the Comptroller will be found suggestions intended to remedy these evils. It certainly is just that every citizen in the State should be required to aid the government in the shape of taxation to the extent of the value of his property protected thereby. The burden of taxation, however, should bear equally on all, and it is to be hoped that, in your wisdom, some measure may be adopted to improve the present system of assessment and promotive of the great end of equality, so much to be desired. If this is done, no citizen would have the right to complain, nor would they complain, for I feel sure that all of our people are willing to bear their proper share of the burden of necessary taxation; but in the absence of this, complaints will not only be numerous but well-founded. The object of the Board of Equalization is to produce this equality, and to this end the manner in which the Board is to be organized is a matter of the highest importance.

EDUCATION.

The report of the State Superintendent of Education gives an encouraging account of the condition of the public schools.

The last General Assembly made important changes in the school law, which is now better adapted to the wants of our people.

The report shows that 116,239 children attended the public schools last year, an increase of nearly 14,000 over the number reported for the preceding year. This fact, together with the increased interest in education manifested by all classes of our citizens and the improvements in the public school system, show that gratifying progress has been made in this most important department of the State government.

I would especially recommend that, in accordance with the suggestions of the State Superintendent of Education, some action be taken which will secure more prompt payment of the teachers' salaries. During the past year much embarrassment and loss to teachers resulted in the delay in the collection of taxes. Unless some remedy for this evil is provided, it is feared that we may lose the services of some of our best teachers.

The other recommendations contained in the report are well worthy of your careful consideration.

The last General Assembly prepared a memorial to be presented to Congress asking the restoration to the State of the property in Charleston known as the Citadel Academy. I am not informed as to what action, if any, was taken by Congress in this matter. This valuable property, which belongs to the State, has been held since the war by the Federal government and used as a garrison for troops. The re-establishment of the Military Academy is a measure of great importance to our educational interests.

The early opening of the State University is, in my judgment, of the greatest importance. The Constitution of the State, Article X, Section 9, makes it the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the maintenance of this institution. The faithful discharge of the duty thus imposed is rendered more binding by considerations of the highest policy. There can be no doubt that the unity of our people in the past and the commanding position which for so many years South Carolina held in the councils of the nation was due in some measure to the influence of the college. Nothing will contribute more to the material prosperity of the State than the restoration of this institution to its former condition of usefulness.

I do not underestimate the denominational colleges which now exist in this State. They are contributing largely to the education of our people, and they well deserve the patronage which they receive, and more. But in order to complete our educational fabric, we should have a State institution not only worthy of the past, but fitted for the increasing wants of the future. This matter, however, is solely for you. You are better informed of the wants and wishes of the people and of their necessities, financial and otherwise, than myself; and with you, to whom this subject properly belongs, I respectfully leave it.

MILITIA.

The general condition of this branch of the public service shows great improvement, as will be seen from the full exhibit in the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. Many nominal organizations of the National Guard, which, on inspection, had failed to meet the requirements of law, have been disbanded, but all effective bodies have been retained, and the State Volunteers have rapidly increased in numbers and efficiency, and their condition is highly creditable to their officers and the people. The supply of arms and equipments, however, is totally inadequate. Many of the commands are entirely without outfit of any kind, and, though several artillery companies have been organized, yet the State does not own a single piece of ordnance.

The usual source from which such supplies have been drawn is the general government. By Act of Congress, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is annually appropriated for arming the militia of the States, and efforts are now being made in some of the Northern States to have this sum increased to one million per annum. Under the present law, the quota for this State is the sum of $3,358.-50, due on the 30th of June of each year. Under the proposed increase, South Carolina would be entitled to about $16,000 annually. This sum would be adequate to the wants of the department, and would soon place it on a first class footing.

