The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1894.

Twelve Pages.

Sale Day.

Last Monday was Sale Day. There was a large attendance of people from all sections of the county. The weather was good, and the day was characterized by good order. There was very little property sold at public outcry. The holders of mortgages bought all they had a lien on at nominal figures, and we failed to get notes of the official sales.

The Dispensary for January.

Gross sales	$3,384 65
Cost	2,595 86
Gross profit	788 99
Expenses off	198 73
Nettt profit	$590 26

Club Meeting.

The Abbeville Literary Club will hold its regular meeting on Friday night, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mr. J. Allen Smith. Mr. S. C. Cason will read the essay. Subject: "History of the Abbeville Literary Club."

W. W. Bradley, Sec.

Better Health.

MR. JAMES H. NANCE, son of Sheriff Nance, writes back from Florida, that he is much improved in health. His many friends will be glad to hear of the good turn in his physical condition.

To Pensioners.

THE County Pension Board will meet Friday, February 16th at 12 M.—in Doctor Neuffer's office—to consider new applications. Those who drew last year need not come.

R. W. Haddon, Chairman.
G. A. Neuffer, Sec'y. 2t

A. R. P. Church Directory.

Pastor—Rev. F. Y. Pressly.
Service every Sabbath at 11 30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
Sabbath School 10.30 a. m. Superintendent, C. D. Haddon.
All persons are cordially invited to attend.

If you want your prescriptions filled accurately and promptly, leave them at Speed's Drug store, where they will be filled accurately and sent anywhere in the city. If you need them during the hours of midnight, call on Doctor Milford, Room No 14 National Bank building, who is always ready and waiting to serve you.

AN Alliance meeting will be held in Troy on Saturday, February 17th at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The exercises will be public and all who are interested in the order are invited. Several speakers have been invited to deliver addresses and the exercises promise to be interesting.

MR. DAVID AIKEN, local agent for Abbeville County Mutual Fire Insurance Association, was in town last Monday. He came to attend the annual meeting of the Association.

MR J. B. FRANKS, President of the Lowndesville Banks, was in town Monday He was looking after the interests of the Fire Association.

DR. J. D. NEEL was in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Fire Insurance Association.

MR. M. B. CLINKSCALES was in town Monday.

LT.-GOV. GARY is in Florida.

If you have much writing to do, you will find a good 16 kt. gold pen the very best. It never wears off at the point, the temper remains the same for a long period, it does not rust, etc., in one word, it is the best and the cheapest in the long run. Our fountain pens are appreciated by those that are using them. Prices from $1 50 to $2 50. R. C. Bernau sells them.

Garden Seed—See us on garden seed of all kinds. Abbeville Supply Co.

We are certainly head-quarters for paints, glass, oil, &c., we handle the best and the people have found it out. Call, get what you want at alliance prices. Yours always to please, P. B. Speed.

Toilet articles and perfumery is no object with us. We buy more and sell more than any body else in the city. We back what we say by what we do. Call on Mr C. C. Gambrelle who is always willing and waiting to show you through the department. Yours very truly, P. B. Speed.

Promptness and politeness is something to be desired by every one. Call at Speed's Drug store and we guarantee you get both.

Fresh citron, raison, nuts and currents at the Supply Co.

See us on corn meal, bran, oats, and bacon. Abbeville Supply Company.

Pure fresh buckwheat and Florida syrup at W. Joel Smith & Sons.

Give us a chance when wanting either stoves or tinware. Abbeville Supply Co.

Highest market prices paid for dried fruit of all kinds. Abbeville Supply Co.

Builders hardware. The best line in the up country. Absolutely everything necessary to build a house kept by Abbeville Supply Co.

Call on Livingston & Perrin for cigars and tobacco.

Try a barrel of our "Pond Lilly" flour at $4 per barrel. Abbeville Supply Co.

S. V. P.—Southland Veterinary Powder at the latest and best spring medicine for stock. Prepared only by Harrison & Dame.

Builders Hardware. Nails—all kinds, from three penny to forty penny.

