THE BOOMERS OF THE PROMISED

Lively Times Looked For in Oklahoma. Thirty Thousand Boomers Aiready in Line-The War Department Anticipating Serious Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 18 .- A dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: The first serious affray among the boomers occurred yesteday, about ten miles North of Keowa. Two boomers claimed a certain quarter section, and one, named George Kramer, undertook to put the other, Charles Heidke, off the land. Both men drew revolvers and Kramer was shot and instantly killed. Heidke was shot through the groin and may

Oklahoma Harry Hill, one of the oldest boomers in Kansas, left for the Territory last Friday, and has not since been heard from. He was expected to return Sunday, and his disappearance is most saysterious. The last heard of him sas from Purcell. He left that village Sunday evening saying that he would ride over to Oklahoma City. Monday noon his dog was found shot throug the head. A reward of \$600 has been offered for his discovery, and this reward will be greatly increased.

A dispatch from Arkansas City, Kansas, says: If the bearing and general get-up of the men who have arrived here thus far go for anything, it may be pretty safely assumed that Oklahoma after the opening days, will be the scene of many bloody conflicts. The streets of Arkansas City are filled with men. each one of whom is a walking arsenal. Every man regards his neighbor with distrust. Everybody that arrives here and takes in the warlike appearance of the surroundings begins straight way to look out for the authorities, and the most well disposed settlers are horrified to hear that in Oklahoma there is scarcely any law other than that of a strong hand. Already there has been formed an organization called the Oklahoma League whose object is to protect, by force, if necessary, what they claim to be their rights. The members have all selected their lands as far back as fifteen years ago, and now claim to own them by right of preemption. He will have to be a better shot than the members of the League whose tract he claims. THIRTY THOUSAND BOOMERS IN LINE.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kansas, April 18 .-At 5 o'clock this morning a rumor just It is the same distance in heigth, in from Capt. Haye's camp says the length and width, and is supported by camp is alive and getting ready to accompany the boomers across the Cherokee Strip. Nearly 30,000 are here and will fan in line. They have been ordered to move in an orderly manner along the established trails. If any war. The cow is very small and fences are destroyed or other depreda- chunkey, but it keeps rolling fat on altions committed the whole line will be stopped and the guilty ones turned | the average giving from three to three back. The grand procession will be accompanied by twenty to thirty reporters on ponies, now stationed with the cavalry at Chilliccoo Creek.

The trouble, if any, will soon begin. The Chicago camp began moving in line last night. It is reported that 100 the people here prefer the guinea. of the tough element started at midnight for the border to sell whiskey and cigars to those who had any money left. Plunder will be their next

United States Commissioner Bensell and Captain Haves allowed two men to construct bridges at Salt Creek and Chilliccoo Creek, and for their compensation charge boomers 25 cents to cross. An old ferry boat on Salt Fork, which lavidle for years, will be brought into

Arrangements for the press to enter Guthrie on Monday have been completed. At a meeting of newspaper men last night, Mr. Eckert and C. C. Cox of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat were appointed a committee to labor with the Santa Fe officials for special service. A special car will be provided on the first train on Monday morning for the journalists, reaching the line between the strip and Oklahoma exactly at noon. The committee has power to start a special train back and drop any special matter at Winefield and here. The scarcity of wires in this has obliged the reporters to combine and send out as much of their news as possible to the first repeating stations in duplicate. It is the only way to get matters through. A heavy electric storm is interrupting the

working of the wires this morning. LIVELY WORK FOR THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- It is very apparent here that officers of the army are filed with the liveliest apprehension regarding the opening of Oklahoma. The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that the government is fully aware of the situation, and has arranged to take all proper steps to prevent trouble. It is known that the subject has formed the main topic for discussion at recent Cabinet meetings, and that the Attorney General has been called upon to decide questions as to the authority of the War Department to act in case of strife. bloodshed or violence in the newly opened country. The instructions sent to commandants of troops in Oklahoma, at the result of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General, were extremely guarded. They are understood to direct army officers to assist in the maintenance of the law, but to carefully observe regulations defining their authority and leave arrests for violations of the law to the Marshals. The President might in case of serious disturbance, declare martial law over the Territory, but this could not be

the subject provides for interference by the troops in an emergency only in case of interruption to the carriage of the mails or assaults upon United States property, but under a somewhat strained construction it may form a reason assigned for the use of troops to prevent or restrain bloodshed in the

CUBIOSITIES IN GEORGIA.

aful Deer Farms and the Pretty Little Guinea Cow.

