

# The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 2.

## New Quarters. NEW GOODS.

I am Now Prepared to Offer at Reasonable Prices the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY,

Silverware, Spectacles, and Gold Pens.

And everything in the JEWELRY Line ever offered to the people of Abbeville county.

Silver and Nickel Watches from \$2.50 to \$18. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$25.

Clocks from \$1 to \$15.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, COLLAR BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, STUDS, LACE PINS, BROOCHES, EAR RINGS and DROPS, and CHILD'S DRESS BUTTON SETS in GOLD and Rolled Plate at the Lowest Prices.

Gold Rings, [Quality guaranteed] from 75 cts. to \$10.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, Spoons and Forks very low.

The celebrated Wm. Rogers Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Triple plated on Nickel Silver.

14 K. Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses from \$4.50 to \$8 per pair.

Why injure your eyes by wearing cheap glasses when you can get Pebbles for \$2.50 per pair.

It will be to your advantage to call on me should you need anything in the jewelry line. Repairing neatly done and all work guaranteed. Office in store of J. C. SICKLES.

**J. T. Duckett,**  
JEWELER.

Greenwood, S. C.  
Oct. 15, 1890.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

"COURT OF COMMON PLEAS."

James T. Hester, Plaintiff,  
against  
W. N. Mercier, as survivor of the late firm of W. N. Mercier & Co., said firm having been composed of the said W. N. Mercier and one A. D. Smith, now deceased, Defendant.

**Summons. For Relief.**  
(Complaint not served.)

To the Defendant, W. N. Mercier, as survivor of the late firm of W. N. Mercier & Co., said firm having been composed of the said W. N. Mercier and one A. D. Smith, now deceased.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED ANDS required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said County on the 14th April, 1891, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the underscriber at their office at Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 14th day of April, 1891.  
PARKER & MCGOWAN,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

April 22, 1891. 6L.

D. A. ALLEN, Prop. J. F. RICE, Supt  
**ALLEN MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Clinton, S. C.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moulding, Brackets, Front Doors, Stair Rails, Newel Posts, Balusters, Scroll Sawing and Wood Turning, Blue Dried Lumber for Builders.

Contracts Furnished at Short Notice.  
First Class Work a Specialty and all Work Guaranteed.

Correspondence and letters of inquiry promptly answered.  
WRITE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.  
Best Work. Lowest Prices.  
J. F. MILLEN & CO. are agents for us, and orders given to them will receive prompt attention.  
March 2, 1891. 12m.

**R. H. HENDERSON,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Greenwood, S. C.

OFFICE over Lee & Bailey's store. Prompt attention given to collections.  
April 15, 1891. 12m.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS with the School Commissioner, will find him in his office, all public days and every Saturday in each month nearest the middle of the month, during the present year, for the purpose of registering claims, &c.

E. GOWAN, School Commissioner.  
Abbeville County.  
Feb. 4, 1891. 14.

**The Abbeville Land, Loan and Improvement Company.**

IN ACCORDANCE with Commission of Secretary of State J. Q. Marshall directed to the undersigned Board of Corporators of the ABBEVILLE LAND, LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription of said company will be open at the office of J. ALLEN SMITH, President, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th Inst., at the Abbeville National Bank.

J. ALLEN SMITH,  
W. C. MCGOWAN,  
P. ROSENBERG,  
AUG. W. SMITH,  
E. A. TEMPLETON,  
R. M. HADDON,  
T. C. COCHRAN,  
Board of Corporators.  
Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 5, 1891.



**THE MAIN WHEEL IN A WATCH** makes 4 revolutions in a day of 24 hours, or 1,440 in a year. Next, the centre wheel, 21 revolutions a day, or 7,560 in a year. The third wheel 192 in a day, or 59,040 in a year. The fourth wheel 4,410 in a day, or 1,606,600 in a year. The fifth, or scape wheel, 12,560 in a day, or 4,578,200 in a year. The "ticks" or beats of the balance wheel 388,900 in a day, or 141,882,000 in a year.