Locks, hinges, bolts, blind hinges, chissels, squares, together with all necessary to build a house. Abbeville Supply Co.

Another lot of "Excelsior" Flour received at Abbeville Supply Co.

Pistols! pistols! cartridges! cartridges! at P. Rosenberg & Co.

The gate of heaven is love.

Consecrated common sense is true religion.

The mere learning our duty will avail little unless we also do it.

The heart sees oppertunities where the head never thinks of finding them.

No gift can make rich those who are poor in wisdom.

Loving kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are greater than all ceremonies.

Do not wait till tomorrow, but begin today to discharge every known duty, great and small.

Think all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities.

Every man must be governed by his own conscience, but has no right to make his conscience a tyrant to control others.

A modern philosopher says: "Experience would be a splendid commodity if it could only be sold out for what it cost."

Be not faint hearted in mis fortune. When God causes one tree to be hewn down, He takes care that His birds can nestle on another.

Sincerity is speaking as we think, believing as we pretend, acting as we profess, performing as we promise, and being as we appear to be.

Christianity does not propose to make a man better than his neighbor, but it proposes to make him better than himself.

There is something wrong with the religion of the man who will not pay his debts because he cannot be made to.

Heaven knows we need not be ashamed of our tears, for they are the rain upon the blinding dust of earth overlying our hard hearts.

A soul won to Christ is an eternal possession and an eternal joy to the one who wins it. Let every Christian always lay up such treasures in heaven.

If any foreign substance is swallowed such as a sharp, needle for instance, do not give an emetic, but confine the diet to mashed potatoes for two days.

Pine tar is excellent burned in a sick room as a disenfectant. it induces sleep.

MASS MEETING.

Sundry Resolutions Which Were Passed at a Public Meeting on Sale Day.

THE MARCH CONVENTION.

Whereas, The question of holding a convention on the part of the Reform Democrats of this State for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the several State offices is being generally discussed throughout the State.

And whereas, we the representatives of the organization known as the "Farmers Association of Abbeville County," in Convention assembled, considering this matter of the proposed convention as one of very grave importance to that faction of the Democratic party with which we are allied and in the success and perpetuity of which we are deeply interested, desire to put ourselves on record and to speak out in no uncertain manner on this important subject.

Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the holding of a convention by the Reform Democrats of South Carolina for the purpose of nominating a State ticket without first having the aspirants for the several offices to be filled to appear before the people and give expression to their views touching the various questions of State policy which are so deeply agitating the public mind at the present time, would smack so much of "Ring Rule" and 'Bossism" as would, in our opinion, result in producing widespread dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Reformers.

2. That it was one of the fundamental principles of the Reform Movement that the people should have the right to choose their public officials, and we hereby enter our protest against the subversion of this right, and insist that in order that they, the people, may exercise said right intelligently and satisfactorily to themselves, it is necessary that they be given an opportunity to both see and hear those who desire to be honored with such positions.

3. That as the Reformers claim to be the regularly organized democracy of the State, having the entire machinery of the party in their hands, the conditions which made it necessary in 1890 for them to hold an early convention for the purpose of naming their standard bearers no longer exists. We therefore, see no occasion for such a convention being held this year sooner than the middle or latter part of May, or at least until the people shall have had an opportunity to see and hear the several candidates, and thus be in a condition to act intelligently in the matter of choosing their public servants.

4. That in the interest of peace and harmony we advise against anything like snap judgment being taken, or sharp practice adopted to advance the cause of this, that or the other candidate, and insist that each and every candidate be given a free, fair and open chance before the people

5. That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Cotton Plant, Columbia Register, the Headlight, and such other papers as he may think proper, requesting their publication.

CONGRESSMAN LATIMER ENDORSED.

