

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

A large jobbing house in Vienna is reported closed.

Mono levied an assessment of 30 cents per share on the 7th.

The call for bonds names April 8th for the day of redemption.

The Queen's speech was read to the English parliament on the 6th.

Paul Cheyne, of New York, intends to make a balloon trip to the north pole.

Five bodies have been recovered from the Midlothian coal mine, Virginia.

Fourteen new cases and six deaths from smallpox at Chicago on the 6th.

Gen. Grant has been elected trustee of Dr. Newman's church at New York.

Thomas M. Healy, the land league lecturer, left New York on the 7th for Ireland.

The secretary of the treasury called in \$2,000,000 worth of bonds on the 7th.

Dennis Kearney is actively engaged in organizing anti-Chinese clubs in San Francisco.

The aesthete, Oscar Wilde, lectured on the 7th at Utica, N. Y., and received a very cool reception.

Bishop Bowman, of the M. E. church, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th from China.

Star route cases came up in the police court at Washington on the 7th and adjourned until the 9th.

The czar has ordered wood to be burned in the imperial palace hereafter. The nihilists attempted to smuggle dynamite in with coal.

The San Francisco board of supervisors are arguing the feasibility of putting all the telegraph and telephone wires in the city underground.

The Hebrew societies of New York have raised \$5,000, to be sent to the relief of their brethren in Russia, to be used for immigration to America.

The ordinance granting the Ocean Shore railroad the right to enter San Francisco was passed to print by a vote of 9 to 3 at the supervisors' meeting on the night of the 7th.

Later developments show that Arthur is responsible for all the diplomatic correspondence of Blaine and Frelinghuysen in the Chilian matter.

During a rash for reserved seats at a theater in Nashville, Tenn., several persons were trampled on and injured. The doors were broken down and seats torn up.

The wholesale dry goods house of Evans & McDonald, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was attacked by creditors on the 4th inst. A blanket mortgage is held on the stock by a relative in California.

John Cahill, John Moshaik and Joseph Pachia were pushing a car load of coal on a trestlework at Locust Point, Maryland, on the 5th, when the trestlework gave way and the men were killed.

A letter addressed to Forster, containing a damp substance, violently explosive when dry, reached Dublin Castle a few days after Forster left for London. The police are inquiring into the circumstances.

The Sultan has had an interview with the American minister, General Wallace, to gain information in respect to agriculture, and he has sent to America for specimens of the most improved agricultural implements.

The county officers of Grant county, Dakota, attempted to remove the county seat from Big Stone to Mill Bank last week, when 300 of the citizens of the former place threatened to kill the first man that moved the safe. The county seat is still at Big Stone.

General Ignatieff, in receiving Jewish delegates, said he hoped before many months the western frontier would be opened to Jews. The murder of Jews near Novodvor was committed by peasants without the smallest provocation.

The insurrection in Yemen, Arabia, is gaining ground. A number of Arabs have deserted the Turkish standard. Insurgents are in possession of the principal interior towns and occupy them, from which they can only be dislodged by a large force.

The Irish parliamentary party re-elected Parnell chairman and resolved to raise the entire question of administration in Ireland, particularly the suppression of the tenants' organization, in an address in reply to a speech from the throne.

A daughter of John Hill, living near Lincoln, Neb., aged 14, while foolishly playing with a loaded shotgun discharged the weapon, and the entire load took effect in the body of her little brother, aged 6, from the effects of which the child soon died.

An explosion on the afternoon of the 5th of a large tank in the East St. Louis rendering works, situated north of the National stock yards, almost completely demolished the building, killed John Caserec and seriously injured Jerome Tyler and John Meyerhoffer. Loss, \$15,000.

The supervising inspector of steam vessels has completed his business rules. One of the pilot rules for lake and sea board was amended in accordance with the revised statutes, which reads: "If two vessels under steam are meeting, so as to involve risk of collision, their helms shall be put to port, so each may pass on the port side."

The great prize fight for the championship between Sullivan and Ryan was fought at Mississippi City on the 7th, and Ryan was whipped badly in nine rounds, lasting 26 minutes. Sullivan was not scratched or bruised in the fight, but Ryan's face and head were terribly beaten up. He was knocked senseless in the ninth round. Over \$150,000 changed hands on the result.

