Dr. FREDERICA pyright, 1909, by the erald Company, Re nada la Accordance 89i Copyri

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atrst lonely but the exi- purple blue. gencies (oproblem we soon suffiewy fiber.

prty was reced to three. and, thouh he isolation as more oppressive, here were the sual advantages for reater comfortand progress of a smalfamily of woers. The increased unber of a big spedition always eniges the rest sibility and difficultie In the early pt of a polar venture is disadvantag is eliminated by th survival of th fittest, but after theast supportingleds return the men ; married to esh other and can no le er separate. disabled or unfitted can be fed this companions, but, injured or wik man cannot be p aside. An elloring ven-ture is o, as strong as its weakest member id increased unbers, like increasednks in a chairreduce effi-

The penna idiosyncraes and inconveniens a ways short the day's march; bu at we all, a niperous party quickly lives into class, which are alway oposed to ear other, to the leadered to the best netrests of the proble ir hand. Who but two savage copal, he was the proble of the base of the base of the proble of the base of the ba savage copan ons, to wim this arduous tasiwa but a pa of an accustomed le o frost, I hoed to over-



DR. COOK AT FE APPE REACHED COPELED WHEN HE come many of the naral personal barriers to the success arctic expedi-

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latitude 82 ture 95 degives te mininutes, logi-of the ice semed to ittes. A study had passed beyond theate that we crushed by he influencezone of ice sure. Behir were greef land presand small in shend w hummocks expanse of proer floes. a cheerful expanse of for of man sing the ac-cumulated via had advanced degree of beast, we three days. Cr destinational titude in 460 miles be and. was about

But our li Broyleysh But our li Previously quite another aspect ted ourselves one luxuriese permitted ourselves (a good deal A pound tallow were larned each a musk ox tallow were to cook abunato heat the igloo an vere served wort food. Extra meals or it, and each an oc-casion called or it, and each an occasion called e desired. Linan ate and drank al rittens were in stockings or the materials were in there was fire enough to the street there all of this my new be charged.

There was short daily lowance of food and ful-one pound pemmican per day ir the dogs. same for the pn. with just other things. Fortunately, e were well stuffed f the race web fresh meat in the 1ky run throu h game lands.

At first no at hardship the changed rane. We filled up sufficiently on tycold meals and used superfluous by tissue. It has no longer possiblo jump on t. for an occasil breathing si we had doneing the land. overloaded slehe drivers mus and pull at theds to ald the and I searched troubled fee for an easy route, cut here and there the ice ax to pt the passing

Stripper the Race. We are finalfipped for the Man and dog | walk along tog er through steand frost for elusive pivot. ess or failure pended mostlyn our ability transport nourist and to keep up the muscular sth for a prolon

As we awokee following m ing and peeped! the eye port

Party Reduced to e and Northward h Continued—All Conns Are Favorable SIXTH ARTICLE

edging along the northeast, a warm orange glow on us ldened our hearts. The temwas 63 degrees below zero barometer was steady and here was almost no wind, and ot a cloud lined the dome of pale

After two cups of tea, a watch sized rapg to occup every call biscuit, a chip of frozen meat and a



which served as trousers; the feet were worked into frozen boots, and then we climbed into fur coats, kicked the front out of the snow house and danced about to start the fires of the heart.

Quickly the camp furnishings were tossed on the sleds and securely lashed down. The dog traces were gathered into the drag lines, and with a vigorous snap of the long whip thewilling creatures bent to the shoulder straps. The sleds groaned, and the unyielding snows gave a metallic ring, but the train moved with a cheerful

"Unne noona terronga dosangwah" (good land out of sight today) we said to one another, but the words did not come with serious intent. In truth, each in his own way felt keenly that we were leaving a world of life and possible comfort for one of torment and suffering. Heiberg island was already only a dull blue haze, while Grant Land was making fantastic figures of its peaks and ice walls.

Wave of Mirages. The stamp of reality had given place to a wave of curious mirages. Some peaks seemed like active volcanoes; others rose to exaggerated heights and pierced the changing skies with multiple spires like church steeples. Altogether this unexpected panorama of the upper surface of Grant Land under

the influence of optical Illusions gave

us considerable entertainment. At every breathing spell the heads turned to the land, and every look gave a new prospect. From belching volcanoes to smoking cities of modern bustle the mirage gave suggestive bits of scenes, but a more desolate line of coast could not be imagined.

