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TALMAGE TALKS ON TALENT.

IT SHOULD BE USED IN ORDER TO BE IMPROVED.

The Old Story of the Man Who Intrusted Money to his Servants and Received Interest from Some of Them—Rewards for the Dull as Well as the Brilliant.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to a large congregation in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Sunday on "Rewards for the dull as well as the brilliant." He took for his text, "Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every one according to his several ability." Matt. xxv. 15. He said:

"Many of the parables of Jesus Christ were more graphic in the times in which he lived than they are now, because circumstances have so much changed. In olden time, when a man wanted to wreak a grudge upon his neighbor, after the farmer had scattered the seed wheat over the field and was expecting the harvest, his avenger would go across the same field with a sack full of the seed of darnal grass, scattering that seed all over the field, and of course it would sprout up and spoil the whole crop; and it was to that Christ referred in parable when he spoke of the tares being sown among the wheat.

"In this land our farms are fenced off, and the wolves have been driven to the mountains, and we cannot fully understand the meaning of the parable in regard to the shepherd and thd lost sheep. But the parable from which I speak today is founded on something we all understand. It is built on money, and that means the same in Jerusalem as in New York. It means the same to the serf as to the Czar, and to the Chinese coolie as to the Emperor. Whether it is made out of bone or brass, or iron or copper, or gold or silver, it speaks all languages without a stammer. The parable of the text runs in this wise: The owner of a large estate was about to leave home, and he had some money that he wished properly invested, and so he called together his servants and said:

"'I am going away now, and I wish you would take this money and put it to the very best possible use, and when I come back return to me the interest.' To one man he gave $9,400, to others he gave lesser sums of money; to the least he gave $1,880. He left home and was gone for years, and then returned. On his arrival he was anxious to know about worldly affairs, and he called his servants together to report to him. 'Let me know,' said he, 'what you have been doing with my property since I have been gone.' The man who had received the $9,400 came up and said: 'I invested that money. I got good interest for it. I have in other ways rightly employed it; and here are $18,800. You see I have doubled what you gave me.' 'That's very good,' said the owner of the estate, 'that's grandly done. I admire your faithfulness and industry. I shall reward you. Well done; well done.'

"Other servants came up with smaller accumulations. After a while I see a man dragging himself along, with his head hanging. I know from the way he comes in that he is a lazy fellow. He comes up to the owner of the estate and says: 'Here are those $1,880.' What!' says the owner of the property, 'haven't you made it accumulate anything?' 'Nothing—nothing.' 'Why, what have you been about all these years?' 'Oh, was afraid that if I invested it, I might somehow lose it. There are your $1,880.' Many a man started out with only a crown in his pocket, and achieved a fortune, but this fellow of my text with $1,880 has gained not one farthing. Instead of confessing his indolence, he goes to work to berate his master, for indolence is most always impudent and impertinent. Of course he loses his place and is discharged from the service.

"The owner who went out into a far country is Jesus Christ, going from earth to Heaven. The servants spoken of in the text are members of the Church. The talents are our different qualifications of usefulness given in different proportions to different people. The coming back of the owner is the Lord Jesus returningat the judgement to final settlement. The raising of some of these men to be rulers over five or two cities is the exaltation of the righteous at the last day, while the casting out of the idler is the expulsion of all those who have misimproved their privileges.

"Learn first from this subject, that becoming a Christian is merely going out to serve. If you have any romantic idea about becoming a Christian, I want now to scatter the romance. If you enter into the Kingdom of God, it will be going into plain, practical, honest, continuous, persistent Christian work. I know there are a great many people who have fantastic and romantic notions about this Christian life, but he who serves God with all the energies of body, mind and soul is a worthy servant; and he who does not, is an unworthy servant. When the war trumpet sounds, all the Lord's soldiers must march, however deep the snow may be, or however fearful the odds against them. Under our Government we may have colonels, and captains, and generals in time of peace; but in the Church of God there is no peace until the last great victory shall have been achieved. But I have to tell you, it is a voluntary service. People are not brought into it as slaves were dragged from Africa.

"Learn also from this parable that different qualifications are given to different people. The teacher lifts a blackboard, and he draws a diagram, in order that by that diagram he may impress the mind of the pupil with the truth that he has been uttering. And all the truths of this Bible are drawn out in the natural world as in a great diagram. Here is an acre of ground that has ten talents. Under a little culture it yields twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Here is another piece of ground that has only one talent. You may plow it, and harrow it, and culture it, year after year, but it yields a mere pittance. So here is a man with ten talents in the way of getting good and doing good. He soon, under Christian culture, yields great harvests of faith and good work. Here is another man who seems to have only one talent, and you may put upon him the greatest spiritual culture, but he yields but little of the fruits of righteousness. You are to understand that there are different qualifications for different individuals.

