### Aumorous Department. The Farm and Fireside. Miscellaneous Beading. Beading for the Sabbath.

HE "SQUOZE" HER HAND.—An Ohio mer-chant tells the following story about himself.

Where he lives is a secret. "When I was a boy about seventeen years old I made a trip to Cleveland in an oldfashioned stage coach, with its spanking four horses. At Mount Vernon, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a pretty girl came on board. She sat on the back seat, next to the elderlylooking man. I was on the middle seat immediately in front of her. I soon struck up a pleasant chat with her. She was a charming talker and almost as brilliant as she was pretty. It looked as if she were mutually and planned for, and comes from his own wit pleased. When dark came I concluded there and words. It is the legitimate reward of would be no harm in giving her hand a squeeze by way of a feeler. I reached behind and got hold of the hand. I was a little startled at the hardness, but it returned a startled at the hardness, but it returned a vice-like pressure. I squeezed again and it squoze back. A sense of disappointment would steal over me when in my mind I would contrast the seeming toughness of her hand with the tenderness and sweetness of her voice. The contrast did not seem to arterialize my blood quite up to the point of exhileration. At last she reached her destination and left the coach. After we had started again that old rooster who sat beside her addressed me

'Young man, do you feel all right? You had a nice time tugging at my old paw for the last five miles; hope you enjoyed it.'

The two young ladies on the front seat giggled all the way to the next station, and the gentlemen passengers didn't forget to smile when I looked up. I have been more feet, catch cold, have lung fever, and run up the doctor's bill of twenty dollars, for want of count's worth of leather at the right time giggled all the way to the next station, and

"I'm going right in this river," said he, staggering toward the string piece, as the policeman clutched him by the collar. "Lemme go, I tellyer. You lemme go. I'm just goin' right in this river and I'm goin' fer to drown my sorrers. I've busted around 'syer country till I'm finished. Yer hear me! Lemme go, will yer? Oh! just lemme get inter the swelln' tide. Let go yer hold; lemmealone. I'm goin' to bust a hole in mor-

But the policeman lugged him off. "Say, ol' man, yersaved m'life," said the would be suicide, as he knocked his hat over his eyes. "Your'r a square f'ler. Now lemme go to bed. Y'ear me? lemme gohome. Got two ten dollar bills? Got 'em?' The policeman said he had a ten and two-

fives, just to humor the man. "Good'nuff. That'll do. Gimme the ten." and he pulled out a twenty dollar bill. "Gimme the ten, y'ear? Goin' to makeyer present ten dollars. Take this and gimme ten. Yer saved m'life."

Once more to humor him the policeman gave him the ten and took the twenty. He didn't want the money, but the exhibition of gratitude showed a dawning interest in a life that should be encouraged. Then bidding him good night the policeman walked

If the drunken man who was rescued from death by a tall policeman will send his address to headquarters, he will receive back something to his advantage.

grave, and before it was removed and carried "We are going to remove it," quietly replied

one of the party. "I don't care if you are-show me the

man."

the lot, as he stepped out. "Didn't you know that was my wife's grave?" asked the Hoosier with a considerable fall of his voice.

"No sir." "Well, it is, sir-my first wife's grave."

"And what of that?" "What of that! Why-why sir, if I hadn't married a second one about a month ago, and kinder forgot my grief, I'd take a stick and pin you to the fence with it! It's lucky for you fellers—mighty lucky for you—that I don't feel half as bad I did."

EXPECTING BAD NEWS .- A boy apparently very much agitated, rushed into a house and said to the lady:

"I don't want ter alarm yer, but I've got big news. The man sent me up from the livery stable to tell yer." "Good heavens! What is it?"

"Why, you know yer little Aleck, what 'round the corner?' "Yes, well?"

"I told Aleck just now not to go inter the stable among the horses and he would not mind me." "Oh dear! what has happened?"

"He said he wanted to see what a mule 'ud do when you tickled its heels with a straw." "Oh heavens!" gasped the lady, and she clung to the mantel piece for a support.

"Well, sir, yer boy Aleck got a straw and snuck up behin' a sorrel mule, tickeled him on the heels, an' "-The lady started for the door. "An' the blame critter never lifted a hoof,"

called the boy; "never so much as switched his tail. It's a mighty good thing for Aleck that he didn't, too, an' I thought I'd come up and tell yer."

NOT MUCH OF A LOSS .- A young lady prescription made up.
"How much?" inquired the lady.

"Fifty cents," said the clerk.

"But I have only forty-five cents with me," replied the customer; "can't you let me have it for that?'

"No ma'am," said the clerk, "but you can again."