Low wind swept and ice polished mountains were separated by valleys filled with great depths of snow and ice. This interior accumulation moved slowly to the sea, where it formed a low ice fall, a glacier of the malaspina type, but its appearance was more like that of heavy sea ice; hence the name of the fragments from this glacier, floe berg, which, seen in Lincoln sea and resembling old floes, were supposed to be the product of the upbuilding of the ice of the north polar sea.

Late in the afternoon the land suddenly settled as if by an earthquake. The pearly glitter which raised it darkened, and a purple fabric was drawn



DR. COOK HUNTING WALBUS.

over the horizon, merging imperceptibly with the lighter purple blue of the upper skies. We saw the land, however, repeatedly for several days whenever the atmosphere was in the right condition to elevate the terrestrial contour lines.

All Conditions Favorable.

Everything was in our favor in this march. The wind was not strong and struck at an angle, making it possible to guard the nose by pushing a mitten under the hood or by raising the fur clad hand. The snow was hard, and the ice, in fairly large floes separated by pressure lines, offered little trouble. At the end of a forced effort of fourteen hours the register indicated twenty-nine miles.

Too tired to begin the construction

down on the sledges for a short breathing spell and fell asleep. Awakened about an hour later by a strong wind, we hastened to seek shelter. The heavy floe upon which we rested had several large hummocks, and over to the lee of one of these was found suitable snow for a camp. Lines of snowy vapor were rushing over the pack, and the wind came with a capidly in-

But the dome was erected before we suffered severely from the blast, and under it we crept out of the coming storms into warm furs.

It blew fiercely that night, but in the morning the storm eased to a steady draft, with a temperature of 59 degrees below. At noon we emerged. The snow grays had been swept from the frigid dome, but to the north there remained a low black line over a pearly cloud which gave us much uneasiness. It was a narrow belt of water sky and indicated open water or very thin ice at no great distance.

The upper surface of Grant Land was a mere line, but a play of land clouds over it fixed the eyes on the last known rocks of solid earth. In this march we felt keenly the piercing cold of the polar sea. The temperature gradually rose to 46 below in the afternoon, but the chill of the shadows increased with the swing of the sun's

A Life Sapping Wind.

It still blew that light, life sapping draft which sealed the eyes and bleached the nose. We had hoped that this would soften with the midday sun. but instead it came with a sharper edge. Our course was slightly west of north; the wind was slightly north of west. It struck us at a painful angle and brought tears. The moistened lashes quickly froze together in winking, and we were forced to halt frequently to unseal the eyes with the warmth of the uncovered hand. In the meantime we found the nose tipped with a white skin, and it also required nursing. The entire face was surrounded with ice.

This experience brought warm language, but there was no redress. If we aimed to succeed the face must be bared to the cut of the elements.

At about 6 o'clock, as the sun crossed the west, we had reached a line of high pressure ridges. Beyond the ice was cut into smaller floes and thrown together into ugly irregularities. An active pack and troubled seas could not be far away, according to our surmises. The water sky widened, but became less sharply defined.

We managed to pick a way among hummocks and pressure lines which seemed im ossible from a distance.



ESKIMO DOG.

and in a few hours we saw from an unusual uplift of ice blocks a broad, dark line separating the packs-a tremendous cut several miles wide, which seemed at the time to bar all farther progress. We had a folding canvas boat on the sleds, but in a temperature of 48 degrees below zero no craft could be lowered into water without fatal results. All of the ice about was firmly cemented together, and over it a way was forged to the shore of the great lead.

Camp Beside the Lead.

Camp was made on a secure old field, and over its huge ice cliffs the crack seemed like a long river winding between palisades of blue crystal. A thin sheet of yellow ice had already spread over the mysterious deep, and a profusion of fantastic frost crystals were arranged in bunches resembling flowers. Through this young ice dark vapors rose like steam through a screen of porous fabrics and fell in feathers of dust along the sparkling shores. Etukhishook went east and I went west to examine the lead for a safe crossing.

There were several narrow places, while here and there floes had been adrift in the lead and were now fixed by the young ice. Abwelah remained to make our snow house comfortable.

In exploring the shore line a partially bridged place was found about a mile from camp, but the young ice was too elastic for a safe track. The temperature, however, fell rapidly with the setting sun, and the wind was just strong enough to sweep off the heated vapors. A better atmospheric condition could not be afforded to quickly thicken the young ice.

