

The Philosophy of the Commune Movement Suggested—A Plea for the Commune.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review—Frederick Harrison—undertakes, in an article re-published in the New York World, of the 17th, to give the philosophy of the revolution of the Commune. This writer, whilst deploring the blunders and abhorring the crimes that have been committed in Paris, yet recognizes in the movement of the Communists a new social force—one destined to make the round of Europe, and to re-organize society from its foundations. Mr. Harrison says, that the Government of the Commune was as legitimate as that of Thiers. In the midst of the discontent and distrust created by the Thiers Government, he states that the workmen resolved to act. They seized Paris and proclaimed the Commune. And this, he holds, was a protest against that excessive centralization that had been found injurious alike to Paris and the provinces. Mr. Harrison states that the proposition of the Communists is: Let Paris become, for political and social purposes, a self-regulating society, united with other city communities and with the provinces in definite federal bonds. Let Paris be what Geneva is in the Swiss federation—let her be a free city in a free country. This was the idea of the Commune in a simple form—a demand for local self-government—a struggle for de-centralization. But Mr. Harrison goes on to suggest that the Commune means more than this. It means a great principle of government—the union of men in their true political aggregates, bound together as a nation in a federal bond, forming for many purposes but one people, without the barriers of jealous nationality or the oppression of centralized States. The idea of the Commune, Mr. Harrison holds, is "the idea of the gradual dissolution of nations into more similar aggregates and truer political unity." This is the idea, he says, which 200,000 workmen in Paris have taken up arms to conquer, and which must ultimately prevail. We might say more on this interesting subject, but we have only to add, that Mr. Harrison's views on the great movement of the Commune will be read with interest. His article throws much light upon what appears a dark subject to most persons. We commend it to all who have time and the taste to attempt to understand the startling and unexpected revolution of the workmen of Paris. According to Mr. Harrison, the movement has a great and an enduring significance.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—In the Southern Baptist Convention, Monday, the 15th instant, a resolution was adopted recognizing the Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., as worthy of the highest approval, and pleading the united and cordial support of the members and officers. A new board was appointed and confirmed. The afternoon session was mostly occupied in discussing an amendment to the constitution offered by Rev. R. H. Graves, of Memphis, excluding all but members of their own denomination from sitting in Convention. It was finally laid over.

On the following day the Convention concluded its sessions. The attendance was small; many delegates were sight-seeing about the city and suburbs, and some started for Chicago to attend the Convention of the Baptist Church North. The debate was continued on constitutional amendments, defining the qualifications of members of the Convention, but after considerable discussion the amendment was tabled by a large majority. The report on the publication department was adopted after the passage of an amendment opposing the establishment of a general publication department, and urging churches and Sunday schools South to co-operate with the board in their legitimate work. The committee on the orphan asylum in the Creek Nation made a report, which was adopted. The Convention adjourned to meet in Raleigh, N. C., in May next.

DIVORCES.—It is gratifying to observe that lately the Governors of several Northern States have urged that the laws shall be amended, so as to prevent the obtaining of divorces with such ease and promptness as they are obtained under existing laws. Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, states that for every dozen marriages in Connecticut, there is one divorce. Society in the North has suffered most disastrously from the demoralizing effects of the laws of divorce. Women are divorced from their husbands, in some cases, before they are aware of the intention of the husbands to separate from them. The marriage tie is loose, indeed, where it may be thrown off so readily; and deplorable is the consequent loss of dignity and solemnity of the marriage ceremony, which is vital to the virtue and order of society.

John Greiner, of New Mexico, author of the "Log Cabin Songs" of 1840, died at Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday, of paralysis. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Old Fellows of Ohio, which had just closed its session at Toledo.

