



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

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TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column, should be addressed to PROF. J. W. GAINES, Principal of Westminster High School, Westminster, S. C.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Teachers and Patrons of the Schools of Oconee County: Since the COURIER has been kind enough to give us one of its columns for our use, I shall undertake the task of conducting it. And let me say right here, upon you depends the success or failure of this column, for without your hearty co-operation this work cannot be long continued; but with your help and sympathy this column can be made both pleasant and profitable.

It shall be my endeavor to have articles in this column that will be of practical use to teachers, and to this end I invite every teacher in Oconee to send me in any article that may be interesting to our teachers; also any news pertaining to his school. I have felt that we need to get better acquainted with each other. Let us use this column for this purpose and unite ourselves, by this means raising the standard of our work and making ourselves a more important factor in our country. Send us in your papers and let us exchange our ideas on teaching, that all may be benefited thereby. Do not wait.

J. W. GAINES.

Westminster, S. C.

Professional Teaching.

Many claim that there is no profession of teacher. They say that any one who has learned grammar, arithmetic, etc., can teach. Is this true? Let us see whether they really teach or simply keep school. One of these teachers who has learned his arithmetic, etc., but who has not studied psychology, especially with reference to mind training; physiology, so that he may keep the children comfortable, and many other subjects of equal importance, enters the school room and prepares for hearing recitations. Some learn, some do not. He does not know how to approach the careless or stubborn ones, but spares not the rod, with this result: The stubborn become more so, and the careless stand in such fear of him that if they wished to learn they could not.

Look at the teacher who has studied teaching as an art. He finds the same difficulties, but he understands children—he knows this child is of a nervous temperament, that of a phlegmatic—and, therefore, has a different treatment for each one. If a child is careless he knows how to interest him. He understands the motives that will influence each of his children, and instead of driving him with the iron rod, he places these motives, which will bring about the desired effect, before the child, thus causing the child to do right for right's sake, which raises his moral standard and makes him more of a man than any amount of punishment can.

Teachers who study their work daily become more influential and soon obtain better positions, because their work gives better satisfaction, while those who depend upon hearing lessons never advance a step. These things show that one really teaches, while the other only keeps school. It is not necessary to attend a training school for this knowledge of the art of teaching. It can be had at home by diligent study. Numerous works on all branches of teaching by life-long teachers are easily obtained. Any teacher, by a judicious expenditure of time and money, can pursue at home and during the school months an advantageous course in pedagogy.

Beautify Your Rooms.

Teachers, let us make our school rooms more attractive. You can easily do this. Ask the boys to clean up the yards and whitewash those fireplaces no longer needed, which they will take pleasure in doing. Ask the girls to decorate your room daily with flowers, and in a few mornings you will hardly recognize your own room. By beholding the beautiful our minds become nobler and we are raised to a higher plane of thought and feeling. Just so with the child. Beauty also pleases. This will enable you to control your children with less effort. It will cause each pupil to love you, himself and everybody better, and by seeing the beautiful around him attempt unconsciously to have his person, his mind and his heart in keeping with his surroundings.

Miscellany.

Parents, visit your school, and thus encourage your teacher. The teacher labors all day with your children and lies down at night to dream about them; and yet how many of you parents ever think of this and visit your school, showing by your presence that you are interested in his work? Drop in at any time; he will be glad to see you.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE MUSE.

[For the Keowee Courier.]

Oh, Muse! once sweetest of the Nine, I fear thy fire's grown cold; Oh, tell me, doth thy scribbles write For glory or for gold? When first thy inspiration sweet Did live in Hesiod's heart, And Horace taught the happy life Through thy inspiring art, And Pindar sang his choral odes Beneath fair Grecian skies— Oh, then, great Muse, thou wert divine. Thy favor sweet and wise!

When Shakespeare taught the tragic stage A music for its play, And brought fair Comedy to view A brighter, better day; And Dante soared beyond the earth Sublimar realms to find, And 'e did taste of Paradise In his conceptive mind; And Milton pierced the starry veil And breathed of Heaven's clime, Then viewed Hell's angels at their work— Oh, Muse, thou wert sublime!