[Atlanta Constitution.] VALDOSTA, April 13 .- Did you ever

hear of or see a deer farm: Whether you did or not, there are two here and deers are raised just like chickens or tarkeys.

It costs no more to raise venison than it does turkey and there can be no argument as to which is the finest

Deer farming is now a venture, but it has been tried and proven a success by such men as Mayor W. L. Thomas and Mr. J. C. Hunt. Each of these gentlemen have a drove of deer that run about in a pasture like cattle.

The only difference between the two

pastures is that it is necessary to enclose the deer within a wire fence about twelve feet high. Each of the above named gentlemen have a pasture of this kind planted in rye, upon which their herds of deer graze and keep rolling fat. In the winter it is, of course, necessary to feed them upon grain, but the cost of raising them is very slight while they sell at a high rate. At present neither Messrs. Thomas nor Hunt raise more than a dozen annually, and consequently they have not vet commenced selling the venison, as their families will consume that amount. But within a few years each of the gentlemen will doubtless realize a handsome sum upon their deer farms. The original stock came from the country below here on the Florida line, which abounds in deer at present.

as Jersey cattle.

They were captured when young, and

THE GUINEA COW. Lowndes county also produces a little cow which is indeed a curiosity. legs not more than twelve inches in length. It bears the name of the guines cow. The first were brought bere from Spain by an old Spaniard ers, prevented my entering again into who came to this country before the active service. With the officers of who came to this country before the most nothing, and is a splendid milker. and a half gallons of milk per day. Mr. R. L. Stapler has a herd of fifty perfect little beauties. He disposes of young cows for \$100 each, which almost equals the price paid for Jerseys. While their milk is not so rich os the Jersey,

THE BLACK LYNCHERS.

Governor Richardson Warmly Applauded for Pardoning Them.

[From the New York World.] In pardoning two negroes convicted of murder for participating in the lynching of a white man Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, has shown himself to be a brave and just Executive. Many negroes have been fore this instance, has been subjected to the same fate for a similar crime lynch negroes, though the cases have been numbeous, Governor Richardson does not think it just to hang the first negroes ever convicted of imitating the example of white mobs. This is right. Nothing is more fundamentally democratic than equal justice for equal citizens. There should not be one rule of morals or one law for white ruffians. and another rule and another code for blacks. In emphasizing this truth Governor Richardson has done his State and the South generally a notable service. Equal and exact justice for all classes and conditions of men is the

[From the New York Tribune.] Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, has taken a courageous and just stand, for which he deserves great credit. Two colored men were recently convicted of lynching a white man who had committed a shocking crime. They were the first men who had been convicted of lynching, and the Governor granted them a full pardon, saying frankly that he would not allow them to be made an example of so long as white men had never been punished for the same crime, especially in view of the fact that it was the first time colored men had lynched any one. It was Governor Richardson also who lately pardoned out two little children who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for stealing a few dollars' worth of things, and released a number of victims of the barbarous laws of South Carolina. Verily, he shall have

essence of good government.

To dream of a ponderous whale, Erect on the tip of his tail, Is the sign of a storm (If the weather is warm)

Unless it should happen to fail. Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are in-

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. PRYOR.

He Denies that He Walked Into the Lines of the Enemy.

A few weeks ago there appeared in

the Abbeville Medium an editorial purporting to be an account of the manner in which Gen. Pryor "happened to relinquish his Southern citizenship," in which occurs the following statement:

[Charleston World.]