South Carolina Government—Grievances of the Tax-Payers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 11, 1871. There can be no doubt that the property-owners of South Carolina have many real grievances of which to complain, on account of the manner in which the finances of the State have been administered, and a careful inquiry satisfies me that the charges against the State Legislature and many of the State officers are, to some extent, true, although greatly exaggerated. All people, from the Governor down to private citizens of both parties, white men and negroes, agree that, with few exceptions, the members of the Legislature were shamefully venal, and sold their votes with little pretense of secrecy. This we may pass over as an admitted fact; but the amount of really bad legislation of which they were guilty is not very great. The State of South Carolina is too poor to afford much plunder. There are no powerful railway companies or other rich and grasping corporations that can afford to pay roundly for legislation to promote their interests; and the actual amount of corruption money used in the last session would appear ridiculously small to the lobbyists who manipulate the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania. The measures for the passage of which money was freely used were the phosphate bill, (which gave to a few persons a monopoly of the right to take phosphate deposits, for fertilizing purposes, from the rivers of the State,) and the Greenville Railroad subsidy bill, which passed the House after an expenditure of \$60,000, but which finally failed to pass the Senate over the Governor's veto. The chief sin of the Legislature was the extravagance with which money was spent for clerk hire, furniture and incidental expenses. The cost of the last session was nearly ten times as much as the average cost of the sessions before the war. As an illustration of where the money went, it is related that one member bought a pair of horses, and paid the owner by giving him an order on the Treasurer for pay as a committee clerk, and that others furnished themselves with gold watches and chains, in a like manner inexpensive to themselves.

But it is against three or four of the State officers that the anger of the tax-payers is especially directed. When the State Government went into operation in 1865, the only capital of its members was their influence with the negro voters, and they carried all their tangible fortunes upon their backs. Now they live in the mansions, drive fast horses, buy railroads, establish banks, and give every sign of possessing great wealth. In commercial communities, where riches are often rapidly acquired, such a sudden rise to fortune would not attract so much attention or suspicion; but to understand the effect it makes upon the public temper here, it must be remembered that the people of South Carolina are very poor, that nearly all the fortunes once possessed by them were wrecked by the war, that many who once lived in luxury are now reduced to actual poverty, and that the old proud planters have nothing left but their barren acres, which scarcely produce enough to feed them. In these pinching days of adversity, a throng of unknown men come out of the country of their recent enemies to seize upon all the places in the Government by the aid of negro votes. No doubt a large share of the wealth of these men was acquired by what would be looked upon in New York as legitimate speculation, but here few make such distinctions. The South Carolina planters know little about speculation; their fortunes used to be in lands and slaves. Wealth was slowly acquired, and was always an evidence of respectability and good family; men who made money rapidly were suspected, and the speculative instinct was one of the Yankee traits which they most despised. These planters now find themselves poor, their taxes enormously increased, their State debt much augmented, and the State officers suddenly risen from poverty to affluence. Their wrath is naturally great at all this.

The tax-payers do not rest their case, however, on general assertions of corruption, but they make specific charges against some of the State officers, and these charges are repeated and endorsed by many respectable Republicans out of office. Perhaps the most serious of the charges refer to the public land. Bonds to the amount of \$700,000 were sold, and the proceeds applied to purchasing land for the State with the purpose of re-selling it on long credit and in small tracts to colored men, as a charitable undertaking. A Land Commissioner was appointed, with numerous deputies. It turns out that the utmost value of the land purchased is not \$200,000, and that all the rest of the money went into the pockets of the Commissioners and some of the members of a Supervisory Board, consisting of certain State officers. One man made \$90,000 on a single purchase. He bought a tract of land for \$30,000, agreeing with the owner that the deed should be made for \$120,000, drew the money from the Treasury, paid the owner and pocketed the difference. In some cases land was bought on which there were unsatisfied mortgages, to its full value, and the money drawn to pay the mortgages has disappeared. It is alleged that a systematic process has been carried on by certain State officers of "sweating" claims against the State—that is, refusing and delaying payment until claimants, wearied by the delay, would sell their claims at a heavy discount to brokers, who divided the profits with the officials. Doubtful claims have been bought up and subsequently made redeemable at par by legislative enactments. The same persons also made a large sum by purchasing the bills of the old State Bank for almost nothing, and then getting an Act passed funding them at par. In other places this transaction would be thought a legitimate speculation, but the South Carolina planter is not of this opinion, and

invariably characterizes it as "a piece of d—d rascality." I do not wish to give the impression that all the State officers are bad men. There are some eminent exceptions—men whose motives are pure and whose hands are clean of bribes; but, as a whole, the officers are not of a class that would be trusted with official responsibility in any Northern community outside of New York city. They came to the surface at a time when it was only necessary for a white man in South Carolina to say he was a Republican and wanted an office, to get one. Such men were so scarce then that many were obliged to hold two or three offices at once. In the tax-payers' movement, which has brought about the convention now sitting in this city, I do not believe the white people are actuated in great part by hostility to the Republican party. [Correspondence New York Tribune.]