There exists, however, serious difficulty in the way of obtaining the ordnance stores needed from the general government. In the year 1869, Governor R. K. Scott, being authorized to obtain two thousand stand of arms from the United States, actually drew ten thousand stand of obsolete muzzle-loading muskets with equipments. The government claimed to regard this issue as having been drawn in advance of the whole quota of the State in the years thereafter, and now declines to issue any ordnance stores to South Carolina. Under the third Section of the Act of March the 3d, 1875, this State has also been charged with all its quotas during the period of the war, although six years before this Act the large drafts above referred to had been made. It is believed that Congress will readjust this account whenever the facts can be made known, and it is earnestly desired that the matter should be brought to the attention of our members in Congress by such action as your wisdom may dictate. Until this matter is settled, the troops must remain unequipped to a great extent, as the financial condition of the State at this time will not justify the expenditure of the large sum necessary to purchase the arms and accoutrements needed. Some legislation, however, will be needed to perfect the system, and I respectfully recommend to your consideration the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General as embodying the immediate wants of this department.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the officers of the penal and charitable institutions will give you all necessary information as to the condition and wants of these institutions. I have had an opportunity recently of visiting the Lunatic Asylum, and I must congratulate the State in having a Board of Regents who are most zealously devoting much of their time, without compensation, to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate inmates of that institution.

This Board, as well as the Superintendent in charge and his assistants, deserve the gratitude of the people. The report made by the Board will be sent in at an early period, and I invite your careful attention to its contents, and, if our burdened Treasury can possibly bear it, spare something to the humane objects suggested for the benefit of this stricken portion of our people.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

I have been informed by the Hon. J. C. Coit, Judge of the Court of Claims, that, in the discharge of his duties, it became necessary to have counsel to represent the State, and that Mr. John R. Abney, Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, rendered professional service to the Court at such times as he could spare consistent with his duty upon the Circuit. The Act organizing this Court authorized the Commissioner, in cases of doubt or difficulty, to call in the aid of the Solicitor of the County, but no provision was made for his compensation. I respectfully recommend this matter to your consideration, both as to compensation for past services and also as to the propriety of fixing a sum for the future if counsel should be needed.

THE PALMETTO MONUMENT.

Permit me also to call your attention to the condition of the beautiful monument which stands on the Capitol grounds to the famous Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina, which, by its gallantry on a foreign field, reflected so much honor upon its State during the Mexican war. Two panels, containing the names of many of the officers and soldiers have been lost. They could be restored at a trifling cost and thus the monument preserved, as it was intended, an ever-existing memento of that gallant band of Carolinians.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I hope, gentlemen, that the period is now rapidly approaching when the people of this State can give less time and attention to political affairs and devote themselves to the material development of the State. I do not mean to imply that they should abandon all interest in those public matters usually understood as political. On the contrary, every good citizen should take a deep interest in such issues.

The character of the government under which a people live exerts a more powerful influence upon their destiny than all other agencies combined, and that character almost entirely depends upon the character of the governmental officials. That government is best which is best administered, and the highest and surest guaranty to this end is capacity and integrity on the part of those to whom the different departments are entrusted.

Under our system, this depends on the manner in which the elective franchise is exercised, not by a few but by the whole people; hence, it follows that every good citizen should take active part and exert all his influence towards the accomplishment of that great end—good government—which in itself is the beginning and foundation of all progress and prosperity. But good government has now been accomplished in South Carolina. Home rule has been rescued from the hands of those political brigands who marauded the State for so long a time, and I hope that it has been made permanent; if not, it certainly can be made so by the continued observance of those great and wise principles of justice and equal protection to all which has so eminently distinguished the present administration and which so fully meets the approbation of the great heart of the people. Such being the fact, it is time to begin material recuperation in earnest. After good government, in this lies the strength, greatness and power of a people.

All history teaches the fact that there are three grand departments of human industry—agriculture, commerce and manufactures—which are the corner stones of human progress. The temple of earthly prosperity rests upon them, and that people is most fortunate who have been blessed by a kind Providence with material for their full development. Now this is precisely the condition of this State: Small in extent, limited in territory, yet it is full and abounding to a remarkable degree with all the material elements necessary to the development of these main industries of life. No part of the globe is blessed with a more fertile soil or genial climate; no portion of the Atlantic coast is marked with better harbors; nor can cheaper roads be built elsewhere; and where can there be found in any country better facilities for the building up of all kinds of profitable manufactories, both great and small, than here? When you look at the State and see it thus so full of such important natural resources, it would seem that Providence had intended that a great and happy people should dwell within its borders. It should be our aim not to defeat this beneficent end of Providence, either by suffering misrule on the part of the government or by sloth and inaction on the part of the citizens in failing to make use of the advantages by which they are surrounded. And I would earnestly recommend to the General Assembly to take this matter under consideration and to see how far legislation can aid in the building up of these industries. I have no special scheme to recommend, but I have thought it would not be out of place to suggest the great ends to be accomplished, leaving the means to your better judgment and superior information and wisdom.

