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At prices at all times lower than any other house, will be strictly adhered to. The balance of our

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SHERMAN'S TRICKS. John Sherman is bossing the Dan ville investigating committee at Washington. John is cunning, unscrupulous and sometimes amusing. He has engineered the proceedings of that committee from the very start on the strict partisan line, and has summoned his witnesses not with a view to ascertain the truth as to the origin of the Danville trouble, but to get a one-sided story that might be turned to account. It must be said for most of the witnesses he has summoned they have done all they could to help him out. The amusing figure that Mr. Sherman cuts in this business is when he appears as an aid and assistant to John S. Wise to help him crawfish out of that unguarded kitchen talk in his testimony before the committee. He saw the rumpus that was raised among the colored brethren in Virginia and elsewhere, and at once concluded that Mr. Wise had better 'revise" that testimony, and modify that part of it bearing upon the kitchen. As boss of the committee he gave Mr. Wise "per-

mission" to "revise" the language which he had uttered under oath, and which had been taken down by the stenographer as he spoke it. Congressmen revise their speeches, if they choose, before they are published in the Record, and not unfrequently objectionable passages, passages uttered in the heat of debate or under false impressions, are eliminated, but this thing of revising testimony and leaving out those parts which may hurt politically is a new departure, and shows what a farcical drift that investigation is taking. Mr. Wise revised, medified, crawfished, though he took good care not to make issue with the stenographer, and transferred the listing place with the colored gentlemen from the kitchen to his back yard. All this is simply ridiculous, but it is in keeping with John Sherman's character, and shows

can resort when party exigency de-He don't propose to be caught on Sims, however, as he was on Wise. Sims is regarded as an important witness. Sims is the man whose inflam matory speeches caused the popular excitement which culminated in the riot. It seems that Sims is somewhat inclined to deafness, and therefore mulated thus: Values in agriculture writing, to which he will have ample time to reply. In the meantime he can consult with Sherman, Mahone and their pals in this business and put his "testimony" in good shape for campaign use. Of course Mr. Sherman has furnished him with a list of all the questions he desires answered, and being thus favored in advance, it may not be necessary for

him to "revise. This thing is rapidly degenerating into a burlesque of the most ridiculous order, with John Sherman in the

leading role. A disturbing question has arisen in the Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. From the proceeds of a charity ball, which was given some time ago for the benefit of the various charita ble institutions of the city, several thousand dollars were apportioned to Presbyterian institutions. A check for the money was drawn, and the question arose as to whether money raised in that way could be consistently accepted, some favoring and others opposing the acceptance. A meeting of pastors and elders was held to discuss the question, but the difference of opinion was such that no satisfactory conclusion was reached, and the check remains uncashed until further consideration may enable them to decide what to do about

The New York Sun seems to be trying to get up a Tilden boom, urging that the nomination of the old ticket would eliminate the troublesome tariff question and unite the Democrats. The last report from Mr. Tilden comes from a California man, who has recently visited him to ascertain whether he would accept a nomination. He reports that Mr. Tilden, though not seeking the nomination, will make the "sacrifice" of the wages of farm labor to the Deaccepting the nomination if it be partment of Agriculture.
In 1870, when wages necessary.

Richmond Dispatch: It is said that several Republicans in the House of Representatives will vote for the Morrison bill. Are they "traitors" to and years of manufacturing deprestheir party? Will any Republican journal or leader arraign them for it! No. The Republicans are too wise to make the tariff a test question in

A New York butter inspector says that 75 per cent of the so-called butter that comes into that State from

and back yard will probably become an issue in Virginia politics.

The one pound baby recently born at Long Branch has died of cold from exposure to visitors.

Mobile Register: Break up home and we are at the mercy of the foreign

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

seller.

Labor Value as Increased by Industries. dercantile Journal, New York.