"I learn also from this parable that the grace of God was intended to be accumulative. When God plants an acorn, he means an oak, and when He plants a small amount of grace in the heart, He intends it to be growthful and enlarge until it overshadows the whole nature. There are parents who, at the birth of each child, lay aside a certain amount of money, investing it, expecting by accumulation and by compound interest, that by the time the child shall come to mind-life, this small amount of money will be a fortune, showing how a small amount of money will roll up into a vast accumulation. Well, God sets aside a certain amount of grace for each one of his spiritual children at his birth, and it is to go on, and, as by compound interest, accumulate until it shall become an eternal fortune. Can it be possible that you have been acquainted with the Lord Jesus for ten, twenty, or thirty years, and that you do not love Him more now than you ever did before? Can it be that you have been cultured in the Lord's vineyard, and that Christ finds on you nothing but sour grapes?

"Again, I learn from the text that inferiority of gifts is no excuse for indolence. This man, with the smaller amount of money, came growling into the presence of the owner of the estate, as much as to say: 'If you had given me $9,400 I would have brought $18,800 as well as this other man. You gave me only $1,880, and I hardly thought it was worth while to use it at all. So I hid it in a napkin, and it produced no result. It's because you didn't give me enough.' But inferiority of faculties is no excuse for indolence. Let me say to the man who has the least qualifications, by the grace of God he may be made almost omnipotent. The merchant, whose cargoes come out from every island of the sea, and who, by one stroke of the pen, can change the whole face of American commerce, has not so much power as you may have before God, in earnest, faithful and continuous prayer.

"You say you have no faculty. Do you not understand that you might this afternoon go into your place of prayer and kneel before God and bring down upon your soul and the souls of others a blessing so vast that it would take eternal ages to compute it? 'Oh,' you say, 'I haven't fleetness of speech; I can't talk well; I cant utter what I want to say." My brother, can you not quote one passage of Scripture? Then take that one passage of Scripture; carry it with you every where; quote it under all proper circumstances. With that one passage of Scripture you may harvest a thousand souls for God. I am glad that the chief work of the Church in this day is being done by the men of one talent. Once in a while when a great fortress is to be taken God will bring out a great fieldpiece and rake all with the fiery hail of destruction.

"But the common muskets do most of the hard fighting. It took only one Joshua, and the thousands of common troops under him, to drive down the walls of the cities, and, under wrathful strokes, to make nations fly like sparks from the anvil. It only took one Luther for Germany, one Zwinglius for Switzerland, one John Knox for Schotland, one Calvin for France, and one John Wesley for England. Dorcas as certainly has a mission to serve as Paul has a mission to preach. The two minutes dropped by the window into the poor-box will be as much applauded as the endowment of a college, which gets a man's name into the newspapers. The man who kindled the fire under the burnt offering in the ancient temple had a duty as imperative as that of the high priests, in magnificent robes, walking into the Holy of Holies under the cloud of Jehovah's presence. Yes, the men with one talent are to save the world, or it will never be saved at all. The men with five or ten talents are tempted to toil chiefly for themselves, to build up their own great name, and work for their own aggrandizement, and do nothing for the alleviation of the world's woes. The cedar of Lebanon standing on the mountain seems to hand down the storms out of the heavens to the earth, but it bears no fruit, while some dwarf pear tree has more frait on its branches than it can carry. Better to have one talent and put it to full use than five hundred wickedly neglected.

"My subject teaches me that there is going to come a day of solemn settlement. When the old farmer of the text got home, he immediately called all the servants about him and said: 'Here is the little account I have been keeping. I want to see your account, and we will first compare them, and I'll pay you what I owe you and you'll pay me what you owe me. Let us have a settlement.' The day will come when the Lord Jesus Christ will appear and will say to you: 'What have you been doing with my property? What have you been doing with my faculties? What have you been doing with what I gave you for accumulative purposes?' There will be no escape from that settlement.

"Now, in the last great settlement there will be a correct account presented. God has kept a long line of broken Sabbaths, a long line of profane words, a long line of discarded sacraments, a long line of misimproved privileges. They will all be added up, and, before angels and devils and men the aggregate will be announced. Oh, that will be the great day of settlement. I have to ask the question: 'Am I ready for it?' It is of more importance to me to answer that question in regard to you; and it is of more importance for you to answer it in regard to yourself than in regard to me. Every man for himself in that day. Every woman for herself in that day. 'If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it.