"A short time before the fall of Petersburg, he came to the picket line of Mc-Gowan's Brigade and crossed over, pretensively to get news about the Yankees. He waived a newspaper at a Yankee officer. They met between the lines and conversed for some time. Pryor locked arms with him and walked into the lines of the enemy. He turned his back on old Virginia, his own State, and everything Southern. He left his people in the darkest hour in the face of the enemy, who had their cannon trained on the city, where he had left his wife. We know this to be true, for the editor of the Medium wrote out for General Lee the full particulars of his desertion as it was narrated by Lieutenant Reeder of Orr's rifles, who was in command of that part of the picket line where the desertion took

In response to the above, General Pryor has sent the following letter to the Charleston World for publication: 11 WALL STRRET, NEW YORK, April

DEAR SIR: I have to say that the story contained in the paragraph enclosed is a cruel and atrocious calumny. The custom of exchanging tobacco for Northern newspapers was common on the outposts of the two armies; and as a deer can be fed on the same quantity, or very little more, than a turkey of the Federal forces. Burnside's corps having disappeared from our front, was important to ascertain whither i had gone; and to get the information I undertook to procure the Northern papers in the usual way. I was invited, by a signal from a Feneral soldier to an exchange of papers. and suspecting no bad faith, I advanced to meet him. But it seems, orders had been issued by the Federal commander to stop a practice of such service to us; and accordright arm; and my pistol being buttoned under my overcoat, I was incapable of resistancelagainst the power ful man who griped me with one hand. while he held a pistol in the other. Moreover, I was within range of the the herds are now as gentle and kind fire of a party of Federal soldiers: so that escape was simply impossible. I am not ashamed to confess that my capture wrung from my tears of unutterable anguish. The circumstances of the capture were well understood at the time, and were published in the newspapers. I was carried a prisoner t Fort LaFayette; detained there for finally paroled for exchange. I immediately returned to Virginia; but, an interruption in the exchange of prisonthe Confederate army, from Lee down, I maintained after the close of the war. relations of unbroken confidence and repard; and from the people of the South I have received nothing but tokens of esteem-several of which are conspicuous and, to me, very precious. My life, in the South as well as in the North, has been open to observation; and I leave those who know me to say whether any act of mine, betrays me to be capable of the infamy, no so ruthlessly imputed to me by those who thus seek to discredit my political opinions. Those opinions may be mistaken: but God knows that they are inspired by no other motive than an anxious solicitude for the welfare of the

> Very respectfully, ROGER A. PRYOR. P. S .- The enclosed letter from General Wilcox to my son, of then existence of which I am just informed, gives the facts as it was known to be at the time.

people of the South.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1885. DEAR. DR. PRYOR; Your letter of the 2d instant received at this moment lynched in that State for crimes against and I reply at once. General Pryor. white women, but no white man, be- when captured, was doing what had been done on many occasions, but without orders-exchanging newspapers with the enemy. At least, this against colored women. As no white the report made to me at the time, the man has been hanged for helping to truth of which was never questioned. The point where he crossed our skirm ish line was a little to the right of De Boisseau's house, as reported to me. Whilst it was against orders to hold

communication with the enemy, both sides were very glad to have late papers eagerly sought after by both Federal and Confederate commanders. When the details of the manner in

which the General was captured were reported to me I went to General Lee's headquarters and made report of the same, and reque ted permission to write return him. I wrote Meade that while it was against General Lee's orders to hold communication with the enemy. and no doubt his own orders forbade it. vet, as it was done continually it seemed that the return of General Pryor as a prisoner could be dispensed with, and I hoped he would return him.

General Meade replied very promptly stating that it was against his express orders to hold communication with the enemy; and he had but a short time before, dismissed two Captains for that very thing-exchanging newspapersand Pryor would have to except the results of his own indiscretion. This is my recollection of the case, and it is no doubt correct. It was never intimated or suggested that he has gone voluntarily into the enemy's line with the intention of remaining. Had this been supposed for an instant, I would have never requested permission of General Lee, nor would he had given it, to write to General Meade requesting the return of Prvor. General Meade's letter, stating that he had dismissed two officers for the same thing-exchanging newspapers-tells what Pryor was doing at the time he was captured. Regretting that I should, at this late date, be requested to write a letter such as the

I am very sincerely and truly your C. M. WILCOX.