Under the above title the Department of Agriculture presented in connection with its reports of the "Crops of the Year 1883" a most interesting and conclusive article, going to show that the value of land; the income of the farmer and the wages of labor are all increased by a reduction of the number of farmers in a given community as compared with the number of laborers otherwise employed. Much of the tabulated matter which elaborates and proves these three propositions we omit from this reproduction as space will not permit its insertion. The article is as follows:

While agriculture is a foundation interest, on which others are based, and by which others are supported, in the sense of furnishing the ailmentation on which their labor is per-formed, it can only reach its highest estate in the midst of varied indus-

Three hundred years ago Virginia stood as to-day in resources of nature, yet a beautiful desert, with only pontaneous crops growing upon her soil, deer and turkeys her only cattle, her waters simply a breeding place for fish, her lands without a market, her ores and coals lying worthless below the soil. Agriculture, manufacturers, and commerce were practically unknown. Two hun dred and sixty years of agriculture have failed to produce the prosperity that sixty would have brought with a suitable combination of all the in-

lustrial arts. Pennsylvania had a later and slower settlement. She has no sea coast, and is almost destitute of natural water-ways and great aqueous basins for food fish supplies. But Pennsyl vania acted wisely and promptly apon the true theory of industria development, that it should be various and symmetrical, furnishing lucrative employment for male and female, old and young, in doors and in the open air, unskilled and rough, as well as nicely adjusted to the peculiar tastes and finer aptitude of the delicate and refined who are suffering for something to do.

More than half of the peop

ginia are farmers; only one in five of the Pennsylvanians are engaged in agriculture. Does the greater number in the former State make a greater demand for land and a higher price by reason of the competition? No: the competition is between one farmer and another in the sale of produce for which there is no market; and the cheapening of products also cheapens the acres on which they are So, Virginian farm lands are valued at \$10.89 per acre, while those of Pennsylvania command \$49.30. So says the census of 1880. It also says that the average farm worker of Virginia produces crops worth \$180, while the Pennsylvania agriculturalist gets \$431. Why is this? Because of the other four mouths seeking to be filled and comto what contemptible methods he peting for the supply. Besides, high prices are a stimulus to large production, and fertilizers are more abundant in a district full of towns and villages. These are not isolated examples. We see similar causes producing like effects in other States and in other countries throughout the working world. It is the result of a natural law which may be for-

interrogations are to be submitted in | are enhanced by increase of non-agricultural population.

To test the value of this hypothetis, let us divide the States and Territories United States into four classes, the first having less than 30 per cent. engaged in agriculture; second, those with 30 and less than 50 per cent; third, those with 50 and less than 70 per cent. and over, being almost ex-clusively agricultural States. Ap plying this test to the value of lands the following result is obtained:

Value of land Per cent. per acre. agricul'tre 18 42

First class

\$38 65 . 30 55 . 13 53 . 5 18 As the proportion of agricultural to other workers diminishes, the value of land increases, but in a much higher ratio. In the almost exclu sively agricultural States, eight acres are worth little more than one in the first class, consisting of States of the largest non-agricultural population In the class which averages 42 per

than twice the value of farms in the class which averages 58 per cent of the people in rural employments. The owners of land find a great advantage in the increase of the proportion of non-agricultural popula tion. Does the cultivator of the soil obtain an annual product of higher value? The answer is an emphasic affirmative in the following statement

cent in agriculture the land is of more

from the census of 1880: Value agricultural Percentage products per of workers in agric're.

The class that has 58 per cent in agriculture makes \$101 per annum more than that which has 77 per cent and the class with the lower average of 42 per cent gets \$133 above the class having 58 per cent.

Having shown that the value of the farm and the income of the farmer are enlarged by increasing the pro-portion of non-agricultural laborers in a State, it is important to inquire whether the farm laborer shares in the advantage to the owner and cultivator of the soil. Fortunately a definite answer can be given from repeated and trustworthy returns of

were high, the average wages of farm labor in the first or manufacturing class of States wes \$34, while in the last exclusively agricultural class, it probation on the part of the German was but \$15. When the panic came, people. sion followed mechanics and artisans competed with farm laborers and reduced the price of rural labor. It is a fact that prices at different imen furnish an accurate measure both of the industrial status of the laborers and the prosperity of the great indus-

tries of the country. In 1882 the wages of agricultural labor averaged \$25 in the first and second class, \$19.50 in the third, and \$13.20 in the fourth. The demand ures."