I will, however, venture to suggest, in reference to agriculture, one measure which, in my judgment, is greatly needed, at least in much the larger portion of the upper country. I refer to what is usually known as the stock law. This law has been tried in several Counties in this State and in other States, and, from my information, wherever tried it has invariably worked well, and ultimately gives satifaction even to those who were opposed to it at the outset. It greatly reduces the expenses of farming operations, improves the stock, more effectually protects growing crops, brings thousands of acres of good land under cultivation, and, what is of great importance in some sections of the State, would preserve the timber and forests of the country, and it adds in every way to the end of all investments and labor, viz., profit. In some Counties in the State it has been adopted by a vote of the people, under a previous law enacted by the General Assembly. With great deference, I would say that this mode of legislation is an innovation of doubtful policy upon the established manner of enacting laws; and, besides, elections upon local questions generally produce discord and strife and split communities into parties, which has a tendency to involve other and perhaps more important matters, to the general prejudice of the country.

In this connection, let me say that I have understood that during the past two years there have been 600 able-bodied men constantly on the list of Penitentiary convicts, besides others in the County jails. This is a great mine of useful labor comparatively lost to the State. All this labor should be utilized in the development of our resources. We have rivers that need deepening, canals that ought to be dug, mines explored, railroads built. The beautiful stream that flows by the capital now useless and wasted on account of a few trifling obstructions across its bed near this city, might be made a vital artery, high above this point, to the internal commerce of the State; the old Santee Canal opened; those immense phosphatic deposits which lie imbedded in the rivers of the lower country fully explored and developed, and many other important enterprises consummated by a systematic employment, through a series of years, of the labor supplied from this source. If men will commit crime, what better atonement to the public for their vicious conduct than to be made useful in the development of those matters in which the whole people are interested. The forfeiture and sequestration, so to speak, of their labor to the public good, it seems to me, would be a more sensible, humane and effective punishment to them than the immuring of their bodies in cells and dungeons, and at the same time would afford some compensation for the evils which they have committed.

I do not know how far legislation already had may accomplish results in the direction indicated, but I would recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration.

If we intend to become a great, strong and prosperous State, the mudsills of our building must be made of material development. Commence with that, and all the other elements of strength and greatness will come of themselves.

The lien law expires by its own limitation on the 1st of January next. This law seems to have been well matured at the last session. It protects the interests of the landlord, opens a way for the poor man who has nothing but his health and muscles upon which to obtain credit to make these available, and it cheapens the arrangement of recording and filing, and I think it would promote the welfare of the people to have it re-enacted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate the General Assembly and the whole State upon the peace and good order which has marked the conduct of our people during the past year, and especially during the exciting circumstances of the political campaign through which we have just passed. Since the late war we have constantly claimed that if the State could but be placed back under the control of those to whom it rightfully belonged, on account of their superior qualifications of integrity, competency and interest, free from foreign interference and domestic incompetency and misrule, that the violence and turbulence thereby engendered, and which were fast becoming chronic features in her history, would instantly disappear and that peace and good order would immediately reassert themselves. In 1876 this revolution was accomplished, and the late campaign during the present administration fully vindicates the justice and truthfulness of our claim in that event, and should silence forever the libels and slanders to which the character of the citizens of the State has been so long, so unjustly and so shamefully subjected. We as a people are entitled to rejoice at our redemption from governmental misrule and its consequences, and I feel sure that good men everywhere, when they come to understand the situation, will join with us in our rejoicing, and will sympathize with us in our struggle for the permanency of that redemption. Let me express the hope that nothing will occur in the future to mar this record, and that our people throughout the State will unite together in the preservation of the public peace and the continued supremacy of the law.

I have purposely refrained from discussing any matters connected with the Federal government, for several reasons; among the most prominent is the fact that, while the State and Federal governments are closely connected with each other, and while the happiness of the people of this State is much dependent upon both, yet the orbits of these two governments are entirely separate and distinct, and the harmony of their movements can be best preserved by each confining itself to the discharge of its own functions as defined and limited in the Constitutions of this State and of the United States.

