

THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

IF FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD WE CAN DO ANYTHING.

DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

NO. 44.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

Campaign Work outlined.

It is the movement to secure at the next General Assembly the prohibition of the liquor traffic, inaugurated by the convention which met in this city in May, and assumed definite shape, and the resolutions as promised to make the prohibition a leading factor in the Democratic primary in August.

It will be remembered that the convention emphatically declined to nominate any ticket, or to issue any issue which might place the adherents of the movement in a attitude which would be antagonistic to the Democratic party in this State. It adopted an address and platform which declared their purpose as Democrats to seek of the solution of the question of prohibition within the party, if permitted to do so. The purpose is expressed in simple and direct terms in the following passage from the address:

"We call upon all lovers of righteous government in the State to use every effort for the prohibition of this traffic in this State.

"We recommend that the people demand that all candidates for the House and Senate place themselves on record on this question to the end that the prohibition votes of the county may be intelligently cast."

And also to the same effect in the platform, as follows:

"We therefore earnestly favor and will work for the enactment of such laws as will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for that use as a beverage in our State.

"We cordially invite the co-operation of all Democrats in this laudable effort for State prohibition, irrespective of the opinion on other issues as already made up in the State."

The convention appointed members of the State Executive Committee, who would also be chairman of their respective county committees, from counties represented in the convention with authority to select members for such counties as were not represented. The committee elected the Hon. L. D. Childs of Richland chairman.

Executive committees have now been organized in nearly every county, and the few remaining counties will be completed within a few days.

In several counties active work has followed immediately upon the organization of the committees and in the counties of Barnwell, Florence, Newberry Sumter and York conventions have been called to meet during the ensuing month, with indications that they will be well attended.

In a number of counties public meetings will soon be held for the purpose of reaching the people and impressing the prohibition idea upon them.

Many of the county papers have freely accorded the use of their columns to the prohibitionists, and arrangements are being effected in each county to keep the papers supplied with items pertinent to the movement.

Chairman L. D. Childs has addressed a circular letter to the several county chairmen embodying the general purpose contemplated by the convention, with suggestions as to the several methods by which this purpose is to be effected. The circular in the main is as follows:

TO THE PROHIBITION COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The short time intervening before the occurrence of the first Democratic primary election (August 30) which will determine the result of the movement for Prohibition set on foot by the recent convention, imposes upon the friends of the movement an urgent demand for immediate, persistent and energetic work if our hopes for State Prohibition are to be realized. Upon the State and County Executive Committees, organized under authority of the convention, rests the responsibility for the direction of the movement in the several counties, by which the plan of convention, as outlined in its address and platform, is to be carried into effect. In my judgment it will not be wise or prudent for the State Executive Committee to attempt to formulate a plan to be carried out in detail in each of the counties with any fair promise of success. The conditions in each county are varying, and the methods adopted should be flexible, readily adapted to meet these conditions as they may exist or arise during the progress of the campaign. It is evident that the county committees, carefully selected as they have been, and composed of men familiar with all the peculiarities of circumstances existing in their counties, are better prepared to avail themselves of favorable opportunities to give effect to the movement in their respective counties than the State Committee could be.

In view of this state of facts, therefore, I have thought it best, at this stage of our movement, to present to your committee a few general suggestions which will tend to preserve the unity of the movement throughout the State, and prevent any jarring or misconception among ourselves, or misunderstanding or conflict with the Democratic party, within whose ranks we propose to move loyally, recognized as Democrats, working as Democrats, and true Democrats abiding by the issue upon question of prohibition which we have invoked, so far as it shall be determined by the vote of Democrats at the approaching election. The aim of each county committee should be primarily to reinforce the existing public sentiment of the county in favor of State Prohibition by every justifiable method. Among these you will avail yourselves of the county press to appeal to the people, address them at public meetings, conventions, etc., especially securing when possible a hearing at the Democratic campaign meeting and other gathering throughout the county. Sermons by the clergy of the different denominations, enforcing the duty of Christians to aid in every effort to suppress the liquor traffic, are potent agencies by which to increase that the Prohibition vote.