"But suppose I were to die," said the lady iocularly. "Well, it wouldn't he a very great loss.

And immediately the smiling clerk gathered from the indignant flash on the lady's face that he had been misunderstood, and, before he could assure her that it was the little balance and not her that would be no great loss, she had bounced out at a go-asyou-please gait, and was beyond the sound of

AT Mass .- Tantara, the celebrated landhe once met his match. An amateur had ordered a landscape for his gallery, in which there was to be a church with some people entering or leaving it. Our painter did not of the picture, but he missed the figures. "You have forgotten to put in any figures," said he, laughingly. "Sir," replied the painter, "the people are inside at mass." well," replied the amateur, "I will wait and piece of ground so that the liquid constituents to the chin, is one tenth of the whole stature. take the picture when they come out."

and worried over it, that she had infected whole moist, not wet, until it is half decayed. When the whole is sufficiently decayed so it bed and to sleep, a donkey was driven past the house, and, when just opposite, set up his he-haw. With a shrick the little fellow was out of bed, screaming at the top of his voice, "The whooping-cough is coming mamma! the whooping-cough is coming mamma! the whooping-cough is coming each.

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ONE DOLLAR per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for each one until it be in your power to remunerate the house, and, when just opposite, set up his vegetation in its earliest stages.

When milk sours scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curve, and the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square, for each one until it be in your power to remunerate all; otherwise you will make more enemies by what you give than by what you withhold. whooping-cough is coming !"

LUCK IN FARMING. There are few words oftener upon the lips Smith is a "lucky dog" because his corn never rots, his wheat never winter-kills, his sheep never get into his rye, and his cows never invade his meadows and orchards. His crops are better than his neighbors', his butter brings more in the market, and even his wife and children have a more contented look than other people. Everything he touches thrives. What a lucky man Smith is. Now, the fact is, luck has nothing to do with Smith's success in life. If you watch the man you will

in the garret, where it is thoroughly dried.

He does not plant until the sun has warmed the soil enough to give the germ an immediate start. His wheat-fields he drains with tile, and the water that used to freeze and tile, and the water that used to freeze and thaw on the surface, and throw the roots of the wheat out and kill them now passes down into the drains and runs off. His fields are into the drains and runs off. His fields are heard within the lighted main, The charmed zephyr pauses as he files, And mingles with his strains the softest sighs; The awakened lizard leaves his bushy bed, The awakened lizard leaves his bushy bed, Strains to the lattice and erects his head. fences are in good repair, and his animals are not made breachy by continual temptation of dilapidated walls. His wife and children are comfortably clothed and fed, and are not kept in a continual fret and worry by a husband and father who has no system or energy in his business. "A time and place for everything," is his motto, carefully carried out. The shoe-

Smith does not believe in luck. He knows that health in the family and thrift upon the farm depend upon a thousand little things that many of his neighbors are too lazy or careless to look after. So, while they are at the tavern, or loafing in the village, or running a muck in politics, he is looking after these things and laying his plans for next. in the right place. these things and laying his plans for next year. He has good corn in even the poorest year, because the soil has the extra manure it needs to bring out good long, plump, well capped ears. He meant to have eighty bushels to the acre, and he has it, good measure and running over. Talk about luck; it's all non-sense. Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on and seeing how it will come. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up and working to make it come out right.—Boston Cultivator.

POULTRY HINTS .- Ducks are not much trouble. Their young may be fed much the same as chickens. They are very fond of animal food and milk. Through the summer they need little care, but are fattened up in autumn, the same as geese or turkeys. There is no better duck than the White Peskin. As for geese, the Bremen variety is white, and the Toulouse and Chinese kinds are gray. These three are the best. Feed young geese on bread, meal, or boiled grain, letting them have plenty of green grass and Young chickens should be fed four or five

times a day, until they are two or three months old. There should be a clean vessel provided in which to place their food. Some prefer to his counterfeit twenty dollar note and hear use a dry board for this purpose, placing it in a sunny spot. It is to be remembered that sunlight and warmth are necessary to the How HE Felt.-Some weeks since, while health of young chickens. The form of coop a party of Detroit surveyors were running a used must be such as to allow the free admisrailroad line in Indiana the survey carried sion of air and sunlight. Dampness is fatal, them across a cemetery. In the course of the survey a small stake was driven into a one of the greatest annovances in keeping fowls is the vermin which are so apt to infest hauled the men, pulled off his coat and are destroyed there is little comfort in the yards there is a tower twenty four feet square Saviour and are designed for the special purdanced around as he yelled out "Show me poultry business. The following plan is rethe man that dared drive that stake in that commended: Drive out the fowls, and burn the foundation of this immense wall is solid grantake an old pan or kettle, set it in the poultry house, and burn a pound of brimstone therein. Close the house tight, and let the fumes penetrate every crevice, for at least an hour. The walls may then be swept and the whole "Well, I am the man, and what are you building cleansed, and newly whitewashed, going to do about it?" said the big man of both inside and out, including the steps, walls, nest boxes and perches. Nests are then to be