The above is mathematically correct, and should prove to you that a WATCH is a very delicate and complicated machine, and should be out of order the watch requires the attention of a

**First Class Watchmaker**  
The undersigned offers you all the advantages that skill and experience can command in the repairing of

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.**  
ENGRAVING  
any style letter or monogram executed at short notice.

**All Work Warranted 12 Months.**  
A first class stock of GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS &c.

**Rogers and Bro.,**  
—and—  
**Wm. Rogers**

FORKS, KNIVES AND SPOONS.  
Goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded. No charge for engraving goods bought of me.  
Place of business in F. F. Dunbar & Co's store.

**R. B. Hennemann,**  
GREENWOOD, S. C.  
Jan. 30, 1891, 17

**DR. E. L. WILSON,**  
DENTIST.

Office up stairs over R. W. Cannon's store  
Aug. 28, 1889.

**THE Farmers' Bank**  
—OF—  
**Abbeville, S. C.,**

DOES GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Buys and sells Exchange and makes Collections.  
DEPOSITS SOLICITED.

Wm. H. Parker, J. T. Robertson,  
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRES.  
Julius H. DuPre, CASHIER.  
March 5, 1890—12m

**Lewis Redmond**

The well-known Stallion, can be found at

**Waller's Stable**  
Greenwood, S. C.

TERMS, CASH.

Five Dollars a Single Visit. Ten Dollars a Season. Fifteen Dollars Insurance. Money by Insurance paid as soon as Mare is accoupled to be in foal.

PEDIGREE—Lewis Redmond is a Deep Bay, Seven Years old, Fifteen and One-Half Hands High, Sired by Messenger, Grand sire Old Granger, Great-Grand sire Old Mambrino Chief, Great-Great-Grand sire Mambrino Paymaster. Dam a very fine Kentucky Mare, said to be Hamiltonian. For further information address

**W. J. McGEE, Riley, S. C.**  
April 8, 1891. 3m

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
Dr. S. G. Thomson,  
OFFICE UP-STAIRS ON McILWAIN  
Abbeville, S. C. March 23, 1891. 14

**MACMURPHY & STORY,**  
ARCHITECTS,  
No. 8 Gray's Piazza, AUGUSTA, GA.

ARE PREPARED TO MAKE PLANS and superintend the building of CHURCHES, COLLEGE HOUSES, SCHOOLS, HOTELS, THEATRES, DWELLINGS.

June 4, 1890. 12m

**Richard Gandy** is now prepared to do all work in his department in the best manner and at reasonable charges. Monthly customers shaving, hair cutting and shampooing \$1 per month. Razors honed and put in the best condition for 25 cents each.

**Ye, Let Him Take All.**  
(FRANCIS RIDLEY HAVERGAL.)  
Take my life and let it be consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

Take my hands, and let them move At the impulse of Thy love.

Take my feet and let them be Swift and beautiful for Thee.

Take my voice and let me sing, Always, only, for my King.

Take my lips and let them be Filled with messages for Thee.

Take my silver and my gold, Not a mite would I withhold.

Take my moments and my days, Let them flow in ceaseless praise.

Take my intellect and use Every power as Thou shalt choose.

Take my will and make it Thine, It shall no longer be mine.

Take my heart, it is Thine own, It shall be Thy royal throne.

Take my love, my Lord, I pour At Thy feet its treasure store.

Take myself and I will be Ever, only, all for Thee.

**Children And Parents.**  
BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Of the practical duties which should be taught in the Sunday-school, none of greater importance than obedience to parents. What was written at Sinai by the finger of God is repeated with emphasis in the New Testament. "Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honor thy father and thy mother (which is the first commandment with promise); that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on earth" (Eph. 6:1-3; Col. 3:20).

There are natural reasons for this command. To those to whom we owe our existence, early sustenance, and protection; under whose training we are necessarily placed in earliest years, and whose tender affection we have received, naturally claim our loving-subjection. Christianity does not absolve us from this obligation, but confirmed it. "Those who by faith in Christ become children of God are not therefore to consider themselves free from parental authority; they are to obey their parents 'in the Lord,' as a part of their religion, as a duty to God, and as 'well-pleasing' to him.