The greaning ice and the eagerness to reach the opposite shores kept us awake for a long time. With the ear resting on the frozen sea the vibrations and noises of the moving pack were not unlike those of an earthquake.

Breakfast was served early, and soon after we were on the thin ice to test its ing with a wind that might destroy the new ice and compel, but for a long time. strength. Though the ice was hardly

Talk on Missions.

Extract from Mr. Wilson's Booklet.

All Christian people must believe in missions. The only difference that can exist must be in the method of raising the money and in the manner in which it should be spent, and the field in which the missionary work should be done.

While a man may believe in home missions, it is possible for him to see mistakes in the organization of Ladies Missionary Societies, or Ladies Aid Societies. The gathering up of a few dollars to the neglect of the higher, the holier, and the nobler work of bringing souls to the foot of the Cross is, at least, of doubtful expediency, if not error.

The manifestation of interest in our souls would be much more effective in strengthening the Church and in promoting any kind of good work. The holiness and the strength of the Church is in woman. Under

her guidance men are drawn to the Church. At her suggestion these same men will furnish all the needed money for any purpose. The church should spend more money at home than it spends abroad. For instance: It is estimated that the white population of

the city of Abbeville is about 2,400. 'The church membership is: In the Methodist church..... A. R. Presbyterian .. Baptist

Or, less than fifty per cent. of our people are communicants. On the dates below, the attendance at each of the churches was reported to

is follows:	Mar. 14.	Mar. 7.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 21.	
A. R. P. Church	39	55	54	52	
Baptist		88	87	100	
Methodist estimated at		125	108	188	
Episcopal		40	35		
Presbyterian		159	157	170	
Total	346	467	446	460	

On March 14th, the callers at the postoffice were recorded as folows, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and closing at seven

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i,	From	9 1	to I	10 o'clo	ck			180
	From	10 f	to :	11 o'clo	ck			91
	From	11 1	to 1	12 o'clo	ck			44
	From	12 1	to	1 o'clo	ck			
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	From	2 1	to	3 o'clo	ck		•	58
	From	3 1	O	4 o'clo	ck			55
	From	4 1	0	5 o'clo	ck			118
	From	5 1	n	6 o'clo	ck			122
	From	6 1	to	7 o'clo	ck		.	121
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Total callers . Well, now, gentlemen of the South Carolina Conference, are

these not eye-openers to you? As has been said elsewhere, this is the best town in the State. But who can tell, or who knows, why only twenty per cent. of the population attend religious worship on Sunday morning? Who can tell why less than fifty per cent. of the number of communicants are in their pews on Snnday morning? Of course you will recognize the fact that of the total number at service a large per cent. are children or other non-communicants. All who attend are not communicants.

Who can account for the fact that seventy-five per cent. of our white population regularly absent themselves from devotional exercises in our churches Do you think that fact is indicative of a high state of spirituality? Does it not look as if the very foundations of our churches have been removed and that only the pillars remain?

In the past the Methodist church of this country has a glorious record, but is not the structure being undermined by the diversion of the efforts of our good women from the spiritual welfare of the Church to the work of gathering up unwilling dollars that would otherwise be cheerfully given if these same good women thought nore of our souls

Do you think there is room for missionary work in Abbeville ? Do you think that, if our good women left money matters entirely to the men, and if these good women, in goodness and in mercy and in holiness, looked after the temporal welfare of the needy or the destitute, and if they gave effort to bring wayward men into the holy temple, that, seventy-five per cent. of our people would absent them selves from the Sunday exercises ?

Do you think there are not thousands and millions of people in America who need the comforting assurance which only our religion can give ?

If you still think that we need no missions at home, and that the cities in every part of the United States are fully supplied with Christian attention, I would ask you what you think of caring for the souls of the miliion immigrants who land annually upon our shores? Do they deserve attention? They, with few exceptions, are strangers to

Why should we neglect the stranger within our gates? Why should we go to their homes in foreign lands to do that which we neglect or refuse to do for them at our very doors-in the shadow of our homes? Here the environment is favorable to our work of Christianizing them. If we cannot Christianize them under the most favorable environment, how is any man, or any set of men to go to the homes of these people in a foreign land to accomplish that which we cannot do, or do not try to do at our own home where all influences are favorable?