It seems to us that the paper which originated the cruel story, as well as those, which by reproducing it, have done a grave wrong to a brave and good man, should, in common justice to General Pryor, give as great publicity

Greater Prosperity Than Ever Before

[Manufacturers' Record.] The great industrial development throughout the South continues to show an ever-increasing activity, and the attention of Northern capitalists is being turned Southward as never before. New England, which has heretofore sent its surplus capital and energy to the West, is now making heavy investment in the South, and Hon. He ... ry B. Pierce, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, published in this week's issue, referring to this fact and to the vast mineral wealth of this section, says: "I am thoroughly convinced that it is to be the great iron center of the world, and that the people will marvel at the growth which will be brought about during the next twentyfive years. * * I predict for the New South an era of prosperity which shall eclipse any which has ever been achieved in any other section of our great country, so remarkable for its successes in that line." Governor D. H. Goodell, of New Hampshire, in an interview with a correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record, referring to the great success which has attended the organization of a \$4,000,000 company of

town at Fort Payne, Ala., says that company and "the success of this venture will have for its effect the diversion in great measure of New England ship by initiation. capitalists to build a town at Fort Payne, Ala., says that there are over 1,900 stockholders in this company and "the success of this venture will have for its effect the diversion in great measure of New England capital from the West to the South, for this solitary enterprise has done more to awaken our people to the opportunities offered by the South than all other attractions that the last ten years have brought forth." Thus New England capital as well as the vast accumulations of wealth in New York are turning Southward for investment. This means an era of unprecedented activity. As illustrating the progress which is now being made throughout the South and which should stimulate the people of every town in that section to renewed energy. Florence, Ala., which seven months ago had probably not over 2,500

New England capitalists to build a

every one of which is either at work or else its buildings are under construction, the aggregate cash capital of these plants being \$1,500,600, and the number of hands to be employed upwards of 5,000, while about 1.000 dwellings and business houses have been commenced since the first of January, and still greater progress is predicted. While Fort Payne's development is due to New England men and money, this wonderful growth of Florence has come almost wholly through the work of Southern men. Among other enterprises reported by the Manufacturers' Record for the week are \$200,000 coal and coke company at Birmingham: rolling mill and pottery works at Fort Payne; the purchase of 30,000 acres of Alabama coal land by New England capitalists; a \$1,000,000 coal mining the ensuing year. company in Arkansas; six cotton-seed oil mills, three of them to be very

of last September, been able, by the

location there of twenty new factories,

large, one at Baton Louge, La., one at Charlotte, N. C., and one at Houston, Texas; a 150,000 furniture factory company at Ashville, N. C., a \$150,000 furniture company, Lenoir, N. C.; 5,000spindle cotton mill at Concord, N. C., where a 300,000 cotton mill and a \$1,-000,000 cotton bag factory were reported last week; a cotton mill at Laurens, S. C. In every part of the South this remarkable activity is seen, and every

are destined to add so immeasurably to the wealth of this whole section. One town after another steps into line, and as Mr. Frederic Taylor, the New York banker, said in his letter in the Manufacturers' Record last week, there is "a continuous and unbroken strain of what has been aptly termed the music of progress, 'the whir of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the roar of the furnace and the throb of the locomo-

RAIN DEFEATS FEVER.

Brazil's Awful Epidemi e Shows Signs of Disappearing

[From the New York Hearld. RIO JANEIRO, March 23 .- Dr. Rain and his assistant, Dr Coolness, arrived dropped from one hundred to forty, the latter little more than one-fourth the body knows where. number on the Sth. And from all the places affected with yellow fever except Santos, wherein, although much reduced, the mortality is still excessive,

tidings have been received indicative

of the immediate disappearance of the epidemic. Relieved, therefore, from the strain of their numerous calls, the Rio medicos have taken to a bitter quarrel not only as to the causes of the extraordinary mortality earlier in the month, but also as to the nomenclature of the epidemic, as though it mattered anything to the victims what Latin or Greek neologism killed them. The majori y of the medicos appear, however, inclined to the to have another beautiful structure on ter covering four sheets of foolscap, opinion that the deadly "pernicious

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Close of the Grand Lodge of the State-Election of Officers for the Ensuing

Year. 1743. Tradition has handed down the [Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, April 18 .- The Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, reconvened at 9 o'clock this morning in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The first discussion of the day was upon the report of the committee on laws and supervision, recommending that four of the elective officers and six committeemen be dispensed with, and their places filled by appointment from the representatives elected to each session of the Grand Lodge. This proposition was defeated.