When Keats and Coleridge sang their lays, And Pope's didactic rhyme, With universal logic true, Did temper England's clime; When Wadsworth penned his poetry In perfect measure sweet; When Tennyson his soothing verse Wrote pure and so complete; When in our own bright, sunny land Great Timrod tuned his lyre To sentiment so pure and sweet— Oh, Muse, sweet was thy fire!

But now, oh, Muse, do hide, I pray, When sap begins to rise Within the poet of the Spring, Lest he prove over-wise And give thee credit for his verse, And call thy name to crown His youthful flow of sentiment— Ay youthful, yet renowned— Since 'tis the same respect so oft When "Enthusiasm" will to sing— Oh, hide thee, Muse, and leave, I pray, To builded birds the Spring.

EBEN STEVEN.

See Both Sides.

[Spartanburg Spartan.]

Did you ever consider how two-sided most questions and propositions are? Especially is this the case in politics. Lately one might have heard two opinions clearly expressed about Gov. Tillman's visit to Western distilleries and wholesale liquor houses. One man, of course a Conservative, would say something like the following: "It is humiliating and repulsive to refined citizens that the Honorable Governor of South Carolina should leave his office to inspect distilleries, to sample whiskies, to hobnob with whiskey riggs and trusts in order to lay in a supply of alcoholic drinks for his fellow citizens. For a Governor to assume the duties of liquor taster and purveyor is lowering the dignity of the office." Many sympathize with that opinion and think the Governor out of place when in the hands of wholesale whiskey dealers.

On the other hand, you might hear this opinion expressed about the Governor by some friend and admirer: "Of course he is doing right. He is a business Governor and he does not intend that the dealer shall cheat him in the quality of the whiskey he buys for the State. He is to be honored and applauded for visiting the liquor houses and sampling and inspecting the goods before he trades. He is in his proper place and at his proper work and we will stick the closer to him for it. Never before has South Carolina shown herself up in such style as she has recently done in Washington in the scramble for Federal patronage. Senator Irby is kicking against everything that does not suit him and he even uses very strong language. In fact he 'cusses out' things and persons that contravene his plans and purposes. You will find the same difference of opinion about him and his friends there. The Conservatives think his conduct unbecoming a South Carolina Senator. His friends, the Tillmanites, believe that he is bold man and that he is doing his federal duty as becomes an independent Senator. Thus you see that all these questions have two sides.

Small Chance for a Fight.

The legal advisers of the Liquor Dealers' Association have given the following advice:

- 1. We advise your committee, and through you your associates, to prepare to meet the statute as valid and constitutional, and that on and after the 1st of July, 1893, it will be enforced.
2. In view of the heavy penalties and punishment prescribed by the statute, we cannot advise you to continue selling after the 1st of July, 1893, but, on the contrary, advise you to comply with the terms of the statute until it has first been adjudged invalid.
3. To test the question of the constitutionality of the statute on the point of Federal prohibition or discrimination, we advise that proper proceedings be taken to test the question, but that pending such proceedings and the determination thereof the provisions of the Act be carefully observed.
The statute, so far as we can see, can only be tested after the 1st of July, 1893, by the attempt of the State or any of its officers to seize and sell liquors manufactured in another State and exposed for sale here by some one who has obtained and holds a license to sell liquors for the whole year.
The Charleston Sun epitomizes the advice of the counsel as follows:
The liquor traffic is not a legitimate business. In every city and State in the Union the business is subject to legislative enactment and police regulation, and against that there is nothing to do. We advise the liquor dealers of the State not to spend five cents in resisting the law.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery sold in the United States from March, 1891, to March, 1892. Two million, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. Sold by the Norman Carroll Co.'s drug store.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Pursuant to request, I answer below your question, "Will the cotton manufacturing business probably be overdone by the building of so many new mills in the South?"

Less than a year ago I was at Clemson College, in South Carolina, and was permitted to look over some old letters, written by John C. Calhoun when he was in Congress, to his brother on a plantation in South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun told his brother, in substance, that it would be necessary to find something else than cotton to plant, as the production of that staple would evidently be overdone at a very early date. He went on to state that he was confirmed in his opinion by the news he received from his associates in Congress that in the year in which he wrote there would probably be the enormous production of 300,000 bales of cotton.

