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SOME FUN AT A WEDDING.

Amusing Stories Related by Clergymen—The Bothersome World "Obey."

[From the Boston Herald.]

One Sunday afternoon in midwinter, said a Boston pastor to the writer, two sleighs drove to my door in a snow storm and two "couples" came in, stamping off the snow. After the ceremony I asked the young man who had "stood up" with the bridegroom to come up to my study to sign the certificate as witnesses. With an eye to future opportunities I said to him as I was writing: "Well, sir, I suppose your turn will come next." "Well," he replied, "I supposed this one was going to be mine. I had been keeping company with her. But to-day she paired off with the other fellow, and I didn't know what they stopped here for till we got in the house. I expected to marry her myself." "Well," said I, as he wrote his name to the certificate of the girl's marriage to another man, "you had good right to stand up there with them." "Yes, I rather took me back; but perhaps her sister, the girl who stood up with me, is just as good. I shan't cry about it," he said, as he tried to swallow the evident lump in his throat and went down stairs to meet the "other fellow's" smiling bride.

Another Boston clergyman tells the following amusing story: "A friend of mine was seated in his study one day when a hack drove up in which a couple were seated—dressed in the latest style—and apparently in good circumstances. Of course, the minister expected a good square fee. They were just a little disappointed and he decided to postpone his wedding until the following day, when he came with a proper certificate."

I suppose, continued the clergyman, that you have heard of the man who, when the minister said, I pronounce you one, asked "Which one?" And of the man who asked the minister how much the bill was, and upon his replying that the law allowed \$1.50, took from his pocket 50 cents, and handing it to the officiating clergyman, said, "Take this, and that will make \$2." The question is, how to get the \$1.50 from the law?

The following occurred in a village in the western part of Massachusetts: A couple came into town on the train to be married, with evidently but 50 cents in their possession. They went to a grocery store and bought 7 cents worth of crackers for their dinner. They then proceeded to the minister's and were married, and then the groom passed out the remaining 43 cents and asked if there was to be any change to come back. The minister made them a wedding present of the 43 cents, and they went away happy.

A well-known pastor of this city relates the following: "The contracting parties of the first marriage ceremony I ever performed were young, thoroughly educated, and in excellent standing in society. The groom was in good business for himself, the bride was the only child of rich parents. Her father was somewhat peculiar, and thought his daughter too good for any man, and consequently did his best to break up the match. They were to be married at 4 o'clock p. m. on a certain day. That morning he offered his daughter ten thousand dollars cash if she would reject her lover. The young man, thinking he might increase his offer tenfold and thereby injure the prospect of his winning the object of his love, persuaded her to meet him at her aunt's home at 11 o'clock a. m. instead of 4 p. m., as was first contemplated, and at that time in presence of a few friends the young couple were joined in holy wedlock. So great was the haste and excitement, so earnest and profuse were the congratulations that they forgot to pay the clergyman for his services. But before sundown a friend of the groom came riding faster than Gilpin with a large and generous marriage fee.

One day, said a popular Boston clergyman, an aged lady called at my study and asked if I remembered attending the funeral of her son-in-law, Mr. B. I replied that I did, upon which she said that during the service she made up her mind that she would have her own marriage ceremony with her youngest boy, who was living with her at that time. After her boy was married he handed me a \$5 bill, saying: "This is a small fee, but I will do better the next time."

On one occasion, said a Presbyterian pastor, I married a gushing middle-aged widow to a bashful country chap, and as they were bidding me good-bye she said to me in a very pleasant way: "Is there anything else we can do for you, sir?" to which I replied: "Call again."

"Not many men know how to behave when they give a minister his fee for marrying them," said the Rev. Robert Collyer recently. "It seems to embarrass them for some reason. I remember once, out in Indiana, that a man whom I had just united in marriage to a very comely young woman gave me \$10 for the fee. As he did so he blushed and stammered. Then he said, with perfect candor: 'I would like to give you more, doctor, and—ah—I will next time.' His bride overheard him and looked at him in a queer way, but he evidently did not realize what he had said in his embarrassment."

The door-bell rang at a minister's house one evening. He answered the call and was greeted by a young couple standing before the door. The young

man asked: "Does the Baptist parson live here?" The clergyman did not enquire the young man by asking him "if he wished to turn his young lady out to grass," but politely responded "Yes," married them, and sent them on their way rejoicing.

