

SEPTEMBER 19, 1881.
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.
In their dark house of cloud
The three weird sisters sit till time do speed.

CLOTHO.
How long, O sister, how long!
Ere the weary task is done?
How long, O sister, how long!
Shall the fragile thread be spun
LACHESIS.
'Tis mercy that stays her hand,
Else she had cut the thread;
She is a woman too,
Like her who kneels by his b'd!

ATROPOS.
Patience the end is near;
He shall no more endure;
See! with a single touch!
My hand is swift and sure!

SECOND ANGEL.
Listen! what is it fell
An instant since on my ear—
A sound like a throb of a bell,
From yonder darkening sphere!

THIRD ANGEL.
The planet whose morn's dwell;
I hear it may, I hear!
A sound of sorrow and dole!

Doctor Boynton.
Listen! it is the knell
Of a passing soul!
The midnight lamentation
Of a stricken Nation
For its Christain's soul!

When the full history of President Garfield's extraordinary case is written no one immediately connected with it will appear in brighter colors than Dr. S. A. Boynton. People generally do not understand the character and abilities of this gentleman, who took upon himself the responsible but humble duties of nurse at the request of his near relatives and life-long intimate friends. Dr. Boynton is a man of independent fortune, his wealth being estimated at more than one hundred thousand dollars. For many years he has had one of the largest practices in Cleveland, his professional income having been from \$15,000 upward yearly. For some years also he has filled with great acceptance the professorship of physiology in the Homopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, one of the oldest and best medical schools of the West. As an accomplished and amiable instructor he has exerted a wide influence on successive classes of medical students now practicing throughout the country. He is a homopathist of what is known as the liberal school; that is, he believes in practicing to cure his patients. He is free to confess that in certain diseases and in certain circumstances treatment recommended by allopathic theories is better, and in other cases homopathic treatment is to be preferred.

Not himself a surgeon as distinguished from a physician, his knowledge of that branch of practice is considerable. For many years he has been closely associated with Dr. Schneider, of Cleveland, who for a long time has had charge of the surgery of the Lake Shore Railroad, and whose reputation as a successful practising surgeon is excellent. Dr. Boynton is still in the prime of intellectual life, being forty-six years of age. Being however somewhat broken in health he decided last spring to retire from active practice and devote himself to less engrossing pursuits. With this in mind he disposed of his practice, getting for it one of the largest sums ever paid for a clientele of the sort in the West, and started for Kansas; where he thought of embarking some of his capital in stock-raising. He has scarcely reached the state, however, before he was asked by President and Mrs. Garfield to attend her in her serious illness last spring. Laying aside his business enterprises he obeyed the call and remained with the family till the most serious stages of the illness were passed. He was called West again by the terrible railroad accident which brought upon him a crushing personal affliction, and while this blow was still fresh the news came that his cousin, the President, had been assassinated. His duty was with the family; he came to the White House as their guest, friend and kin, and after the great trial of their strength and faith began remained with them doing what he could to save a life so precious to all and one bound to himself by so peculiar ties.

Dr. Boynton is personally a man of sunny and amiable disposition, very adverse to quarrels, tolerant in his opinions, and above all upright and truthful in character. In this connection it may be well to state the precise relationship of the doctor and the late President. Their fathers were half brothers, and married sisters. They are therefore first cousins on their mothers' side and half cousins on their fathers' side. They were both born in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, were playmates in boyhood and have been life-long and intimate friends.—Evening Post.

LIVE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Of the domestic happiness of the Garfields at the White House the veteran Ben Perley Poore writes to the Boston Journal as follows: "The short time that the Garfields occupied the White House before the assassination was a continued scene of domestic enjoyment. 'Grandma' Garfield had, until she returned to Mentor, an honored place at the family table, at her son's right hand, and was always waited on first, whoever else might be present. On the other side of the President sat Jamie, who was his father's pot. Harry, the oldest boy, always sat next his mother, and then Miss Mollie who is approaching womanhood. Irwin and little Abram, who is but nine years of age, Mrs. Garfield is a believer in good fare, and there was always an abundance of wholesome, nutritious food with good coffee, tea and milk. Flowers from the conservatory adorned the table at every meal. After dinner President Garfield used to indulge in a game of billiards, having promptly restored to its place the billiard table banished by Mr. Hayes. Occasionally he would indulge in a cigar, and as he was not prone to a glass of champagne or Rhine wine or lager beer, although he drank temperately and without hypocrisy. He liked at night come on to take a gallop on horseback, and he was a fearless rider. But he has been snatched rudely from the scene of political triumph and domestic happiness."

Mrs. Shores & Smith, at the Red White and Blue, opened for the Fall and Winter trade, the best stock of boots and shoes to be found in the city. They are of the best class of goods, in every variety, boys, youths and children's boots and shoes, ladies' moccasins and shoes, and all articles they are selling at prices that defy competition on the same quality of goods. They invite particular attention to their goods, and will aim to give them satisfaction.

The New South.

A few weeks ago there was printed in these columns a detailed statement of the vast amount of capital that had been absorbed by the South within the past year by the different syndicates which had sought control of her railroads. Millions of Northern capital have already been invested in the stock of existing companies; new lines and new combinations and new connections have been projected and perfected, and large purchases of the uncultivated lands have been made by astute settlers. A new impetus has thus been given to railroad building in that section of the country, and a new energy has been infused into business generally, by this liberal disbursement of ready money.

More recently we chronicled the very successful meeting, held in one of the Southern cities by the National Educational Association, for the purpose of stimulating popular education in that region among both the white and the black races, which was regarded as another good omen for the South, because ignorance is a disgrace and a serious obstacle in the material and moral development of any people. That session of the National Education brought the real condition and wants of the people of the South to the attention of the North, and the vital importance that some Congressional action, like that embodied in the Burnside bill, now pending in Congress, should be speedily taken to assist in establishing a common school system. The late lamented Garfield, who was himself in close sympathy with every educational effort, clearly saw the importance of removing this illiteracy from the South, and if his life had been spared he would have earnestly recommended to Congress what was faintly hinted at in this respect in his admirable inaugural address.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the census report, the South will in ten years as many land-owners as any other section of the Union. In Georgia, for example, where before the war there were only 62,000 land-owners, there are now more than twice that number, and the same is true of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas. The large landed estates not only fostered a slowly and unremunerative method of farming, but necessitated a sparsely settled community, which is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful common school system, such as has made the densely populated sections of the North the most intelligent and successful communities in the civilized world.

To-day another new sign of social progress and material development appeared in the South by the opening of the First Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The event is one that speaks more clearly and fully of Southern advancement than columns of written observations, and although the exhibition to be held there will be primarily for cotton, it is the intention to make it the exponent of all branches of industry, including manufacturing, mining, agricultural and the domestic arts. Most of all, it will help to dignify labor and the laboring man, both of which have been looked upon too long in the South with contempt.—Chicago Journal.

Another hopeful symptom is the breaking up of the country isolation which could only be done by the abandonment of the plantation system that prevailed under the old slavery regime, and which was absolutely necessary to its existence. One of the advance sheets of the forthcoming census volumes shows a new and most encouraging light on the condition of the South in this respect. Prior to the war the landed estates in the slave States were the largest in the world, and the landed aristocracy gave evidence of their power by waging the greatest war, for four long and bloody years, that history has yet recorded. The old landed monopoly is now rapidly disappearing, and according to the figures of the