A motion to change the Grand Lodge's time of meeting from April to September, was freely discussed and then defeated.

Messrs. M. A. Carlisle and L. N. Zealy, of the committee on finance, reported that they had found the records of the Grand Lodge correctly kept. The committee on appeals reported

that no cases of appeal had come before The following resciution, offered by Representative G. W. Holland.

Newberry, was adopted: That the Grand Lodge offer to subordinate Lodges two prizes as follows: there are over 1,900 stockholders in this | 1. A cash prize of \$20 to the subordinate Lodge reporting to the next session the largest increase of member-

> 2. A cash prize of \$10 to that Lodge reporting the largest percentage of increase in its membership on April 1. The election of Grand Lodge officers

announced below:

Dictator. P. K. McCully, of Anderson, Grand Vice Dictator.

W. H. Lockwood, of Beaufort, Grand Assistant Dictator.

N. N. Burton, of Batesburg, Grand Chaplain. J. W. Moore, of Hampton, Grand

Guide. G. W. Holland, of Newberry, Grand Reporter. J. T. Robertson, of Abbeville, Grand

Treasurer. N. W. Trump, of Columbia, Grand

dustrial enterprises, has since the first J. L. Addison, of Edgefield, Grand Sentinel. energy of its business men, to secure the J. A. Henneman, of Spartanburg, H. Ryttenburg, of Sumpter, and F. H.

London, of Rock Hill, Grand Trus-W. W. Simons, of Charleston, was elected Supreme Representative for the term of two years, and M. L. Bon-

ham, Jr., of Columbia, alternate. The per capita tax of subordinate Lodges for the next year was fixed at

After the installation of the new officers resolutions of thanks to the Knights of Honor of Columbia for their hospitalities and courtesies, and to the railroads and hotels for reductions in rates, were unanimously adopted.

Past Grand Dictator Edmund Bacon. of Spartanburg, then gave an exemplification of the secret work of the Order. The Grand Dictator then announced the following standing committees for

On Laws and Supervision-John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, E. Bacon, of Spartanburg, and M. B. McSweeney,

On Finance-M. A. Carlisle, of Newberry, B. M. Lebby, of Charleston, and L. N. Zealy, of Columbia.

The Grand Lodge then, at 12 m., ad. journed sine die. The representatives of the Order made a fine impression in Columbia. Few conventions ever held here have been composed of better material. The weather has been delicious day adds to the list of enterprises which and the visitors have apparently enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Factories Built on the Assessment Plan

D. A. Tomkins of Charlotte writes in the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record

"In Charlotte, N. C., two mills are now in operation, both of which were built on the building and loan association plan, the assessment on the shares of one of them being at the rate of fifty cents per week each, and the other twenty-five cents. At Rock Hill, S. C., and at severol other points in the Piedmont region, mills are now being constructed on the above plan.

"The assessments continue of course until the entire one hundred dollars pershare is paid in full. The plan serves not only the purpose of being a in Rio on Sunday last and have done means to get a factory, but creates an their work so well and rapidly that excellent saving institutiod, much of pany, and many are the fruits which within a week the mortality of the city the money which is paid into it being the future has in store for our people in the vestpocket money which goes no- the proper development of the lumber

"At fifty cents per share per week about tour years is required to pay the stock in full, and twenty-five cents about double that time.

"One of the companies at Charlotte will have a capital stock, when paid up, of \$125,000, and the other about \$100,-000. Many a dollar is being put into them by men who pay regularly and promptlp, but which would never be 1) don't want it there any longer we saved at all except for the obligation which this stock creates.

