

## REMEMBER THE OLD MAXIM, "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!"

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

YOU wish to make your friends happy. Of course you do. Then follow our advice, and present each with a handsome Holiday Gift.

Come at once and make your selections from our stock of beautiful CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, which is the largest of the kind in the city, and sure to please. Elegant Goods. Endless Variety. Moderate Prices.

Now is the time to make your selections. Don't wait until the last moment, when the choicest, perhaps, will be then sold. We will store away your Presents, if desired, until you wish to carry them home or elsewhere.

Christmas Presents, Wedding and Birthday Gifts! Before you buy them call and see us. Our Holiday Goods are now being opened, displaying the highest decorative art, and are strikingly beautiful. They must be seen to be appreciated, and are certain to please the taste of your relative or friend, and the selection of any of these Gifts will be highly appreciated by them.

We have the handsomest Plush and Velvet Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Dressing Cases, Thermometers in plush frames, Whisk Brooms and Holders, Writing Desk and Work Box combined. Also, Fine Cut Glass Cologne Bottles, Finest Extracts and Perfumery, Beautiful Hand Mirrors, Shaving Mirrors, Velvet Whisk Brooms, Gift Cups and Saucers, Bisque Goods, Plush Frames for Plaques, etc.

If you don't care anything for the above, we have the best 5c Cigar in the city, a box of which will make a good present for some of your smoking friends.

Besides the above, we have the largest stock of Lamps seen in the up-country, and the greatest variety, one of which will make a useful present, and be an ornament for any Parlor or Drawing Room.

Which is Fittingly Shown by the above.

## GOODS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

This fact we are prepared to Prove to our Friends and Customers who may favor us with a call.

WE are now receiving the largest and most carefully selected Stock of General Merchandise which we have ever purchased, and will make it to your interest to call and examine for yourselves. We have added to the lines usually kept by us many new and desirable ones, embracing—

Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Suitings, Shawls, &c.,

And the best CORSET on the market at 50c., worth \$1.00. Also, a

A LARGE LINE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, SADDLES and HARNESS.

Also, the Celebrated "NEW GLOBE" SHIRT—the king of all shirts. It needs only to be worn to be appreciated.

We are agents for the Celebrated Mishawaka Sulky Plows, Cultivators and Hand Turning Plows.

The "White Hickory" and "Hickman" one and two-horse WAGONS, every one of which we guarantee.

The attention of Ginners and Farmers is called to our—

COTTON SEED AND GRAIN CRUSHER, By which you can crush your Cotton Seed and make your Fertilizer.

Get our prices on Plantation and Gin House Scales, Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condeners and General Farm Machinery.

We are at all times in the Cotton Market, and will do you right. We will pay all titles who own us for Supplies and Guano an extra price.

A large lot of BAGGING and TIES at lowest prices.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Oct 2, 1884

## THE NEW FIRM.

# CUNNINGHAM & FOWLER,

Successors to J. G. Cunningham & Co., dealers in  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,  
HARDWARE,

And a full line of EVERYTHING usually kept in a General Store.

Also, the world-renowned Dixie Plow. Agents for Milburn and Old Hickory Wagons, and the Columbus Blower, the best in the world for the money.

We want all the money that is due us on any account—Merchandise, Guano, or otherwise. The Books, Notes and Accounts of the late Firm of J. G. Cunningham & Co. are in our hands for collection, and must be settled in some way.

Thanking our friends for past patronage, we ask a continuance of the same. Come to see us. We will do you right.

CUNNINGHAM & FOWLER.

Oct 9, 1884

### NOTICE.

ASK your neighbors to examine their Title Deeds and see if they are missing. Call on the Clerk of Court for them, and save yourselves much trouble.

A small Farm, 11 miles from Anderson, with a fine view of the country, and a discharge from said Estate, and a discharge from said Estate.

JOHN W. DANIELS.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Jacob Mouchet, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will, on the 22nd day of December, 1884, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said Estate.

J. T. MOUCHET, Ex'r.

Nov 20, 1884

Nov 20, 1884

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Sensible Views and Recommendations Expressed Most Politely.

The more important parts of President Arthur's Annual Message, which was presented to Congress yesterday, are as follows:

Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that, at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of general congratulation that, after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the greatest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the Presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable.

With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The colossal statue of Liberty enlightening the world, the generous help of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that Congressional action be taken in recognition of the spirit which has prompted this gift and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such a continuation, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of States, should, in my judgment, be favored.

Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial.

Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European Governments, and especially by the Government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation and study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

MEXICO.

During the past year the increasing good will between our own Government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified, and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. This legislation, will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention.

A full treaty of commerce, navigation and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty, I have reason to believe, the Mexican Government stands ready to conclude.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

With the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the River San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in length, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

This Government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligations toward Spain. Agitation in the Island of Cuba hostile to the Spanish Crown having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords, the officers of this Government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality laws at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast. In the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully eluded the offenders were found in our territory were subsequently tried and convicted.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural markets in the United States led to the adoption, in January last of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention which I shall submit to the Senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country, as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens of shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our ship owners and ship masters have so often had cause to complain.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since, and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or

to filibustering parties. I see no reason why the preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular service certain changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase and are giving rise to new, varying and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishments now embrace nearly double the territory of those which existed twenty years ago. The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of sixty millions of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganization of the consular service and for recasting the scheme of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a short session will not allow of its full consideration, I trust that you will not fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of the service.

THE REVENUES.

The ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were \$243,519,869.92. The public expenditures during the same period were \$250,915,473. Leaving a surplus of \$57,608,396 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. There was a net decrease of over \$21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$24,000,000. The falling off in revenue from customs made up nearly \$20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about \$23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation.

The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1885, at \$290,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$290,620,201.16, in which sum are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about \$39,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, \$724,364,823; foreign merchandise, \$1,240,757. Total merchandise, \$1,965,121,609; gold and silver, \$87,426,262. Total, \$2,052,547,871. The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at \$208,900,415; the breadstuffs at \$162,544,715; the provisions at \$114,416,547, and the mineral products at \$41,240,000. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, \$667,697,693; gold and silver, \$87,426,262. Total, \$755,123,955.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and of the issuance of silver certificates. The number now outstanding is nearly one hundred and eighty five million, of which but little more than forty million, or less than 22 per cent., are in actual circulation. The secretary asserts his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely, at no distant day, to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of national credit that would be the occasion of such a policy are so manifest, I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now encumbering the vaults of the treasury might thus find its way into the currency.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

In my annual message of 1882 I recommended the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to mail transportation. This recommendation is now renewed. In case those taxes shall be abolished the revenues that will still remain to the Government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such a reduction of taxes as shall be desirable without the result of recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters those reductions can be most judiciously affected.

FOREIGN TRADE.

One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means for increasing our foreign trade, and thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be intrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that, upon the whole, it should be likely to effect speedier or better results. That portion of the secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships Government grants should be liberally granted for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day—almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially before you. On April 1885, it is hoped that the Act of June 26, 1884, of statutory provisions arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service, it is proposed that the law should be so amended that the law governing this matter should be the same as that which governs the carrying of passengers, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, permitting the issue of notes payable to order, and the deposit of bonds, will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

As the 3 per cent. bonds still constitute the chief basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement, is one of constantly increasing importance. It seems to me generally to be the policy of the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, permitting the issue of notes payable to order, and the deposit of bonds, will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The funds which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were appropriated from the appropriations of the act of August 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1883, was \$10,021,649.55. The amount appropriated during the fiscal year 1884 was \$1,819,634.02, and the amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year was \$8,228,708.54, leaving a balance of \$3,192,680.03 in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1884.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The secretary of war submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the seaboard by fortifications and other defenses able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when the possible result of delay in making such preparations is seriously considered delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation, adequate defenses inclusive of guns may be made by the gradual expenditure of \$60,000,000, a sum which is less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked for to begin the work, and I concur with the secretary of war in urging that it be granted.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

The recommendations of the naval advisory board, approved by the department, comprise the construction of one steel cruiser of 4,500 tons, one cruiser of 3,000 tons, two heavily armed gunboats, one light cruiser gunboat, one dispatch vessel armed with Hotchkiss cannon, one armed ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the service, are so well advanced and the construction of the vessels can be undertaken as soon as you shall grant the necessary authority.

THE NAVY.

In this last of the stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States I cannot too strongly urge upon its attention the duty of restoring our navy as a means of maintaining our high national efficiency which formerly characterized it. As the long peace that has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed, it is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of wise economy, of a just regard for our national tranquility, and of a true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the Republic.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

I confidently repeat the recommendation of my last annual message that the single rate postage drop letters be reduced to one cent wherever the payment of two cents is now required by law. I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be the ounce instead of one half ounce as it now is.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The attorney-general renews the recommendation contained in his report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States shall be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the Government of a penitentiary for the confinement of convicts under contract with the laws of the United States.

THE EXTENSION OF OUR COMMERCE.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare as a general principle that should, in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated. We are a people apt in mechanical pursuits, and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory, rich in agricultural products and in the raw materials necessary for successful manufactures. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands. The wages of labor are so great, and the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of their intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government. These are the elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of our workmen, our merchants, our sailors beyond our borders provided for the sale of our products, and the manifold fruits of industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved only by a single measure of broad and far-reaching character, and that measure is the admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, in return for the admission, free or under a favored scheme of duties, of our own products; the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract; the removal of all tonnage dues and national impediments, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home-coasting trade; the removal of burdens on our exports, and the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered. Secondly, the establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the retention of our uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of mines may circulate

on equal terms throughout the whole system of Commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America, whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of the ends so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the regulations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor which this enlarged policy has thus far received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are able to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our surplus of food, of raw material and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between Protection and Free-trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people, that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on firm basis and above all such an unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all.

POLYGRAMY.

The report of the Utah commission with regard to the interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that territory. I still believe that, if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of our Constitution. I assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of commissioners with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The good results anticipated have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public employees, and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unequal support of the President and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence which for the past two years has raged in the countries of the East, recently made its appearance in European ports with which we have constant communication. The then secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, issued certain regulations restricting for a time the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants and of travellers arriving from infected quarters. These courses may have been without effect, but the present secretary, that Congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic, and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

U. S. GRANT.

I recommend that, in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, a noble monument be erected to his memory on the Congress confers upon him a suitable pension.

CONCLUSION.

As the time draws near when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy and of the harmonious co-operation with the Executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the people. I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the Executive department of this Government.

Does Shelter Pay?

With the beginning of cold weather, the necessity of giving the stock ample protection becomes apparent. Wise farmers not only agree to this, but experiments have shown the wisdom of giving the stock warm shelter during Winter. To obtain the comparative effect produced by both shelter and exposure, the Ohio Experiment Station separated 10 hogs into two lots, giving one lot the best and ordinary shelter. This experiment was continued from Dec. 7, 1882, to March 29, 1883. The pigs were fed alike—corn in the ear twice daily, and plenty of pure water at all times. There was but a difference of two pounds in the amount of corn consumed by the two lots. 2,240 pounds of corn were fed to the pigs in the closed pens, which made an increase of 350 pounds in weight. 3,242 pounds of corn were fed to the pigs in the open pen, which made an increase of 220 pounds. The sheltered animals required 31 pounds of corn to make one pound of increase, while those in the open pen required 13 pounds. From figures given by the Station, the pigs in the open pen during the coldest periods required 17.6 pounds of corn to make one pound of increase, while those in the closed pen required only 7.5 pounds of corn to make a pound of meat. These figures are not far from the average. We cannot afford to allow stock to stand shivering in cold barns all Winter. Plaster up the ruptures in the walls, replace broken panes of glass with whole ones, cover the cracks in the sides of the barn, shingle the roofs, and prepare for Winter. It will pay every time.

Well-executed ten-dollar counterfeit notes upon the Cincinnati National Bank, of Cincinnati, O., are in circulation.

THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How Hagood Rescued the Flag and Saved his Brigade from Capture.

From General Beauregard's History.