DR. VINTON'S HIGH OPINION.—Notwithstanding Dr. Vinton's high opinion of San Domingo as a sanitarium, the New York Journal of Commerce thinks that by defeating the San Domingo treaty we avoided annexing an island hospital full of loathsome and dangerous or incurable disease. The remark is elicited by a late San Domingo telegram announcing that the toe disease is spreading; over a thousand persons are in the hospital. This horrible malady occurs in most of the West India islands, but its chosen and peculiar home is San Domingo. It first appears, as the name implies, in the toes, which it rots off, but its devastation does not stop there, but spreads into the legs and finally into the whole frame, causing a lingering and dreadful death. In adults it is said to be incurable, though there is a specific treatment for children, by the application of boiling water, which, if tried in time, may be successful. There is a disease in the West Indies known as elephantiasis, under which two other diseases are comprehended, one of which is called elephant leg and the other elephant skin, or tubercular elephantiasis. A minute description of them will be found in Appleton's Encyclopedia. The first prevails extensively in Barbadoes, where it is sometimes called Barbadoes leg. The disease, however, is not confined to the leg, but may attack almost any part of the body. The tubercular elephantiasis appears to have been the disease which, during the middle ages, was known as leprosy. In one stage of this disease the toes and fingers are destroyed. It may be that this is the terrible malady referred to by the Journal of Commerce. As the resuscitation of the San Domingo scheme is possible in the next Congress, we trust that the advantage of annexing a new, interesting and beautiful epidemic will be duly enforced by its advocates. In the meantime, we would recommend the San Domingo commissioners and Rev. Dr. Vinton to go back and investigate personally the toe disease, so that we may know what to do with the San Domingo elephantiasis. [Baltimore Sun.]

There is a quaint tombstone in Bridgeport, Connecticut, according to the Farmer's account. It is erected over the grave of a man who was killed by his mother in a fit of rage by being knocked down stairs. So goes the story, and the most marvellous part of it is this: There is on one side of the monument a representation, by a shadow or stain, of a woman with upraised hand grasping what is termed a club, and in the act of striking. The body is bent, and the entire attitude suggestive of anger. The figure is not perfectly defined, but enough is visible to warrant the above statement. All attempts to remove it by scraping have proved ineffectual. The monument is visited daily by a large number of persons, and if it is deception it is very cleverly kept up.

"WHO SHALL DECIDE?"—The difficulty of proving the genuineness of an otherwise of a signature is prettily illustrated, just now, in a case before the County Court. Two bank cashiers and a teller, with other persons, swear that they believe a certain endorsement to be genuine, while another cashier, another teller, one bank director, and other business men, are equally sure it is not. Both parties are well acquainted with the person's handwriting. It looks like rather a funny contest of judgment to see the First National and Union on one side and the Delaware and Wilmington and Brandywine on the other. [Wilmington Commercial.]

The following is a Western instance of the "ruling passion strong in death." Squire W— was very fastidious in his notions of propriety. At weddings and funerals he was quite officious, and very particular that everything should be done decently and in order. In due time he was taken ill—fatally so—and relatives and friends were gathered around his bed, sad and weeping. One of these, more thoughtful than the rest, asked the departing Squire if he would like to have a clergyman called in to pray with him, to which he replied: "Well, yes; I think it would be appropriate."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—We regret to state that a diabolical outrage was committed near Gist's Station, in this County, last Saturday night, in which a peaceable and quiet colored man was killed and his step-daughter badly whipped, by a gang of disguised men. The reported circumstances which surround this outrage are of such a character that we cannot, as yet, prudently publish them; but we are free to state that if the report to us be true, the occurrence grew out of a personal and private difficulty; but avenged under the convenient disguise of the Ku Klux.—[Union Times.]

"Are you colored?" asked an official of a dumpy-looking inebriate, at the Providence (N. H.) Central Station, the other evening. "No, sah," answered the enfranchised, drowsily; "I was born so."