Work assiduously to bring out the Prohibition vote in its full strength at the primary election in August and see that it is deposited in the box which the Democratic Executive Committee will provide to receive it at each precinct, and also see that it is properly counted and tabulated in the returns made by the managers. Note here the important fact that this provision for taking this Prohibition vote at the Democratic primary, made by the State Executive Committee at the request of the Prohibition convention, is a full recognition of the position that our movement is one legitimately to be made within the Democratic party and of the right of every Democrat to give expression to his views in this form without let or hindrance. * * *

Appoint one of your own number or some other competent man, to keep the space accorded you in your county papers well supplied every week with items, communications, reports of meetings, and other matter calculated to educate and strengthen the public sentiment on this movement and to correct errors and misrepresentations which may be put forward by the opposition. Your committee will have to exercise a very cautious supervision over this department, lest by some injudicious publication our movement should be committed to a false or untenable position before the public and thereby much harm result.

The objective point in all our work to secure an undoubted majority in each branch of the next General Assembly pledged to vote for some proper measure for State prohibition. In pursuance of this object, let it be your first duty to ascertain, as soon as a candidate is announced, whether or not he is in favor of our movement, and secure from him this assurance in writing if possible, or by some unequivocal public utterance. If he declines, or fails to take this position let him understand that we are seeking to enlist the co-operation of good Democrats in this fight, and that to be outspoken and pronounced on this subject, irrespective of their views on other questions which may be raised within the party, will secure the vote of the prohibitionists. Seek to induce some good Prohibition Democrats, the best you can find, to run for the House or Senate, if none of those already announced are with us in the fight for prohibition.

Each county has been requested by the executive committee to raise at least \$20 to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the work in the State, and each county committee will endeavor to raise a sum at the earliest possible moment, forwarding the amounts raised to S. A. Nettles, secretary and treasurer, Manning, S. C.

Very respectfully,
L. D. CHILDS,
Chairman S. P. Ex. Com.

The Box in Which to Bury Liquor.

MANNING, S. C., May 28, '92.—Hon. Jno. L. M. Irby, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com., Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: In conformity with a resolution of the State Democratic Executive Committee, May 17, that if the Prohibitionists of the State should desire to place the issue of prohibition squarely before the Democratic voters of the State as a measure, that they would be allowed to do so, the Prohibition convention that assembled in Columbia Thursday, May 26, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Democratic State Executive Committee to place at each club voting place a separate box, at the first primary election, in which the question of prohibition may be voted on by the Democratic voters of this State, so as to arrive at the true sentiment of the people on this important question.

The desire of that convention, as evidenced by the resolution, is for prohibition in the State, as Democrats, to work in perfect union and harmony with the Democratic party.

As early a reply as possible will greatly oblige yours, very truly,
L. D. CHILDS, Chairman
S. A. NETTLES, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, '92. Hon. L. D. Childs, Chairman State Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution passed at the recent State Prohibition Convention in South Carolina requesting the State Democratic Executive Committee to prepare boxes to be placed at each primary voting place in the August primaries, in which the Democratic electors may deposit their ballots for or against prohibition, the said ballots to be counted and the proper returns made by the Democratic managers to their respective County Chairmen, who shall make the returns of the votes cast in each County to the State Democratic Executive Committee. I beg to say in reply, that at the session of the State Democratic Executive Committee, a resolution was passed authorizing the State Chairman to prepare boxes, etc., upon the request of the State Prohibition Committee, with the understanding that candidates for office, national, State and County, shall not be catechised as to whether they favor prohibition or not. I beg further to state that I shall direct the secretary of the committee to notify the various County Chairmen to carry out the purposes of the said resolution in their respective Counties.

Your obedient servant
JNO. L. M. IRBY, State Chairman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2, '92. Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

Dear Sir: Your communication received and I beg to call your attention to the address of the prohibition convention which met here on the 26th of May, 1892, a copy of which I enclose to you. You will see that one address requires that all candidates for the House and Senate place themselves on record on this question to the end that the prohibition votes of the County may be intelligently cast; while in your letter you state that the resolutions allowing a box for ballots for and against prohibition was passed with the understanding that candidates shall not be questioned as to whether they favor prohibition or not. It seems to me that this resolution and our address upon this point are antagonistic and inconsistent. I do not fully understand what you mean by "catechise," and it may be that the two can be made consistent. At the same time we would not like to receive from your committee the privileges of a box at the polls under any misunderstanding as to our intention and views as expressed in our address. Please write me at once and let me know what the committee mean by "catechised," and whether you deem the resolution of the committee and the address of the convention inconsistent; if so in what respects.