This was certainly the intention of the founders of our system, and could that be strictly carried out, home rule and non-interference on the part of the general government, except as to those matters embraced in the Constitution, and which are the foundation stones of that system, would be the grand result—a result which would be hailed with joy, opening, as it would, a bright future to the people of this State.

In closing this communication, permit me, gentlemen, to invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon your deliberations. May he give you wisdom from on high, and may the performance of your arduous and responsible duties be marked with that harmony which so eminently distinguished the General Assemblies of the olden past in South Carolina, reflecting honor upon yourselves and lasting benefits upon your people and State.

W. D. SIMPSON.

Keep Out of Debt.

The slow fire over which mortals are toasted and consumed, and which presses like a palsy upon their minds, is *debt*; and it more frequently causes death than is generally supposed. No one enjoys perfect liberty as long as he is indebted to others. From the moment he signs his name to any paper "promising to pay," or has an account against him, he loses very much of independence, that is, if he is honest and intends to meet his obligations. If a rascal and has no intention of paying, he cares little for anything. We know, as do all who have been engaged in business for any considerable time, the great difficulty of following the golden rule of "pay as you go," much as we may desire to do so. The needs of the hour are sometimes too pressing to be denied, and confident in our future ability, we yield to the siren song of *credit*, and permit the chain to be slipped around our necks, and are no longer free. But *debt* is a slow and sure fire. As long as one is in it, he is working for others, and it hangs as the heaviest of millstones about his neck. It is a fire above which he is constantly suspended, and which is ever kept supplied with fuel. In the distance looms the execution and the sheriff. It robs man of his sleep, and sits a skeleton at his table. It sticks by his side every hour of the day, and is the veriest imp of nightmare when darkness rules the hour. A man beyond the suspicion of debt stands fair before the world; one known to be in debt is often suspicioned. It robs a man of his fair name, for, be he ever so honest, there are many chances against paying—life, health and shrinkage in values; and many a time he *cannot* pay when he has promised and expects to do so. Some one has failed him; his failure causes another, and so on through a long line, and perhaps even to disaster and ruin.

With a weary heart the debtor toils. He feels but too deeply that the proceeds of his work must go to pay for others failures, and it is difficult for the most honest man to submit cheerfully. Payments may become due when he is needing the money for pressing uses. It is usually hard to pay old debts, and the worry consequent upon it is the slow fire that is the worst torture to many a man.

A man, if blessed with health and strength, who is out of debt, may snap his fingers at care and the world. If the reverse, he is ever rolling the stone of Sysiphus up hill and it is constantly rolled back upon him so heavily that it may crush him, despite his best endeavor. Many a one has his quietus made with little more than a bare bodkin, when driven by debt; many a man has been roasted over the slow fire, to at last give up the struggle and perish miserably. It is the iron collar, the iron mask, worn by him whose name has never been written upon the pages of history; it is as a shirt of hair, constantly galling.

It will be a day of rejoicing when credit is no more. Shall we ever live to see it? It is doubtful, yet we can do something to hasten the time, and all should work earnestly for its dawning. The sooner it comes the better. The sooner account-books are banished, the sooner will business be established upon a firm basis. Like many another necessary evil, earth need not weep over the downfall of credit.

How, as nearly as possible, is this desirable end to be gained? The answer is a simple one and contained in a nutshell. We should all pay up as soon as possible and avoid, as much as in us lies debt in the future. The coming times promise better opportunities than the past. Let us avail ourselves of the coming sunshine, keep out of debt, and avoid death by its slow fire.—*Lexington Dispatch.*

A Vexed Question Answered.

"What shall I do to get rid of all this flesh?" is the question that has been asked again and again of phyicians without receiving an intelligent reply. Several of our popular lecturers and writers have atempted to answer it, but the force of their disquisitions can be summed up in a single sentence: Be content you are not lean, and starve yourself,—a course of treatment that will never cure obesity, as thousands who have tried it can attest. Pharmaceutical science has given a rational answer to this question in Allen's Anti-Fat, which will reduce the system from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

— "Kissing your sweetheart," says a trifling young man, "is like eating soup with a fork; it takes a long time to get enough."