A "Universalist minister married a couple in the vestry of his church. On being asked his fee he replied: "I never make any charge," and was going on to say he left it to the circumstances and generosity of the groom to decide. But when he got as far as "I never make any charge" the grateful groom broke in. "You are very kind, sir; I am very much obliged to you; good morning."

Said a Baptist pastor to the writer: Once a couple "stood up" with two friends—young man and maiden—and after I began the ceremony, the young man said that the right girl did "not stand next to him." I was obliged to change the girls.

One pastor replied to the request for some incident from his experience that he did not call to mind anything unique or peculiar; but, said he, as to fees, they are usually so small in this district that to publish them would encourage hasty marriages and lower the scale of remuneration for pastors whose wives rely on the fees for their pin money.

Twice I have been engaged for the marriage service by the lady, said a popular Hub preacher, and in both cases paid by her.

promise of "a barrel of apples in the fall." The groom was \$7 and the bride \$7. My wife, however, received from the groom's pantaloons pocket a cake of maple candy—"the pure thing," said he.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, tells a good story of the first marriage ceremony at which he officiated while occupying a pulpit in Jersey City. It seems that the bigger half of the interesting couple was rather timid and nervous, one of those men whose difference is in danger of leading him into some awkward blunder. The bride, on the contrary, was remarkably cool and self-possessed. As the couple presented themselves before President Hyde there seemed to be some misunderstanding in regard to the side on which the lady should stand. The groom hunched about nervously, but the bride was equal to the occasion. Quickly changing places with her happy fiancé, she remarked confidently: "There, I am sure this is the side on which I have always been accustomed to stand." This solved the difficulty, and the timid groom and the widow, who knew all about it from experience, were speedily united.

A popular Boston clergyman related this occurrence: "A man called at my house one afternoon and asked: 'Will you be at home at 8 o'clock this afternoon to marry me?' I replied: 'Yes. Have you a certificate?' He took one from his pocket, but it was such as the minister made out and gives to the married parties. I said: 'You can't get married with that certificate. It will be necessary for you to call on the city clerk for one.' Whereupon he remonstrated, saying: 'I guess that is all right. I paid twenty-five cents for it.' After remarking that it would make no difference if he paid one dollar for it, and adding certain explanations, he decided to postpone his wedding until the following day, when he came with a proper certificate."

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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT PROGRAM.

Ben Tillman Declared to be Out of the Race for Governor—Only the Head of a Ticket and a Platform to be Arranged in March.

[From the Greenville News, 26th.] In view of the present state of affairs in State politics, the presence in the city yesterday of Capt. G. Wash Shell, of Laurens, chairman of the State Farmers' Association and signer of the now famous "Manifesto" and call for the March convention, could not fail to attract some attention and set speculation to work in local political circles. While in the city, he was in conference, at the office of the State Alliance Exchange, with Manager Donaldson, of the Exchange, Chairman Leonard Williams, of the County Farmers' Association and members of the delegation to the March Convention. That during Captain Shell's visit there was a talk in regard to the March Convention was ascertained from conversations with gentlemen who met him, but further than that the gentlemen had nothing to say.

Referring to a statement which has been repeatedly made in regard to the original call for the March convention, Captain Shell stated in the presence of several gentlemen that Ben Tillman positively had nothing to do with the preparation of that call and that he knew nothing beforehand of what it contained. Captain Shell also expressed the opinion that a majority of the uninstructed delegates to the March convention will vote for nominations.

Appropos of the coming farmers' convention, a reporter for the Daily News learned yesterday that a letter has been received from Capt. Ben Tillman by a gentleman in the city who had written to him regarding his candidacy for the governorship, in which Captain Tillman earnestly urged upon his correspondent not to allow his name to be presented to the convention as a candidate for Governor and declaring that he was not a candidate. Captain Tillman went on to state that he was conscious that there were other men in the State whose conservatism itself made them much better qualified for the place than himself. He declared that the action of the Edgefield convention in nominating him had been directly against his wishes and that the mention of his name by the Laurens mass meeting had been brought about by Captain Shell entirely without his knowledge.