The special promise has been by some erroneously regarded as meaning that every dutiful child will be prosperous and long-living. As this is not the fact in all cases, it might seem that the promise fails. But it was national, not personal. The children of Israel, as a community honored parents, this reverence in the family would tend to order in the State, and thus result in national stability. Fractious children are likely to become disorderly citizens. "Order is heaven's first law." In the words of Dr. Dale, "the family is the germ-cell of the nation. If children are trained to honor their parents, men and women will be trained to those habits of order and obedience which are the true security of public peace." But a stronger motive than public utility is the command of God. Filial obedience is "well-pleasing to the Lord"; while disobedience is hateful, and will be punished in the next world, if not in this.

More than mere obedience is implied by the command "Honor thy father and mother." This involves reverence for their persons, more practical in former days than in these; speaking to and of parents with respect, not inferior to that with which any one else is treated, however distinguished. Sometimes children abuse the superior education they owe to their parents by rude criticism of what they consider errors in speech or manner, a base vulgarity in the priggish critic, far worse than such errors of the parent. Filial children will honor their opinions, and even when not sharing them, will listen respectfully, weigh carefully, and not contradict rudely. The parents' society will be cherished, their advice sought, their confidence valued. In poverty, sickness, age, parents will be supported, solaced, affectionately tended. The love received in infancy will be repaid when second childhood overtakes the parents. Even long after their death, they may be honored by remembrance of their example, teaching, and prayers. The thought "what would father or mother wish" has often turned a doubtful scale for virtue and God.

If such should be the conduct of children, parents and teachers should remember their relative duties. They owe it to their country to train children for good citizens by insisting on order in the family and the school. They owe it to all who may be associated with them in after life. Children trained in self-indulgence will self-will become plagues and pests to the State, to society to their relatives, to themselves. Parents who permit children to rule the home, and through indulgence or false kindness, hesitate to control them, are as guilty in neglect of ruling as children in neglect of obeying.

But in the exercise of this authority, fathers are to "provoke not their children, that they be not discouraged." By faults of parents, many children, naturally affectionate, truthful, and obedient, are checked in their love, provoked, and made rebellious. Such provocation may rise from sternness instead of tenderness in the mode of exercising authority, commands being given in terms and tones harsh and alarming to a sensitive child; by anger at accidental failures, and punishment undue, wrathful, and often altogether unjust; by habitual faultfinders, us an ignorant or unfeeling driver constantly juggling the reins and irritating the horse's mouth with the bit; by stinging praise, a word of commendation being more efficacious than ten of scolding, to prompt a child to duty. Dr. McLaren says: "The sunshine of the parent's smile should ripen the children's love into the fruit of obedience, remembering that the frost in spring scatters the blossoms on the grass."

Parents may also "discourage" and "provoke" children by reminding them of past faults, which, when forgotten, should have been buried; by interference with their harmless pleasures; by taking no interest in their juvenile pursuits; by making home a place of irksome restraint rather than of orderly freedom; by expecting qualities and demeanor from youth similar to their own in their age. Children are obedient in affection, wearied in obedi-

ence, discouraged in confidence, and caused to escape as soon as possible, from the parental roof.

But more than this,—parents and teachers should bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They are born into a redeemed world, and he says, "Take them, and train them for me." They should be so treated as to see in their parents some likeness to their Heavenly Father, before they can understand verbal teaching. They should be so treated that the truth may be at once received, "Like as a father pitieth his children," and "As one whom his mother comforteth." As a child cannot remember when it began to love and obey its parents, so should be its love to God. This may be expected if the parents not only teach doctrine, but represent Christ. Children soon discover whether a parent's chief aim is to please God or to win the world; whether the child's nurture in Christ, or worldly advancement, is most desired. They will be more likely to imitate what parents are, than to do what parents say. They learn more by what they see in them than what they hear from them. The writer well remembers, when a child, over-hearing his mother in her mid-day retirement, praying so earnestly for his "salvation," that he longed to get "salvation," whatever it was, so as to give his mother what would be her greatest delight. By such training, home and school will become nurseries for church and heaven.—Hamstead Heath, London, England.