"I learn also from this parable of the text that our degrees of happiness in heaven will be graduated according to our degrees of usefulness on earth. Several of the commentators agree in making this parable the same one as in Luke, where one man was made ruler over five cities and another made ruler over two cities. Would it be fair and right that the professed Christian man who has lived very near the line between the world and the Church—the man who has often compromised his Christian character, the man who has never spoken out for God; the man who has been known as a Christian only on communion days; the man whose great struggle has been to see how much of the world he could get and yet win heaven—is it right to suppose that that man will have as grand and glorious a seat in heaven as the man who gave all his energies of of body, mind and soul to the service of God? The dying thief entered heaven, but not with the same startling acclaim as that which greeted Paul, who had gone under scorchings, and across dungeons and through maltreatments into the kingdom of glory. One star differs from another in glory, and they who toil mightily for Christ on earth shall have a far greater reward than those who rendered only half a service.

"Some of you are hastening on toward the reward of the righteous. I want to cheer you up at the thought that there will be some kind of a reward waiting for you. There are Christian people in this house who are very near heaven. This week some of you may pass into the light of the unsetting sun. I saw a blind man going along the road with his staff, and he kept pounding the earth and then stamping his foot. I said to him: 'What do you do that for?' 'Oh,' he said, 'I can tell by the sound of the ground when I am near a dwelling.' And some of you can tell by the sound of your earthly pathway that you are coming near your father's house. I congratulate you. Oh, weather-beaten voyagers, the storms are driving you into the harbor.

"Just as when you were looking for a friend, you came up to the gate of his house, and you were talking with the servant, when your friend hoisted the window and shouted, 'Come in, come in!' Just so, when you come to the gate of the future world and you are talking with Death, the black porter at the gate, methinks Christ will hoist the window and say: 'Come in, come in! I will make thee ruler over ten cities.' In anticipation of that, and I do not wonder that Augustus Toplady, the author of 'Rock of Ages,' declared in his last moment: 'I have nothing more to pray for; God has given me everything. Surely no man can live on earth after the glories I have witnessed.' Oh, my brothers and sisters, how sweet it will be, after the long wilderness march, to get home. That was a bright moment for the tired dove in the time of the deluge when it found its way safely into the window of the ark."

A MILLION DOLLAR MANTLE.

The Red and Yellow Royal Cloak of the Kamehameha Dynasty.

"I don't care; I wouldn't wear it."

"But see what it cost. You don't mean to say you wouldn't wear a cloak that cost a million dollars!" said the stout man in a satirical tone that indicated that the woman he addressed was his wife.

The pair had stopped before the royal feather cloak from the Sandwich Islands that is spread out fan shaped in a case in the National museum. This cloak is computed to have cost in labor $1,000,000. The native name for it is mams. In the days when a Hawaiian beau or belle wanted little clothing, but wanted that gorgeously colored, this cloak or mantle would have been considered of more value, æsthetically and intrinsically, than a ship load of Worth costumes, and its happy possessor might truly be said to be in high feather. Since the natives have adopted wide trousers, lawn tennis shirts and four-in-hand ties, its value lies chiefly in the traditions that surround it. The mantle, which is semi-circular, is four feet long or deep, and it is 11 1-2 feet wide at the bottom and 28 inches at the top where it goes around the neck. The entire outer surface is made of feathers of fine texture, giving the whole the appearance of plush. The prevailing colors are red and yellow or orange. The body is decorated with large figures, crescent shaped, of either red or yellow feathers. The upper and lateral borders are corded and decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers.

A legend on a label states that this feather cloak formerly belonged to Kehuarkalani, one of the highest chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. After the abolition of idolatry in 1819 that chief rebelled against the reigning king and attempted to re-establish the ancient religions. A sanguinary battle was fought, and Kehuarkalani was slain, and this cloak, which he then had on, fell into the hands of the conquerors and thus became the property of King Kamehameha, by whom it was presented to Capt. J. H. Aulick, U. S. N., in 1841. The cloak is now the property of Capt. Aulick's grandson, Richmond Ogston Aulick, who deposited it in the National museum. The great value of the cloak is due to the long time required to secure the feathers that compose it and to manufacture the cloak.

The foundation is a net work of olona, or native hemp, and to it are attached by fine thread of the same material the feathers of birds found only in the Hawaiian Islands, and very rare there. Recent writers have declared that the bird is now extinct. The feathers are woven in so as to lap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth, plush like surface. The inner surface is without lining and shows the olona net work and the quill ends of the feathers. The cord of the upper margin is prolonged so as to serve as a fastening at the throat. The yellow feathers are obtained from the Oo or Uho, and, as stated, are of great value, as the bird is rare, very shy and difficult to capture, and it has but a very small tuft of these feathers upon each shoulder. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird—its general plumage being a glossy black. The Oo is caught alive by means of bird lime; the yellow feathers are then plucked and the bird released. The red feathers are from the body and neck of the Drepanis Coccinea, the most abundant bird of the Sandwich Islands.