Missions, like charity, should begin at home. Foreign missions are good when the people at home are not oppressed, but home missions are a thousand times better under any circumstances.

It is better to hold fast to that which is good, than to release the substance for the shadow. If the church at home is to be sacrificed or injured for speculative purposes abroad, then is it not better to make all proper effort to keep our own people in the faith.

Should Christians be Sane?

Our Saviour Sent His Apostles to the Most Profitable Fields and to Men of the Highest Civilization-Why, then, Should We Repudiate His Example by Sending Our Missionaries to the Most Bar-

ren Fields and to the Least Civilized People on Earth?

The Psalmist said that we must "sow the fields, and plant vine ards, which may yield fruits of increase.

Our Saviour in his parable of the vine and the fig tree carried out that figure of speech. If the branches are cut off and [our preachers] are separated from the vine and sent to barren fields, how shall they

even live, to say nothing of bearing fruit? Civilization is the substrata, and religion the superstructure. Religion, no more than the vine, can live in a barren field. The heathen, whatever be meant by the term, must first receive a degree of civilization before they are fitted for our religion. Civilization and religion are two distinct things. The religion of our Saviour cannot grow and bear fruit except when planted, or grafted on civilization. Material prosperity and mental elevation are necessary before the grafting of our religion. As you would not graft a fruit-bearing bud upon a barren tree, so you cannot graft our religion upon a people who are uncivilized and who are unprepared for it. If you would not graft the finest fruit on the barren stem, so you would not graft the best religion on the rudest and the least cultivated people. them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns,

When the Apostles undertook the task they went first to Greece and Rother tion: nor was any effort made to te

purify. It restrains the evil that is within us, and it developes latent good with which we may be possessed. It gives us the pur and the sweetness of the home. Its glory is the elevation of won to a position scarcely less pure and none the less holy than that of the

ESTABLISHE

But because of the lack of that civilization upon which our religion grows and is sustained, the heathen of India are not prepared for the acceptance of the highest, the best, and the purest form of religion known to men. How can any man with the least understanding of the task, hope to graft upon the ignorant, and the uncultivated people of India, the religion of which they can have no conception, and of its beauties and its benefits, they can have no understanding,

If the present movement of the clergy, under the name of the laity, to send thousands of our best people as missionaries to barren fields is not cutting off the branches from the vine, what is it?

It is true that the Christian churches, by lowering the standards It is true that the Christian churches, by lowering the standards of piety and morality, have included a large per cent. of the American people as church members, but there are in this country other millions who are without the pale of the church. Our civilization makes this a most fruitful field for the spread of gospel, and the many perishing souls at our doors cry aloud for the bread of life. Shall we deny them. Shall the field of large possibilities be neglected that men and money may be sent to peoples who are not ready for us or our religion? It would seem that the experiences, the failures and the disappointments of a hundred years should teach us that we cannot now accomplish the impossible.

Is there any reason why Christian people should not also be sensi-

Is there any reason why Christian people should not also be sensible people? Would men in the secular world be foolish enough to expend their time, their energies, and their money in work which reason, common sense and the experience of hundreds of years have

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For the Purpose of Accommodating the Public in the Mattes. of Making their Tax Returns, I will Visit the Places Mentioned Below on the Dates Indicated in Schedule:

A LL RETURNS MUST BE MADE UNDER OATH, AND ALL PROPerty both real and personal returned at its market value.

Persons not making their returns between January 1st, 1910, and February 20th, 1910, are liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. This penalty will be enforced against delinquents; for the failure to enforce it heretofore has put a premium

on neglect of the law. The return of those who conform to the law are placed before the Townships and County Boards, while those who disregard the law come in after the meeting of the Boards and return to suit themselves. The enforcement of this

50 per cent. penalty will correct this evil. Employers are requested to return all of their employees after notifying them and getting a statement of their property.

Returns will not be taken by mail unless they are sworn to before some proper officer. All improvements on any transfer of real estate must be reported to the Auditor.

May Appointments are as Follows:

· Cane, Due

Mt. Carmel, Tuesday, January 11th. Calhoun Falls, Wednesday, January 12th. Lowndesville, Thursday and Friday, January 13 McCormick, Tuesday and Wednesday, January Bordeaux, Thursday, January 20th. Willington, Friday, January 21st. Dondalds, Tuesday and Wei bureday and Fr