Whereas, Congressman A. C. Latimer is earnestly endeavoring through national legislation to obtain financial relief for an impoverished people, and to fulfill the pledges made to his constituents. Be it resolved

1st. That we, the Abbeville County Farmers Association in convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the course of our representative, and commend him for his fidelity to duty and untiring zeal in behalf of the liberties and welfare of the people.

2d. That we commend him for his opposition to that financial policy that has been foisted upon the country through the manipulation of Wall Street speculators and English bondholders, under the pretence of "restoring confidence" and "reviving prosperity," and which has culminated, as was predicted, in still greater financial depression, and in the effort to fasten upon an already oppressed people, a still greater bonded indebtedness.

3d. That we endorse his bold stand in defence of the rights of the many against the arrogant assumption of the few, and for his refusal to sacrifice principle for the mess of pottage offered in the form of petty federal patronage.

4 th. That the above resolutions be published in our county papers, and a copy be sent to Hon. A. C. Latimer.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN ENDORSED.

Resolved, by the Reform Democrats of Abbeville County in mass-meeting assembled, that we heartily endorse the administration of the duties of his high office by Governor Tillman since his first election in 1890. That we believe his whole official course has been guided by an honest desire to do his duty as a faithful servant of the people, that his administration has been marked by the enactment of most important laws which, in a large measure he initiated, and which have already proved of great benefit to the people of the State: and that should he desire to be elected a member of the Senate of the United States, we hereby pledge him our sincere and unanimous support, believing that as Senator he would serve our State with zeal and fidelity.

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

Resolved, by the Farmers' Association of Abbeville County in mass meeting assembled, that we heartily endorse the law known as the Dispensary Law; that we recognize in it a wholesome moral agent, and that we insist that whoever may be chosen as our standard bearer in the coming campaign shall champion and discuss this law as one of the main issues of the campaign, and that we heartily endorse the determined efforts of our Chief Executive to enforce the provisions of this law.

AWord About Paints.

Painters charge just as much for putting a coat of common cheap stuff on as they would for putting on a good paint. We shall only offer first-class paints, oils, white lead and colors, and offer such at a close profit. When you want the best, at best prices, don't forget Harrison & Game.

Character is in itself authority. The man who gets obedience, or hollow obescience, merely because of physical or nominal prowess, depends upon that which is external and unstable. But he whose authority has the basis of personal character will always have that by which he can influence men, no matter what his situation or surrounding may be. The child realizes the difference between a limp, characterless parent and a parent of that moral and mental strength which commands respect and secures obedience without violence or seeming insistence. No class feels this difference in kinds of authority more than the criminal

A young man how was in a reformatory institution for theft, was asked by Mr. Authur McDonald, an expert crimnologist: "What would you suggest about reforming a boy? If you were going to have an institution, how would you run it? If you had a fellow like yourself and were trying to make him 'straight,' so he would not run off the track,' how would you do it?" And the crimnals answer was that he should have a different sort of keepers from those that are generally employed; and he added: "All the keepers I have ever seen cannot be looked up to, by the men under them, as their superiors. I think prisoners ought to come in contact with better men than the prison-keepers we have here. I think the majority of keepers are hired more for political reasons than because of fitness or anything else." It is not alone children and crimnals that need some one of character over them, to whom they can look up to.

Fussiness, instability, hot-headedness, and general untrustworthiness, deprived of the best power employers, overseers, physicians, and nurses, teachers in day school and Sunday-school, and all others who ought to command by character rather than by main force.

A LESSON IN SPELLING.—"How do you spell knee, mamma ?" said a small boy, looking up from his slate.

"K-n-e-e, Johnny."

Silence for several moments, while the letters were going down laborously and then he asked:

"How do you spell grow ?"

"G-r-o-w."

More scratching with the pencil.

"Now I've got it!" Johnny exclaimed. "K-n-e e ne, grow gro, ne-gro."

Flat irons that have been red-hot, do not retain the heat so well afterwards and will always be rough. Do not put them on the stove too long before they are needed, if there is a very hot fire.