prising. BONE-DUST AS A FERTILIZER.-The more this substance is used for fertilizing purposes, the greater its value is appreciated. It is well-known that in England it is valued higher than any other substance. There the farmers do not only use up all the bones of their own country, but the importation of bones from other countries has assumed gigantic proportion. All the old battlefields have been ransacked, and unless reports do them no injustice, many an old fellow whose bones were supposed to rest in peace in some grassy, daisy dowered church yard, would have to hunt some modern turnip-field to find all that remains of them. Foreign countries have not only to pay tribute to England of their wealth during life; but even their bones have to follow, in order to enrich British pockets. Australia sends an enormous quantity of bones to England. It has become such the man can't keep outen the livery stable a heavy trade that the article itself was found too light for profit. Science has been called in to enable the ship-owner to take the same weight in less bulk. The bones are first ground, then the dust mixed with some substance which will give it just enough adhesiveness to make the particles stick together. Then the material is put under heavy pressure in moulds about six inches square, so that it can be packed in the hold without any loss of space. One ton of this bone-cake measure only twenty-six cubic feet. Of course these bones are all of wild or domestic animals, but still "silence is golden."-German-

town Telegraph. SALT ON WHEAT LAND .- An experiment with salt on wheat, the Indiana Farmer says, was made this year by James A. McMurray of Boone county. On one tract he applied "refuse ralt," which he purchased for fifty cents per barrel, putting it on at the rate of a thousand pounds to the acre on one tract; on another 500 pounds; on another 250 pounds; and the remainder of the field, which contained went to a drug store Monday, located not better soil than any other portion salted, was 100 miles from the market house, and had a left untouched. All the grain was sown on the same day, and the plowing and harrowing was the same in each case. The result was that the heads from the tracts not treated with salt were shorter and greener than the others. The heads from the land receiving 500 and 1,000 pounds of salt were from a half to threequarters of an inch longer than those taken from the unsalted land and had three grains pay me the five cents when you come in to the line, while the other generally had two the former grains also being heavier. The of the world, coffee has grown into a necessity advantage of salt in soil is thus made apparent to the extent that each one may figure out

vation, and this keeps down the grass and weeds. A good plan is to bed up the land as for cotton, say in rows about two and a half to three feet apart, and then plant it in the water furrow. One plowing will insure a good crop. If they are to be used as a winter feed, just as the pod is formed. Peas are nutritious and good for horses, mules and cows. The regenerating effects of the soil scape painter, was a man of ready wit, but by turning under the peas are well known. essential elements of plant food, the pea is very nearly as rich as clover. Peas are great resters of worn out soils. They will flourish where the soil is too poor to grow clover; they know how to draw figures well, so he put gather as much ammonia from the air as none in the landscape. The amateur was clover, fatten stock as well, are grown in less astonished at the truthfulness and coloring time, with less labor and expense, and on poorer soil. In the green state they make ty in proportion. a good dish for the table, and dry peas make a

Compost.-To make compost, prepare a will not escape. Into this throw trash, weeds, The hand, from the wrist to the middle finger will not escape. Into this throw trash, weeds, is the same. From the top of the chest to litter, strong earth, all the wash of the house, is the same. From the top of the chest to Yorkville. COMING !- The nervous mother of a bright | if possible, the drainings of the barn yard; the highest point of the forehead, is a sevlittle boy was alarmed lest he should take also any dead animals about the farm. To enth. If the face, from the roots of the chin, the whooping-cough, which prevailed in the this add what ashes is made, and gypsum and be divided into three equal parts, the first dineighborhood. She talked so much about it salt at the rate of fifty to 100 pounds to each and worried over it, that she had infected ton of either substance employed. Keep the that he would scarcely leave her side. One may be broken up, turn and mix thoroughly, night after the lattle fellow had been put to and so proceed until the whole becomes a bed and to sleep, a donkey was driven past uniform mould. This is excellent to force