New Bank Building at Anderson.

ANDERSON, April 18 .- Anderson is

George Washington's Schooldays.

[Harper's Young People.] To school at Wakefield came the boy George Washington in the autumn of

names of a few only of the pupils of Mr. Williams. Richard Henry Lee, who was afterward sent to the great Wakefield Academy in Yorkshire, and who came back to be immortal as one Mr. Pepperell said: of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; William Fitzhugh, with whom it is said Washington often quarreled in his youth, as he did afterward during the military movements against lifted. Any man who runs against Lawrence Washington and Robert Washington, distant cousins of George, from Chotank-were among his schoolmates. But the school comprised when aroused, and nothing starts him many more, and the boy Washington | quicker than a sudden appearance. has left us with his own hand, if not portraits, shadow pictures, the oldfashioned "profile" rather than the modern photograph.

These pen-pictures may be seen between the lines in Washington's rules of conduct which he drew up while at Mr. Williams' school. They have seldom been conned over, most of them never published, and this description of rude boys at school which we copy from his school-boy book is now first given, nearly a century and a half after it was written. Washington is picturing the boy whose manners he should avoid, and the roughness of some of the boys in those days could not be the only wise course to adopt. Nor more strikingly portrayed. He writes: "Do not Puff up the cheeks, Loll out the tonge [so he spells it] rub the hands or beard thrust out the lips or bite them

or keep the lips too long open of Close "Kill no vermin as Fleas Lice ticks was then entered into with the result &c., in the sight of others. If you see any filth put your foot Dexterously W. W. Simons, of Charleston, Grand | upon it. If it be on the cloaths of your Companions Put it off privately, or if it be on your own Cloths return thanks view. to him who puts it off.

> "Shake not the head Feet or legs rowl not the Eves, lift not one evebrow higher than the other wry not the mouth and bedew no man's face with your spittle by approaching him while you speak.

"Put not off your cloths in the presence of Others nor go out of your action of the paddler is a feat at which chamber half drest. "Shift not yourself in the sight of

others nor Gnaw your nails. "Keep your Nails clean and short, also your Hands and Teeth clean, without showing any great concern for

"When you Sit down Keep your feet firm and Even without putting them one on the other or crossing them. "If you Cough Sneeze or yawn do it

not Loud; but privately and Speak not in your Yawning, but put Your handkerchief before your face and turn

The Wakefield mansion, Washingon's birthplace and his school, was burned on Christmas Day, 1779. Washington was with his army, hutted on the heights of Morristown, the darkest Christmas of the Revolution, amid cold and threatened hunger.

A Big Business in Oconee Lumber.

. [Keowee Courier.]

We understand that the Seneca Lumber Company are preparing to do a big business in putting on the market large quantities of ash, poplar, white pine, and other kinds of lumber cut from trees growing on the head your hairs may be whiter and his waters of Seneca River. It is said that they have logs enough cut now to make over 1,000,000 feet, and are only waiting for a rise of the water to float them down to their large boom and mill near the railroad bridge over Seneca River at Ravenel's. This company have spent thousands of dollars in building and equipping their boom and mill, and their out-put of lumber, when they get fairly at work, will be the largest perhaps ever made in the Piedmont section: The work being done by them is doubtless some of the fruits of properly advertising Oconee's timber resources at the first New Orleans Exposition a few years ago. To Oconee belougs the honor of having the finest and largest collection, comprising over one hundred varieties, of any county in the State, and South Carolina had the finest exhibit of timber at this exposition. The large and extensive exhibit from Oconee, we would say, was due to the efforts of Mr. G. Wanner more than any other citizen, who contriquted about three months of his time to procure the specimens. The knowledge of our immense timber resources gained by the outside world at the New Orleans Exposition was doubtless instrumental in the establishment of the Seneca Lumber Cominterests of our county.

A Terrible Threat.