A teaspoonful of baking soda, dry will cure hiccough.

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Lumber.

MY STOCK OF

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.,

Is now complete and from this date you will find my Prices on Building Material much Reduced.

IF YOU WANT TO BUILD, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET MY PRICES BEEORE BUYING.

B. K. Beacham.

Feb. 7, 1894.

J. ALLEN SMITH, Proprietor. | NEW FIRM. | W. D. BARKSDALE, Manager.

Abbeville Supply Co.

Successors to J. H. LATIMER.

GARDEN SEED.

Buists PRIZE MEDAL Garden Seed.

ONION SETS—Both White and Yellow.

PEAS—For an Early variety—The Little Gem and Buists Extra Early are the best. While for Summer use the Champion of England comes first.

IN BEANS—Improved Red Valentine, Early Mohawk, Refugee and Southern Pollie stand ahead

IN PAPERS—We have all the well known Cabbage, Collard, Tomato, Squash, Raddish. Best and all that goes to plant a Garden.

In buying Pea and Bean Seeds it is much better to buy in "bulk" as you get the seed much cheaper and get to see what you buy. All our Bean and Pea Seeds by the pint, quart or more.

W. D. BARKSDALE, Manager.

Jan. 24, 1894, tf

After the Battle.

It was after the din of the battle
Had ceased in the silence and gloom,
When hushed was the musketry's rattle,
And quiet the cannon's deep boom.
The smoke of the conflict had lifted,
And drifted away from the sun,
While the soft crimson light, slowly fading from sight,
Flashed back from each motionless gun.

The tremulous notes of a bugle
Rang out on the clear autumn air,
And the echoes caught back from the mountains
Faint whispers, like breathings of prayer.
The arrows of sunlight that slanted
Through the trees touched a brow white as snow.
On the bloody sod lying 'mid the dead and the dying,
And it flushed in the last parting glow.

The dark, crimson tide slowly ebbing,
Stained red the light jacket of grey;
But another in blue, sadly knelt by his side
And watched the life passing away.
Said the jacket in gray: "I've a brother—
Joe Turner, he lives up in Maine;
Give him these, and say my last message
Was forgiveness." Here a low moan of pain
Checked his voice. Then: "You'll do me this favor
For you shot me;" and his whispers sank low,
Said the jacket in blue: "Brother Charley,
There's no need, I'm your brother, I'm Joe."

—Mocking Bird.

Some Good Points.

Good advice, when given by wholesale, is likely to be somewhat heavy for digestion. but so much good sense is packed into the following paragraphs from Good Housekeeeying that they are well worth reading. If remembered and practiced, these precepts would brighten all our homes:

Remember that a servant is a man or woman, and will appreciate treatment as such.

A compliment, to be appreciated by any sensible person, must be prompted by sincerity.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire, unless there is danger before him.

Never enter an apartment occupied by another person, except the common rooms of a dwelling, without knocking.

Do not constantly refer to experiences or honorable positions which may have been enjoyed.

Always give preference to elders, visitors, those of superior position, and those who are weak or ill.

Do not forget a kind word to each member of the family on parting at night or a pleasant greeting on meeting in the morning.

Do not deprecate the gift which you give, nor laud immoderately that which is received. In each case it is the sentiment which prompts the offering, and that is vastly more precious than what is offered.

A gentleman never indulges in winks or grimances when talking with another.

Independence of character is not a result of independence of position. He who is not dependent on his own hard work in order to live, will have hard work to live independently in any sphere. Ho who tries to live only on money that he did not earn, misses the chartacter that comes through earning money honestly, just as he who depends wholly on the intellectual work done by others for all that he uses in his mental efforts fails of growth and gain through personal study and brain exercise. Dependence on toil of some kind is essential to independence of personal character.

"One trouble about war is that only in rare instances do the people who have to pay the cost of it have any idea what it is about until is is all over, and then they see that not only nothing has been gained by it, but it might have been easily avoided." —N. Y. Tribune.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gains is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

It is not enough to say, "Thy will be done," but we should be satisfied when it is done.