The Hawaiian Spectator, a newspaper published in 1839, refers to this, or a similar mantle, as follows: "Kawkeauli has the mams, or feather war cloak of his father, Te-Meha-Meha. It was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. A piece of nankeen, valued at $1.50, was formerly the price of five of the yellow feathers. By this estimate the value of the cloak would equal that of the purest diamonds in several of the European regalia, and, including the price of the feathers, not less than a million dollars' worth of labor was expended upon it at the present rate of computing wages."

A bunch of the yellow feathers called hulu was received by the king from his subjects in payment of a poll tax, and it required many years to collect the material and manufacture one of these mantles. Until recent years these mantles were the royal robes of state and considered the principal treasures of the crown; but European clothing has entirely superseded them and they are not now manufactured. A beautiful headdress for women, called leis, was made of these feathers.

Another authority states that two yellow feathers only are obtained from each Oo, and these are found under the wings. When the much prized feathers are plucked the bird is set at liberty. The price of the feathers, according to this authority, was $1.50 for three, and the time occupied in making the cloak was estimated from fifty to one hundred years.—Washington Star.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

One thousand Pianos and Organs to close out by October 1. All Organs and Pianos sold at cash price, payable November 1—no interest—delivered to your nearest depot. Fifteen days trial. Organs from $24 up; Pianos from $150 up. All instruments warranted. Send for circulars. Buy now and have the use of the instrument. Remember we pay freight both ways if the instrument don't suit. Prices guaranteed less than New York.

N. W. TRUMP,
Columbia, S. C.

The French National Legislature are called upon to consider a proposition making it a duty of the citizen to vote. If a citizen neglect that duty his name will be erased from the electoral list for two years; and if he thereafter continue in his neglect his name will disappear forever from the list.

LEE AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

An English Soldier's Estimate of their Soldierly Qualities.

(Lord Wolseley, in the Fortnightly Review.)

The Confederate commander-in-chief, Gen. J. E. Johnston, was so badly wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks that he was obliged to resign his command of the Southern armies. Two days after Gen. Robert Lee was appointed to command the Army of Northern Virginia, upon whose fighting power the whole Southern Confederacy then depended. Gen. McClellan's army of over ninety-two thousand men was on the Chickahominy River within a few miles of Richmond, the seat of the Confederate Government. Gen. McDowell's corps of about forty thousand men, retained at Fredericksburg by President Lincoln for the protection of Washington, against all the principles of military science, was at last ordered to join McClellan's army. To prevent this junction, by again alarming Mr. Lincoln and his civilian military advisers for the safety of the Union Capital, was Lee's first object. This he could only do by the action of the force beyond the Blue Mountains, under the command of that most brilliant of leaders and of tacticians, Gen. Stonewall Jackson. That hard-fighting, clear-headed soldier of the Puritan stamp was then in the Shenandoah valley, near the village of Port Republic. Lee's army round Richmond was much inferior in strength to that of the army of the Potomac, directly under McClellan, without counting McDowell's corps as part of it. The Confederate commander had thus the difficult task before him of making Mr. Lincoln believe that Stonewall Jackson was about to move on Washington, while at the same time he drew that general with all possible rapidity and secrecy to join him near Richmond. It was designed that while making a flourish of trumpets in the Shenandoah valley, and threatening a move toward Washington, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the Confederate army, covered by a screen cavalry on its left flank, should make a most rapid march behind it, and fall upon McClellan's right flank and rear, near Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy River.

The splended execution of this bold and well-planned movement does undying credit to Stonewall Jackson. His division was invincible because the leader, while thoroughly understanding the science of his profession, was further endowed with the power of carrying out the most difficult plans, the most far-reaching strategical conceptions of his great commander. Stonewall Jackson's troops were unconquerable because they had unbounded confidence in their God-fearing leader, who in his turn trusted them most fully, and believed they could accomplish anything. Never was there in any army, or portion of an army, a more complete union of spirit and of mutual confidence than existed between Stonewall Jackson and all under his command. As I looked into his curiously blue eyes, and watched the movements of his calm, frank and charming face as the sentences came slowly out of the firmly set and determined mouth, I felt and understood the influence he exercised over his soldiers.

I shall not attempt in this short article to describe how this splendidly conceived project was as spendidly executed. How McClellan's right was rolled up, and how the Southern troops cut his line of communication and supply with the White House on the Pamunky River; how the army of the Potomac, driven from position to position, had to retreat, and after great losses in men, guns, materials of all sorts, and, above all things, in reputation, had to seek refuge at Harrison's Landing, on the Lower James River—these things are known to all men. Richmond, the Confederate Capital, was saved, and the Northern army, recalled from its vicinity, had soon to fight on Upon Potomac for the safety of Washington.

Lee's strategy in this year, when he fought in defence of the Southern Capital, and threatened and struck at that of the United States, marks him as one of the greatest captains of this or of any other age. No man has ever fought an up-hill and losing game with greater firmness, or ever displayed a higher order of true military genius than he did when in command of the Confederate army.