In this day, when the production reaches 3,000,000 bales, it is plain that even Mr. Calhoun, in one instance, at least, failed to calculate correctly the increasing consumption of cotton goods. Besides this yet increasing consumption there are other reasons that, to my mind, preclude the possibility of overdoing the business of manufacturing cotton in the Southern States. Previous to the establishment of slavery in the South on a basis that made it stifle everything else, the South prospered in manufactures. In the Piedmont region of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia the iron industry was in a prosperous condition in the early part of this century.

The South Carolina Railway was, when it was built, one of the most important engineering achievements of its day. The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean went out of Savannah.

After slavery became a fixed institution it stifled all industrial growth, and as time went on in the days of slavery the idea was put forward so much by Northern writers, and repeated so often without denial, that it came to be accepted as a fact that the Southern man was not ingenious or mechanical.

But no sooner had slavery been abolished and the political atmosphere become cleared than the Southern people again turned to manufactures, and in Alabama and Georgia established an iron industry that worries the Pennsylvanians, while in North and South Carolina, Georgia and other States the manufacture of cotton has attained an extent of development that worries the New Englanders in some lines.

I can see no limit to the growth of cotton manufacturing in the South, except when the end is reached of manufacturing the entire crop. The Southern cotton factory has the advantage of every other cotton factory in the world. In the days of slavery that institution was the one disadvantage under which the South labored in any effort to manufacture, and as matters now stand I consider that the Southern man is just as capable as his Northern or English brother to take care of machinery, to handle labor and to attend to business. He has the advantage over the Northern and Englishman in the saving of bagging and profits, in freights, waste, etc., on cotton sent to mills outside the South. The South has cheaper fuel than the average of other cotton manufacturing sections, cheaper building materials, cheaper labor, better water, practically unlimited water power, and the saving of cost of compressing cotton and of opening the compressed cotton. These advantages are not matters of theory. Within a few days a strike was ended in England, in which fifteen millions of spindles stood idle for more than four months, the mills and the labor being in a quarrel about a 5 per cent raise or reduction of wages. The men and the mills claimed alike that they could not live without the 5 per cent in controversy.

If English mills have been reduced to the necessity to follow up such a bitter fight for 5 per cent, while the Southern mills have been running all during the strike and doing well, it looks as if England would be driven to the wall entirely before the Southern mills would be reduced to the point of unprofitable operation. It is not an existing Southern mill that feels the competition of a new Southern mill so much as English and New England mills.

Of course certain special lines of manufacture can be overdone by all the Southern mills being put on too nearly the same goods. This has happened to a limited extent in coarse plaids. Each new mill built in the South should undertake to get into some line of cotton goods not much made in the South, particularly avoid doing exactly what the other neighboring mills are doing.

Years ago the New England papers said the Southern people could not successfully manufacture cotton. When it had successfully done so to an extent to put the fact past dispute, then they said it could only make coarse goods. But as the years go on the quality of goods made in the South becomes finer and finer and the success of the new factories continue. It would seem to be only a question of time when the South will make as fine goods as any other manufacturing region or country. In the process of development it would seem as if the apprehension of over-production was as groundless as was Mr. Calhoun's apprehension about the over-production of cotton.

In the manufacture of cotton the South has to rely, first, upon the constantly increasing consumption of cotton goods, and, second, on the fact that she can produce cotton goods cheaper than England or New England or any other country. The competition of the South with the South is the very thing to check the growth of cotton manufactures. Certain lines may be temporarily overdone from time to time, but in the general field the way is open to the South to go ahead for a long time to come.

Think of fifteen million spindles standing idle in Manchester alone, when as yet, in the three States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, there are about four and a half millions of spindles all told. The South can start many a mill yet before its influence is very much felt and especially in lines of fine goods. Even though the South is in position to survive in the competition with other sections, when it comes, that competition for existence is a long way off yet.