Congressman J. S. Wise's kitchen for wheat and corn, beef and pork, (the product of Ohio, Michigan, Illi nois, Wisconsin and other States of the second class) to supply home, eastern and foreign markets, brought up the value of farm labor to an equality with wages in the States of the first class. The scarcity of laborers, who prefer farms of their own, also contributed to high rates in this factories by refusing home protection class. Where more than half of the workers are farmers, the competition of laborers reduces inevitably the rate of wages. So we find that where

> the reduction usually amounts to 50 per cent. The influence of manufacturers, of mining, of any productive industries on local prices, whether of farms, or farm products, or farm labor, is plainly traceable in States, and in various districts within the States, by the furnace fires, the mines, the factories that thickly dot the location where high prices for farm labor pre-

the proportion reaches three-fourths,

A STORY OF CAPT. HOWGATE.

How he Laid Tom O'Brien by the Heels --- And All the Time a Thief Himself. When Capt. Howgate was in the prime of his power in the Signal Office, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, it was his duty to assign to duty the graduates from the Semi Military Meteorological College at Fort Myer, over on the Arlington Heights. When Tom O'Brien had passed his examination in watching the wind and water gauges, in flirting a signal flag, and drinking Old Stag whisky safe from the vigilant eyes of Sergeant Mahoney, he appeared one day before the gay Howgate.

"Howgate," said O'Brien, pleadingly "won't you give me a station?" "Certainly, sir, certainly," replied the smiling Howgate. "What station would you like?' "Oh, any good one; any one that suits you, old boy," said O'Brien, de-

lighted at his prospect. 'Well, choose your own point.' "Say New York or Philadelphia "But which would you prefer ?" "Make it New York. I think New

York would suit me first rate.' "All right; now you go back to the fort, O'Brien, and your paper will be made out and sent right up within half an hour. They'll be there by the time you are. Ta-ta!"

O'Brien was so happy that he stop-ped only twice on his way out for a drink, and reported at headquarts sober. With a smile on his face he called for his papers, when the Sergeant arrested him and put him in the guard house. The smiling Howgate had made out poor O'Brien's "papers" in the shape of an order telegraphed to the commanding officer to lock him up for 30 days for re-

This little incident occurred several

years ago, and at least eight years ago the authoriteis were informed by a member of the Signal Corps that Howgate was a thief. But he was allowed to stay until he got ready to go. And now that he is within three hours' ride at Washington, Gen. Hazen neglects to order him to report at his proper station, the military prison at Fort Levenworth. What is the secret of Howgate's long immunity from annoyance, when must have been known he was stealing, and his present security in his audacioas but not unpleasant retire-

Hot Water Remedies. Hall's Journal of Health publishes

some interesting facts relative to hot water as a remedial agent. It says There is no remedy of such general application, and none so easily attain able, as water; and yet nine persons in ten will pass by it in an emergen-cy to seek for something of far less

There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise, and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring re-

lief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung and applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works almost like magic. I have seen cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so prompt ly cut short a congestion of the lungs sore throat, or rheumatism, as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water, and kept applied to old sores, or new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by showering it wich hot water, poured from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic; and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time is the best of cathartics in the case of constipation, while it has most soothing effect on the stomache and bowels This treatment continued for a few months, with proper attention to diet, will cure any cureable case of

dyspepsia.

Ifeadache almost always yields to
the simultaneous application of hot
water to the feet and the back of the neck.

It is an excellent plan to record facts like these in a note book which should be always at hand when wanted. In the anxiety caused by accidents or sudden illness in the family one becomes confused and is not apt to remember quickly what should be done; herce there may be prolonged and unnecessary suffering before proper remedies are applied.