Very truly,
L. D. CHILDS,
Chairman State Prohibition Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, '92. Hon. L. D. Childs, Chairman State Prohibition Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: In acknowledging your letter of June 2d, I beg to say that Mr. S. A. Nettles, representing the prohibition element, submitted the proposition that the Executive Committee of the State Democracy authorize the placing of boxes at each election primary precinct to determine the will of the Democracy on the prohibition question, in order that the question may be quietly settled without involving the party in unpleasant complications. Several members of the committee asked Mr. Nettles if candidates for office were to be catechised as to how they stood on the prohibition question; to which he replied, "No; they will be expected to support the measure if a majority of the votes in their respective Counties sustain prohibition at the primary election."

After this declaration the committee agreed to the proposition. If

candidates for the Legislature, who favor prohibition, are to be truly, I see no use in having this box.

I hope this will be satisfactory.

Very respectfully,
JOHN L. M. IRBY,
State Chairman.

Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 17th instant has been received. I do not think that you have fully comprehended my communications; and I therefore beg to restate the request of my communication. The Prohibition convention which met in Columbia on the 26th ultimo, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Democratic State executive committee to place at each club voting place a separate box at the first primary election in which the question of prohibition may be voted on by the Democratic voters of this State so as to arrive at the true sentiment of the people on this important question.

You will observe that this resolution does not contain any conditions or stipulations upon which the request for the box at the polls should be made or any conditions on which it should be accepted. Your executive committee had met on the 17th of the same month, had taken some action with reference to allowing a box at the polls for voting on the question of prohibition. Our convention, with this action before it, saw fit to pass the above resolution without committing itself to the terms of any resolution. Your committee may have previously adopted any such resolution, but it is now null and void, so far as the terms go. At the same time our convention adopted as a part of its address the following:

"We recommend that the people demand that all candidates for the House and Senate place themselves on record on this question (prohibition) to the end that the prohibition vote of the country may be intelligently cast."

In your letter of the 31st May, in reply to mine of May 28th, forwarding the request for the prohibition vote under the just above written resolution, you state that a resolution was passed by your committee to prepare boxes to be placed at voting places for the August primary for the vote on prohibition, upon the request of the State Prohibition Committee, with the understanding that candidates for office—national, State, etc.—shall not be catechised as to whether they favor prohibition or not.

In my letter to you of June 2d, I called your attention to the extract from the prohibition address given above and its seeming inconsistency with the "understanding" upon which you state that the prohibition box will be granted us, I beg you to inform me what construction your committee intended to put on the word "catechise," and whether you deemed the resolution of your committee inconsistent with our address as quoted to you, and if so, in what respects.

In replying to my request—by your letters of the 7th, you say that Mr. Nettles (representing the prohibition element) submitted a proposition that the executive committee allow boxes to be placed at each election precinct, to determine the will of the Democrats on the prohibition question, in order that this question may be quietly settled without involving the party in an unpleasant complication.

You further state that Mr. Nettles was questioned whether candidates for office were to be catechised as to how they stand on the prohibition question, and that he replied, "No; they will be expected to support the measure if a majority of the votes in their respective Counties sustain prohibition at the primary election."

After this you say the committee agree to the proposition. You close your letter by saying if candidates for the Legislature who favor prohibition are to be run I see no use in having this box. Now I am at a loss to know whether or not you consider our address as inconsistent with your resolution and that you will refuse to allow us the use of boxes at the primary or not. By your language it would seem that the box would not be allowed, if a person in favor of prohibition would run for the Legislature, and by the understanding with which you say your committee accepted Mr. Nettles' proposition it may be inferred that a declared prohibitionist, if elected, could not consistently vote for his views on such a subject were a majority of the votes in the County against prohibition. This certainly is against our address and the views of our convention. My committee can only be guided and governed by the resolutions of the convention. We desire, as stated to you in my first letter, to work in perfect union and harmony with the Democratic party. We think our people should know how a candidate stands on the question of prohibition. At the same time there is nothing in the resolution forbidding a prohibitionist voting for a candidate who is not exactly in accord with him on this subject. May I therefore beg you, as

Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, with these facts before you, to inform me whether or not you request to have into any agreement with the address and resolution sent you. I beg you to pardon me for this long letter, but I deem it necessary to bring clearly before you our position.