CONCERNING LIZARDS.-A discussion on the hereditary transmission of peculiarities took place at a recent meeting of the society of biology, of Paris, when Mr. Rouget is said to have mentioned as a remarkable fact, that a single tail, which he had caused to be amputated from a salamander, was replaced by two tails, which subsequently grew out. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence in the West Indies, where I occasionally noticed lizards with two tails. The original one is replaced by another, always, I believe, of inferior length, with a second shorter one growfind that every result he reaches is anticipated

ing from its base. The common lizards of the West Indies are extremely fond of music. In a listening attitude, they will approach the open window of a room in which music is played, coming nearer and nearer, with heads elevated, intently listening. In a somewhat rare book, entitled "Barbadoes and other Poems," by M. J. Chapman (London, 1835,) this habit is

A lizard, so engaged, had its tail acciden tally cut off by the sudden closing of the window on the sill of which it was stationed. This curtailed lizard, however, continued to visit the spot, charmed with the music. Af ter a short time it was noticed that the lost appendage was gradually replaced by two. This occurred at the house of a friend in Barbadoes. - Thomas Bland, in Science News.

WHERE LIGHTNING STRIKES .- Professor

Colladon, of Geneva, has made some interwhere birds and their nests are often left quite uninjured by its descent. But it is where the electric current reaches the thick stem that the tree becomes a worse and worse conductor, and it is here, therefore, that the tree is what is called struck-i. e., here that the electricity, failing to find an unobstructed channel to the earth, accummulates in masses, and gives out shocks that rend the tree. And the same is true of houses whose lightning conductors stop short of the ground. Professor Colladon has also shown that the close neighborhood of a pool of water is a great attraction to the electric current, and that the electricity often passes down a house or tree till it is near enough to dart straight across to the water; and he thinks that where possible, lightning conductors should end in a spring or pool of water. Professor Colladon believes that lightning descends rather in a shower-through a multitude of vines, for instance, in the same vineyardthan in a single main stream. It divides itself among all the upper branches of a tree, and is received from hundreds of atmospheric points at once, instead of, as has been usually supposed, from one. Electricity is a rain, a number of tributaries from a wide

surface, not a single torrent. THE CHINESE WALL.-Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, has been engaged lately width on top fifteen. Every few hundred old litter and straw from the nests. Then ite. The wall goes 1,300 miles over the to keep out the Tartars. Mr. Unthank brought back with him a brick from this wall, which is supposed to have been made 200 years before Christ. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the cannons and precipices, where there is a sheer descent made of newly cut hay, and for many months of one thousand feet. Small streams are the health and vigor of the fowls will be surarched over, but in the larger streams the wall is built to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. To calculate the time of building, or cost of this wall, is beyond human skill. On the top of the wall are breastworks or defenses, facing in and out, any enemy from either side. So far as the magnitude of the wall is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times, of which there is any trace. It is said that the Pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared

> Dueling.-The practice of dueling flourshes only where there is a lack of moral courage. A recent writer, speaking of duels slavish dread of the imputation that he dare not fight." If public opinion condemned dueling, and respected a man who declined to accept a challenge, there would be no duels. Very few people care to risk their lives on what is called the field of honor. The risk is taken because a barbarous public opinion insists that it shall be taken. Fear and not courage, is the cause of nine-tenths of all the duels fought. It is asserted that there is a finer sense of honor where dueling is practiced. This is a mistake. In England duels are unknown. The English are as brave, generous and honorable as any people in the world. Once they were duelists. They have, however, reached a higher plane of civilization. Dueling is an obstacle in the path of progress, and the sooner it is suppressed or abolished by force of public opinion the better it will be for the South .- New Orleans Times.

WHERE COFFEE GROWS .- The four great offee countries of the world are Brazil, Java, amounted to 273,000 tons. But the consumption of coffee in the country itself now amounts to 60,000 tons, raising the total yearly product of Brazil to 333,000 tons. Fortunately for the planters in other parts to the United States, and the price has risen. Although the soil of Brazil, especially for coffee culture, is very extensive, yet the Cow Peas.—Drilling peas is the best way to plant them; this mode permits their cultigreater, and this renders it doubtful whether the above figures can be exceeded. The crop in Java and Sumatra was estimated at 94,000 tons for export; the consumption of the inhabitants although the population is double that of Brazil, is not half of that of the latter country. The production of Ceylon, though in all 41,200 tons exported from the island, ders of the Church of the living God extended. the native consumption being very small.

The Greeks make all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, vision determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the nostrils. The height, from the feet to the top of the head, Two copies one year,..... is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

REV. ROBERT LATHAN.

PREACHING. This is an age of preachers and preaching. There is scarcely a hamlet or community but is favored with professional religious teachers. Notwithstanding this fact, many of the lay people and no insignificant number of the preachers themselves, seem to have no Scriptural notion of what is meant by preaching.