The knowledge of his profession displayed by Gen. McClellan was considerable, and his strategic conceptions were admirable, but he lacked one attribute of a general, without which no man can ever succeed in war—he was never able to estimate with any accuracy the numbers opposed to him. Before he embarked on this disastrous campaign he believed the Confederate army at Centreville, (80,000 strong,) which then threatened Washington, was about equal to his own of 150,000 men. It was the same with him all the way through his military career. He thoroughly enjoyed, and even in reverse never lost, the confidence of his soldiers. The civilian strategists at Washington dismissed him from his command after his disastrous campaign in the Peninsula, to the results of which their ignorance and folly had largely contributed. But when, some months afterward, everything looked very black indeed at Washington, and the Northern armies had been driven back there helter skelter, it was to him they had to turn to save them. No other general in the Northern army could, I think, have got it together in the short time he did to fight at Antietam in defence of Washington. That battle alone saved the Northern Capital; if lost, Lee could have dated his dispatch from thence to announce the triumph of the Southern arms. Lee, then, possessed priceless qualities which were lacking to McClellan. It was the presence in him of intuitive genius for war which McClellan lacked which again and again gave him victory, even when he was altogether outmatched in numbers.

Dangerous Stock Food.

Some residents of the neighborhood where deer, thought to have been killed by the black tongue, were found sometime since, give it as their opinion that the deaths were caused by their feeding upon frost-bitten pea vines. Only in the localities where the deer had access to such pasturage were any found dead and post mortems of those discovered revealed the fact that they had eaten of the frost bitten vines. If this be the cause of the deaths it would be well for the farmers to look to the grazing of their stock. A horse or a cow is as easily killed by such food as a deer and by little thoughtfulness and care a serious loss may be evoided.—Marion Index.

A Chicago chemist has analyzed cigarettes of various brands, and finds that they were generally made of tobacco "imperfectly fermented," which means that an unusually large amount of nicotine was present in them, and that they were impregnated with dirt in varying proportions.

More strength and power lies in a single dose of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) than in a hundred doses of sarsaparilla extract, and other so-called blood remedies. Read of its miraculous cures in other parts of our paper.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Vigorous Document Expected--Tariff Reform Ideas to be Reiterated.

(Special to the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Speculations that Mr. Cleveland will in his last annual message to Congress reiterate his tariff reform ideas, are quite safe. Mr. Cleveland is not the man to abandon any principle which he believes to be just and well founded because of temporary obstacles. It can be assumed confidently, therefore, that he will take back nothing he said in his message of December last. But unlike that paper, the forthcoming message will treat of several other important topics in addition. It will be his aim to transmit to Congress as the last of his annual communications the best document that has ever emanated from his pen. Those who have watched his career and have followed the tenor of his state papers know that one of his peculiarities is ever to depart from the beaten track and to throw out suggestions that will set others to talking and thinking. This has been the case with the large majority of his communications to Congress, even those on comparatively inconsequential matters. What he has said and done during his whole term has been the cause of more comment in the public press and on the floor of Congress than the utterances of any man who has sat in the White House during this generation. It is the belief that in his message, after giving what ever prominence he may consider due to the subject of tariff reform, he will, among other things, outline some bold and comprehensive ideas in reference to our foreign affairs, and the extension of our commercial and in some degree our political influence over the whole American continent, North and South. The message will be no note of the dying man, but the ringing declarations of a self-reliant, undismayed, broad-minded man, with the utmost confidence in himself and in the future of his country. The President, now that he has had time to calmly survey the political field, feels every reason to be encouraged, and to anticipate that his retirement from the White House will not necessarily mean retirement from interest or participation in public affairs. He has not attempted in the least to conceal his great disappointment at the result of the election, for it is quite true that he felt not only certain of New York and Indiana, but had the strongest hopes of other States in the Northwest. Since the election he has had assurances from active and leading Democrats of the Northwest that the recent election returns furnish no reason for despair, but that there is every evidence to convince one of the tendency to growth of Democratic principles and of the prospect of Democratic ascendancy in the not remote future in a considerable portion of that section. It is just as well to say on that point that many leading Democrats of the East did not in the last campaign share the enthusiasm of their Western brothers as to party prospects in that section, and their enthusiasm has not been stimulated since. However, as to this the future can only determine. But now the President, not cast down by his disappointment but ready to pick his flint and try it again, is for the present actuated only by the ambition to go out of office with the verdict of his countrymen that he has given them an honest, upright, prudent administration of public affairs. His purpose is to hand over to his successor the great trust which he has held for four years without stain, and with no harassing or embarrassing legacies of his creation. With reference to his message, it may also be added, as a possibility, that he may make some allusions of importance with reference to Cuba.

Bill Arp About Farming.