Respectfully,
L. D. CHILDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, '92. Hon. L. D. Childs, Chairman Prohibition Committee, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your last letter of recent date and beg to say in reply that I fully comprehend the whole question upon which you write. The executive committee will be pleased to comply with the request of the State Prohibition Convention recently held in Columbia by placing a box at each primary election precinct in which the Democratic electors may express their wishes upon the question of prohibition. As the chairman of the State Democracy I can only recognize the request of the State Prohibition Convention, and while I think it would have been better to carry out the idea of not catechising the candidates, yet I realize that Mr. Nettles could not bind the State convention which met afterwards. Consequently I shall have the boxes placed in the State without demanding any condition of the prohibition element. If any unpleasant complications arise I think the Democracy will be strong enough to take care of itself.

Very respectfully,
J. L. M. IRBY.

Potato Meal.

[Fairfield News Herald.]

Messrs. Editors: A few weeks ago I wrote an article to the Cotton Plant recommending the manufacture of sweet potato meal as food both for man and beast. Experiments made and facts ascertained since its publication, have convinced me that the subject is really of more importance than I had supposed although I had no doubt of its practicality and utility at the time I wrote. There is yet ample time in which to increase the potato crops and I urge the importance of doing so our farmers. Chemists tell us: that potatoes compared with corn are as 34 to one, or that one bushel of corn is equal to 34 of potatoes as they come out of the ground. Sliced and killed dried one bushel of potatoes is equal to one bushel of corn. Any farmer will corroborate the statement that an acre which will produce ten bushels of corn could be safely counted on to yield one hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, which dried, as above, would amount to 28-4-7 bushels of corn, or an increase over 10 bushels of corn of 18-4-7 bushels. Practically then the corn acreage of the potato growing section of the country, if planted in potatoes, would increase the amount of food product about three times. Most persons still have some of the last year's crop on hand; let me ask them to select about a dozen, slice them about one half inch thick dry in sun away from flies, and grind in your coffee mills passing through twice or until the meal is as about as fine as corn meal.

Then beat three eggs with half cup of sugar, a spoonful of butter, one cup sweet milk, and half cup of the potato meal. Bake without crust in a pan and the product is the most delicious custard ever tasted and enough for 3 or 4 persons. But its great value is for stock, mules, horses, cows, hogs, and poultry are very fond of it.

My scheme is to brush by machinery the dirt off potatoes, then without peeling slice by machinery also, dry in a kiln erected for the purpose, then grind in mill made to suit, and instead of putting up our crops in barrels and cellars to rot, put it in bags and barrels for home use and for export; making it practicable and profitable to ship to distant markets without the risk of frost and drought of the great bulk of water which adds so much to freights. In a future article I will go more into the details of my plan, having accomplished the object in view by calling attention to the important matter of planting larger crops.

T. W. WOODWARD.

Sensible View of Total Abstinence.

Total abstinence, so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned, is far more commonly, than in former days, practiced in all classes of society, and recognized as a Christian duty. Yet there are many sensible and conscientious persons, as well as many unreasonably and wilful persons, who are still unable to recognize the practical duty of total abstinence, because they are unable to find in the Bible teachings and positive command to

the effect; while they do find the use of wine spoken of with approval in the Bible, and seeming to have the countenance of our Lord's example. To such persons, any attempt to apply a single detached text in warning against the use of wine, as if it were a sweeping prohibition of all alcoholic beverages, causes a recoil against the cause that seems to depend on such unfairness for a support. Hence there is a gain in the presentation of a sensible view of the total-abstinence question, apart from all points in fair dispute concerning the specific teachings of the Bible on the subject.

It is certainly not easy to point to a single text that, taken as it stands in the Bible, and looked at with impartiality and fairness, clearly forbids polygamy, or wine-drinking; yet, on the other hand, no single Bible text can be pointed to, that, judged in the same light, can be claimed as a specific and all-inclusive command to the practice of wine-drinking, slavery, or polygamy. Therefore, in this state it is the duty of every Christian to decide himself whether the trend and spirit of Bible teachings as a whole, and the lessons of experience and sound reason as read in the best light of the present day, make it incumbent on him, as a sensible man, to let all three of these practices alone, and to enjoy total abstinence from them on others, in the discharge of his manifest duty towards God and his fellow-man.