Some men (we most sincerely hope the num-

ber is not large) seem to have gone into the ministry that they might enjoy the honors and ease of a safe position. They went to the pulpit because even in boyhood they had a strong mental aversion to physical labor. Possibly, of ten names and paying the subscriptions on the others have chosen to become professional preachers because they thought it would be more easy for them to make a living by preaching than by plowing. Some of these preachers become great pulpit orators, attain eminent positions among their fellow-men, and no doubt do some-it may be much-good. The people-at least, some of them-also labor under a mistake about preachers. Some persons think preachers, as a class, are perfect, while others think all preachers are simply professional men, as are lawyers and physicians. Whether either preachers or people, or both, are mistaken with regard to the nature, end and design of preaching and the character of the ministerial office or not, it must be clear to every one that correct Scriptural notions on these points are of the utmost importance.

A simple, correct and rigidly Scriptural definition of preaching is teaching. It is not teaching Latin or Greek, or arithmetic or grammar, but it is teaching the truths of the Bible. A preacher is, then, one who teaches the religion of the Bible. Any one can understand this.

This question then arises: Has every one the right to teach the religion of the Bible? We reply, yes. It is not only the privilege of every one to teach the religion of the Bible, but it is the bounden duty of every one. Still,

called the Church. This organization is human or it is divine. It has ever been claimed that it is divine. If this claim is not well founded, the enemies of the Church would. long since, have discovered it. They would long ago, have learned the precise date of its organization, and the names of all those who originally framed its constitution. This they have not done, and we may safely say never will; hence we conclude that God, and not man, organized the Church, and that, with eminent propriety, it is called in the Scriptures the Church of the living God. It is but reasonable to suppose that God having organized the Church that he would provide for it officers by which it is to be governed and made to subserve the purpose of its organization. American engineer, has been engaged lately making a survey for a Chinese railway, during which time he took measurements in many places of the great wall of China. He many places of the great wall of China. He wronkets evangelists restors and trackers and trackers and trackers and trackers to many places of the great wall of China. He wronkets evangelists restors and trackers are to the propose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation that its prophets and priests, and under the purpose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation in the prophets and priests, and under the purpose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation in the purpose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation in the purpose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation in the purpose of its organization. This he did. Under Old Testament dispensation in the purpose of its organization. The purpose of its organization. many places of the great wall of China. He New Testament dispensation it has its apostles, gives the height at eighteen feet, and the prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers. These are among the ascension gifts of the and from twenty to forty-five feet high. The pose of perfecting the saints in holiness and fitting them for glory. Eph. iv: 10-14. The apostolic and prophetic offices were under New mountains, chasms and valleys. It was built Testament dispensation, extraordinary, or designed for a particular time and to meet a particular emergency. If this is not the case. then the Church, by its sins, has forfeited both these offices, or so incensed the Saviour that he has withdrawn them; for there is in the Church, at present, no such officers as the first apostles and prophets were. The evangelist, the pastor and the teacher still remain, and their official duties are the same that they were when at first bestowed. In order that any man may safely enter the gospel ministry he must receive a call from God. Whoever undertakes to discharge the office of a gospel minister without having first received a call from an ascended Saviour is, and can be, only an intruder. He may have piety, he may be born again, he may have brilliant talents and extensive literary and scientific attainments, and still be only an intruder. Jesus Christhas reserved to himself the exclusive right to give to his Church pastors. Neither parents, nor church courts, nor theological schools, can make preachers. This is the peculiar work of the king and head of the Church. The harin France, said: The French are exceeding- vest may be great, multitudes may be destitute ly afraid of being afraid; the whole reason of nearly every duel in France is somebody's few, still Jesus Christ himself alone, by his spirit, can furnish the laborers. All that his Church can do to meet such an emergency is to pray the Lord of the harvest that he would

send laborers into the harvest field. A preacher, in the Scriptural sense of the word, is a man, not a woman, whom Jesus Christ has selected by his spirit and qualified strictly commanded to preach what is revealed in the Bible-nothing more and nothing less. The Bible is his text book. What it teaches he is required to teach. What it condemns, he must condemn, and what it enjoins as duty he must enjoin, and what it forbids he must forbid. He is Christ's embassador to a sin-ruined world. All his powers are delegated powers and he must strictly and implicitly follow his