The editor of a weekly newspaper received the following from a subscriber: "Gents for the 3 and last tine I request you to stop sending your paper. we (my wife and I) have aloud it to remain on our takle with respectable papers for one year. We (my wife and (my wife and I) took it under protest in first place and got bet at that, a man stoped at our house (Hotel) and in the moning shoved out your paper for his bill one year-"Then follows a long letthe public square. The Farmers' and nearly illegible, closing with the fol-

A Billy-Goat

One of the humorous episodes in the How the Tallest Artificial Structure on the book is the description of the character and adventures of a bucking-goat once owned in a mining camp by Mr. Pepperell, and suggestively named "Percussion." Of the general nature of this animal, who would attack anything from an Indian to a landslide

"Now, as you know, gentlemen, there is a good deal of dynamite in a billy-goat. It won't do to drop on to one suddenly, unless you want to be the French about Braddock's time: a goat without telegraphing him beforehand, acts as if his business education had been neglected. For a goat is the embodiment of a terrific energy Any man who approaches him without circumspection is liable to lose some part of himself. More than one man has lost his balance and his selfesteem by such carelessness. Both these essentials of standing and character are apt to remain absent during

the entire interview. "A goat is endowed with great quickness of apprehension, and he acts on his impulses. When a goat of the masculine gender stands and gazes at you with a look of curious deliberation in his eyes, you will, if you are a rational being, promptly pick the nearest tree and get behind it. This is should you be slow in doing this. It is not safe to take any chances with a billy-goat if he is within fifty feet of you and has in his own mind decided ta act. You can not rely on his remaining where he is any considerable length of time. He is apt to move

suddenly, and when he moves he always moves in a straight line, and with his objective point clearly in "To know a goat theroughly, gentle men, I am convinced that a man should begin his investigations in chidhood. The knowledge needed i not acquired readily by an adult. A man can pilot a steamboat better than

a boy can, but to steer a goat success fully into a paddock without any backa boy will beat his father every time. The innocent sprightliness of early life is an essential element of success in such an undertaking. A deacon of ma ture age and dignity of character might do it, but he would never be fit to hold the office after he had finished the job. His record would be broken, as it were. What he had gained in fluency of expression he would have lost in resignation of spirit and the sweet placidness of his vocabulary. A deacon should always leave the management of a billy-goat to his hired boy, and keep out of hearing, too, when the boy and the goat are in close communication. Any material departure from this rule will always result in unhappiness.

and the deacon-if the matter be fully reported-will surely lose his office. "A goat is like any other highly or ganized creation. He learns evil fast and forgets it slowly. He is a creature of vanity and relishes success. After he has learned a man's anatomy by experiment, the knowledge is fixed in his mind forever. Time may obliterate the impression he has made on you but it never oblitrates the impression he has made on him. Years may pass coarser, but if he ever gets a chance to

The manners of the goat will be spoiled,

hit you again, your years and venerable appearance will not save you. The old reprobate will hit you in the same spot. I never been able to satisfac torily explain this to my own mind but the fact remains. I have seen i demonstrated."

The Equipment of the Richmond and Dan

General Superintendent W. H. Green says: "There will not be a frame bridge on the Richmond and Danville road between Richmond and Atlanta, or rather between Manchester and Atlanta, after this year. Iron is taking the place of wood. The contracts now out for this bridge work amount to \$365,-000. The company is considering the advisability of substituting the sixtypound rail by a seventy-four pound rail -seventy-four pounds to the yard. The Richmond and Danville equipment is 500 per cent better now than it was ten or twelve years ago, and improvements are constantly being made The increased traffic is well known, and to give some idea of the development of the operations in my department, the first pay-roll I signed for the Manchester shops-it was in November, 1875-footed up \$5,000. Now the pay-rolls for the Manchester shops amount to over \$30,000 por month." The Charleston, Cumberland Gap and Chi-

cago Railroad to be Extenned. [Special to News and Courier.]