It was during the attempt to regain the use of the Weldon road by the Federals on the 21st of August, 1864, that General Hagood, of South Carolina, distinguished himself in a personal encounter with a Federal officer.

Owing to inaccurate reports of his scouts General A. P. Hill, who commanded the Confederate forces against Warren's expedition, mistook the exact position of the enemy's line on the left, and, through General Mahone, who labored under the same error, Hagood's brigade was ordered to press the rear and flank of the Federals. He was to be supported by five brigades of Mahone's division, supposed to be already in front. The brigade drove the skirmishers from their rifle pits, but found itself in presence of a strongly entrenched line, crowded with men and artillery, extending right and left as far as could be seen. The five brigades of Mahone were not there. General Hagood saw at once what a perilous strait he was in, and stopping himself, shouted again and again the command to halt; but the crash and rattle of twelve or fifteen pieces of artillery and probably twenty-five hundred rifles, which had now opened upon them at close range, drowned his voice, and the fury of the battle was upon him. Moving forward with the steady tramp of the double-quick, and dressing upon their colors, these devoted men, intent only on carrying the position before them, neither broke their alignment until it was broken by the irregular impact upon the enemy's ranks, nor stopped to fire their guns till they had rushed to obtain the parapet was repelled.

When General Hagood saw his men thus rushing upon certain destruction, and his efforts to stop them unavailing, he felt that if they were to perish he should share their fate; and with Moloy and Martin and Orderly Stoner, he followed the advancing line. In fifty yards Lieutenant Martin fell, shot in the knee; a few steps farther on and Captain Moloy fell, shot through the head, and Hagood and Stoner alone reached the works—the latter shot in the shoulder but not disabled. The 25th and 1st Regiments of the 1st Division, following the oblique direction of the advance, first struck the works; and while they staggered to get in the other three regiments swept on. When they reached the ditch there was from seventy-five to one hundred yards interval between the two divisions into which the brigade had broken.

General Hagood was with Major Wilds, commanding the 21st, who was cheering on his men to renewed assault (success now being their only hope of safety), when, looking to the right, he saw a mounted Federal officer among the men on the left of the portion of the brigade to the right with a regimental color. They had rushed on from the oblique direction of the advance, first struck the works; and while they staggered to get in the other three regiments swept on. When they reached the ditch there was from seventy-five to one hundred yards interval between the two divisions into which the brigade had broken.

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BILL ARP.

"Gimweth a File."

Atlanta Constitution.

And he gnaweth a file. Well, it is hard vittle, I know, but sometimes it is the only way to get through and thrash around under great disappointments. It sets the pet up bile to working, and when he gets rid of it he feels better. Mr. Blaine feels better now, I reckon. May be that Augusta speech saved his life, for I have heard folks say that he was a very sensitive man and if he got beaten he would kill himself. But the danger is all over now and the crisis is past. Let us pass resolutions of sympathy, for a great man has fallen this day in Israel. Well, he fell several years ago, but he did not fall so far nor so suddenly, and the whole nation did not see him. It was a awful shock to the time and he had to say something. He had to abuse somebody. He had Beecher and Burchard and Nast and the Harpers and the Times, but he was afraid of them, and so he takes the solid South for his victim—the old martyrs that has stood the brunt of a thousand slanders and still lives. Thank the good Lord, she still lives! They have thrown boomerangs at her for twenty years, but the boomerang is a dangerous weapon in careless hands. They tell me a man can throw it clean round a house and it will come back and hit him if he don't dodge. Better quit throwing boomerangs. They threw one at us when they gave the negro the vote and it has just got back and hit them a terrible blow. It hit Mr. Blaine in the pit of the stomach and hurt, and he gnaweth a file. And it hit Mr. Halstead, and he gnaweth a file. And that Milwaukee fellow gnaweth a file. I'm afraid that file will sweep up there, and as they seem like such a bunch of fools, I think it will be better for us to get some from my blacksmith shop—I reckon they are good eating to folks who like them.

But I am sorry for Mr. Blaine—I really am—and I hope our folks will give him the charity of their silence. Say no more about Mulligan, or Hocking, or Fisher, or Fisher. Don't rick a man now just to