Charles Crocker on the 7th received a dispatch from Stanford and Huntington, of New York, requesting him at once to begin the construction of a line of railroad from Mohave to a point on the Colorado river, the precise point to be agreed upon by officers of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific companies. A contract is already drawn up, and promptly as possible 500 Chinamen and a large number of skilled workmen will be sent forward to begin work.

Oscar Wilde was grieved terribly by students at Rochester.

The Iowa legislature proposes to do away with the pass system.

Tammany hall is determined to control the New York legislature.

Villard intends erecting grain elevators throughout the northwest.

The new Garfield five cent stamp will be issued March 1, 1882.

Tobin, the Fenian, was found guilty at Leeds, Eng., on the 8th.

The present cotton crop of Amrawutti, India, is the largest on record.

The German landtag has referred the ecclesiastical bill to a committee.

The ladies' land league at Dublin have received £2,516 since their last meeting.

By advice from her physician, Queen Victoria goes to Mentone, Italy, incognito.

Elijah Ward, several times member of congress, died at New York on the 7th inst.

The local telegraphers of Chicago propose to hold a convention March 15th in that city.

Indications are said to point towards the rejection of the house apportionment bill.

A caucus of Virginia readjusters has decided in favor of the abolition of the whipping post.

The insurgents in Yemen, Arabia, have proclaimed a descendant of the prophet as caliph.

Ed. McCormack was fatally shot at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 8th, by Edw. Harberg.

Ryan, the vanquished bruiser, is said to be suffering considerably but will be around in a few days.

M. L. Cady left New York on the 8th to assume management of the South Horn silver mine in Utah.

The bill abolishing the whipping post in Virginia was passed to engross by 13 to 9 in the senate on the 8th.

Chas Miller, sentenced to be hanged at St. Louis, May 10th, committed suicide in his cell on the 8th.

The Irish-Americans in Chicago will celebrate the anniversary of the Daugion convention on the 15th.

Gen. Hancock, was heartily received at Little Rock, Ark., on the 7th and went south to visit a son.

An unknown man and his wife and child were killed by a railroad collision near Waco, Texas, on the 8th.

The Mexican congress has been called in extra session to consider the Guatemala border question and Jalisco troubles.

Striking cigar makers at Milwaukee have been causing great trouble to their successors, but no collision has yet occurred.

H. Remond, brother of the member of parliament for New Ross, Ireland, has been arrested under the coercion act at Bally Raggot.

The Irish organization adopted a resolution expressing horror at the attempt to injure Secretary Foster by an explosive letter.

Six of the persons charged with the murder of the process server, Huddy, and nephew in Ireland, have been discharged and eleven remanded.

Democrats will oppose the tariff commission bill as a subterfuge protection, and they will try to unite the party on this issue.

Henry C. Warmold, the \$18,000 defaulter of the Adams Express Co. at Bladenburg, Ky., was arrested on the 8th under an assumed name.

Great excitement prevails among Catholics, owing to an assault made on Sisters of Charity and closing of their schools by Father McCork. Steps are being taken to close the church.

The board of trade and transportation, recognizing the so-called reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands as detrimental to the public welfare, approves the measures introduced in congress for its abrogation.

One hundred and fifty blast furnace workers in the Union Iron and Steel Co.'s works at Chicago on the 7th struck for an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. in wages. The company stubbornly refused to compromise.

Anti-polygamy meetings continue to be held all over the country. On the 7th one was held at Debuque, which was equal in size to a political mass meeting. There were several fine addresses and much enthusiasm.

As an offset against the stories of famine in Southern Illinois, reports come daily of the flattering prospects of growing wheat, which, though far less in acreage than last year, is in splendid condition according to reports.

The Globe states that out of 800 persons tried for participation in the riots at Warsaw, 80 have been acquitted and 30 sentenced to prison for periods varying from one month to a year, and the remainder fined or reprimanded.

Several printers at Madrid have been arrested, having attempted to coerce others to strike. The government has placed the employes of the royal printing office at the disposal of journals. Many compositors are coming from the provinces to take the place of strikers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the stock exchange is flat, owing to a report, which it believes correct, that the Austrian offshot of the Union Generale has suspended. There was a very stormy discussion regarding the bonds given the president of the Union Generale.

