The Lexington Dispatch.

A SERMON TO FARMERS.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

He Draws a Masterly Picture of the Farmers of Christ's Time-He Likens the Christian Religion to the Struggle ae Tiller of the Soil.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 17.—The American Farmers' encampment at Mount Gretna, near this city, today listened attentively to a remarkable discourse by the great Brooklyn preacher, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who arrived here yesterday from Piedmont, Chautauqua, Ga., where he spoke on Wednesday last. The subject was one peculiarly suited to the vast audience, beir on "Farming a Gospel Type." I Kings xix, 19: Elisha, the son of Shaphat, who was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen before him, and he with the

Representatives of the great farmers' ssociations from all parts of the counry are at the encampment, preparaons for which have been going on for ths in advance. The surrounding ly populated counties of Pennsylare also fully represented. Toraices were held in the open air. nse choir from the churches of

ed the music. Talmage spoke as follows: of America! Accept my ur text puts us down into w, where many of us My boyhood passed my father a farmer, life is familiar to me. rliest recollections is that ing in from the hot

will find that the Lord Almighty has a hook in his nose.

This was the rule in regard to the culture of the ground: "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together," illustrating the folly of ever putting intelligent and useful and pliable men in association with the stubborn and the unmanageable. The vast majority of troubles in the churches and in reformatory institutions comes from the disregard of this command of the Lord: "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and

an ass together." There were large amounts of property invested in cattle. The Moabites paid 100,000 sheep as an annual tax. Job had 7,000 sheep, 3,000 camels, 500 voke of oxen. The time of vintage was ushered in with mirth and music. The clusters of the vine were put into the winepress, and then five men would get into the press and trample out the juice from the grape until their garments were saturated with the wine and had become the emblems of slaughter. Christ himself, wounded until covered with the blood of the cruciflxion, made use of this allusion when the question was asked, "Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like one who treadeth the wine vat?" He responded, "I have trodden the wine press alone."

DISCIPLES OF THE PLOW. In all ages there has been great honor paid to agriculture. Seven-eighths of the people in every country are disciples of the plow. A government is strong in proportion as it is supported by an athletic and industrious yeomanry. So long ago as before the fall of Carthage Strabo wrote twenty-eight books on agriculture. Hesiod wrote a poem on the same subject - "The Weeks and Days." Cato was prouder of his work on husbandry than of his military conquests. But I must not be upted into a discussion of agricultonquests. Standing amid the

nding amia the har-

piece of the cross, but at the upright piece, at the center of it, the heart of the Son of God, who bore your sins and made satisfaction. Crying and weeping will not bring you through. Him hath God exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance." Oh,

SCATTERING THE SKEDS OF THE GOS

Again I remark, in grace as in the field there must be a sowing. In the autumnal weather you find the farmer going across the field at a stride of about twenty-three inches, and at every stride he puts his hand into the sack of grain and he sprinkles the seed corn over the field. It looks silly to a man who does not know what he is doing. He is doing a very important work. He is scattering the winter grain, and though the snow may come the next year there will be a great crop. Now, that is what we are doing when we are preaching the gospel—we are scattering the seed. It is the foolishness of preaching, but it is the winter grain; and though the snow of worldliness may come down upon it, it will yield after awhile glorious harvest. Let us be sure we sow the right kind of seed Sow mullen stalk and mullen stalk will come up. Sow Canada thistles and Canada thistles will come up. Sow wheat and wheat will come up. Let us distinguish between truth and error. Let us know the difference between wheat and hellebore, oats and henbane. The largest denomination in this country is the denomination of Nothingarians. Their religion is a system of negations. You say to one of them, "What do you believe?" "Well, I don't believe in infant baptism." "What do you believe." "Well, I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints.

Well, now tell me what you do believe?" "Well, I don't believe in the eternal punishment of the wicked. So their religion is a row of cyphers. Believe something and teach it; or, to resume the figure of my text, scatter abroad the right kind of seed. A minister in New York preached a sermon calculated to set the denominations of Christians quarreling. He was

wing nettles. A minister in Boston

ed that he would preach a ser

periority of transcenden-

out of the straw? That is all. An aged man has fallen asleep. Only yesterday you saw him in the sunny porch playing with his grandchildren. Calmly he world. He bade a pleasant good-by to his old friends. The telegraph carries plow up to the cross! the tidings, and on swift rail trains the kindred come, wanting once more to look on the face of dear old grandfather. Brush back the gray hairs from his brow; it will never ache again. Put him away in the slumber of the tomb. He will not be afraid of that night. Grandfather was never afraid of anything. He will rise in the morn-

> heaven. Grandfather always did sing in church. Anything ghastly in that? No. The threshing of the wheat out of the straw. That is all. The Saviour folds a lamb in his bosom. The little child filled all the house with her music, and her toys are scattered all up and down the stairs just as she left them. What if the hand that plucked four-o'clocks out of the meadow is still? It will wave the eternal triumph. What if the voice that made music in the home is still? It will sing the eternal hosanna. Put a white rose in one hand, and a red rose in the other hand, and a wreath of orange blossoms on the brow-the white flower for the victory, the red flower for the Saviour's sacrifice, the orange blossoms for her marriage day. Anything ghastly about that? Oh, no. The sun went down and the flower shut. The wheat threshed out of the straw. "Dear Lord. give me sleep," said a dying boy, the son of one of my elders; "Dear Lord, give me sleep." And he closed his eyes and awoke in glory. Henry W. Longfellow, writing a letter of condolence to those parents, said: "Those last

Twas not in cruelty, not in wrat That the reaper came that day: Twas an angel that visited the earth And took the flower away. So it may be with us when our work s all done. "Dear Lord, give me

words were beautifully poetic, 'Dear

Lord, give me sleep.1"

I have one more thought to present. have spoken of the plowing, of the sowing, of the harrowing, of the reaping, of the threshing. I must now speak a moment of the garnering.

HARVEST HOME AT LAST. Where is the garner? Need I tell Oh, no. So many have gone your own circles, yea, from ily, that you have had garner for many a

The Primary Plan.

I. On the last Saturday in August, 1890, there shall be held at each regular place of club meeting in received the message to leave this the county, a primary election for the nomination of persons for the several offices to be filled.

II. The polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and kept open without intermission until 4 p. m., when they shall be closed. III. At each voting precinct there

shall be three managers of election,

to be elected by the respective clubs.

IV. The Executive Committee shall furnish the managers with baling of the resurrection. Grandfather lot boxes for each election precinct, was always the first to rise. His voice for the safe keeping of which the has already iningled in the doxology of managers shall be responsible. managers and clerk shali, before entering upon the discharge their duties, each (take and subscribe an oath that he will fairly, impartially conduct the same according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed Dec., 1888, and the rules of such party, organization, or association.) Should one or more of the managers appointed to hold such election fail to appear on the day of election, the remaining manager or managers shall appoint others in their stead and administer to them the oath herein prescribed. The managers shall take the oath herein prescribed, before a Notary Public or officer au thorized to administer oaths, but if no such officer can be conveniently had, the managers may administer the oath to each other. Such oaths shall, after being subscribed by the managers, be filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Lexington County within five days after such election.

V. Before any ballots are received at such election and immediately before opening the polls, such managers shall open each ballot box to be used in such election, and exhibit the same publicly, to show that there are no ballots in such box. shall then close and lock or seal up the box, except the opening to re ceive the ballots, and shall not again open the same until the close of election. (They shall keep a poll list with the name of each voter voting in such elections, and shall before receiving any ballot administer to the voter an cath, that he is duly qualified to vote according to the rules of the party, and that he has not voted before in such election;) and at the close of the election they shall proceed publicly to count the votes and declare the result, they sult of such elec-

highest number of votes at this sec-

the Democratic party. XV. No person shall be eligible to election at the Primary election | shall be fined in a sum not to exceed who shall not pledge himself before- five hundred dollars or imprisonment hand to abide the result of the elec- for a term not to exceed twelve

XVI. It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committee to hear and determine all protests and contested Primary election cases; and notice of protest must be filed with the Chairman before the election is declared; and the grounds of protest in cases to be contested, must be submitted the same day to the comh must then be in ses-ar and determine all such

XVII. That the managers of election are instructed to require all persons offering to vote in the Primaries, whom they consider doubtful Democrats, to make the following affirmation: "I solemnly affirm on my sacred honor that I will vote the Democratic ticket at this election and at the general election this fall."

XVIII. That under Section XVII of the Primary plan, any candidate who does not deposit a written pledge with the Chairman of the County Executive Committee prior to the date of the first Primary election, to abide the result of the Primary election and support the nominess shall not be recognized as a candidate by this committee in tabulating the votes cast in the Primary

XIX. The returns of the managers, with the poll list, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of Court within four days after the final decla ration of the result thereof, and shall remain there for public inspection. Resolved, That the managers are directed to hold an election for

County Auditor and Treasurer in like manner as is done in the Primary elections for other officers. The majority plan for nominating Members to the House of Represen tatives and county officers was adop-

PRIMARY LAW GOVERNING THE SAME.

The following is the act of the Legislature petecting primary electect Primary Elec-

regular advertising rates.

subsequent insertion.

cast for the one having received the such position hereunder, shall be highest number at the first election. | guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon All votes for other parties shall be conviction thereof shall be punished considered as scattering and not to by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment not to ex-XIV. The person receiving the ceed six months; and any manager who shall be guilty of fraud or corond election shall be the nominee of | ruption in the management of such election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof months, or both, in the discretion of

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements will be inserted at the

rate of 75c per square of one inch space for first insertion, and 50c per square for each

Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve

Notices in local column 10c. per line

Obituaries over ten lines charged for at

G. M. HARMAN,

Editor and Proprietor.

Marriage notices inserted free.

the court. Section 5. Any voter who shall swear falsely in taking the prescribed oath, or shall personate another person and take the oath in his name, in order to vote, shall be guilty of perjury and be punished upon conviction as for perjury.

Approved December 22d, A. D., 1888

### His Son Cured.

Mr. W. H. Hinwan, a prominent and influential citizen of Mount-Vernon, Ill., writes as follows, under date of March 11, 1890: "One bottle of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my son permanently of a stubborn case of Blood Poison that defied the best medical treatment available. I have recommended S. S. S. to others for blood troubles and diseases of the skin, and have never known it to fail to cure in any case.

BLOOD POISON CURED.

I was troubled for years with a Blood Poison in its very worst form. I was treated by the very best physicians of Louisville, Kv., and Evansville, Ind., but they failed to benefit me in any way. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me sound and well. This was over four years ago, and there has been no return of the disease since, commended it to others for blood poison, and in every case they were permanently cured.

D. H. KAIN, Mt. Vernon, Ill. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT'S SPE-CIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Where is the Alliance.

Greenville News.

As we understand the declared purpose of the Farmers' Alliance in politics it is to furnish an organination by which the farmers of the county can stand together, help each other and defend each other's interegislative representa

150 MAIN STREET.

UNDER COLUMBIA HOTEL

COLUMBIA, S. C.

### J. C. H. TROEGER'S SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

145 MAIN STREET [Opposite Lorick & Lowrance,] COLUMBIA, S. C.

SALOON is stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors, Beer, Tobacco and Cigars. Restaurant is First-class in every respect Meals served at all hours in the highest culinary style. Oysters, fish, etc., and every thing palatable that the market affords, at moderate charges.

## COMMERCIAL BANK.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Transacts a Banking and Exchange business. Receives Deposits. Interest allowed on Deposits. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at \$6 per annum. T. HASEL GIBBES, Nov. 28-1y

CAROLINA

-AT-COLUMBIA, S. C

Deposits of \$5,00 and upwards received.

Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. W. A. CLARK, President WILIE JONES, Cashier. December 4-1y.



III In this world, says J. Hofherr, of Syracuse, N. Y., is Pastor Kosulg's Nerve Tonic, because symptoms of them since he took one bottle of this remedy. I most heartly thank for it.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1391. Realizing the amount of good Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has done me, I feel it a duty to certify to its good qualities. My nervousness was caused by liquor habit and excessive effect of your medicine I felt immediately, and before I even used a whole hartly of trambling and uneasiness had disappeared, and I felt well, sleep sound and am full of ambition and life. something I had not been for some time, and cordially recommend it as an excellent nerve

> A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. medy has been prepared by the Reverend benig, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1876, and spared under his direction by the

NIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Pruggists at SI per Bottle. 6 for \$5 te. 81.75. 6 Bottles for 89.

by the people, and for what other purpose than for the people?

unparalelled construction and follow ing in the tract of which is the unprecedented period of progress in our beautiful "Southland;" the development of her unlimited resources: vast forests of vellow pine stretching from Virginia to Texas; her treas ure vaults filled with inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron, lime, kaolin and phosphates, and a rich soil that vields a larger reward to the hand of the industrious and prudent husbandman. Nor are these all the blessing that comes to us over the steel roads. Were it not for these modern highways of transportation, our beautiful streams, with their thousands of horse power, leaping down the rock ribbed mountains and many cataracts of our Piedmont section could not be developed, nor the

humming sound of the spinning

enny and the voices of many other

enterprises would not be heard.

Now, if there has been brought to other sections such wonderful changes tending to prosperity and happiness, let us then avail ourselves of what lies within our grasp. Below I will make reference to one place, Irmo, as an example. Heretofore Columbia has been the shipping point for nearly the whole Fork and from what I can learn must be too much so vet What is wanted to make this change in the shipping is only a comparison of the advantages of the cheap railroad transportation with that of the odious and very expensive use of wagons in hauling to and from Columbia over a half worked road, hills and over gullies and through mires killing up stock. Through the courtesy of an official of the South Carolina Railway, I give the surprisingly low rates below on some of the most important articles either to or from Columbia to this place, Irmo. which is a distance of eleven miles:

Cotton, per cwt 9c.; bagging per cwt 8c.; ties, per cwt 8c.; fertilizers, \$1 00 per ton; corn, per cwt 8c.; flour, per cwt 8c.; hay, per cwt 8c.; bacon, per cwt 8c.; meal, lizers from Charleston to Irmo, per ton \$3. Now, let us compare the more economical plan for a farmer equaled remedy. that is two miles from Irmo. ing the cotton harvest, which is not very distant, is the time good farmers

ilt? Very largely borhoo The last decade has been an era of

with some of the farms from three to four miles from the nearest railway depot, Irmo, and these farmers would no doubt take advantage in a larger degree of the railroad facilities were it not the almost impassible, rugged, detestible Alpine road leading up and over the most rugged places possible, which they have to travel to Irmo.

The remedy for this most apparent evil is a good public road graded around the steep hills, avoiding steep grades regardless of running through some obstinate farmer's pet cotton patch or causing him to alter shape of his pasture, &c. No man, nonest to his own interest and loval to the welfare of his neighbors, will try in anyway to induce the County Commissioner to divert from his plan in selecting a choice route that will be in all probability used by many generations to come. Let have radiating from the depot more public roads where needed and with better road beds, well ditched and drained. May we have these much needed changes before the cotton crop is ready for the market.

FRANK N. NUNAMAKER.

### The Parting of the Ways.

Wilkins and Watkins were college chums and close friends. They had been hard students and had taken little out.door exercise. When they shook hands and said good-bye, at the end of their college career, they

Wilkins had plenty of money, and decided to travel for his health. Watkins was poor. "I must go work for my living," said he, "but I'll try the remedy that Robinson talks so much about-Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

In less than two years, Wilkins came home in his coffin. Watkins. now in the prime of life, is a bank president, rich and respected. weighs 200 pounds. "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' saved my life at a critical time," he often says. if poor Wilkins had only tried it! difference of cost in getting these | For weak lungs, spitting of blood supplies by the two different routes all lingering coughs, and consumpthat we may decide which is the | tion in its early stages, it is an un-

Some almanac makers sa-"Jog day" period extends from are either sowing or preparing their | 3 to Aug. 11, while others insist that lands for the early oats crop which it does not begin till July 24 and seldom fails, and from which work he thereafter lasts one mouth. Every has but few idle days for his stock, almanac maker, no doubt, should What does a trip to Columbia with a have his date since every dog has two-horse wagon loaded with two his day.

In 1873 there was est the capital of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, the Hypothecary or Mortgage Bank, whose main object was to make loans on all kinds of landed property. The principles upon which these loans were to be made were much the same as Sena tor Stanford is advocating as a basis for similar loans by the United States government. Any person owning landed property in the province could go to the bank and secure a loan for half its value, which was to be fixed by the bank's appraisers. The bank gave him a mortgage bond, called a cedula, which was to run for twenty-four years, at from 6 to 8 per cent interest, 2 per cent amortization, and 1 per cent commission. The interest was payable quarterly, and there were coupons attached for the twenty-four years. The cedulas were issued in alphabetical series, beginning with A and running to P. They were bought gold premium continued to rise with and sold on the Bolsa or Stock Exno percepitable check, and as it rose change, and from the first issue bethe banks poured out more and more came an important element in speculation. The first issue of series A was between \$13,000,000, \$14,000,000, the Argentine dollar being about ninety-six cents of our

money, being based upon the unit of the French monetary system. These remained at par for only a short time after issue. They were quickly followed by others, until series A closed with a total issue of withdraw and cancel their old notes \$27,394,000. Then came series B when they put their new ones in cirwith an issue of \$1,092,000, series culation. Several banks, in collusion C with \$813,000, series D with \$288,-000, all at 7 per cent. Then came requirement, and kept a large part were in impaired health. Both had series E with a total issue of \$15,- of their old issue in circulation with her "make-up" is carried out total issue of \$6,100,000 at 7 per this fraudulent money, based on cent. Ten years after the bank's es- nothing whatever, amounted to \$60.tablishment over \$100,000,000 of 000,000. Some of this was aftercedulas had been issued, all based, be it remembered, upon the landed property of a single province. They had in circulation at over \$35,000,000. from the outset been used for speculative purposes, and every year this regular paper issue of the banks use became more wild and reckless. A ring was formed between directors of the bank and certain favored bro- in March of the present year, worth kers for the absolute control of the about 25 cents on the dollar, was successive issues. No one could obtain concession for a loan who did not make application through these brokers, and in order that all the the Republic. That ought cermembers of the ring might reap

their share of the profit the value of | tainly to have put "plenty of money

the property upon which the loans in the pockets of the people," for

was placed was raised to extravagant | \$100 is the highest sum per capaita

The ficticious prosperity which the ment and of all the provivces except | and owe Government £14,000,- | a year.

ble culrency, a law was pas November, 1887, establishing a tem of State banks, forty in number. similar to our national banks. These started with a capital of \$350,000,000 and began to issue paper money, no being required, as our banks are, t be able at all times to redeem their notes with gold. When the premium gold had reached forty per cent., the Government took th position that the increase was trick of the brokers, and not in any way an outcome of currency inflation. and issued a decree allowing the banks to issue currency practically without limit. At the same time the Government, to satisfy the demand for gold, and prove its belief in its contentions, threw \$30,000,000 of its gold reserve on the market.

paper money in a frenzied attempt to check its upward flight. It was discovered after a time that through trickery, there were several millions more of this irredeemable paper money in circulation than had been supposed. A provision of the national banking law required that all banks re-organizing under it should wards destroyed, but the latest official estimate put the amount still As the latest attainable total of the placef it at \$345,000,000, the grand total of paper money in circulation \$380,000,000, all irredeemable, and decreasing in value every day. This was a per capita circulation of \$100 for every man, woman and child in

have ever demanded. Hypothecary Bank brought to Buenos | 1886 the National Bank had a capital Avres infected the entire Republic, of £10,000,000 sterling, and the and in 1884 Congress passed a law Provincial Bank one of £8,000,000 annexing a National Hypothecary sterling. Not a penny of the latter Bank to the National Bank, which remained. The National Bank had was the fiscal agent for the govern- lost £8,800,000 of its £10,000,000, on these policies amount to \$60,000

our wildest cheap money advocates

nalities. Then exercise care g the gin saws, so as to avoid the staple, and when packed, at no gin fails, inferior cotton, nor water is permitted in the

g. This preparation will insure ready sale at the best current prices, while the neglect of these precautions will probably cause a loss of from five to ten dollars a bales to the farmer upon every bale he pro-Hitherto many of our planters

could afford to take the easier course and gin good, bad and indifferent cotton together, but as the indications point to ruinous prices for medium and inferior grades next season, it behooves every cotton producer to exercise the utmost care in preparing his crop for market. We trust that our friends, to

whom this letter is addressed, will appreciate our motive in offering this advice for their benefit, and that they will circulate it among their neighbors.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT & SON. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 1, 1891.

### She Wanted Long Curving Lashes.

It is the ambition of the women of the Orient, Tom Moore tells us. t develop the evelid's fringe. It adds greatly to the soft effect of the eye and, if a slight upward curl is given, the effect is fascinating in the treme. The actress knows this, and ingly. Such lashes may be secured to children by clipping them slightly at the ends four or five times during

the first two years of its life. What will be the good, though, to expending all this worry about the length or curve of an evelash, when it may shade a dull, listless eye? The adult man and woman of to-day mirrors a world of pain through their orbs. General debility, loss of appetite, nervous prostration, dyspepsia, overtaxed capacities, prostrating fevers are all shown to be a common heritage. Mother Nature offers to those of her suffering childred who will heed her a sure panacea. It is Dr. Westmoreland's Calisava Tonic It is, also, the most powerful antiperiodic and malarial remedy the world knows.

For sale at the Bazaar in 50c. and \$1.00 bottle. The life insurance carried by John

Wanamaker amounts to \$1,000,000. which is distributed in twenty-nine different companies. The premiums

on the part of Professor Hugo and distracted spouse to interrupt his flow of language, and of course made pro-But he was never invited to that

house for supper again-the chance of being left supperless themselves was too great for his hosts to risk it a second ime!-Youth's Companion. Crimes Traced Hereditary Influence. In a general way it has been found

that criminals customarily exhibit abnormalities of physical structure, which it is sought to classify for the purpose of studying to better advantage the natural history of the wicked. Hitherto it has been supposed that the bad man was made such chiefly by his unfortunate evironment in youth, with possibly a tinge of influence, innate and inherited; but science seeks to prove that the criminal is born such, though doubtless matured by unhealthy moral

"Criminal anthropology" therefore is the study of the being who, in conse quence of physical conformation, hered itary taint and surroundings of vice vields to temptation and begins a career of crime. As for the influence of hered ity in this matter better reference can not be made than to the case of the Jukes, so infamous in history.

In seventy-five years the descendants of a single pair—1,200 persons—all be came devoted to a life of crime. It has been estimated that over \$1,250,000 of loss was caused by them, without taking into account the entailment of pau perism and crime upon subsequent generations. - Washington Star.

A Street Romance.

Saturday morning a young girl dressed in a gray gown leaned over the railing on the Main street canal bridge. She leaned backward and whether she was weary of life or weary of standing no one knows, for immediately there was a rotation of patent leather boot, grav gown, with white skirts and down. down, over and over rolled the girl. A gallant was near her and jumped over the railing after her. By a miracle the girl had lodged six feet down on a jutting ledge of the canal wall a dozen feet above the canal level. It was full tide in the canal and a swift

current under the dark bridge. Rain was falling and splashing into the dismal depths, and there the girl lay, three inches from the brink, either partially stunned or partially indiffer ent. A strong hand was on her arm in a moment, and she was pulled back up to the street level. She stood a moment or two by the railing before she climbed back to the sidewalk, and as she finally dragged herself over she dropped her hand into the coat pocket lack of heart. For once and the last of the young man, and with a curious look said, "I-I guess I'll go home with you." "I guess you better," was the reply, and off they went.-Lewiston experience." (Me.) Journal.

### She Saw a Bull Fight.

A Baltimore girl, who faints at the the flow of blood, and is in every It soothes the child, softens the way a most gentle and kindly nature, thus writes home about her visit to a bull fight:

At last I have seen my first bull fight, and I trust my last. You Druggists in all parts of the world. could not have borne it five minutes Tweetents a bottle. Be sure and I scarcely know how I did

Imagine an immense arena: with

Nothing can express to ye tense artistic aspect of the performance. One has to see it to understand the science of these superb men. They walk with the dignity that princes are supposed to have in and out of the jaws of death-a leap not any higher or less calm than just enough to keep them this side of eternity. The little scarlet cloth. their only defensive weapon, and with this alone they lead the infuriated animal to the exact spot where they wish to kill him and then kill him, not at any haphazard moment to save their own lives, but only at the signal given by the President. In Paris they do not kill the bull in the arena, but when the signal to kill is given the matador's personal danger is all the greater for not kill ing as he must touch the bull in the vital spot above the head, between the shoulders, just as the bull lowers his head to gore him, thus going through the form, after which the bull is taken out by oxen and killed out of sight. Each bull, which is of very high breed, belongs to some well known Spanish senor, and is worth a good many hundred dollars. But they say it cannot fight twice, and it must be put an end to. The honor of the family to whom it be longs is at stake by the way it fights.

"A wonderful sight, and always shall it live in my memory how the artistic superseded the human side of it in my eyes. I had to grasp the smelling salts in one hand, for you know how I turn sick at the sight of blood, and to see these poor blindfolded horses raised on the horns of the maddened bulls made me turn faint for a moment, while the next I was fascinated by the wonderful science that turned life into a plaything. The costumes and all the mise enscene are the most picturesque scenes imaginable. In fact, everything is done to make it endurable. Fierce feelings that I never imagined I had, rose up and took possession of me and I could searcely realize my own time I have seen this relic of past barbarism and am glad to have had the

# For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children sight of a catapiller, turns green at while teething, with perfect success. gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatley. Sold by ther kind.