Mary's Lesson.

One day, lovely and bright with spring sunshine—and there was no school that day—Mary's father invited her to take a ride with him as he was going far up in the country to look after some woodland. But he was to call for another man, a neighbor, who had the promise of going too.

The little girl was delighted, and, dressing herself quickly, she helped her father harness the horse and fix the carriage. She thought she was a great help, and so she was, for she brushed out the carriage very neatly, and held the harness, piece by peace, for her father to save his steps, as he was lame. It was a narrow buggy, and her father said, "Mary, perhaps we shall find there isn't room for three when we take in Mr. Owens. What shall we do then?"

"I don't know father was the quick reply, "unless I get out to make room,"

Well, then, said he, we will see when we get there; but if it is too crowded I should like for you to give up your ride for this time, as it is necessary that Mr. Owens should go with me."

"All right father I will, "said the dear child.

Sure enough, when they reached their neighbor's it was discovered there was not room for three, and Mary obeyed her father without saying another word. She stayed and played with Ella Owens till the carriage came back, and had a good time. This was a good example for Ella, for she was not in the habit of minding so well. "I should think you would make a fuss." she said, "unless you really didn't want to go."

Mary's answer was, "I wanted to do just as my father wanted me to do."

Happy Mary! This loving obedience to her father helped her to exercise the same towards her heavenly father, and she grew up to be a sweet, Christian woman.

Finish What You Begin.

My old great-grandmother Knox had a way of making her children finish their work. If they began a thing, they must complete it. If they undertook to build a cob-house, they must not leave it till it was done; and nothing of the work or play at which they set their hands would she allow them to abandon incomplete. I sometimes wish I had been trained in this way. How much of life is wasted in unfinished work! Many a man uses up his time in splendid beginnings. The labor devoted to commence ten things and leave them useless would finish five of them and make them profitable and useful. Finish your work. Life is brief; time is short. Stop beginning forty things and go back to finish four.—Exchange

Was She Not Right.

Five-year-old Mary had fretted and made herself generally disagreeable, and at night her older sister put her to bed with a feeling of relief.

"There, child," she said, as she kissed her goodnight. "I hope you won't be so cross to-morrow."

Mary had cuddled down in the blankets, but at this she sat upright again.

"Ah!" she said, "when it's me, you say 'cross'; when it's you, you say 'nervous'"

A man who was sad heard two boys laughing. He asked them, What makes you so happy?"

"Happy?" said the elder of the two, "why, I make Jim glad and get glad myself."

This is the true secret of a happy life—to live so that by our kind words and deeds we may help some one else.

A farmer who has tried it says that hogs watered exclusively with well water will be free from cholera, while those that use surface water frequently get the disease,

Notes.—Fasten a three cornered pincushion into one corner of your upper bureau drawer; keep it filled with pins, and then you will always know where to find a pin when you want one.—Have castors on all heavy furniture. Let them be large so the heavy furniture may be easily moved.—Always use warm water for a bruise.

A Friendly Criticism.

Conversation and, manners, to be agreeable should alike be free from all artificial restraints. To be free and easy in both is absolutely essential to making a pleasant impression on those around us. Nothing is more tedius and fatiguing than to associate with persons who seem to be constantly on the watch to observe every rule of etiquette, or who are self-consciously polite; agreeable conversation is impossible with those who seem to watch and study every sentence lest they make some slip of the tongue.

Emerson says that persons of fine manners "make their own forms every moment and speak or abstain, take wine or refuse it, stay or go, sit on a chair or sprawl with the children on the floor, or stand on their head, or what else soever, in a new and original way." So in conversation new and piquant and original forms of expression are always interesting, and he utmost freedom from restraint is one of the elements of a fine and captivating address. But all this does not prevent our noticing unpleasant and jarring effects produced by certain inappropriate and unmeaning expressions which are frequently heard in conversation, especially among young people, and which greatly mar an otherwise pleasant conversational gift. One of these is the constant use of superlatives.