The following dispatch from Lieut. Danenhower, dated Irkutsk, February, 4th, has just been received: DeLong's party is between stations Buleur-Boloni and Sisteronok-Ustoleonok, in a narrow wilderness 80 miles long, devoid of habitation and game. J. J. Collins volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Hans Erickson.

The house committee on territories will in all probability report favorably the bill for admission of Washington territory as a state. There are certain propositions made by Aldrich about which the committee is not agreed. They are amendments to prohibit the sale of school lands except for educational purposes, and to limit the power of the new state to issue bonds. Some opposition is made to this on the ground that congress has no right to thus interfere with the prerogatives of a state. The main proposition to admit the state, however, has been partially agreed upon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Sterling exchange on London, 90 days, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; do, documentary, 4 1/2.

Transter—Par to 6.

New York, Feb. 10.—Sterling exchange, prime bank, long, 4 1/2; short, 4 3/4. Good commercial, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; documentary, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.

New York Stock Quotations.—New York, Feb. 10.—Silver bars 114 1/2, money, 3 1/2; governments, firm; stocks, weak; Western Union, 8 1/4; Quicksilver, 12; Pacific, 4 1/2; Mariposa, 4 1/2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 26; N. Y. C., 12 1/2; Erie, 3 1/2; Panama, 100; U. P., 11 1/2; bonds, 110 1/2; C. P., 9 1/2; bonds, 113 1/2; butro, 7 1/2.

Sold and Stock Markets.—SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, Feb. 10.

Receipts—Wheat, 16,300 cwt; flour, 3,000 cwt; potatoes, 2,000 cwt; eggs, 18,000 doz.

What—Quotations dull and easier owing to unfavorable Liverpool advices and rainy weather here. Sale of 400 cwt No. 1 shipping (old) at 67 1/2; extra choice shipping held at 71 1/2.

Barley—Market quiet; quotations unchanged. Sale of dark coat feed at 81 7/8.

Oats—No transactions reported to-day; quotations unchanged.

Corn—Among sales were the following from warehouse: 600 sacks large white, \$2 25; small yellow, sold at \$2.

Potatoes—Market steady at full prices and quiet; Patagonia and Tomatoes \$1 80; garnet Chilli, \$1 75.

Butter—Fresh roll market is firm at full prices; choice packed 1 1/2; choice pickled (old) 2 1/2.

Eggs—Market quiet; quotations unchanged. Sale of dark coat feed at 81 7/8.

Provisions—Market is well supplied and quiet. No change to note in quotations.

Hides—Dry, usual selection, 1 1/2; kip and calf 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4.

Lard—Market poorly supplied; prices are firm; jobbing at 1 1/2; extra choice qualities \$2 25 @ 2 50.

Dried fruit—There is no inquiry. Stocks are large and underlines certainly not encouraging.

Portland Produce Market.—FLOUR—Standard brands \$5; country, \$4 50 @ 5 50, superfine, \$1 50 @ 1 75.

OATS—\$4 50 @ 5 00 per bushel.

WHEAT—\$2 50 @ 3 00 per cental.

HAY—Baled timothy, \$1 10 @ 1 15 per ton.

MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$2 50 @ 2 55; shorts, \$2 00 @ 2 05; chop feed \$2 00; bran \$1 10.

CURED MEATS—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14 1/2 @ 15; eastern 17 @ 18; bacon, 15 @ 16; shoulders 11 @ 12.

LARD—Quotations are 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2 in kegs; 14 1/2 @ 15 in tubs, and 15 @ 16 in pails.

DRIED APPLES—Sun-dried, 6 1/2 @ 7; Plummer dried 6 1/2 @ 7.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6; pitless 11 @ 12 for sun dried; 12 @ 13 for machine plums.

HOPS—\$1 50 @ 2 00.

BEANS—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 14 1/2 @ 15 for green; cutts, 1/2 off. Sheep pelts 50 @ 60.

BUTTER—Factory 22 1/2; good to choice, 25 @ 27 1/2; jobbing at 24; in tubs, 25 @ 27 1/2.

ONIONS—Quotations \$1 25 @ 1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—\$2 00.

CHEESE—Best family, 17 @ 18.

APPLES—Per box, \$1.

PEARS—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per box.

TIMOTHY HAY—Per lb, 6 @ 6 1/2.