TOURNAMENT OF THE HAND ENGINES.—The tournament of the hand engines, officered and manned by colored men, came off yesterday, in accordance with the programme laid down. At 10 o'clock, the United, Ashley, Comet Star, Union Star and prudence, (the Niagara and Promptitude not being out, for some reason unknown to us,) assembled at the rendezvous, opposite the Citadel Green, Meeting street, where a great crowd of their friends, males and females, the latter preponderating, had gathered. At the appointed hour the procession moved off, under the lead of a band of music, followed by a corps of axemen, selected from the different companies. About half-past 12, the judges announced everything in readiness, and the contest began. The first prize, won by the Union Star, was seven beautiful silver pieces. Second, by the Ashley, one silver cup. Third, by the Comet, one silver goblet and two silver rummers. The prizes were presented by Mayor Pillsbury, and speeches made by Gov. Scott and others. [Charleston Courier.]

ARRIVAL OF MAJ. SAM DICKERSON.—This well known colored man has returned from his trip North, the incidents of which have been published. Sam comes home most heartily disgusted with Northern "air," and avows his determination to do all in his power to uproot the Radicals and carpet-baggers generally from the State. He has evidently lost his love for persons of their persuasions. He said that Horace Greeley told him that there never would be peace in the South until the "low white men who had come down here since the war were expelled." Sam says that he will use his best exertions in that direction, and will soon kindle a political fire in this State which will never be quenched until it has consumed all of the evils which afflict it in the form of "carpet-baggers, ex-stable-keepers and bar-tenders from the North."—[Charleston Courier.]

The long agitated question of supremacy between the Mikado and Tycoon has plunged Japan into another civil war. Prince Satsuma, the most energetic of all the Japanese princes, whose power has been tried by Western Europe, as well as by the National Government of Japan, has associated three other clans with his own to maintain the Mikado, who has always been recognized in Japan as the real and only Emperor. He is described as dictator; meaning, probably, that he has taken to himself those civil and military functions heretofore lodged with the Tycoon, under the authority of the Mikado. Despite these civil troubles, the erection of a mint and naval arsenal, and the beginning of a regular postal system, show that the Empire is copying Western civilization. Satsuma was one of the first to appropriate such improvements.

SECTIONAL HEALTHFULNESS.—The la's census shows some interesting facts in relation to the South. By facts and figures submitted it appears that New Orleans and other cities, supposed to be the home of yellow fever, are healthier than New York or Boston, and have less deaths according to population. It also shows that the deaths among negroes have increased almost one-half since the war, and that more negroes than whites have died of disease, although the climate is supposed to be peculiarly adapted to the colored race.

ACCIDENT ON THE CITY RAILWAY.—Thursday afternoon, late, while car No. 35 was passing up Meeting street, Charleston, Henry Gerken, a German youth about sixteen years old, ran across the street opposite Werner's Iron Works, and tried to get on the platform of the car. He missed his footing or slipped, and fell, the wheel crushing his ankle on one leg, and several of his toes on the other.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The New York Herald, of the 16th, in its financial article, says: "The discussion and debates in the recent Convention at Columbia, by giving a vent to the ill feeling of both parties in South Carolina, and enabling them to come to something like a harmonious understanding, have produced a better feeling in the South Carolinians, evidenced to-day in the advance of the July bonds to sixty-four."

A track from Almy to Evanston, two miles long, connects the Pacific Railroad with the great coal region, 300 miles long, of Colorado. This feeds the engines and will run them seventy-five miles per ton against forty for Pennsylvania coal. There have been 50,000 tons mined. Another mine gives 3,000 tons per month, and could furnish 1,000 daily. It is dumped at seventy-five cents and \$1.25 per ton. The veins are thirty and forty feet thick.

An English gentleman named Shears is reported by a London paper to have been "out in two by a shell on the Champs Elysees in Paris." The paper adds that "he is not yet dead." Possibly; but he cannot well be more than half alive; and the story suggests a doubt whether there may not be some mistake as to the facts.

It cost San Francisco \$5,300 to try Mrs. Fair; it cost Mrs. Fair \$12,000, including \$5,000 to her senior counsel, to be tried, and it cost one of the papers there \$1,435 to photographically report and print the trial. Mrs. Fair is such an expensive female that the community can afford to keep but few of her.