To hear a young lady describe a bonnet or a walking suit makes one wonder where she would find adjectives with which to describe a sunset or a storm. The bonnet, the suit is described as "perfectly splendid," "just gorgeous," "too magnificent," "the loveliest thing my eyes ever rested on," etc., while the apparent enthusiasm with which these terms are used might lead one to believe that the speaker was in real earnest, and that never before had the real emotions of her soul been fully aroused. If the thing deseribed is displeasing the adjectives are just as superlative. It is "perfectly horrid," "monstrous," "awful," "too intolerable "abominable," "ugliest," and all other bad adjectives that end in "est." If a young lady had occasion to express real anger, sorrow, or terror, where would she find language adequate in which to do so.

Again, some fall into habits of using adjectives such as beautiful, lovely, charming and make use of them so constantly and indescriminately as to make them an offense to the ear. If a friend's hospitality, temper, children, slippers, library, paintings, cook, roast beef, cake, and flowers are all alike emphatically declared to be "beautiful," the impression the word conveys is apt to become slightly mixed.

The word most frequently missapplied, especially in certain Western localities, is the word "funny." "My father and mother died on the same day of the year, wasn't it funny?" remarked a very pretty young lady at a party the other evening. "Every time I take my children to the country they are taken sick; it is too funny;" was the remark of a matron at the company. And yet both were really well-educated and well-bred people. It is carelessness, pure carelessness, that permits such an awkward and inappropriate expressions, and it would certainly be no damage, but a great improvement, to general conversation if sufficient attention were paid to the form and manner of expression; to prevent such blemishes from fastening themselves upon this delightful art.

Borrowers.

An independent, self-respecting person does not indulge in the pernicious habit of borrowing. Although circumstances may sometimes force such a one to seek temporary assistance, yet, mindful of David's characterization of him who borroweth and payeth not again, there is always a commmendable promptness in discharging even the smallest pecuniary obligation. Books borrowed by these conscientous people are treated with the respect due to them, carefully used, and returned unblemished to their owners. To such friends how readily, almost eagerly, do we lend the most precious volumes in our library! But with what trepidation do we hear the careless, inveterate borrowers asking for a book! If it ever be returned, it will surely be in a soiled or tattered condition, and there will be a glib, plausible apology, or perhaps none at all. Sometimes our book goes through a course of leadings, the first borrower assuming the rights of ownership, but not the responsibility of the wear and tear of the circulated volume.

Ah, King Solomon, your dictum needs revising! Lenders must submit to losses, to petty drains, to seeing valuable sets of books with dreary gaps in their ranks, or to be branded as hateful or disagreeable if they have moral courage to withstand the borrower's tyranny.

He who is false to a present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find a flaw when he has forgotten his cause.

The Constitutional Amendment.

A joint resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution, acknowledging Almighty God, has been introduced into both Houes of Congress, and been referred to the appropriate Committees. Never before in the history of the movement has this point been reached. The bill was introduced into the House by Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, and into the Senate by Senator Frye, of Maine. It has been carefully prepared by one who is familiar with the whole question, and embodies all that the most scrupulous advocate of the Scripture theory of civil government can desire. The following is the full text of the bill:

"Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following amended form of the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States be proposed for ratification by conventions in the several States: which, when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the States shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

PREAMBLE.