Farming is the nicest thing in the world as long as it is done right, but the trouble seems to be in the men who do it. For instance, when a man fails at everything else he goes to farming for a living. He is still a failure. I don't care how rich the land is, it can't sprout brains in the man's head who cultivates it. Not much. When God fails to give a man good sense it is useless for him to try to grow wise by farming. If you can't make a fortune farming, you can easily gather in a good time and a fat living if you will only act wisely. All you have to do is to plant on time and work it correctly, and your crop will be making you a living of nights and at odd times, while you are asleep or are talking politics. But be careful how you dabble in political squabbles. Crops don't do well when their owners talk Democracy too much. Bear that in mind. I knew several men who have talked themselves out of a good crop many a time. Crops are very sensitive kinds of creatures. You must visit them in the friendliest manner once a week, or else they will get mad and fail to make anything much. Crops are very cowardly, and I never saw one do much when a mortgage, was drawn on it. It makes it weak and sickly, and the grass nearly always takes it sooner or larter. These mortgages have a wonderful effect. I have known them to make honest men run their cotton off by the sackful and sell it. Don't mortgage your crops, or you may have to go to jail on account of it. Be careful how you monkey with a mortgage. It is a deadly weapon and it has killed its hundreds and thousands. It puts a prison house around you, no matter where you go. Better wear a ragged suit and be free, than to dress fine and feel like a thief and a rascal.

Iron in Orangeburg.

The St. Matthews correspondent of the Charleston World says: "There has been discovered on the estate of the late Lawrence M. Keitt, which lies about four miles southeast of St. Matthew's, large quantities of marl and phosphate rock, of which several specimens have been sent to the agricultural department at Columbia to be analyzed. On this estate of nearly 2,000 acres is found also iron in large quantities, which Professor Shepard, State chemist, pronounced, on analysis, to be 87 per cent. pure oxide of iron, with no trace of prosphorus. The rich clay of the soil is so impregnated with iron that bricks made from it have the polish and solidity of that metal. The value of these iron lands of the Congaree is little known. The agent of the Smithsonian Institute, sent to inspect the soils for planting purposes, pronounced them unsurpassed by any in the South, for unlike other rich soils the climate was entirely healthful. It is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when these fine lands will be appreciated."

Crushed Between Two Cars.

BRANCHVILLE, Orangeburg Co., Nov. 23.—A sad accident occurred at St. Georges on Wednesday. Little Willie Sease, the 11-year old son of the railroad agent at that point, had his hand crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars. The physicians think that amputation will be necessary to save the little fellow's life.—Special to News and Courier.

The Mother's Friend, used a few weeks before confinement, lessens the pain and makes labor quick and comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

GUESSES AT THE NEXT PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A Belief that he Will Recognize the Liberal and Progressive Men in his Appointments.

(From the New York Times.)

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22.—The eager discussion by the Southern newspapers of what they call Gen. Harrison's Southern policy is giving an undue relative importance to that subject all over the country. This importance is magnified here by the importunity with which Gen. Harrison is assailed, by letter and personal interview, to frame, define and declare a line of conduct which shall relieve the apprehensions with which the Southern people look forward to his administration of the Government. His mail is burdened with letters of advice, appeal, deprecation and protest, and his daily callers include a large Southern contingent, which comes on the same errand—to implore him not to disturb too violently the social status finally established in the South and confirmed under the last Administration; to reorganize the dominant classes in his appointments to office; not to subject the Southern people again to what they call negro and carpet-bag rule, nor to encourage any form of Federal interference in the local affairs of Southern States. Under these circumstances it is impossible that the Southern question should not fill a large space in local discussion of the policy of the new Administration, however reticent the President-elect and his intimates may desire to remain upon it. Those who undertake to speak for Gen. Harrison deprecate the assumption that he will have a Southern policy as distinct from his national policy of administration, declare that he will treat all sections alike and apply the same general principles of government to the South as to the North. It is pretty well understood, however, that the President-elect has been coerced by the importunity of visitors and correspondents to give more consideration to this subject than to any other connected with his administration, and that he has arrived at quite definite conclusions as to his general course.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH

In the matter of appointments to office in the South, Gen. Harrison will probably look for guidance to the experience of his Republican predecessors in office, all of whom had to deal with the same problem of finding fit representatives of the Federal power and dignity and competent executors of the Federal law law outside of the ranks of the most intelligent, richest, most influential, and socially dominant classes. Gen. Harrison will not imitate Gen. Grant by seducing prominent Ex-Confederates from their Democratic fealty by appointments to office; nor Hayes by attempting to raise the ghost of the old Whig party. The element he will seek to recognize and foster in the South is that made up of the younger, more progressive, liberal, enterprising men of both parties, who have risen to prominence since the war and free from the narrow prejudices and radical bitterness it engendered; who are identified with the material growth of the country and interested in its industrial development. So far as the party question is concerned, it is believed to be Gen. Harrison's judgment that President Arthur dealt with the problem of appointments to office in the South more sagaciously and successfully than any other Republican President. Arthur, in his theory at least, made fitness the first and Republicanism the second qualification to office in the South. He appointed good Republicans wherever he could find them, and good Democrats where he couldn't. The conditions of the problem now existing make it a great deal simpler for Gen. Harrison than it was for Mr. Arthur. The Democrats are now in office, and the civil service law, which it is believed he means faithfully to obey in letter and spirit, is in full force. When Arthur had to fly in the face of party tradition by appointing Democrats to office in places where suitable Republicans could not be found, Harrison will only have to obey a law placed upon the statute books by his own party by leaving Democrats in office.