— A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife: "Get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

MOSS-ROSE.

The Wedding Among the Flowers.

From the Courier Journal.

Once upon a time there was a great stir among the flowers; such a fluttering hadn't been for many a day; such whisperings and "putting on airs," for there was to be a wedding among them. Such an event was not an uncommon occurrence, but it was the great difference in the social standing of the bride and groom elect that gave rise to the excitement and occasioned the "talk." It could scarcely be believed that Brown Moss, of such low origin, with his rugged, dark features, so homely in appearance, had really wooed and won the fair and elegant White Rose. Yet it was true, and the morning for the wedding had come, a bright morning on the last day of June—the sweet month of roses. The sun arose and sent its rays of golden beauty over hill-top and valley to awake the floral world from its sweet slumber. The queenly Lily, with her lovely companions, the verbenas and Petunias, the graceful Ferns and tender Smilax resting in their marble vases; the modest Myrtle blooms, the timid little Violets and blue-eyed Forget-Me-Nots asleep under hedges, or in the dewy grass, were alike touched by the mild Sunshine and bade to get ready and make haste to the wedding. "Isn't this marriage the oddest thing?" whispered a proud Scarlet Geranium to her nearest neighbor, a sweetly-perfumed Heliotrope, who answeded; "I don't appreciate her taste, I'm sure?" while a Fucshia near by declared, "White Rose need never be jealous, as it isn't likely any of us will ever fall in love with her chosen one!" "Nor with her, either, as to that, for she is no beauty, the colorless thing!" sneered a Yellow Rose, whose heart was full of envy. "But she is lovely and good, and I think is doing right to wed the one she loves," spoke an independent Canna, while shaking the dew from his tall figure. "I agree with you, Canna," said a rich Red Rose, whose warm heart was full of love and kindness for all, while a soft sigh of assent came from the pretty Lilies of the Valley, a fragile little family, with hearts as pure and white as the dress they wore. "The sweetest and best of Heaven's gifts is love," came in whispers from the Pansies, whoes lives, devoted to peace-making, had won for them the title of "Heartsease." A haughty Japan Lily and a flaunting Scarlet Sage, both very vain of their splendor and the admiration they excited, gave their opinion that "White Rose was doing an unwise thing to wed one so much beneath her; she should keep up the aristocratic standing of her family, one of the oldest and best in the floral world; and then she was setting a bad example by her condescension; it would cause others of the lower classes, like Brown Moss, to try and get above themselves"—for you must know, little reader, that flowers have their "upper and lower tons," their rich and poor, their fashionable and unfashionable circles and classes of society, like the rest of the world. The flowers, whose kind and unkind words we have repeated, belonged to the fashionable world, and it was little trouble for them to get ready for the wedding, with their rich and elegant apparel at hand. But not so easy was it with the humbler classes when the generous Sunshine, who showed favors to none, awoke and gave them invitations to the wedding. They had no careful attendant to look after their wants; their old clothes, in the way of dry and dead leaves and wilted blooms, were not removed by the hand of one employed to nurse and encourage their well-being, as the favored ones had, but had to care for themselves, and live as they best could. Those with discontents and envy in their hearts didn't like this, and when the Zinnias, thouth an honest, good family, looked over at their neighbors, the Dahlias, and saw them that morning arrayed in the richest of velvet, in every shade of cream and scarlet, their hearts were filled with pain, because their dresses weren't as showy; so, after thinking awhile, they concluded, like Flora McFlimsey, that they "had nothing to wear," so would stay at home. Not so with the happy-hearted, jolly Hollyhocks, and their intimate friends the Poppies, who made the best of everthing, thinking their lives too short to waste in repining, preferring to laugh and dance the happy hours away, being as contented living in a fence corner or in the outskirts of a poor man's garden as they would have been in a ribbon-bordered bed on a well-kept lawn. So to the Sunshine's call they nodded their heads in merry answer, and without preparation were ready for the wedding. The Buttercups and Daisies, with the help of the clever Red and White Clovers, spread the breakfast table, but flowers have dainty appetites, and the sweet nectar furnished by the liberal Honeysuckle was the only refreshment at the dainty repast. Very lovely was White Rose on her bridal morn, for when lifting her fair face to the Sunshine, so sweet was her smile, so full of purity and truth, that out of love for her the Sunshine quickly changed the dew-drops that were clinging to her face and form to sparkling gems. No bride ever wore more brilliant jewels nor robe of such snowy glistening sheen.