"We, the people of the United States, devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations; grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty; and encouraged by the assurance of His Word to invoke His guidance, as a Christian nation, according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

The introduction of the bill is due to the efforts of Dr. H. H. George, who has been sent to Washington, by the National Reform Association, to establish there a Bureau of Legislative Reform. The wisdom of this action is thus at once apparent. Of course the bill has not yet passed the ordeal of Congressional discussion and vote, but the very fact of its introduction is most encouraging. And some of the leading members of both Houses have already given assurance of their earnest support. And it is believed that the time is auspicious for pressing the matter to a conclusion. There is a growing conviction that mere human wisdom is not adequate to the emergency that is upon our nation to-day. The eyes of the Christian people are beginning to turn to Him for help, who has been the helper of the nation in every time of its need. And now, when the nation is beginning to realize once more the need of his special interposition, to deliver it from national ruin, it is an appropriate time to urge the official authoritative recognition of his relation to the government and nation. The Christian people of the land have now the opportunity to secure a clear and permanent basis in the fundamental law of the land, for all "our Christian laws, institutions and usages." Prayer to God should be made continually by all Christians, on this behalf. Petitions will be prepared and distributed for signature, that our national legislators may know that this is the desire of the best portion of our citizenship. And let every earnest worker for this cause "Thank God and take courage."—W. J. Robinson, in Christian Statesman.

About Sam Jones.

The Nashville Advocate says: A good deal has been wrritten in the secular press in reference to the location of the Rev. Sam P. Jones at the late session of the North Georgia Conference. It is well that the exact facts should be known. Mr. Jones himself speaks of it as a case of "voluntary retirement." That this phrase is apt, appears from the following indorsement made by Bishop Haygood on the back of his certificate of location:

"The location of Rev. Sam P. Jones, at his own request (after the passage of his character,) had nothing to do with his personal or ministerial character, but with the law of the church, which does not authorize the appointment of preachers to the work of general evangelism without reference to regular pastoral charge."

Mr. Jones felt that he must have liberty to come and go at his own will. Bishop Haygood could not see that the law of the Church authorized him to make an appointment of that sort. To relieve the situation, and in the exercise of a freedom which no Methodist minister ever surrenders, Mr. Jones retired from the conference. The cry of persecution is absurd, as is also the allegation of personal feeling on the part of Bishop Haygood.

Home Happiness.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have, you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace with his family is something real. It does not make much difference whether you own your house or have one little room in that house, you can make that one little room a true home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and it will be to you the perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress. You should always treat each other with courtesy. If you will but be courteous to each other you will soon learn to love more wisely.

Prevention of Injury from Swallowed Articles.

"If a child has swallowed anything that will not digest," said a noted physician, "particuarly if it is sharp, let him eat immedirtely two or three pieces of dry bread. This is very apt to surround the object swallowed with a sort of coating. In addition let the food for several days be more solid than usual, and under no circumstances give purgative medicine. The chances are that the child will feel no trouble from the carelessness."

"This plan was followed successfully the other day," says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer, "when a little girl swallowed a large size carpet tack. Her mother, with great presence of mind, prepared some buckwheat adhered to the tack and prevented it from cutting as it passed through the intestines. The tack was discharged on the second day heavily coated whith the flour, and the little one has been in no way discommoded or injured by the accident. —Christian Advocate.

Everything that we have wrought in selfishness shall perish with us, while all that we have done in self-forgetfulness for the good and blessing of others shall live after us.

Pray for Our Afflicted Land.