NO REVIVAL OF NEGRO RULE.

It is thought that the policy of the President-elect will be about as indicated above; that he will make his Administration in the South as thoroughly Republican as is consistent with efficiency and obedience to law, but that he will neither be precipitate nor violently partisan in his appointments; that there will be few removals, except for cause, and that when vacancies occur they will be filled with Republicans, where fit and competent Republicans can be found, but otherwise by reappointments. The personal character of the men upon whom Gen. Harrison will most rely to represent and sustain his Administration in the South has been hinted at. There will be no revival of negro or carpet-bag rule. It is believed that few negroes will be appointed to local office; that the test of fitness and acceptability will be applied as rigidly to one race as to the other. Few of the political carpet-baggers of the old school are left in the South. The emigrants who have followed them—the capitalists, manufacturers, miners, business men, who have identified themselves with the country, its progress and prosperity—stand in the most direct line of favor and recognition from the new Administration. They and those of the younger class of native Southerners who have caught their spirit and share their sentiments and aspirations, the men of the new South as a whole, native and imported, will be the hope and reliance of Gen. Harrison's Administration.

LEGISLATION TOUCHING THE SOUTH.

There is less definiteness in the local forecast of Gen. Harrison's policy in relation to Republican legislation affecting the South, but it is not believed that it will be violent or aggressive. His speeches upon this subject have been carefully scanned without finding in their judicious eneralizations any warrant for the expectation that he will favor or urge upon Congress what is called a vigorous Southern policy. He is known to feel strongly upon the inequality of actual representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives growing out of the suppression of suffrage in the South, and upon the practical nullification of the Federal laws for the collection of revenue in many Southern communities; but he is understood to believe that the permanent and effective remedy for those evils lies in the gradual growth of a more wholesome popular sentiment, inspiring a greater respect for public law and private rights, rather than in the attempt to enforce distasteful Federal laws in the face of hostile Courts, juries and public opinion. It is known that Gen. Harrison will rely very hopefully upon the development of the industrial spirit in the South to foster and diffuse this more wholesome public sentiment; that he has faith in the power of the increased mental energy and greater personal independence that characterize industrial society to put an end to the evils growing out of the subjection of an ignorant majority to the arrogant minority in a primitively organized agricultural community. Accordingly, it is believed that the industrial development of the South will receive all possible encouragement and aid from his Administration, both in executive acts and through his influence upon legislation.

Sunburn Without Heat.

Ironworkers, glassworkers and others are constantly exposed to a heat of 400 or 500 degs. F., and yet do not become burned, and there can be little doubt that the enormous radiation from heated rocks and valleys, in addition to the direct rays of the sun, make up an amount of heat far greater than is ever experienced on even a very sunny snow slope, and yet one does not become sunburned. No doubt the surface of the snow reflects and disburses much heat, but certainly far less than it receives, as heat rays are absorbed and rendered latent by the snow melting and evaporation. Experience fully corroborates this, for one may lie on one's back and freely expose the face for long periods to the sun and yet remains unburned. There must, therefore, be some one factor in sunburn than heat alone.

In discussing the subject with Professor Tyndall he added the very interesting and significant fact that he was never more burned on snow than while experimenting with the electric light at the North Foreland lighthouse, where there was no heat sufficient to produce such an effect I am aware that sometimes, in peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, the direct sun's rays will burn. I have met with some singular instances where several persons have been burned on the same day, even in England, who had never previously suffered in that way. I am further aware that sometimes, not always, in a dead calm on a ship's deck, one may be severely sunburned, and that in boating the same may occasionally happen.

Masks and veils have long been used as a protection on snow, and are more or less successful, brown veils and glasses in my experience being the most efficient. As bearing up this I may mention that a friend of mine, after an ascent on snow, had an enormously swollen face, and I observed that in the general swelling there were many pits and depressions, and that each pit corresponded to a freckle. The irritating rays had been intercepted by the brown color of the freckle.—Nature.

Two Sides of the Question.