**City and Country.**  
The city person, it is well known, is often as much a "greenhorn" in the country as the country person is in the city. A girl who had been accustomed to certain city squares and exclusive parks whose high-barred gates were closed at a fixed hour every night, made her first visit to the country. She was being taken about through the lanes and fields by her mother, when the sun set.

"Say, mamma, said the little girl, 'haven't we got to go in? What time do they close the country, anyway?'"

"It was a city boy, too, who, when taken with him by his country cousin while he dug some potatoes, watched the process of unearthing the tubers for a moment with great wonder, and then remarked:

"Is that where you keep your potatoes? I should think it would be more convenient to keep them in barrels, the way we do."

The "country greenhorn" in the city has this advantage over the "city greenhorn" in the country, that he does not put on airs of superiority on all occasions. It was a city boy in the country who, being taken to a peach-tree full of ripe and delicious fruit, and invited to help himself, remarked, somewhat loftily:

"No, I thank you, I never eat them until they are canned!"

**Making Promises to Children.**  
Whenever we make a promise of any sort to a child we should be sure to take particular pains to keep our word if possible, not thinking "Oh, they are so little they will never think of it again," or "they won't mind it, and some other time will do as well." There is nothing more sad to see than the disappointed look that comes over the dear little expectant faces over the failure of some one to keep his word about some long-wished for toy, or to have a long-promised visit indefinitely postponed.

The children can go some other time, or well I forget it, and that is all there is of it." One hears these expressions so often, and while it seems of so little consequence to older people, what it really is to the waiting little ones only those who can tell who are constantly with them. So much of their lives is spent in living hopes, and waiting, always waiting, for that elusive "some day" that never comes.

Another thing one should be careful about is the habit of promising to punish them at some future time, for if we do not keep our promise the effect is ruinous in the extreme, while if we do keep our word, it is worse than being punished twenty times over to see the little pleading faces, or hear the little coaxing voices, or if they know coaxing will do no good, notice our every motion for fear that the time for punishment has come.

If I must correct them I would rather do so at once and have it over with, for a promise of the above sort is much easier made than kept, and we should remember that we, too, shall be suppliants before a Throne of mercy and far more worthy subjects for justice than mercy, and we should try to deal with our children as we would have a Heavenly Father deal with us. But we often lose our patience when, alas, we need it most.

When the happy holidays come we should try to recollect every special thing that has been looked for or spoken of for long months, and make the little ones truly happy, for it really takes very little to make them happy, and we should also teach them to hunt up some other little ones whose poverty-stricken homes leave them without even a promise to look forward to. In this way they will learn one of the secrets of true happiness—the art of making others happy.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Suspicious People.**  
People who suspect everybody are very unhappy, and we know of no remedy for their discomfort except self-help. Let them get their root out of themselves, wherever vicious propensity they suppose to have its counter-part in the breasts of mankind, and their opinions of their fellow-men will at once change for the better.

People who have no faith in their kind are dangerous persons to deal with. Taking it for granted that everybody with whom they come in business contact is bent on overreaching them, their object is to spike the enemy's artillery by being the first to overreach. Caution is lost upon them, they consider it refined hypocrisy. Favors they look upon as cunningly devised lures, intended to lead them into a trap, and while receiving them willingly, chuckle inwardly at the thought that they are old birds, and cannot be caught by any such devices.

Nobody will lose anything by avoiding such people.—Ledger.

Alaska is now the roomiest of our territories. It contains eighteen square miles for each inhabitant.

**The Minister's Cat.**  
It's a pretty big story, but it's true, and the minister will tell you so. It is about Deborah, the minister's cat. She was a fine large tabby, with three white stockings, two green eyes, and a wide old head.

Once upon a time Deborah had six little kitten, and they and their mother lay fast asleep in a round basket behind the stove in the minister's study.