There have been numerous predictions as to what the March convention will do. There is one plan of action which has been talked of in a quiet way among the men most prominent in the March convention movement and which has been received with the greatest favor by those who have considered it, so much so that it is not altogether guess work to say that the convention will, in all probability, adopt it. There are the best of reasons for believing that the plan has received the sanction of the active workers in the convention movement in different sections of the State. Information of the scheme, of which nothing has been said publicly heretofore, comes indirectly but from a source which stamps it with authority. According to this plan, the convention called in Columbia on the 27th inst. will meet, and, first of all, adopt a strong and outspoken platform. It will then nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. No other nominations will be made, the rest of the ticket being left blank. A committee will then be appointed to plan a campaign, arranging for mass meetings in all parts of the State at which the convention's choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and candidates for other State offices who may present themselves will speak. This campaign will be in course, and will be with a view to securing the endorsement of the nominees of the March convention by the August convention.

It is argued in behalf of this plan that it would overcome the strongest objection urged against the nomination of a complete ticket by the March meeting in that instead of arraying in opposition the strength of the numerous candidates for positions on the State ticket, it would bring to the support of the Farmers' Movement platform and nominees the full strength of all the candidates for the places left blank on the ticket.

After the departure of Captain Shell from the city yesterday, one of the Greenville delegates to the March convention said: "You can rest assured that Ben Tillman will not be the nominee of the March convention, if anybody is nominated."

Tragedy on a Train.

MOBILE, Ala., March 26.—E. P. McCurdy, conductor on the South bound Louisville and Nashville road, was shot and seriously wounded by a negro named Jake Daniels, and in turn the conductor shot and killed the negro. This happened on the train this afternoon while it was near Bay Minette, Ala. The negro refused to pay the rate of fare demanded by the conductor, and the latter tried to eject him; but the negro resisted, drew a pistol and fired, hitting the conductor in the right breast. The conductor then fired four times, hitting the negro each time, and then stabbed him with a pocket knife. The negro died almost instantly. The conductor was brought to this city for treatment.

THE REPUBLICAN COHORTS.

Making Ready to Take Advantage of Any Disaffection in the Democratic Ranks.

COLUMBIA, March 19.—The following address was issued this afternoon: "HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., MARCH 19, 1890."

It is important that immediate, energetic and systematic efforts should be made to have all the Republican voters in the State properly registered. The supervisors of registration have recently been appointed. The State law requires them to be present on the first Monday in each month up to next July to attend to their duties, and the law of the United States makes these officials liable to a forfeit of \$500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved, if they hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any qualified voters from being properly registered.

All unregistered Republican voters, and those who have lost their certificates of registration or changed their residences since their registration, should apply to the supervisor of their county on one of the prescribed registration days to become qualified to vote. This urgent duty should not be delayed, but should be attended to as the first registration day possible, so as to avoid the uncertainty of the last day. Should the supervisor be absent, or purposely delay obstruct or defeat the right of registration, or unjustly discriminate against any voter or class of voters, the fact should be noted with all particulars as to time, place, circumstances, etc., and report to the county chairman with a view both to the prosecution of the officer and to enabling the voters excluded from their registration rights to acquire the legal right to cast their ballots. And on the final day of registration all who are present offering to be registered and entitled to have issued to them proper certificates, who are unable to obtain them from any cause that is not their fault, should at once make affidavit of the fact, as prescribed in Section 2,007, Revised Statutes of the United States, which declares that the supervisors cannot be held liable for the rights of the voters by the failure to perform their duties. These affidavits are given by law all the force and effect of registration certificates, and managers of election and required to receive and count the ballots of those voters presenting them.

The law also provides for the appointment of supervisors to guard and scrutinize the registration upon application of ten citizens of any county made to the United States Circuit Judge. Blanks for this purpose can be obtained from the clerk of said Court, J. E. Hagood, Charleston, S. C.

As a potent agency in effecting a complete registration of voters it is advised that one or more clubs be formed in each precinct. Through this means these entitled to vote can be enumerated and a systematic plan adopted of ascertaining who are not properly registered and steps taken to qualify them to vote. These clubs should be organized under the auspices of the National Republican League, and then they will be placed in a position to send club delegates to District and State League conventions and thus place themselves in close and regular connection with the National League organization.