D. A. TOMPKINS, Charlotte, N. C., April 6, 1893.

BOTTLES IN DEMAND.

[Nashville Advocate.]

What a Religious Newspaper Thinks of the Great Scramble for Office.

[Associate Reformed Presbyterian.] The daily papers represent President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet as overrun with office-seekers and their friends. What a spectacle is this—a great host of free, independent American citizens wearing themselves out and wasting the President's precious time begging for office!

We pay the head of the nation \$50,000 a year to spend the largest part of his time for the first few months listening to the supplications of office-beggars.

The President is turned into the national god. Morning, noon and night he is besought imploringly by crowds. It is said that as early as 10 o'clock in the morning the waiting rooms about the White House are filled with persons bidding their turn to see the President and impress upon him their fitness and claims. I have seen it somewhere stated that there was an average of fifteen to twenty applicants for every office within the gift of the President. What means this office-seeking mania? Is it some inexplicable craze or "fad"? Is it a desire for honor and eminence? Is it a manifestation of patriotism, or a desire to honor and serve the country? Or is it the hog spirit in the potato patch, the cow spirit in the clover yard, the army spirit in the rich province of the conquerors? "To the victors belong the spoils?"

How is this for a political proverb, "to the victors belong the spoils"? Isn't this an elevated view of political preference? Office and its emoluments are "spoils," valuable possessions wrung from the enemy, possessions to be pounced upon and voraciously appropriated to personal use and enrichment. Is this the idea animating that great army now invading the President's mansion, the "spoils"? Or does this array of office-seekers mean that a large portion of our population regard the National Government as a nourishing mother, as an institution which owes them a living, a soft place and good wages?

Just picture to yourself this grand old United States Government as a nursing mother with two sets of children—the Republican and the Democratic!

Every teat has about 12 rubber tubes, and there are many teats. The mother allows a contest. The Republican side of the house gets the upper hand and whips out the other side. There is such a scramble for teats and tubes! There are not enough to go around. So some on that side get mad and go join the Democratic children.

The time for another contest comes round. The side retaining possession of the teats is fat, slick and strong and make a desperate struggle, but are overcome and run off. Then the scramble for those teats and tubes is worse than ever before. Now isn't this a sublime conception and representation of our government? Doesn't it make us all love her more?

Certainly she is good, accommodating and patient. The wonder with me is how she stands the strain. A nursing mother! Admit that she is. I scarcely think she cares to nurse the whole family nor the half of it all the same time. The mother regards one baby enough at one time. The older ones must be weaned. If by fortune she gets two, she brings in the bottle.

If the government is going to be turned wholly into a nursing mother, and her family increases at the present rate, and the political babies continue to multiply by twos and threes, bottles or other expedients will have to be provided.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

[Christian Advocate.]

Some of our contemporaries are greatly exercised because so small a percentage of our foreign immigration comes to the Southern States. The New York Sun says:

"Look at a few figures. Of the 375,000 immigrants who landed at this port last year only 166 were bound to South Carolina, 259 to North Carolina, 299 to Georgia, 285 to Alabama, 342 to Florida, 387 to Tennessee, 358 to Arkansas, 561 to Louisiana, 323 to Virginia, and 201 to Mississippi. Thus it will be seen that much less than one-hundredth part of the immigrants who came here last year went to these ten great and fertile and attractive States. Not far from one-half of the whole remained here in New York, while the great majority of the other half were bound to the Western States. To Illinois there went 28,080; to Michigan, 9,039; to Wisconsin, 7,749; to Iowa, 5,948; and to Minnesota, 4,902. To the well-populated State of Massachusetts there went 15,219; to the populous little Connecticut, 8,189; and to Rhode Island, 2,814. There were more of the immigrants of last year bound to Montana than to Arkansas, more to Nevada than to Florida, more to Vermont than to Louisiana."

Such figures do not bother us in the least. We are in no hurry to fill up all the vacant spaces in the Southern States. There is nothing that we like more than a plenty of room. It is our sincere hope also that our children after us may not be unreasonably crowded. The South will fill up soon enough. At present its white population is almost wholly native and Protestant. For all newcomers of the right sort there is a hearty welcome. But why there should be any strong desire for a horde of ignorant and superstitious Italians, Poles, or Hungarians, we cannot see.