The beautiful Morning Glories, the lovliest of flowers, and the first to awake and greet the morning, chimed the wedding bells, sending merry peals out on the fragrant air, while the Trumpet flower sweetly sounded notes of joy and gladness, the Canterbury bells and Columbine joining in the melody, until a gentle Zephyr softly whispered—"hush;" then he began the beautiful ceremony that linked together the two loving hearts. White Rose inclined her graceful form and bowed her head nearer to Brown Moss—the faithful lover by her side, who had dwelt by her, and loved her all her young life. The flowers held their breath to listen to the marriage vows. Brown Moss' were uttered in tones heartfelt and true, firm and unfaltering, while the trembling White Rose's were gentle and loving. After the benediction, when the Zephyr had wafted a sweet prayer to heaven to bless the union, White Rose bent her head a little lower that she might receive her lover's caress, and as he embraced her, and kissed her fair cheek, right gently and lovingly he threw around her a soft clinging mantle of brown, that it might shield her tenness from the untender winds, and, when she again lifted her face to her friends, she smiled upon the drapery and kept it there, where her lover had placed it, as an evidence of his thoughtful love. Through all the after years she wore it, and with gentle pride, for it told the sweet love story. She wore it too that the floral world might see how true was her allegiance, and that she loved to honor and wear the name of Moss-Rose.

ANNIE ENGLISH ANDERSON.

CHASTE AND DELICATE.—The most chaste and delicate perfumes for the handkerchief are Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, Hyacinth, Sweet Brier, or any of his odors. The exquisite delicacy of their fragrance will delight all lovers of sweet scents.

"Heat is Life—Cold is Death."

There is no greater fallacy than the opinion of many, particularly the young and strong and vigorous, that winter—especially a sharp, frosty one, with plenty of snow—is the most healthy season of the year. Very few seem to realize the fact that cold is the condition of death, and that in warm and cold climates it is our unconscious effort to maintain our bodily heat at a temperature of ninety-eight degrees, that wears us out. To this temperature, called "blood heat," every cubic inch of oxygen that serves to vitalize our blood must be raised by our own bodily heat, or life ceases. Since in cold weather the maintenance of a sufficiently elevated bodily temperature very often becomes a difficulty too great for our strength, the advent of a severe winter is really more to be dreaded than a visitation of a pestilence. The saying, "Heat is life—cold is death," has a striking illustration and confirmation in the reports now regularly submitted by Dr. Russell to the Glasgow Sanitary committee. The death rate rises and falls with the regularity of the thermometer. So many degrees less heat, so many more deaths, and *vice versa*. In one of his fortnightly reports, Dr. Russell says: "The death rate in the first week of the fortnight was twenty-one, and in the second week twenty-five. The mean temperature in the former week was 40.8 degrees Fahrenheit, in the latter 39.5 degrees." He attributes the low rate of the first week to the high mean temperature of the preceding fortnight, which was 47.03 degrees, and adds: "This is a good illustration of a law which we frequently observe in these reports of temperature and death rates, a week of low temperature produces a rise in mortality the week following." In our climate, it would probably be difficult to find a more frequent cause of serious ailments than taking cold. Whatever weak place we have, whatever constitutional disorder we be subject to, cold will surely discover. We take cold because our vitality is too low to ward of the effects of the reduced temperature around us. As a matter of first importance, then, to resist cold and the various derangements of the system consequent, it is necessary by proper nutrition to maintain our natural animal heat; second, to retain this heat by a sufficient quantity of clothing; third, to regulate with care the temperature of the air we breathe. Contrary to the opinion current among lovers of cold weather, a fire in a bed-room in the winter is cheaper and better than a doctor's bill; for, owing to our inactive condition during sleep, the circulation of the vitalizing blood is both slow and imperfect, and hence the danger of taking cold by breathing cold air is greatly increased. A cold is the beginning of everything that is bad. If any one conscious of having caught one, feels cold chills running up the back, let him apply a mustard plaster to the bottom of the spine and lower part of the back at once; and by so doing he may avert a dangerous illness before it is too late and medical advice can be procured. It should never be forgotten that "heat is life—cold is death.—*Scientific American.*