The sum and substance of preaching is Christ and him crucified. Every sentence in the Sumatra, and Ceylon. Hitherto 250,000 tons Bible points to Jesus Christ, and the burden have been considered as a good yearly figure of every gospel sermon is Jesus Christ. Fine for Brazil, but last year. the export alone literary sentences rhetorically pronounced may captivate the restless multitude, but the sermon that has these beauties alone will never THE Creditors of Dr. R. L. LOVE, deceased, forting believers. There is a power in plain gospel preaching which rhetorical flourish can never attain. It is quick and powerful, converting the soul that lies in sin. It is a sharp verting the soul that lies in sin. It is a sharp to the sou be instrumental in awakening sinners or comforting believers. There is a power in plain two-edged sword piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit. In one word, preaching is that means by which Jesus Christ is pleased to save them that believe. It is of divine appointment, and will receive the divine blessing and support. It will accomplish the thing whereunto God has designed it. By what the men of the world call foolishness sinners will be turned from sin and Satan unto greater than that of 1878, shows a falling off God and holiness. By it the strongholds of when compared with former years; there were the wicked one will be demolished and the bor-

Coleridge finely said, "The Bible without the Spirit is a sundial by moonlight." The the human figure are six times the length of saying is just as true of preachers whose serthe human figure are six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauther that the deepest wants of souls.—Christian Intelli-

Where the Holy Spirit does not preach, there is no church.—Luther.

The Holy Spirit brings Christ home to us.

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No one will deny that there is in the world an organization which is, by common consent. an organization which is, by common consent, to the Prize drawn immediately succeeding from the Prize cylinder. The cylinders will be re-volved and the envelopes containing the numbers and names thoroughly mixed preceding each

drawing.

The drawing will be conducted by three re sponsible and reliable citizens, and the opportunity afforded for any subscriber to be present who may desire to do so. The result of the drawing will be published in the ENQUIRER of the succeeding week, accompanied by a statement as to the fairness of the drawings and awards.

Persons subscribing for the ENQUIRER and having the paper sent to other addresses than their own, shall be entitled to the advantages offered by the prize drawing, provided they give notice previous to the drawing that such is their Subscribers who secure the Sewing Machines or

Subscribers who secure the Sewing Machines of Cooking Stoves, will have them shipped to their order at their expense for freight; the Sewing Machines from New York, and the Cooking Stoves from Greensboro, N. C. The Pocket-Knives will be delivered at our publication office, L. M. GRIST.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF YORK-COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Sallie A. Elders, alias Coyle, and Sophia Harris

Yorkville, S. C.

alias Scates, Plaintiffs, against Simpson Stewart, A. Jack. Stewart, Wm. Beatty Stewart, Sarah Childers, Rachel Love, Lissie Hogue and David Stewart, Jr.; Katie Parker, Jane Scates and Elizabeth Henderson; Martha Stewart and James Stewart; Jane Wilson, Letitia Stewart, Aleck Stewart, Wylie Stewart and Nettie A. Stewart; and Polly Wells, Nancy Evans, Jincey Manning, George Stewart, John Stewart and David Stewart, Sr., or their heirs, if the said parties be deceased, De-fendants.—Summons for Relief.—Complaint To the Defendants, above named and described

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this I swer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, or within twenty days after the service hereof, ex-clusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the com-

Dated July 12th, A. D., 1880. HART & HART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SOUTH CAROLINA-COUNTY OF YORK IN COMMON PLEAS.

Thomas J. Bell, Plaintiff, against John McGill, and others, Defendants.—Complaint for Relief. THE Creditors of the King's Mountain Iron

Company are hereby notified, in obedience to the Order of the Court, in above entitled cause, that they are to present their claims against the said the King's Mountain Iron Company, before me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEM-BER, next.
2. For the establishment of all executions,

which were liens upon the lands, at the time of the execution sale, of date prior to the liens of those execution creditors represented by plaintiff by his providence for the special purpose of as Agent.
2. For the ascertainment of the present bond convicting and converting sinners and building up believers in faith and holiness. He is were longed in the Sheriff's office for York county, 31st March, 1869. July 13th, A. D., 1880.

> SOUTH CAROLINA-COUNTY OF YORK IN COMMON PLEAS.

J. J. Miller, Plaintiff, against Hugh Warren, Defendant.—Complaint for Relief. THE Creditors of Mrs. NANCY B. WARREN, deceased, are hereby notified, in obedience to the Order of the Court, in above entitled cause, to

present and establish their demands against said estate, before me, on or before the 4TH DAY OF AUGUST next, otherwise their claims will be barred. July 13, 1880. JOS. F. WALLACE, C. C. C. Pls.

SOUTH CAROLINA-COUNTY OF YORK. IN COMMON PLEAS.