CHEESE—Dor, 14 @ 15; small and medium, \$2 50 @ 3 00.

SALMON—Columbia river, 1/2 lb, 10 @ 11; hf bb, 10 @ 12; bellies, hf bb, 12.

WHEAT—\$2 50 @ 3 00 per bushel; Peoria, less or choice white varieties, 90c per bushel.

CEMENT—Rosendale, 1/2 bb, \$3 50; Portland, 1/2 bb, \$4 00.

RHINOLES—Shaved, \$2 75 @ 3 00 per M.

MEATS.—BEEF—\$3 50 @ 4 1/2 gross.

PORK—\$6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 gross.

MUTTON—\$3 50 @ 4 1/2 gross.

VEAL—\$3 50 @ 4 1/2 gross.

Young Men with Old Wives.

It is surprising how rapidly even the great fall out of notice. Carlyle and George Eliot were literary wonders, and they are already dropping from observation. The latter was buried at Highgate, which is already known as the resting place of Coleridge. The fact that her husband (John Walter Cross) was so much younger (twenty years) than herself occasioned much comment. This, however, is not without precedent in literary and social life. One of the leading clergies in this city is married to a woman ten years his senior, and the union appears congenial. Mohammad's wife was twenty years older than her husband, and it is much to the credit of the latter that he honored her to the last, ascribing much of his success to her assistance and influence. John Howard, the philanthropist, married out of gratitude, a woman who was equally his senior. She died within a few years, however, and his second union was one of love. It was, however, also dissolved by the death of his wife, and then he devoted himself to philanthropy. Napoleon's first wife, Josephine, was his senior by five years, being thirty at the time of their marriage, while he was twenty-five. It would have been well for him had he valued her conjugal love, whose violation was the beginning of his ruin. Aaron Burr also married a widow who like Josephine had two children. Mrs. Burr was ten years older than her husband, but the union was very harmonious. She probably allowed him the large liberty with the fair sex to which he had been accustomed, and thus avoided domestic quarrels. John Wilkes, the famous London agitator of the last century, married a lady who was ten years his senior; but she was not willing to overlook his irregularities, and hence obtained a divorce. Johnson, the lexicographer, married the widow Porter, who had a small property. He was acquainted with the family before the death of her husband, and this helped in the matter of courtship. Mrs. Porter was forty-eight, while her husband was only twenty-one, at the time of the wedding. The parties started on horseback for the place where the ceremony was to be performed, and Johnson thus describes the journey to Boswell: "Sir, she had got into her head from old romances that a woman of spirit should use her husband like a dog. At first she told me I rode too fast, and she could not keep up with me; but when I slackened my pace she passed me and complained that I lagged. I was not to be made the slave of caprice, and therefore pushed on till I was out of sight. When she got to the destination I observed that she was in tears." Johnson always mourned the loss of his wife, and although he was only 43 at the time of her death, he never married again. How often in his subsequent writings he refers to his lost companion in the most affectionate manner!

When only 18, Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway, whose age was 25. Six months from the wedding day a son was born to this ill-mated pair. The husband and father had no means of supporting a family, and when the latter increased the number of a son and two daughters he fled to London. The deserted wife supported his children as best she could, and twenty years afterwards her husband returned, and by his subsequent conduct strove to atone for his early error. Such facts as these prove that John Walter Cross, in marrying Marian Evans, had some striking precedent.

The Maryland Senate is retreating from its antagonism to making marriage cheaper by reducing the charge for a license from \$4.50 to \$1.50. The \$3 saved to young couples will just about buy a cradle.

Eyes.

The blue eye can be trusted; it is child-like in its impulses and emotions; it is all sweetness and trust; it shrinks from rudeness, shows little ardor, and its affections thrive best in a state of complete quietude. The blue eye is not selfless and seldom hesitates to consider whether its passion is reciprocated or not.

The brown eye is all love, devotion, impulses and emotions; there is no length, breadth or depth to its attachment; its fervor is unbounded. The more it suffers from difficulties and trouble, the more tenacious and strong grows its affection; but it lives only by a full reciprocation of its passion, and is sometimes jealous and exacting, but this most generally occurs when the heart is restless and unsatisfied. It must be cultivated and caressed; in fact, kindness and caresses are to it as the evening dew to the drooping flower; without them it languishes and dies.