MISS HOSMER'S MOTOR.—This is an age that threatens to overturn all our conceptions of the stability of things. Even the cast iron mechanical laws that are believed to govern the equilibrium of the universe are in danger of being set aside by those untiring investigators of the mysterious secrets of nature who are bent on showing that the word "impossible" must be expunged from our modern dictionaries because it belongs to a dead language. The telephone enables us to hear a friend speaking five hundred miles away, the phonograph makes a word uttered an eternal physical record of an idea, and now comes an application of the magnet as a motor that promises to cause a revolution in mechanics such as the wildest dreamer had not imagined. Such, at least, are the opinions of practical men who have had opportunities of examining the operation of this new motor on a small scale. That there exists an irresistible, if unregulated, force in magnetism has not been denied by scientists. The nature of the power exerted proves plainly enough that our present appreciation of it cannot measure what may be exerted to an unlimited extent when unknown agencies cause a development of its latent forces. The steam that only lifted the lid of Watt's kettle has been applied to the Corliss engine. So can the subtle power exercised in raising a needle by a magnet be developed to a degree equal to the movement of an ocean steamer. That Miss Hosmer should be the discoverer of some of the secrets of this mighty force is a matter of which her country has reason to be proud. We only hope that Edison and herself may not drive us too fast toward the time when all that is to be known will be known.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN AUGER WHICH BORES SQUARE HOLES.—To send a verdant youngster in search of a drill wherewith to make a square hole is one of those time-honored workshop jokes, the freshness and originality of which is perennial with succeeding generations of perpetrators. But the laugh is now over, or at least it is on the side of the victim, for, incredible as it may appear, this apparent impossibility has been accomplished, and in a way so simple and so easy that any one may prove the fact for himself. As may be supposed, the invention has excited more genuine astonishment among the mechanics gathered at the Exposition than any of the other wonders here displayed. There is a constant crowd surrounding the inventor, watching him bore hole after hole square, and puzzling over the very simplicity of the provokingly simple solution of the problem. If I had not seen the thing done, I should have refused, as many of your readers will doubtless feel similarly inclined to do, to believe in its possibility; but, fortunately, here is a case where nothing need be taken on faith. All that is required is an ordinary hand drill-stock. A stationary one with a chuck below for holding the work, the inventor, Mr. Julius Hall, of London, uses; but he says a common brace will answer—"anything, in fact, will do that will properly hold the drill." The tool itself is the usual form of three-square drill, so that it will be seen that no special apparatus at all is required. Clamp or chuck this drill in its holder so that it will "wabble," and you have the whole secret. Instead of making a round hole, as it undoubtedly will if tightly grasped, when loosely held it produces a square one. Why it should act thus is at first to all appearances an impenetrable paradox, and, even after the rationale is discovered, it scarcely seems quite clear.—*Paris Letter.*

EXTRACT FROM THE POD.—Dr. Price's Vanilla Flavor is extracted from the Mexican Vanilla Pod. This popular flavor, as made by Dr. Price, embodies the delicate aroma of this agreeable fruit, free from the strong *rank taste* of those extracts sold as Vanilla, made from the cheap Tonqua or snuff-bean.

— Memphis thinks of surrendering her charter to get rid of her debt.

Paying in Promises.

"I brought up some cotton to-day and sold it, but I had to pay taxes, buy some provisions and settle up my guano account and am dead broke. I had intended calling 'round and paying for my paper, but haven't got the money just now—will be in town again some day and see what I can do for you."