As vice-president of the League from this State I am empowered to authorize the organization of these clubs, which are intended to be permanent, and when formed upon being reported to me I will have the clubs duly enrolled. There is a good prospect of Congress passing a national election law, and it is the duty of every Republican to qualify himself to exercise his right of franchise and take advantage of such law if enacted.

ELDER M. BRYANT, Chairman.

News of the Railroads.

[From the News and Courier.] General Manager Ward and Col. S. B. Pickens, general superintendent and passenger agent of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad, which extends from Columbia to Irmo, a distance of about eleven miles. These gentlemen were accompanied by President Childs and Directors Murner and Little and Engineer Ellis, of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens. The branch was opened up for business. Col. Pickens said yesterday that he regarded the part now in operation as finely built and in excellent condition.

PUSHING THE WORK ON THE THREE C'S.

Mr. W. F. Marshall, the soliciting agent of the Three C's Road, is in the city in the interest of that corporation, which is confidently believed to be favorably disposed towards Charleston. Mr. Marshall said that the company had just let out the contract for the building of the line from Blacksburg to Augusta. Mr. Marshall stated that the people at Blacksburg (which is now on a great big boom) and those living all along the line are looking to Charleston as the outlet for their products. They are just now discussing the East Shore Terminal matter and look upon it very favorably.

They Downed The Tiger.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—The tiger which has been at large in Bullock County for several months, destroying property and frightening everybody, was killed yesterday afternoon by a party of fifteen farmers, all of whom claim to have fired the fatal shot.

THE BLAIR BILL KILLED.

Rejected by the Senate by a Vote of 37 to 31.—The South Carolina Senators Support the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Senate, on motion of Ingalls, the educational bill was taken up as unfinished business.

Blair resented the motion as an interference (without reference to himself or any consultation whatever) "by one who was not in charge of the unfinished business." He said that he "would take notice thereof and govern himself accordingly."

Bate alluded to some remarks of Blair in his opening speech on the bill that reflected on the State of Tennessee as a laggard in regard to her educational interests, and asserted that Tennessee was not a laggard, and did not stand in the rear, but occupied a place in the front rank, abreast not only of the times, but of her sisters in the Union. He said that he had listened patiently to Blair's speech for five or six days, but that he had grown weary and sought refuge in the House of Representatives, and that it was then that the remarks to which he took exception were made. His colleague (Harris) had also retired to the cloak room. That was the explanation of the remarks not being replied to at the time. He went on to refute the statement made by Blair, and to show the liberal provision which the State of Tennessee had made for common school education and for colleges and universities. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the letter of School Superintendent Moses, of North Carolina, (on which Blair had relied for his statement) as untrue and slanderous. Continuing to speak of the bill itself, he opposed it because it would cause the people to reply on the Federal treasury for the support and management of the public schools. The head of the Interior Department would, he said, dispend national funds under national laws, and having the keys of 100,000 school houses hanging at his girdle, that girdle would become as potent in politics as the sceptre of any crowned head. School patronage would be used in the political campaigns of partisan demagogues. The tendency of the bill was dangerous. It fascinated and charmed, but it destroyed. It would lead to destruction, as a syren of Capri. It would lead to despotism. It was a dagger behind a smile—a serpent coiled beneath a rose.

Blair rose to close the debate. He apologized to Ingalls for the heated remark which he had made to-day when that Senator submitted a motion which was unusual; but he now understood that motion had not been made from an unfriendly feeling to him (Blair) or to the bill. He did not desire to avail himself of the agreement that he was to occupy an hour in closing the debate, but was willing to submit the matter without further discussion. He desired that the question, which was one between the children of the country and the country itself, should be decided on its merits. He asked for a vote on the bill and the pending amendments.

Hawley suggested that Senators had expected that the debate was not to close till 3 o'clock, and that, therefore, the vote should not be taken before that hour.

Blair recognized the propriety of the suggestion, and set to work to fill up the time by reading an essay which he had prepared on the general subject of the bill.

Having finished the reading of the paper (evidently a lecture delivered to a colored audience) some ten minutes before 3 o'clock, Blair occupied that ten minutes in ex tempore remarks.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first vote was on the three amendments offered by Moody of South Dakota to the effect that illiterates among the Indians shall be included in the calculations.

Blair said that there was no objection to the amendment.

Moody's amendment was agreed to.