God pity the brown eyes which find wild reveling in all the intoxication of a first love, that their hope has been based on an unworthy object; they will survive it, but few can realize the heart-agonies which they suffer. The brown eyes love more than all other combined, but we are sorry to say, are sometimes frail, and are most disposed to wander. The majority of the elopements which occur almost daily are committed by brown eyes; but the cause too frequently is a reasonable cause for the act; they must and will love; it is their life, and their very existence depends upon it, and they madly seek that, at the sacrifice of honor and virtue, which is coldly denied them at home.

We hate black eyes, for they threaten danger, and, like handling powder, one knows not at what moment they may get blowed up. They are frantic and fickle in their attachments; their affection strengthens with excitement and dies without it, and they are too frequently fond of exerting their potent powers to win hearts, only that that they may be thrown aside with heartless scorn and contempt; they are, as a general thing, devoid of sympathy, and very frequently feel the deepest hate for those who love them best. They win admiration more frequently than love, and woo to the trusting heart that mistakes their languish for an earnest devotion, for they will find, maybe, when it is too late, that they have been the willing victims of a cruel deception.

Grey eyes will not stoop to practice deception; blue eyes but seldom; brown eyes are not natural coquettes; but beware of black eyes, and don't meddle with them unnecessarily, for they are like a two-edged sword; you cannot handle them carelessly without receiving a wound, and their strange fermentation of frenzied passion, wildering mesmerism and flashing light, will intoxicate you until your mind becomes delirious, and the heart very sore and sad.—[Exchange.]

Origin of Esthetism.

Perhaps after while the aesthetic craze will be exhausted, and then the public will probably be surprised to recall its folly. Esthetics, though derived from the Greek, is of recent introduction, and the word was not in use even in the last century. Goldsmith, who served up London folly in his Chinese letters, makes no allusion to esthetics, and you cannot find it in Boswell's Johnson, which abounds in the social as well as literary gossip of the age. Even Gibson, who wrote so much concerning classic days, had not learned the use of a word which has since become so universal. We thus see how rapidly one age advances on another, and perhaps a century hence the leaders of fashion will have invented a new expression, and will wonder at our ignorance. Writers on this subject now claim that Pythagoras had ideas of a similar nature, and also quote Socrates' reference to kalogathion (the beautiful and good) as but another way of expressing the same thing. Modern esthetics, like a great deal of other nonsense, is of German origin, and the first to ventilate the theme was Baumgarten, professor of philosophy at Frankfurt. He published in 1758 his *Aesthetica*, a series of disquisitions forming two volumes, from which has sprung that flood of gable and fine writing which now inundates society. During the terrible European wars which marked the last half of the century, the subject was overlooked, but in 1843 Hegel published a three-volume work entitled *Aesthetik*, which proved as attractive as his other writings—all of which were the higher valued the less they were understood. Burke was the first British writer that approached the subject, this being done in his "Essay on the Sublime Beautiful," but the allusion is so brief that it would hardly have been noticed were it not for subsequent works on the same subject. Nothing more was heard on this topic until Ruskin brought it forward, with all the brilliancy of a genius peculiarly adapted to such a discussion, and since it has been gaining ground. Like everything else, it has at last been overdone, and in the Oscar Wilde mania it reaches its most ridiculous excess. The prophet of this new gospel, however, will soon find the public sick of his rhapsodies.

A Few Verbal Errors.

The following examples of the more common errors in the use of words are taken from the "Verbalist," by Mr. Alf. Ayres: "Accord" for "gives" as the "information was accorded him." "Aggravate" for "irritate," to aggravate is to make worse. "Allude to" for "refer to" or "mention." "As" for "that," "not as I know" for "not that I know." "Avocation" for "vocation," a man's "vocation" is his business; "avocations" are things which occupy him incidentally. "Balance," for "rest," or "remainder." "Character" for "reputation," one may have a good "reputation," but a bad "character," and the two words should never be confounded. "Demean," for "debase," or "humble." To demean one's self, is merely to behave one's self whether ill or not. "Dirt," for "earth" or "loam." "Donate," for "give." "Execute," for "hang," as applied to the criminal. It is the "sentence," not the man that is executed. "Healthy," for "unwholesome," an

onion "plant" may be healthy, but when you pick an onion there is no more healthiness or unhealthiness to that, although it may not be "wholesome" as an article of food.