The opening week of the year has been set apart, for many years past, as a season of prayer. By common consent, the churches in our land and in all Christian lands, meet together to supplicate the mercy of the Giver of all good. The custom is a rational one, and if properly observed, cannot fail to increase the spiritusility and power of the Christian life. The need is great, and the promises made to united and perserving prayer are many. And that individual Christian or church, which makes the first week of the year a week of sincere and earnest prayer, will surely find a rich reward in the year that follows. The year that has just opened presents a special reason for a week of prayer. Never perhaps, in the history of the race, has the existing condition of things uttered a louder call to fervent prayer, than that which confronts the opening of the year 1894. The whole world is in a ferment. A spirit of unrest has taken possession of the nations. Almost every civil government is in the midst of a great crisis, or trembling in the fear of impending danger. This is especially true of our own nation. It enters upon the new year under a dark cloud of depression, doubt and gloom. All its industries are crippled, its manufactories at rest, the currents of business stagnant, incomes diminished, individual and national revenues falling off, business failures multiplying, a great army of laborers out of employment, the cities and towns thronged with needy and suffering poor, and the end not yet. In the meantime the National Government, which is in some measure responsible for the existing condition of things, having, at least, precipitated the business depression by an unwise determination to change at once the governmental policy toward the industries of the nation, is struggling in a vain effort to extricate itself and the imperilled interest of the land from their present embarrassments. And it is becoming painfully evident that the economic problem is too much for the combined wisdom of the legislative and executive departments of the government. They are manifestly groping in darkness. The way of relief has not yet been disclosed to their vision. And there is great danger that this legislative groping in the darkness may lead to still greater disaster before the light comes. And the moral condition of the country, is little, if any better than the material. The great national evils of Sabbath-descration, the liquor traffic, and general lawlessness still prevail. The spirit of anarchy is abroad in the land. As statistics show, vice and crime are on the increase. The past year furnishes a larger list of murders and suicides, than any previous year in our history. The number of divorces granted during the past year indicates a most deplorable condition of family life. The highwayman, the assassin, the bank robber have become almost recognized and accepted elements in our business and social life. Great massess of our population are living away from the churches, without the teachings of the Bible, "without God and without hope in the world." And as a natural and inevitable consequence, lawlessness, riot, and social disorder are becoming so common as to scarce elicit remark. And for all this there is but one remedy. "The grace of God that bringeth salvation to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and Godly in this evil world," is the one thing needful. And this comes from God, through the gospel. But just in the present emergency, a great responsibility rests upon our national authorities. They are the responsible agents through whom relief must come in the emergency that is upon the land. For them therefore constant and fervent prayer should be made by the Christian citizens of the nation. They need that wisdom which cometh down from above. And that wisdom is given in answer to prayer. Let prayer be made continually for Congress and all in authority. And let us confess our sins as Christian citizens. In a government, whose rulers are chosen by the people, the people share in the sins of the rulers. And even Christians have a large responsibility for the present distress. Let us confess our sins, and return to God, in penitence, while we pray for the divine guidance for our rulers and lawmakers.—W. J. Robinson, in Statesman.

Delving into the Ages of Women Clerks.

Among the questions asked by the committee appointed by congress with a view to reforming the public service is one in relation to the age of clerks. Every person in the departments has been furnished with a list of questions inquiring into the date of appointment, number of relatives in office, age, etc. Some of the chiefs have had the curiosity to make a study of the answers given by their lady subordinates. There is no way of tripping those recently appointed, but for the old timers a record is extant which has been produced for comparison. It is found that ladies who some 18 or 20 years ago upon the date of their introduction to office declared themselvss in the thirties are now within the 40 limit.

One woman who in her own handwriting declared that she was 35 years of age and secured her place as a soldier's widow 20 years ago, is on record under the present investigation as being but 40. When her attention was called to the discrepancy, she flew into a passion and told the head of her office that he had better mind his own business. When the gentleman tried to convince the lady of uncertain age that it would be to her interest to tell the truth, she so far forgot herself as to characterize him as an impertinent puppy.

"Hand and Seal."

In old England the Barons, as you remember, thought it beneath them to do even such mental work as required in education, and so had servants to do both their reading and writing. When a servant had written a deed, the baron, in place of signing his name, dipped his hand in a plate of smut, and stamped its picture on the document—the lines of every man's hand being as different from every other's, as his hand-writing would have been—and then, turning his hand, he stamped his seal ring into the hot wax. So originated the term "Witness my hand and seal."

Wearied Father: "They say that no matter how one suffers, some one has suffered more. All the same they couldn't beat me in this business, for I have walked the child the entire night for fully six hours. Mother (calmly "Yes, Henry dear; but suppose you lived up near the north Pole, where the nights are six month long? —Puck.

It is wrong to destroy manhood in a oy, or boyhood in a man.