Plumb offered an amendment to distribute the fund among the States in proportion to the population between 10 and 21 years of age. Rejected.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the third reading and engrossment of the bill. When the vote was concluded, and it was known that it had resulted against the bill, Blair changed his vote from yes to no, so as to make a motion to reconsider.

THE VOTE.

The result was then announced as years 31, says 37, as follows: Yeas—Republicans: Allen, Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evans, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morrill, Pettigrew, Platt, Squires, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa, Democrats: Barlow, Colquhoun, Daniel, George, Hampton, Hearst, Packer, Pugh—31.

POWER OF LOTTERY INTERESTS.

The Louisiana Company Confidently Pushing its Schemes for New Franchises.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 16.—A Mandeze Joaquin, of Pass del Norte, who arrived in St. Paul on Friday, is a representative of the Louisiana Lottery, or, to be more exact, of the Grand Lottery Juarez, the Mexican lottery company which has recently been purchased by the Louisiana. He and six other men are visiting the Northwest to place the Juarez Lottery tickets in the hands of dealers and to establish agencies in all the principal towns of North Dakota. Joaquin said that one million tickets were given out in North Dakota within a very short time, which accounts for numerous prizes being recently drawn by tickets held in that section. The Louisiana is safely located in Louisiana until 1895, and after that date he asserted that its headquarters will be in North Dakota or some other Northwestern State.

"But the bill has been killed in the Legislature," interposed one of his listeners. "Oh, that makes no difference at all," replied Joaquin. "We have them sold. The bill will be passed by the next Legislature. We could have passed it this session had not such a clamor been raised outside, which scared some timid members. But they are still with us and there is no hurry. The next Legislature will be more solidly in our favor, and some of those who opposed the bill will not be found in the Legislature next session. The State is poor and hopelessly in debt. It will be in a worse condition financially before another year is ended, and we can guarantee an annual payment of \$300,000. The only way the State can be extricated from debt is through the lottery companies, and you can bet on it that the headquarters of the Louisiana Company will be in the Northwest after 1895."

"The General Government cannot stop the sale of our tickets. Why, it would take a million men to attend to the prosecutions, and we have money to fight it out to the end. If a State decides in favor of the lottery the General Government will not interfere."

Mr. Joaquin said that similar efforts will be made to get a foothold in every new State as soon as admitted, and Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming were alluded to as sure to grant franchises to the Louisiana Company.

HEROISM IN THE PULPIT.

Bishop Duncan Gives Newly Ordained Deacons Sensible Advice.

BAITMORE, March 17.—Bishop W. W. Duncan, who presides over the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session here, preached the sermon yesterday at the ordination of six deacons. A part of the discourse was as follows:

"When God calls a man to preach he is not called to a nice church, or some particular locality, but he is called to go where God sends him—out into the whole world. Brother, leave your calls with God. There is very little heroism in serving God in Maryland, even on the eastern shore, or in the mountains. There is not much heroism required to preach here at St. Paul's on a salary of \$1,500 a year; there is not much heroism serving on a good circuit. If that is heroism, how much greater was the sacrifice of young Walters, who went from among you as a foreign missionary to China? How great was the heroism of young Robert McDonald, who was a martyr in Mexico, and whose scarred body his patient, suffering wife, with her little babes by her side, saw committed to the ground with a howling mob near by?"

"Thank God, brothers, that your heroism is confined to Maryland. Develop all you can here, but let the movement here be in the interest of the movement in the uttermost parts of the earth. The great Napoleon once called on a drummer boy to beat a retreat, and the boy said he had never learned how to play a retreat, though he had been at Lodi, the Pyramids and Tabor, and he started up the call to charge, and Napoleon's soldiers, following that boy, advanced amid blood and death to victory. Brethren, Methodists should never know how to beat a retreat, but always to sound the advance. The command to you is God's command to Moses—'Move forward.'"

A Story for Young Men.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.] There is a moral in the following story; it is true, and it is applicable to every position in the commercial, literary or professional world. It will apply to the most eminent lawyer and to the clerk in a corner grocery. A young St. Paul man applied to a well-known merchant in this city for the place of assistant bookkeeper. He was asked what salary he expected, and replied:

"Eighteen dollar a week."

"We had decided not to pay more than fifteen," demurred the merchant.

"Well, sir," answered the young man frankly, "I need the place, but you must remember I should work just as hard if you paid me but \$5 a week."

"All right, sir," replied the merchant, with an approving smile, "you are just the kind of man we want. Go to work to-morrow at \$20 a week."

A Survival of Paganism.

The Judge—What is your Christian name, Johnson?

Mr. Johnson—Hain't got none, sah. My fust name am Jupiter.

SAVED BY A CAROLINA GIRL.

Miss Garnett, Warns an Approaching Train Just in Time to Prevent a Catastrophe Near Augusta.

[From the News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, March 16.—Last Friday evening the passenger train of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad, which left here for Laurens, came near being wrecked, and the passengers were saved from a horrible and untimely death. The trouble was a broken rail at White House, about thirty-eight miles above here, which the train was only prevented from passing over by the brave act of Miss Garnett, a young woman who lives near White House.

Miss Garnett discovered the broken rail and she knew it was about time for the up-train to come along, and she was greatly alarmed, knowing that it was sure destruction if the train passed that fatal spot. The only thing to be done was to stop the train before it could reach the broken rail. Down the track, around the curve, Miss Garnett ran until she got several hundred yards from the broken rail. There she stationed herself on the track, with a watchful eye and lantern in hand, and she commenced waving the lantern as soon as the shrill whistle of the locomotive sounded its approach.

When the train came speedily rolling over the rails the engineer saw the young lady from a distance on the track signalling him down as though in distress. The engineer placed his hand on the throttle and checked up his train and stopped when he reached the brave girl. Miss Garnett called for the engineer and warned him of the danger that was just ahead. The crew of the train walked up the track and the broken rail was pointed out. All agree that Miss Garnett had saved their lives and prevented a wreck. A collection was taken up among the passengers, who were told of their narrow escape, and the sum of eleven dollars was raised and was presented by Conductor Stuart to Miss Garnett.

Assessed Value of Property.

[From the News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, March 17.—Comptroller General Verner has made the following interesting tabulation of the returns of South Carolina property for taxation for each year from 1870 to 1888. It will be observed that the assessment of real estate has decreased from \$22,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and of personal property from \$46,000,000 to \$43,000,000, while the assessment of railroad property has been increased from \$9,000,000 to \$17,000,000.

These figures indicate that while the true increase in the value of railroad property has been represented by the assessments, the assessments of other property have been arbitrary and decreased. The figures of the statement as given below demonstrate the fallacy of our system of assessments:

Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Railroads
1868	\$24,544,021	\$43,632,022	\$17,243,233
1869	\$24,284,533	\$43,345,221	\$16,977,885
1870	\$23,987,360	\$43,058,420	\$16,712,539
1871	\$23,690,187	\$42,771,619	\$16,447,193
1872	\$23,393,014	\$42,484,818	\$16,181,847
1873	\$23,095,841	\$42,198,017	\$15,916,501
1874	\$22,798,668	\$41,911,216	\$15,651,155
1875	\$22,501,495	\$41,624,415	\$15,385,809
1876	\$22,204,322	\$41,337,614	\$15,120,463
1877	\$21,907,149	\$41,050,813	\$14,855,117
1878	\$21,610,000	\$40,764,012	\$14,589,771
1879	\$21,312,827	\$40,477,211	\$14,324,425
1880	\$21,015,654	\$40,190,410	\$14,059,079
1881	\$20,718,481	\$39,903,609	\$13,793,733
1882	\$20,421,308	\$39,616,808	\$13,528,387
1883	\$20,124,135	\$39,330,007	\$13,263,041
1884	\$19,826,962	\$39,043,206	\$12,997,695
1885	\$19,529,789	\$38,756,405	\$12,732,349
1886	\$19,232,616	\$38,469,604	\$12,467,003
1887	\$18,935,443	\$38,182,803	\$12,201,657
1888	\$18,638,270	\$37,896,002	\$11,936,311
1889	\$18,341,097	\$37,609,201	\$11,670,965
1890	\$18,043,924	\$37,322,400	\$11,405,619

* Railroads included in personal property.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April.

The current (April) number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly contains fully a dozen elaborately illustrated articles, any one of which is worth buying the magazine for. The "Senate and Its Leaders" is discussed in bright, gossamer style by Frederick Daniel, and nearly a score of portraits and views accompany the text. Wm. H