Becklen's Africa Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by the Norman Carroll Co.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[Nashville Advocate.]

WHAT A VISIT TO IT WILL COST.

DEAR DR. HOSS: As the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in this city, will open in a few weeks, I have thought that something in regard to the expense attendant upon visiting it would be very acceptable to the readers of the Advocate everywhere. This is a matter that is just now engaging the attention of many thousands who do not possess the facilities of obtaining information that your correspondent enjoys. There is no need of a preface in the way of a description of the wonders of the coming fair, or of urging all who can to make arrangements for attending it. It is enough to say that the exhibition will be superior to any ever made since the world began. Page after page of description would fail to give your readers an adequate conception of what is in store for those who enter the portals of what is now denominated the White City. The installation of exhibits is now going forward at a rate that insures readiness when the time comes for the President of the United States to give the signal for the turning of the first wheel in the celebration of the beginning of the fair. Thousands of men of all names and nations are working day and night that all arrangements may be perfected, and the people may be sure that to the day, hour and minute, the gates will be thrown open, and visitors from every land and of every tongue be welcomed.

Of course, the question of expense is not one of special importance to those of unlimited means, but to men and women of moderate fortunes it is one of thought. The prevailing impression is that it will be very costly, and many are likely to deny themselves the pleasure of a visit because of this. Now I want to say to readers to understand that this is a mistake. There will probably never be a time when they can visit this city for less money than during this fair. The most important item to those who live at a distance from Chicago is the railroad fare. It is generally believed, though it has not yet been fully settled, that round-trip tickets will be sold by all the railroads at two-thirds the regular rate. This does not, of course, include a sleeping-car, upon the rates for which there will likely be no reduction. So in the beginning one must make the railroad fare the basis of expense. The railroads in most cases will land passengers at or near the fair grounds. The first thing the visitor will want to do after landing will be to secure quarters. There will be no trouble in securing a furnished room in the vicinity of the grounds for \$1 per day, and meals can be taken at restaurants, and need not cost more than \$1 per day—in fact, not necessarily so much; or, if one desires room and board there will be no trouble in getting it for \$2 per day, and possibly less. For parties of two or three, to occupy a furnished room, there will be a reduction in price.

Fairly installed in quarters all the visitor will have to do is to pay 50 cents each day for the ticket to the fair grounds, and begin to see. One will not be permitted during the day to leave the grounds without paying again; that is, no checks will be given inside of the inclosure there will be no side show, or anything that requires an admission fee. Of course, all necessary information or protection will be given without cost, but a fee will be required for all personal service performed. Of course, one can add considerably to the expense inside the grounds if desired. For instance, one may secure a chair to sit down on, and carry it with them from point to point, for ten cents each day, or one can get a wheel chair with some one to handle it for 75 cents an hour. But as your readers are doubtless weary of a minimum of probable expenses, I am trying to confine myself to it. The fair will open at eight A. M. and close at six P. M. each day, except Sunday. It will occasionally be open at night, of which due announcement will be made. It will thus be seen that in addition to the railroad fare the expenses per day should not be more than \$2.50. So that one living say 500 miles away should be able to visit the fair, spend five days within its walls at a cost of not more than \$25. This will probably surprise many of your readers, but they must remember that these figures relate only to the fair itself. In addition to the fair, if one expects to visit Midway Plaisance (just outside the inclosure), and all the wonders exhibited as side shows, he must expect to spend \$5.25 more, for they are twenty-one in number, for which the admission will be 25 cents each. These include, among other things, the Esquimaux, German, Irish, Dahomey, Austrian, East Indian, American Indian, Chinese, Lapland, Egyptian and Turkish villages; the animal show, the circular railroad tower, the Ferris wheel, Algeria and Tunis, model of St. Peter's, Moorish Palace and panorama of the volcano of Kilimanjaro. Further there is also a fleet of 25 canoes for riding on, the electric boat, and 10 cents each for rides on the elevated railroad, sliding railway, and the roller coaster.