Deborah was sleeping so hard that when Mr. Neal, the milkman, came into the room, she only pricked up her left ear, and then went on snoring. She did not know that Mr. Neal had come to borrow her to kill off the rats in his house. Indeed, she did not know that he had any house, or any rats either. He lived a mile away, across the plain, and she caught her rats nearer home.

But Mr. Neal knew all about Deborah. He had not for years sold milk at the parsonage without hearing what a famous mousethe she was; and he said now to the minister:

"Good evening, Mr. Fenn; I've called to borrow your light to go on you cat?"

"Certainly," answered the minister, laying aside his pen, "only you'll have to take her family, too."

"Of course," said Mr. Neal, "and I'm glad she has the kittens; they will keep her happy."

Mr. Neal had brought a great strong bag, and by the help of the minister, he put Deborah into it, with her kitten, and all. She tried her best to get out, but Mr. Neal tied up the bag and held it firmly while he walked to his wagon. There he dropped the bag into a box that stood under the seat, and fastened down the cover. Then he drove away.

"Poor Deborah can't see where she is going any more than her blind kittens can," thought the minister, with a little smile, as he turned from the window. "I hope she won't be homesick, for I'm sure she could never find her way home. Why, why, the ground is really getting white with snow."

Presently he sat down again to his sermon, and he wrote and he wrote, till everybody else in the house was asleep. All at once he was startled by a sound from the porch. It was the mewing of a cat. He threw open the door and in ran Deborah, carrying in her mouth a kitten.

"Dear me, Deborah, can this be you?" he cried, in great surprise.

She dropped the kitten on the rug at his feet, and ran out before he could close the door. He put the little wet, cold kitty on a warm cushion, and went to bed; but he was awakened from his first nap by another mewing upon the porch. Deborah had come with her second kitten. An hour or two later she came with the third; and by the next noon she had taken them all home—all six of them.

Soon Mr. Neal followed, bringing the empty basket.

"I thought I must return it quickly, or Deborah would come for it," said he, laughing. "You may tell her that I've bought a rat trap, and I'll never disturb her again. A puss that'll travel eleven miles in the snow for the sake of getting her family back to its old corner deserves to live in peace."

"Now isn't that a pretty big story? I shouldn't have dared to repeat it if the minister hadn't told it to me himself.—Our Little Ones.

**Education and War.**  
Are there not among us a few who are farsighted enough to see the millions wasted on military and naval appliances, and other expenses necessary to sustain the war system, might be diverted into useful channels, and especially to the great work of education? It is for the educated people of our country, who have no reason for supporting the system and every reason for suppressing it, to interest themselves in this matter, and make their voices heard in tones that cannot be drowned by the empty clatter of field-days and reviews, or the dismal howlings of war-scare mongers.—Herald of Peace.

The argument of pessimism that a general butchery of each other by mankind will sweep the world of bloodshed, is on par with the one that general and unlimited sale of rum, and consequent drunkenness and crime, will promote temperance. Many hitherto indifferent to the evils of war might be fed by the passions that war gratifies. The blood of a million of Abels would "cry from the ground" for vengeance.

Jealousy, revenge, and hatred, blood-thirstiness are always stimulated by war. Its victims go to God unrepentant.

When you ask for a thing, look for it. We so frequently ask for things and don't expect to get them, and, of course, we are like Mr. Spurgeon's student. One of Spurgeon's students said to him: "I am afraid I have mistaken my calling, and that the minister 'really isn't' my proper work."

"Why," said Spurgeon, "what is the reason you have come to that conclusion?" Well, I have been working in such a place for such and such a time, and I don't seem to have accomplished much." Why, man alive? You didn't expect that every time you preached a sermon somebody would be converted,—did you?" "No, of course I didn't expect that." "Well you don't get it then." Expect results, and you will find them.

**The Explosion at Rome.**  
A magazine of powder, located in one of the new forts which Rome is to be surrounded, blew up in April, and destroyed an immense amount of property, unroofed the chamber where the deputies were in session; shattered the glass of windows painted by ancient artists, toppled over and broke statues, and greatly injured St. Paul's and St. Peter's churches, destroying some things invaluable and irrecoverable, and killing and maiming many persons.