ABBEVILLE, April 18-A letter reached here yesterday stating that if local aid was given between Edgefield and Abbeville, the Charleston, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad would be built to Abbeville at once and thoroughly equipped. Acting upon this information an enthusiastic meeting of representative citizens was held in the Court House this afternoon, and the Town Council was unanimously requested to order an election to decide upon Abbeville's subscription to the enterprise. The election will be held three weeks from now, and abbeville will assuredly vote thirty thouthe Territory, but this central file of the peace of a breach of the peace of a breach of the peace with the machinery of the government would, it is feared, be too slow moving to meet the great emergency which in grown arise. The army regulation on the this definition on the this definition of the peace of the peac

Earth Looks.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

[From the Vossiche Zeitung.] The monstrous tower designed by Engineer Eiffel for the Paris Exposihas three stories or divisions. The first story is sixty metres high (a metre is equal to thirty-nine inches) and rests on the arches which join the four foundation columns that carry upon them the entire weight of the huge tower.

The tower has four distinct sessions. Each wing is provided with a refreshment saloon that may be reached by means of winding staircases under the foundation piers. Notwithstanding the centre of the space has been set apart for the elevator there still remain 4,200 square metres of floor room for the accommodation of visitors who may desire to promenade and enjoy a view of the city from the heights.

The apartments are very roomy, and precautions have been taken to insure the visitors against all possibility of accident.

An iron railing about four feet high, with an arched roof to exclude the intense rays of the sun, surrounds the extreme edge of the platform, as it may be called, which has been reserved as a promenade for those who desire to walk about. The requirements for the comfort of the inner man, too, have not been forgotten. Kitchens, storerooms, ice-chests and the like have been fitted up in the most handy manner imaginable, so that there is little occasion to fear that the supply of stimulating refreshments will give out, even in the days when such lodgings in the hotels and private houses will not be obtbinale for love or money. Each one of the four cafes is provided with a cel-

lar capable of storing 200 tuns of wine. Everything about the structure is absolutely fire-proof, for iron is the only material that has been used in its construction. Two thonsand persons per hour can ascend and descend the staircases leading to the platform, and 4,000 can find seats to rest upon in the cafes

The second story, which is sixty metres above the first one, is also reached by four staircases built inside of the supporting columns, which makes a sharp inward curve, leaving but 1,400 square metres of surface for the platform and promenade. Here, too, in the commodious and handsomely decorated cafe the thirsty and tired sightseer, may find something more potent than Seine water to recuperate his

strength. This story is 91 metres above the tip of the Notre Dame steeple and higher than the tower of the palace of the Trocade ro, on the other side of the river. and, as may easily be imagined, the view of the surrounding country to be had from such an altitude is almost indescribable. From here on the columns of the tower fall in towards each other until they ascend a distance of 275 metres above the ground, where

the third and last story is situated. Only one staircase leads to the third story, which is for the exclusive use of the persons employed in the tower, and all visitors are expected to use the elevators, two in number, to reach that point. The platform is 18 metres square, still large enough to erect thereon a comfortably sized dwelling. The view here is simply superb. The story is equipped with reflecting mirrors and a large supply of field-glasses for those who wish to use them. It has been estimated that the ordinary eye can discern objects seventy miles

The tower terminates in what is known as the lantern, 25 metres above the third section, but this place has been set aside for the use of the scientists for making observations.

To the White Teachers of Newberry Coun-

The South Carolina Teachers' Association, an organization having for its object the professional improvement of its members and the advancement of Educational interests generally, is desirous of increasing its membership and of extending its influence.

This can only be done by means of earnest and hearty co-operation on the part of the Teachers of the State, and with a view of securing that co-operation, I address you this circular and invite you to become a member. The dues are only one dollar a year, payable at the annual meeting.

The Annual Meeting for 1889, will be held in the Female College building at Columbia, on the 16th, 17th and 18th July; an attractive programme is being prepared by the Executive Committee, the railroads will reduce their rates, and no effort will be spared to make the meeting both interesting and instruc-

Send your name and post office address, at once, to

Yours respectfully, HENRY P. ARCHER, President S. C. Teachers' Association. Charleston, S. C., April 2d, 1889.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Con tains Mercury.

As Mercury will surely destroy the

sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians s the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo. O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of