Meeting of the Reichstag. BERLIN, March 6.—The Reichstag

opened to-day with the usual formalties. A speech from the throne was read by Herr Von Boetticker, Home Secretary of State, and representa-tive of the Chancellor. The speech asserts that the chief task of the Reichstag lies in the demain of social and political affairs, and says that the Emperor's wish, which has been solemnly and repeatedly expressed, for the improvement of the condition of workmen, has met with full ap-Among the numerous bills announced is one providing for a

scheme of accident insurance, after

the adoption of which the Emperor recommends the formation of a syssem of insurance for the infirm and aged His speech says: "It is intended to prevent any possible justification of attempts to overthrow the divine and human order of things,

THE CHERAW SHOOTING.

Rollin H. Kirk Gives what Purports to be the Cash Side of the Story.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

Washington, Mar. 4.-Rollin H. Kirk, of this city, claims to have received a letter from Col. Cash, of South Carolina, in which he vindicates his son, W. B. Cash, who recently shot the town marshal of Cheraw. Col. Cash is especially severe in his denunciations of the Associated Press agent who sent off, as he said, lying dispatches to the effect that the shooting was a piece of wantonness on the part of his son. He declares that his son did not return to Cheraw to renew the difficulty, but on the contrary supposed the trouble was ended. As soon as he arrived in the town he was attacked by the marshal when young Mr. Cash promptly shot him down. At that juncture one of the marshal's friends made a warlike demonstration when Mr. Cash shot him down also. Col. Cash says that both he and his son prefer being shot while facing the foe rather than to be taken from the jail and lynched.
When he learned that the Town Council of Cheraw designed offering a reward for the arrest of his son Col. Cash at once notified them that if they did so he would offer \$1,000 reward to any one who would kill either or all of the Town Council. He says he will not leave the State, but will go down with his colors fly-

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for everlshness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25e

Decline of Man. Nervous weakness. dyspepsia, impotence, sexual febility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." \$1.

"Rough on Coughs." Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, ore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid 50c.

during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco storedthere, and, after the surrender, marched homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that elegant tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Beit, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world Why? Simply because it is the best. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.



HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes,

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Flesh Gloves and Towels,

Genuine Carls Vad Salts,

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Sweet Gum and Mullein,

AND A FULL STOCK OF

Fresh Flower Seeds R. H. JORDAN & CO. SPRINGS' CORNER.

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Surprise for the Ladies!

PREVIOUS TO REMODELLING AND ENLARGING

WE WILL COMMENCE, ON MONDAY, MARCH 3RD, THE

Greatest Sale of Straw Goods.

MILLINERY.

Hats Flowers, Feathers

Ribbons, in all Widths and Shades.

BIRDS, BREASTS, WINGS, TIPS.

1:0 HATS at 17c., worth 50c. 109 FINE BRAID HATS at 27c., worth from 75c. to \$2.00. 500 Bunches Fine FRENCH FLOWERS at 10c, worth from \$1.00 to \$3.25. 150 Fine TIPS at 19c., worth from 50. to \$1.00.

150 WINGS at 3c. each, worth 25c. 132 BIRDS and BREASTS at 19c., worth from 50c. to \$1.00 each.
169 Pieces 2-Tone SATIN RIBBON from 7c. to 16c., worth 15c to 50c per yard. WASH BLONDE 3c. per yard, worth 20c.; all shades. 50 Pieces Plain, Fancy and Plaid Sash RIBBON from 9c. upwards. 127 Pieces Ottoman and Sash RIBBON 12c. per yard. SCRAPS FOR SILK QUILTS in great variety.

THE ABOVE STOCK

Must be Closed Out Before the End of the Week

So that our lady friends, desirous of taking advantage of the bargains offered will call as early as possible and make their selections before the choicest things are gone.

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AT PRICES THAT MUST TELL.

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