Cardinal Manning: "I believe one of the chief hindrances of the Christian ministry is pulpit oratory. I mean the studied, elaborate, and self-conscious declamation of divine and eternal truths. Simple nature, reality, forgetfulness of self, conscious only of truth and souls, is the highest, most convincing, most persuasive, of all preaching. It is not a showy or mother-longue, and his theology, let him avoid style and manner, and he cannot fail."

**The Number of Stars.**  
The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6000 stars visible to an ordinary eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star as easily in the horizon as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can be seen. As a result, the number of stars it is not likely that more than 2000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by an ordinary eye. About 2000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence out of 6000 supposed to be visible, only 4000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find that the number of stars of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth, and tenth magnitudes, for example.

The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question; but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searched by various telescopes of different powers, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent, and to contain only a finite number of stars.

In the whole sky an average eye will see about 6000 stars, as I have just said. With telescope this number is greatly increased and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000,000 stars. Of this number, not one out of one hundred has ever been catalogued at all. In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the ninth and a half magnitude are contained in the northern sky or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with a three-inch object glass.

**Character for Integrity.**  
We have seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread merchant who had accumulated a fortune by industry, punctuality, and integrity. It was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By this means he acquired a public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or a child to buy for them as to go themselves. Boys, even from a purely financial view, honesty brings reward. Ben Franklin said, "Honesty is the best policy," and so it has proven all through time. Openness, frankness, honesty pay in the end.

**BURDENS OF INDOLENCE.**—None so little enjoy life and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true delish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable when it unbends us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. The happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or calling which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers.

**THE MONKEY WRENCH.**—The monkey-wrench is not called so on account of its fancied or actual resemblance to a monkey, or because it is handy to a monkey, but simply because it is invention of Mr. Charles Monkey, now (?) of Kings county, N. Y. Although the world has pretty nearly lost track of Mr. Monkey, he seems to be a settler. He will be sold his patent for \$2,000 and invested the proceeds in a homestead in the above named county.

The home is the sunniest side of every great people. Without devotion to home there can be no devotion to country. The home is the cradle of good citizenship and patriotism. It is the fountain of happiness, not only to individuals, but to nations as well, and it is the one spot on earth that should be guarded from needless shadows.

**WOFFORD COMMENCEMENT.**—The Wofford Commencement will begin this year, Sunday, June 14 with a sermon by Bishop Galloway. John Temple Graves, of Georgia, will deliver the literary address and George E. Prince, of Anderson, will address the Alumni Association.

Dr. Benjamin Richardson, of England, was a drinker when the London physicians assigned to him the task of investigating the action of alcohol on living tissues. He took a year for his experiments and came out a total abstainer; his science had controlled his conscience and controlled his life.

The Farmers' Alliance propose to propagate its views and win adherents by an educational campaign. An army of 35,000 lecturers will be sent out to plead for the cause.

There are several million young men in this country; 6,000,000 of them never attend a church. Only 350,000 are even nominally members of the church, while 700,000 of them are in prison at some time during each year.

Which is the better plan of conversation, the masculine style of each man talking about himself, or the feminine way of both women talking about some other woman?

A lady who recently died in Glasgow has bequeathed £70,000 to General Booth for the Salvation Army.

Every pain you feel is necessary God doth not afflict willingly, nor for His pleasure, but for your profit.

An ounce of "don't say it" is worth a pound of "explain it afterwards."

**Calvary.**  
Under an Eastern sky,  
A mid a rattle's cry,  
A Man went forth to die  
For me.

Thorn-crowned His every head,  
Blood-stained his blessed head,  
Cross-laden, on He sped,  
For me.

Pierced glow His hands and feet,  
Blood-let, and His side was rent,  
Fierce rays of noon-tide heat,  
For me.

Thus wert Thou made all mine;  
—Lord, make me wholly Thine;  
Grant grace and strength divine  
To me.

In thought and word and deed  
Thy will to do, O Lord,  
My soul, 'e'en though it bleed,  
To Thee.

F.