Two young Atlantans ran a foot race the other Sunday for the honor of escorting a belle to church. The winner found she had just gone with another fellow.

INCENDIARISM.—We learn that on the night of the 10th inst., Mr. John C. Love had his dwelling house, kitchen and stable, with his only horse, destroyed by fire; the work of an incendiary. [Columbian Journal.]

Consistency.—Asking a blessing before meal, and abusing the victuals through the entire meal.

Local Items.

PRINEXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PRINEX is five cents.

Mr. J. M. Falkner, who was arrested in Newberry, charged with being connected with a raid on the house of a colored man, was bailed by a Trial Justice, and not by Judge M. Moses, as formerly stated.

Pamphlets, briefs, catalogues, dodgers, posters, hand-bills, bill-heads—in fact, everything in the way of job printing—gotten up in the best style and on terms that we pledge ourselves will be satisfactory to all parties. With approved machinery and steam power, we challenge comparison in prices.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, from President C. D. Lowndes, to be present at the first annual picnic of the Young Men's Christian Association, (colored,) at Latta's Grove, on the 29th instant.

Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., is expected to deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association, at an early day. The lecture will be delivered in Temperance Hall.

Rev. J. Maxwell Pringle is on a short visit to Columbia.

An attempt was made to rob the store of Mr. H. Muller, corner Main and Lady streets, Thursday night. A partial entrance was effected through the plastered wall in rear of the store, but a lady overheard the noise, and frightened the would-be robber off. Unfortunately she had no weapon, or it is highly probable that there would have been somebody hurt.

Cooter soup, by an unexpected accident, was served up at the Exchange House, yesterday; the turtle will be souped to-day. 11 o'clock is the hour. Steaks can also be obtained.

Major Sam Dickerson, after his unlucky trip to New York, has returned to Charleston, a wiser, if not a sadder, man. In a speech to the colored fire companies, on Thursday last, as we are informed, he opened a heavy battery upon the carpet-baggers; declared he would revolutionize things at the next election, etc.

Messrs. Bryan & McCarter have furnished us with the June number of Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. The ladies know how to appreciate it.

A man whom we can put up with—A good hotel-keeper.

Mr. J. McD. Carson announces the reopening of the hotel at Caesar's Head, in the famous Blue Ridge. Persons desirous of escaping the heat of the middle and low country, can find no more attractive spot than this.

The passenger train over the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad ran off the track, about five miles this side of Graniteville, on Thursday night last—the locomotive tearing in amongst the trees. There was a delay of eight or ten hours.

BAILED.—Wm. D. Aiken, Esq., charged with the death of Treasurer Clark, of Fairfield, on Tuesday last, was brought before Judge Melton, in chambers, yesterday, on application for bail. A written petition was presented by J. B. McCants, Esq., with affidavits of numerous witnesses, that the fatal shot was fired in self-defence, and while Clark actually had Aiken by the throat. Solicitor Talley, assisted by Messrs. Worthington and Hoge, insisted that it was a capital offence, and, consequently, was not bailable. Judge Melton, after summing up, decided that, in his judgment, the prisoner was entitled to be released on bail, as it was not a capital offence. It was the duty of every good citizen to prevent a breach of the peace, if possible; and Mr. Aiken had so attempted; had placed his hand softly upon the shoulder of Mr. Clark, and endeavored to put a stop to the difficulty between Messrs. Clark and DuBose. Mr. Clark seized Mr. Aiken by the throat, and, although warned by the latter to release him, maintained his grasp, when he received the fatal wound. The Judge, in conclusion, stated that he would require bail in the sum of \$5,000, which was promptly furnished, and Mr. Aiken was released, and immediately returned home.

On Thursday, the visiting firemen had a delightful excursion around the harbor, in the steamer St. Helena. Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island brought to the minds of many of them recollections of the time when, leaving their engine houses, they had performed a different kind of "fire duty" to that in which they are at present engaged.

A horse belonging to C. H. Baldwin, Esq., attached to a buggy, ran off, yesterday, and smashed things to pieces. Unfortunate for the owner, but good for the repairer.