One thousand one hundred and eighty one young women and girls attended the free day and evening classes connected with the Young Women's Christian association last year. There are free classes in stenography, type writing, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, business training, drawing, modeling and designing, retouching photo negatives, physical culture, choir music and dressmaking. Said a lady interested in the association to the writer: "Surely the women and girls of New York ought to embrace these advantages and make the most of them."

One bright looking young woman, though perhaps not patient and persevering enough, looked rather dubiously at the speaker as she remarked: "But the market seems overstocked now with stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers; in fact every department of woman's work seems crowded to overflowing. At the Cooper Union Free School of Telegraphy they will not take pupils, unless some prominent man, or some person with a good standing in the community, comes forward and guarantees them positions."

"Mark Twain," said the lady, "with his characteristic force, on the other hand, expresses himself as follows: 'All trades and occupations are cramped and hindered for want of people to do the work, not for want of work to do. When people tell you the reverse they speak that which is not true. If you desire to test this you need only hunt up a first class editor, reporter, business manager, foreman of a shop, mechanic or artist in any branch of industry, and try to hire him. You will find that he is already hired.' It is the same with women as it is with men. The best, the most skillful, are always in demand."—New York Press.

Beecher and His Word Pictures.

If I were required to sum up Beecher, as he seemed to me during the first twenty years of his experience in Brooklyn, as I grew up beneath his eye from little boyhood to man's estate, I should hesitate not one second in answering, heartiness. He was hearty in everything he did; his aye meant aye, and his nay meant nay. He was peculiarly tenacious about his expressions, as, for instance, one time he described a vision. Standing, in apparent rapture, at the very front of the platform, with his eyes thrown far beyond the horizon, he spoke of the goddess of Liberty with a diamond scepter in her hand.

When he came home that night I said: "I had to laugh when you spoke about the goddess of Liberty with a diamond scepter in her hand. Of course you meant a diamond pointed scepter, there is no such thing as a diamond scepter." He was lying on a hair cloch sofa in mother's back parlor, but rising quickly, and resting himself on one elbow, with tremendous emphasis, he replied:

"Nonsense! I guess I know what I saw."

That of course led up to an interesting discussion as to the illustrations, pictorial, for which his public utterances were noted. He lived in pictures, and during the discussion he said:

"Why, certainly, I see them. Else how could I describe them?" In other words, his imagination caught with nervous hand upon the tail of fancy, and drawing it to him, enabled him to describe, in words, for the understanding of his hearers, that which to him was an apparent reality.—Joe Howard in Once a Week.

The Old World's Railroads.

We are, as yet, only at the edge of the great projects of railway and other methods of intercommunication. The time will come when every remote hamlet will be centralized, and no land will be out of easy reach to the tourist and to commerce. The next great steps of progress are to be taken in Asia. Besides the roads projected and building in Siberia and China, there is now a 1,400 mile road proposed from Constantinople to Bagdad. This will open a new route to China shorter by ten days than that by the Suez Canal. Americans understand very well the rapid changes that follow the opening of such a line. Science says: "It will create a new Asia Minor." Then again Bagdad will become one of the world's great cities. Lovers of the Arabian Nights will associate considerable romance with this latest project of commerce.—Globe-Democrat.

At the convention of National Grange, Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Topeka, Kansas, the announcement was made that 193 granges had been organized during the year.

It is well to lay up something against a rainy day, but it is not well to lay up another man's umbrella.

Where people sing off the key, it is probably because they are afraid of touching pitch.

Most people need more encouragement than rebuke.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

The White People of this Section Intend to Control the Government.

(Montgomery Harvester.)

If Mr. Harrison is governed by patriotic impulses, and not by partisan and sectional ide s, he will set his face resolutely against the men who threaten reconstruction of the South.

(Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.)

The people of Georgia and the people of the South must stand together in favor of white supremacy and good government. In this rests our only hope for the development and civilization of the Southern States.

(Savannah News.)

President Harrison can relieve the Southern people of a burden of apprehensions by announcing in his inaugural address that he will not pursue a policy calculated to breed race troubles, and that he recognizes that the race problem can be solved more readily by the Southern people themselves, and without outside interference.

(Macon News.)

We bespeak for Southern men alive to the interest of their section and its possibilities a fair and manly reception of the administration to be inaugurated by Gen. Harrison.

(Macon, Telegraph.)

What the Republican policy towards the South will be is, of course, very uncertain. It is possible that it may be directed toward dividing the white vote rather than toward keeping the negro vote solid. The latter policy, pursued for twenty-five years has deprived the party of all in power in the South. The solid negro vote has been a source of weakness instead of strength, because it forced all white men into opposition.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

What course is left open to the Democratic party of the South? We must wait and see. If it is shown that the policy at which we have hinted is to be pursued, the necessity for strict organization with the Democrats of the South becomes of paramount importance. If for no other reason than that of self-protection, it is in the highest degree important that they should stand together to a man.

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