Moore, Plaintiff, against S. G. Hemp-

ROSE'S HOTEL,



THIS HOUSE has been thor cluding GRAFTON'S PATENT SPRING BEDS. In view of the times, our mot to is a full House at a moderate price. TERMS-\$1.50 PER DAY, OR 50c. PER MEAL. Sample Rooms reserved especially for Commer-tial travelers. HENRY W. SMITH.

CLEANSING AND REPAIRING. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to cleanse gar-ments of any fabric whatever, rendering them perfectly clean, and if unfaded, restoring them to the original brightness and lustre of the goods. Do not throw away your old clothes, but have them cleaned and made to look as well as new.

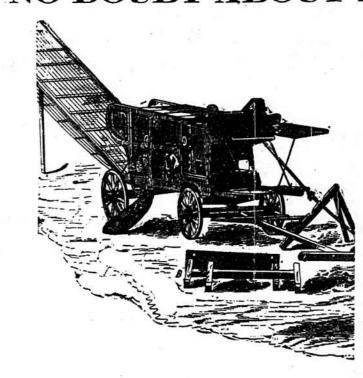
Work promptly done, and at the most reason ble prices. THOMAS BALLARD. APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 16th day of August next, application will be made to J. F. Wallace, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for a Charter for the Presbyterian Church at Yorkville, under

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I am prepared to sharpeu razors, scissors, shears and other fine-edged instruments. Prices—for honing and sharpening razors, 25 cents, and for sharpening scissors or shears, 10 cents each, and satisfaction guaranteed are charge. satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. TOM BALLARD, Barber.

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Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST MACHINE on the Market. They will have no other wherever it has been used. For descriptive Catalogue and Price List, apply to

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AVAIL YOURSELF OF IT! PRESERVE YOUR BOOKS, PERIODICALS,

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Stationer, Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 155 Main Street, COLUMBIA, S. C. Send in orders at once.

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THE YORK MARBLE YARD. WOULD respectfully announce that I have REMOVED MY MARBLE WORKS to the new building South of Wheeler's Coach Factory, on my own premises, and near the Railroad depot, where I shall bereafter be better than ever heretofore prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, or ANYTHING IN MY LINE, as

stones, or ANTHING IN MY LINE, as low as the lowest. As an evidence of this, I can furnish Tomb Stones for CHILI. IEN from \$3.00 upward; for ADULTS, from \$8.00 upward.

By Monuments and Tomb Stones designed and finished in the most elaborate style, and in point of work manship and material, equal to the work of any establishment in the country.

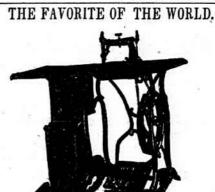
Specimens always on hand, to an inspection of which, those in want of marble work are respectfully invited. Estimates and other information furnished on

application.

Work delivered at any point on the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, between Chester and Dallas, or at any place between HILL HEADS. Rock Hill and Winnsboro, on the Charlotte, Co-lumbia and Augusta Railroad, free of charge for transportation.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestower

upon my establishment, my determination is to merit a continuance of the same. F. HAPPERFIELD.



THE Family Favorite Improved Weed. Thes Machines have been remodeled and Improve until they are almost perfect in all respects. The parts are all of Steel and Wrought Iron Forgings. Every Machine sold by us will be fully warranted.

Prices as low as any First-Class Machine, either for Cash or on Time until the first of November next.

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Knits all sizes of work, narrows and widens it shapes all sizes complete. Knits over 50 different garments, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Leggins, Wristlets, Gloves, etc. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy stitch. 75 per cent. profit in manufacturing knit goods. Farmers car treble the value of their wool, by converting it

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very low prices will be made. For full particulars and lowest prices for the best Family Machine, send to BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.

Self Threading Shuttle	Lightest Running	Selfc Regulating Tensions
But The New AMERICAN.	Send for Circular Of the NEW AMERICAN Sewing Machine The Bestinthe World	The most Durable- Simplest-Best
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you are in need of a FIRST-CLASS MA-CHINE, we know we can make it to your advantage to BUY THE AMERICAN. It has no

superior, if an equal.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO. Send for circulars and price lists.

THE WILLIAMSTON PENALE COLLEGE, CAROLINA, BOOTH COLLEGE, CAROLINA, BOOTH COLLEGE, CAROLINA, at reproperly in the person of the p

J. R. SCHORB'S PHOTO-GALLERY. 1ST HOUSE EAST OF THE JAIL.

August 21

NOTICE.

I AMstill Agent for the "American" because it is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine made.

J. R. SCHORB.

July 1

25

SUPERIOR Skylight, a gallery with every convenience, and a determination to do my best, enables me to promise satisfaction to all in want of correct and flattering likenesses. Cloudy weather is as good or better than sunshine for all subjects, except small children.

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JUST ARRIVED.

SOME handsome new CHAMBER SUITS, latest styles, at lowest living prices. Call and see them. Also, some Ratan Chairs, exceedingly pretty and quite new in this market. Constantly on hand, Wardrobes, Bureaux, Washstands, Cane and Ratan Rockers, Chairs of various styles, and a new supply of Pictures. and a new supply of Pictures.
G. H. O'LEARY.

COOKING STOVES. THE Iron King and Elmo Cooking Stoves on hand and for sale. Any piece of these Stoves replaced when worn out, or any of the pieces of the fifty different styles of the Charles Noble & Company Manufacture of Stoves, can be had by

G. H. O'LEARY'S

I HAVE a number of Saddles of my own man-ufacture, which were made before the recent advance in leather, and which I will sell at the old price. Now is the time to buy. G. H. O'LEARY.

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HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C.

BUGGY and Carriage Harness, Riding and
Blind Bridles, Halters, Collars, Whips, Plow
Backbands, Hames, Trace Chains, Saddle Blankets, etc., at

G. H. O'LEARY'S. FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. AM constantly receiving new goods in the Furniture Department, in all its branches. Call and see me; I never fail to please and seldom fail to sell.

G. B. O'LEARY.

CLOCKS. SETH THOMAS' one and eight-day Clocks for sale by G. H. O'LEARY.

BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES. BEDSTEADS, handsome and plain, to suit all classes. Mattresses cheap, at GEORGE H. O'LEARY'S.

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OWING to our superior facilities with the best machine presses, an abundance of type and first-class appointments throughout our office, we are prepared to execute ALL MANNER OF JOB PRINTING in superior style, and at prices that will compare with New York or Philadelphia charges for the same quality of work and materials. We have recently made a reduction in prices for the following classes of work to which

For 500 Half-sheet Bill Heads,..... Fourth-sheet Bill Heads,.. Monthly statements at same price of sixth-sheet bill heads. We will fill an order for bill heads giving any desired number of either size of

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which we furnish strictly according to the require-ments of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and in proof reading exercise the utmost care to.ensure accuracy. We are prepared to furnish all other kinds of printing, from a visiting card to a large volume, and will be pleased to furnish estimates for any

style of work desired. Address,
L. M. GRIST, Yorkville, S. C.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, YORKVILLE, S. C., July 22, 1880.

Arrive at Yorkville at.... ..8,20 A. M. ..8.30 A. M. Leave Yorkville at..... Leave Guthriesville at. Leave McConnellsville at... Leave Lowrysville at.....

Leave Chester at .. ...2.45 P. M. ...3.20 P. M. ...3.40 P. M. ...3.50 P. M. ...4.20 P. M. ...4.25 P. M. ...5.05 P. M. ...5.15 P. M. Leave Lowrysville at Leave McConnellsville at .. Arrive at Yorkville at Leave Clover at ..... Leave Crowder's Creek at. 

RAILWAY.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1880

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN. (EASTWARD.) Arrive at Gastonia, 2.16, P. M. Leave 2.17, P. M.

(WESTWARD.)

Arrive at Gastonia, 11.37, A. M. Leave 11.38, A. M. NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN. (EASTWARD.) Arrive at Gastonia, 2.16, A. M., Leave 2.17, A. M. (WESTWARD.)

Arrive at Gastonia, 1.08, A. M., Leave 1.69, A. M. LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN. (FASTWARD.)

rrive at Gastonia, 4.33, P. M., Leave 5.02, P. M. (WESTWARD.) Arrive at Gastonia, 7.43, A. M., Leave 8.03, A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

(EASTWARD.) Arrive at Gastonia, 5.55, A. M., Leave 5.55, A. M. (WESTWARD.)

Arrive at Gastonia, 5.00, P. M., Leave 5.00, P. M. Connecting at Atlanta for all points West and Connecting at Charlotte for all Eastern points.

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Advertisements and orders for Job Work for the

C. & L. NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD. THE following Schedule of the Mail and Passenger Trains took effect at 6 o'clock, a. m., on the 20th of July, 1880.

JAMES MASON, Superintendent.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON and after May 23rd, 1880, trains will run

Through Tickets on sale at Greenville and Spartanburg to all points East and West.

G. J. FOREACRE, Gen'l Manager. W. J. Houston, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

pains taken to please every customer.
Old Pictures COPIED AND ENLARGED, as low as can be done in any city, North or South.

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AND PARLOR ORGANS, which are offered
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