"Illy" for "ill."

"Dangerous," for "in danger," a sick man is sometimes most absurdly said to be "dangerous," when it is only meant that the poor fellow is himself "in danger"—a very different thing.

"Inaugurate," for "begin."

"Kids," for "kid gloves."

"Learn," for "teach."

"Liable," for "likely" or "apt."

"Loan," for "lend."

"Pants," for "pantaloons," or (better still) "trousers."

"Partake," for "eat."

"Plenty," as an adjective, where "plentiful" is meant.

"Real," for "very," "as real nice," "real pretty."

"Reside," for "live," as "residence," for "house."

"Retire," for "go to bed."

"Seldom or ever," for "seldom if ever."

"Some," for "somewhat," "she is some better to-day."

"Summons" (the noun), for "summons" (the verb).

"Those kind" of apples, for "that kind."

"Transpire," for "occur."

"Vulgar," for "immodest" or "indecent."

"Without," for "unless."

Popping the Question by Telegraph.

Every now and then we read in the papers of marriages by telegraph. Here is a true case of a proposal of marriage being made in the same way. Miss Maria Roop was married in Boston under the following circumstances: Capt. Roop, a distant relative, who sailed an English ship, visited Mr. John Roop's in St. John, N. B., on his way to Peterboro', Nova Scotia, and met his fate in the person of the young lady who finally became his wife. He returned to New York and began to load for Java. He wrote to her and proposed that she meet him at Boston the next week, marry him and sail for Java. His boat was on the shore and his barque was on the sea, or loading at the wharf, and she must decide at once. The letter was received in the morning, and had not been read more than half a dozen times (such letters require a great deal of reading, so it seems), when a dispatch was received to the following effect: "Please answer my letter by telegraph—yes or no." Any girl can promptly say yes or no to the offer of a hand and heart, but when such offer is coupled with a three days' notice of marriage and a sea voyage to the East Indies, the case requires a little more consideration. She took time to consider, and added strength to the saying that the woman who considers is lost, for, when the afternoon of the same day brought her another dispatch which was simply "Yes or no?" she went to the telegraph office and wrote "yes" to a blank. The operator, knowing nothing of the vast importance of that monosyllabic message, placed it on file for transmission, and the most anxious man in New York was made happy by its reception. The lady left her home at once, was married in Boston, and started on her wedding tour around the world.

A Fearless and Truthful Judge.

I once heard this anecdote of Judge Parsons, the Massachusetts advocate and lawyer. It is said that, being about to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury summoned, and among the names was that of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, the leading merchant of Boston in that day, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons. When the officer returned he laid down a fifty dollar bill for the Judge. "What is that?" said Parsons. "Col. Perkins says he is very busy indeed to-day, and therefore prefers to pay his fine." "Take that back to Colonel Perkins," said the Judge, "and tell him to come here at once; and if he refuses, bring him by force." When Col. Perkins appeared, the Judge looked sternly at him and said: "What do you mean sir, by sending money when you were summoned to sit on this jury?" Col. Perkins replied: "I meant no disrespect to the court, your Honor; but I was extremely busy fitting out a ship for the East Indies, and I thought if I paid my fine, I might be excused." "Fitting out a ship for the East Indies, sir!" shouted the judge; "and how happens it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies?" "Your Honor, I do not understand you." "I repeat, then, my question: How is it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies? If you do not know, I will tell you. It is because the laws of your country are properly administered. If they were not, you would have no ships. Take your seat, sir, with the jury."

It was at the revival meeting. The exhorter vigorously denounced sin, and appealed to his hearers to flee from damnation before it was too late. Many were affected by it. One man in particular groaned and rolled his eyes in agony. He attracted attention. A worker asked him: "Do you feel the awfulness of your situation?" "I do," he said. "Do you long to be free from the burden of sin? Does your conscience smite and sting you?" "No," he replied—"no, it ain't my conscience. It's the cursed dried-apple pie I ate for supper!"

Not all the South Carolina negroes are so badly off that they need emigrate to Texas to live. The Columbia Register tells of one living near that city, Abram Hamilton by name who owns sixty acres of good land, eight mules and