If the visitor should desire to visit the city of Chicago proper from his lodgings near the fair grounds, it would cost 10 cents the round trip to the South side, and 20 cents to the North or West side; that is, if the trip were made on the cable-cars. If rooms were taken in the city proper the cable-car fare should be added to the daily expense rated above. The minimum of expenses to visit the fair and spend, say five days, exclusive of railroad fare, would be about as follows:

Room and board..... \$10.00
Admission to side shows..... 2.50
Admission to electric boat..... 2.50
Rides on elevated and railroads..... 5.00
Total..... \$20.00

If lodgings are taken in the city,

the expense would be \$1 more, but if not, and the side shows and rides were omitted, the expense would be \$5.80 less, or \$12.50.

I have made no allowance for other things, to places of amusement, picture galleries, etc., but have considered the cost of a man seeing the fair at the least possible expense. Let me add a few suggestions: Don't leave home without sufficient money to take care of you in case of an accident, sickness, etc. Be sure to bring warm wraps, and some thick clothing; for even in summer there are some sudden changes in the weather, and none of the fair buildings are heated. Another thing, as soon as you arrive, if you have not a catalogue get one, and in any event don't attempt to see the exposition without a system. Determine what you want to see, and then carry out your programme to the letter, for it will be impossible to see one-half of what there is to see in the time allotted you. Remember, the grounds contain over 700 acres—more than a square mile, and there are 52 exposition and State buildings, to say nothing of numerous other structures, pillars, columns, statues, etc. Finally, bring along your notebook, and in the evening jot down items of what you have seen during the day for future reference. Figuratively "call the world" will be here. One word more—don't dress as if going on dress parade; people will not come to look at one another but to look at the fair. Hoping that these suggestions may prove useful to your readers, I am,

A. GRECIAN.

Chicago, March 14, 1893.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Nobody Who Has to Work on Sundays Can be a Presbyterian.

[Greenville News.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 13.—A case involving the right of the Presbyterian church to expel members who have Sunday work to do, and which appears likely to become historical, has, for the last few days, been engaging the attention of the Charleston Presbytery, now in session in this city. The particular object of this church discipline is Miss Sadie Means, an orphan, living with her sister and brother-in-law, who has been engaged in the telephone exchange, where her services are required for four hours on Sunday. Last month she was brought before the session of the Second Presbyterian church and suspended from membership because of this alleged Sabbath breaking. As was shown in the argument, there are others in this church who likewise work on Sunday. Argument was made for Miss Means by the Rev. J. W. Flinn. The Rev. G. A. Blackburn, pastor of the church, appeared for the respondents. He said that the church had formed a fixed plan governing Sabbath breaking, and it required that no member should break the Sabbath. The telephone exchange was not a necessity. He argued vehemently on the observance of the Sabbath day. This evil of Sabbath breaking should be swamped. If these charges were sustained he could not remain pastor of the church. In reply to a question, he said that it would be inconsistent for his church to recognize any person applying for membership who was in a legitimate and necessary business on Sunday.

In reply Dr. Flinn said that by their peculiar ideas there was danger of some persons drifting away from the truth by their zeal. If people were run out of the church on such strict rules it would do away with the whole object of the church to Christianize the world.

It was nearly midnight when a vote on the question was reached. The case was decided against Miss Means and the Second Presbyterian church was sustained by a vote of 29 to 8. The case will be appealed to the Synod. This action is roundly rebuked on every side.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "the grippe" has left you weak and weary use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache you will find speedy relief in the use of Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at The Norman Carroll Co.'s drug store.

HE GOT THEM.—Master Fred. Feuston fell from the topmost limb of an apple tree. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching at his bedside through many weary hours, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked him if there was anything she could do for him, now that he was beginning to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead? Should she fan him or change his pillow? Was there anything he wanted? Languidly opening his eyes and looking at her, the little sufferer said: "Yes, mamma, I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind!" HE GOT THEM.

Beware of the man who seeks to use his reputation for piety to further his personal ambitions.

There is a class of men that can't be made April fools, for those who are fools the year round.