Just here it is likely to be said by some thoughtless conscientious person there is one Bible-text which clearly forbids wine-drinking under any circumstances and all; namely, the injunction in the Book of Proverbs: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it beeth down smoothly; at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Now, there can be no question that this proverbial injunction indicates a clearly recognized danger in wine-drinking, and an obvious gain in letting wine utterly alone. But its place among the proverbs of its day, with the stamp of divine approval of it as containing a lesson for all time, shows that it is a wise suggestion rather than a specific command, and that it no more lays an absolute duty of literal performance on every individual than does that other inspired injunction in the same collection of proverbs: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." If, indeed, the first-named proverb were to be taken as a command for literal observance, it might be met by man's shutting his eyes when he drank wine, and keeping them open while he drank beer, brandy, or whiskey. Clearly there must be some other teaching than this detached passage to be conclusive with those who are honestly desirous of learning from the Bible records their unmistakable duty in the matter of alcoholic beverages, as between total abstinence, and temperance or moderation.

While wine is represented in the Bible as a symbol of joy and its use as common in the daily life of the people of Bible lands, the peril its using and the advantage of abstinence from it are illustrated all along the Bible pages. "The one godly man who, with his family, was deemed worthy of preservation, from the chaos of destruction when the human race was swept from being, in beginning his new life in a rejuvenated world was overcome by wine, pure wine from his own vineyard, and the record of his shame in consequence has come down through the ages as a stain upon his name, with an accompanying curse upon a portion of his descendants. Wine-drinking, even in moderation, was to the priests of God when they were purifier upon their holiest services; and to him who would consecrate himself for a lifetime, as a sacred Nazirite, the command was explicit: "He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink; he shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat fresh grapes or dried. All the days of his consecration shall he eat nothing that is made of grape-vine, from the kernels even to the husk." The strongest men known to the world, and the greatest of all those born of woman, under the old dispensation, were Nazirite abstainers; and so far there is evidence that the use of wine was always perilous, and that abstinence from wine was always consistent with the highest consecration, the greatest physical strength,

and the grandest spiritual attainments, on the part of the abstainer.

It is true that our Lord came into this world as a man among men—came, as he says "eating and drinking" like other men, while dressing and working as one of the community about him. And it is also true that because of this fact he was, in his day, sneered at as "wine-bibber," and as "a carpenter?" We may be sure that in all this our Lord was without sin; but we are not justified in claiming that in order to be his disciple nowadays one must be either a wine-drinker or "a carpenter." And it were as absurd for a man to say that the learning of a carpenter's trade is essential to the perfection of the Christian life, as to say that every Christian ought to be a moderate drinker of wine as a beverage, in proof of his fidelity to his Lord's example. A century ago, Lord George Gordon (whose name is principally associated with the Protestant riots in London, in 1780) showed his sense of the duty of imitating our Lord by literally becoming a Jew in religion, and attaching himself to a synagogue because, as he said, "the example of Christ... we were scrupulously to follow in every respect, and as Christ 'conformed to Jewish customs, opinions, and manners, so we were bound to imitate his example in these things.'" This seems, indeed, somewhat ridiculous, yet why more so than the claim actually made by some intelligent Christians of to-day, that they are drinking wine as a beverage for the express purpose of being like their Lord—so far? Whatever may be said of the fact of our Lord's use of wine as a beverage, as showing that wine-drinking is not in and of itself a sin, that fact cannot with any reason be put upon every Christian disciple to drink wine whether he wants to or not; therefore the question of our personal duty, as to the use or, the rejection of wine as a beverage remains an open one in the light of present Christian expediency.

To day it is evident there is danger in wine-drinking. Unlike the other articles of food and drink, alcoholic beverages so invite to excess by their very use that their user is exposed to peculiar temptation to indulge in them more freely, until his appetite is hopelessly subject to their control. As a matter of prudence, therefore, it is manifestly safer to abstain from wine-drinking than to run the special risks that it involves. No man can say that he is above temptation or beyond peril in this matter; for if he will but stop and look at the facts in the case, he will see that men fully his equal, in intellectual power, in personal character, in strength of will, in social standing, and in spiritual attainment, have already succumbed to the temptation to drink to excess, while no man who was a total abstainer ever became a drunkard. Moreover, in view of the danger to others, who are under the influence of his example, in his family or in the outside community, the man who can abstain from wine-drinking ought to do it for the sake of those who look to him for wise leading. Granted, for example, in another sphere, that there be no sin in the thing itself, in the making of one's home, with one's family, in a house where poisonous sewer-gases find their way through the drain-pipes into the living-rooms; granted, also, that some dwellers in that house have remained alive, while others had died from the poison-laden atmosphere,—would it be wise or right to seek a home there for one's self, or one's loved ones, with the risk involved, while another house of like advantages, and of no higher cost, that is wholly free of such perils, is open to his choice?