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and we are tired of such empty promises as this—the very east wind of indefiniteness. Why have we to wait until every store account, guano bill and tax execution are satisfied? If the paper ain't worth the subscription price nobody will force you to take it, but don't call around at the office and say you want it and that you will pay for it and then never do it. Our subscription money, although it is but two dollars, is of as much consequence to us as the merchant's store account or the guano agent's bill. Publishing a newspaper is no child's play. It is a constant, steady expense. It takes time and talent and money. It is an every-day, all-year job, through storm and sun, week in and week out. The profits of the business, even under the most prosperous conditions, are very small. Come up, then, and pay your subscription, pay it promptly, pay it in full and pay it in money. Sell your wood to somebody else and bring us the cash, turn your potatoes into money, drive your ducks to some other market. You wouldn't think of paying your physician in pinders or a lawyer in 'possum grease—why bring such trash to publishers and try to palm it off on them for money they have worked for and honestly earned. "I will pay you in the fall" and "I'll call 'round again" ain't worth a cent. You can't buy a box of blacking or a pound of cheese with any such currency.—*Abbeville Medium.*

Modern Samsons.

In the last century there lived in England a man named Thomas Topham, who was renowned for his muscular power. He could, with ease, roll up in his fingers the pewter platters which were in fashion at that time, or strike an iron poker upon his arm until he bent it at a right angle. He took a bar of iron and, placing it behind his neck, holding the two ends in his hands, he brought these ends forward until they met in front, then—a feat which required still more dexterity—he brought it straight again in a similar manner. He is said to have lifted with his teeth, and held out for a time, a wooden table six feet long, and with half a hundred-weight attached to one extremity. These performances are recorded by Dr. Desaguliers, a French scientific writer, who made it his business to investigate the subject personally, while collecting material for one of his works. In 1744, being then thirty years of age, Topham went to Derby and obtained permission of the authorities to display his prowess in public. A stage was erected for him, and on this stage, among other performances, he raised three casks filled with water, the total weight of the three being 1,826 pounds, and it will be observed that in doing it he brought the muscles of his neck and shoulders particularly into requisition. The muscular strength of his legs had been affected by an injury he sustained during an incautious experiment. He had undertaken to pull against two horses from the trunk of a tree, but, being unscientific in his mode of exertion, and placing himself disadvantageously, he was defeated, and his knee-pan was fractured. It was the opinion of Desaguliers that, had he gone properly to work, Topham might have pulled successfully against four horses instead of two. The two-horse feat was accomplished in the last century by a powerful individual, a German named Non Eckeburg. This man sat down on an inclined board, with his feet stretched against fixed support, and two strong horses were unable to remove him from his position. Standing on a platform, like Topham, he sustained the weight of a large cannon round his waist, and, at another time, bending his body in the form of an arch, he allowed a stone of more than a foot in thickness to be broken upon his abdomen by the blow of a sledge-hammer.

Of Maurice, of Savoy, son of the Elector Augustus II., it is recorded that his strength of finger was so great that he could snap iron horse-shoes between his fingers like pieces of glass, and, on one occasion, finding himself in want of a cork-screw, he took a long nail and with his fingers, twisted it round into the shape of the implement he required. Such are some of the feats which the human body is able to accomplish by muscular exertion.

A REVOLUTION INDEED.—During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal! he'd steal from himself and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was one of the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served till the surrender. After peace was made I moved over into an adjoining county and went to work, trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable who summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Officers were not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy and had on an enormous pair of spectacles. When everything had been made ready court was opened, and old Sam, giving me a searching look, remarked:

"'Pears that I've seed you afore."

"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle this affair without malice."

"De law is gwin to hab its direck course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business together, but the principle of de nigger havn't revoluted. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as I used to be, so Marse John I'll discharge you, flinging de black ape in de cost."—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

HIS OBJECTION TO A JUROR.—"Are you satisfied with the jury, gentlemen?" asked Judge Noonan this morning, after the jury had been impannelled.

"We are," said the lawyers in chorus.

A tall, gaunt figure solemnly arose in the jury box, and said impressively, "But I'm not."

"What is your objection, Mr. Snooks," inquired his Honor, blandly.

"This young man, on my right, your Honor, has been eating onions."

"Objection overruled; go on with the case."—*Elmira Gazette.*

BEYOND A QUESTION.—Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from all adulterant's, hence the purest and most economical. It is beyond all question the best and most perfect of anything in the market. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not sold in bulk, it is put up in cans, securely labeled.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

— A man in Florida walked ninety-one miles to vote.

— The business of the cotton and woollen mills of the East is improving.

— Some Indiana Republicans call for a ticket reading "Grant and Harrison."

— The Commercial convention will positively meet in New Orleans December 3.

— A b