SUPREME COURT, FRIDAY, May 19.—The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Willard and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the cases of William F. Redding and Julia D., his wife, vs. the South Carolina Railroad Company; Chas. M. Furman, trustee, vs. the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company; Scott, Williams & Co. vs. Joseph Crews; and, on motion of Mr. Pope, Lawrence F. Campbell, receiver, vs. the bank of Charleston, were ordered to be docketed.

Edward and H. O. Kinsler, executors, vs. Mary A. Holmes et al. Mr. Monteith was heard for appellants. Mr. Huskell for respondents. Mr. Carroll for respondents. Mr. Melton for respondents. At 3 P. M. the Court adjourned until Saturday, 20th, 10 A. M.

RETURN OF THE INDEPENDENTS.—After a particularly jolly time of it in the "City by the Sea," the Independents turned their heads homeward yesterday morning. [The intention was to leave by Thursday night's train, but their entertainers would not permit it.] They were escorted to the depot by the Eagles, who manned the drag ropes and deposited the steamer on board the train. The steamer was almost entirely covered with flowers, wreaths, and an immense banner, which had been displayed by the Eagles in their house, inscribed "Welcome, Brother Firemen." After three times three cheers and a "tiger," the whistle blew and the locomotive moved off. The "boys" are profuse in their expressions of thanks to the citizens generally, the fire department, particularly, and their old friends, the Eagles, especially—whose guests they were to a great extent; as "open house" was kept at their engine house during the entire visit. The Independents and Captain Lybrand's "Firemen's Band," which accompanied them, were highly commended and complimented by one and all. The "Visitor's Prize," which the Independents received, is a magnificent affair—a heavily plated salver, carafe, four goblets and stop bowl. Although much fatigued, the men maintained their jovial spirits, and the trip from Charleston to Columbia, was very pleasant indeed; the band discoursed lively airs at many of the stations.

The arrival of the train in Columbia was the signal for a loud and cordial greeting from the multitude assembled. Captain Stanley, at the head of his Palmettoes, went forward and welcomed their returning brothers; the steamer was disembarked, the Palmettoes took her in charge, and, headed by the band, marched to the engine house, where Captain Stanley, addressing Captain McKenzie, said he greeted him and his company cordially, and congratulated them upon the success of their earnest efforts in securing such a handsome prize. He declared, that though there had been doubts implied, if not expressed, that the Independents would not be able to come up to the Charleston boys, he had never doubted it. As this was but an impromptu affair, he should not attempt to make a speech, but would invite them to partake of a collation.

Capt. McKenzie replied, thanking Capt. Stanley for his pleasant and commendatory remarks, at the same time declaring that credit was also due to his company, (the Palmettoes,) for there were several with the visiting party. The company, although they did well, would have done much better, had it not been for the plagued cobble-stones—at the same time declaring that his company came in third best. He hoped, at some future day, they would be able to give their Charleston friends a trial on our sand-hills. The remarks were loudly applauded.

At this juncture, Vice-President Shields announced that the punch was getting weak; the beer flat; the tongue required attending to; the sardines, ham, salad, etc., wanted to be discussed. The first floor was then visited, and soon the clatter of knives and forks showed conclusively that the first great principle—how to dispose of palatable articles in the shortest time—was thoroughly understood by the entire assembly. It was remarked that some of the party "put the brakes down heavily," but the comment was unheeded, and the clatter continued until "big hungry" announced himself satisfied, when there was a universal suspension of the pleasant occupation.

The procession was then reformed and, escorted by the Palmettoes, the Independents proceeded to their own home, where the steamer was stripped of her decorations and put in order for active service.

On Thursday, the visiting firemen had a delightful excursion around the harbor, in the steamer St. Helena. Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island brought to the minds of many of them recollections of the time when, leaving their engine houses, they had performed a different kind of "fire duty" to that in which they are at present engaged.

A horse belonging to C. H. Baldwin, Esq., attached to a buggy, ran off, yesterday, and smashed things to pieces. Unfortunate for the owner, but good for the repairer.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Geo. Huggins—Insurance Agency. Dr. Kline—Cure of Cancers, &c. J. McD. Carson—Caesar's Head Hotel. R. Tozer—Threshers and Separators.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.

MOST wonderful by Prof. Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The best place to get a cool summer drink is at FOLLGOW'S.