In short, even though the Bible does not explicitly command total abstinence as the duty of every child of God, the Bible evidently leaves it free to every child of God to be a total abstainer if he wishes to be; and therefore it is for the Christian believer to do, and to deem it his duty to do, that which, in the light of all that he sees and knows, is the best and safest thing to do. Looking around him, every man sees that there are many more who are drunkards than there are who are moderate drinkers; and he knows that there is no certainty that he will not drink to excess if he drinks at all, while he is perfectly safe so long as he remains a total abstainer—as he is privileged to remain. Every man sees, moreover, that his example in this matter is sure to influence some who are obviously weak-

er than himself; therefore that if he drinks at all, he may lead these persons to drink to excess. Having the choice between drinking and abstaining, and knowing that by drinking he imperils others, while by abstaining he secures for himself and others, how can he choose without sinning?—Sunday School Times.

Words of Wisdom.

Don't be a grumbler if you want to be useful.

It is a fine art, that of doing much with little means.

Earning makes a man happy; saving makes him wise.

Better patches on the trousers than mortgages on the farm.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

The rose probably wonders what there is about it that people love.

Don't condemn other people for doing things that you are guilty of.

Better live in a house without windows than in a house without books.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse.

A million dollars won't make a man happy, but most of us would like to try it.

Genius is always impatient of its harness; its wild blood makes it hard to train.

When you talk to a man or a child about his faults don't stand over him with a club.

There isn't anything we know that somebody didn't have to burn his fingers to find out.

No man can get very much of an education without going to the school of his mistakes.

It is not so much what a man thinks as what he does that makes his place in the world.

Home is a working model of heaven, with real angels in the form of mothers and wives.

Have you received a good burn? Never forget it. Have you done one? Never remember it.

If we had no trouble but real trouble there wouldn't be a round-shouldered man in the world.

Never does a man portray his character more vividly than in his manner of portraying another.

The best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

A bright woman who believes in the gospel of rest, says: "I never sit when I can lie down."

An old drummer says that the way to succeed in business is to wear out the soles of your shoes instead of the seat of your pants.

The best way to retain a boy's confidence is to interest yourself in every one of his friends. Invite them in frequently.

The more an idea is developed, the more concise becomes its expression; the more the tree is pruned, the better is the fruit.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

A Knoxville, Tenn., man has captured a mocking bird that has only one body, but has two heads, and can sing with each of them.

A Dangerous Tiger.

A well known student of the habits of wild animals, writing of the stealthy and dangerous character of the man-eating tiger, mentions a case that happened a few years ago in the Nagpur district in India. A tigress had killed so many people that a large reward was offered for her destruction. She had recently dragged away a native, but being disturbed and left the body without devouring it.

The shikari believed that she would return to her prey during the night, if it was left undisturbed upon the spot where she had forsaken it. There were no trees, nor any timber suitable for the construction of a man-trap. It was accordingly resolved that four deep holes should be dug, forming the corners of a square, the body lying in the center.

Four watchers, each with his match-lock, took their positions in these holes. Nothing came, and at length the moon went down and the night was dark. The men were afraid to go home through the jungles, and so remained where they were. Some of them fell asleep.

When daylight broke three of the shikaris issued from their positions, but the fourth had disappeared; his hole was empty. A few yards distant his match-lock was discovered lying upon the ground, and upon the dusty surface were the tracks of a tiger and the swaying trace which would indicate that he had dragged away.

Upon following up the track the remains of the unlucky shikari were discovered, but the tigress had disappeared. The emerald robe was not seen until twelve months afterward, although many persons devoted themselves to the work.

Visitor—So you are out of a servant and cooking yourself?

Hostess (exhibiting a blistered arm)—Yes, literally cooking myself.—Kate Field's Washington.

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM.