Humorous Department.

FUN WITH THE PARSON.—A clerical friend of mine told me a capital story of a Yale man who was the stroke oar of his crew and the chief athlete on the football field.

He entered the ministry and spent years in missionary labor in the far west. Walking one day through a frontier town, a cowboy stepped up to him and said:

"Parson, you don't have enough fun. Take a drink."

The minister declined.

"Well," he said, "parson, you must have some fun. Here's a faro layout. Take a hand in the game."

The minister declined.

"Parson," said the cowboy, "you'll die if you don't have some fun."

And he knocked the parson's hat off his head and hit him a whack on the ear.

The old athlete's spirit rose. The science which had been learned in the college gymnasium and forgotten for a quarter of a century was aroused, and a blow was landed on the jaw of that cowboy that sent him sprawling in the street.

The parson walked over to him as if he had been a door rug, picked him up and dusted the side of the house with him and then mopped up the sidewalk with his form.

As the ambulance was carrying the cowboy away he raised his head feebly and said:

"Parson, what did you fool me for? You are chock full of fun."—New York Times.

REMEMBERED HIS NEPHEWS AND NIECES.—Colonel J. T. McLaughlin, who represents the defense in the Nome contempt proceedings, worked his way up from the bottom round of the legal ladder to the position he holds. In his early practice he was glad to get anything that came along. Among the experiences that helped him to emerge from the condition of a briefless barrister he tells the following: One day a miserly old fellow came to him and asked the young attorney to draw up a will.

"How much cash have you?" was the first interrogation.

"Well, I dunno," responded the client, "somewheres nigh onto $30,000, I reckon."

"How do you wish it divided?"

"I want my old woman to have $15,000, and you can say that I give and bequeath $5,000 to each of my three children," said the old man, unloading himself of the legal phrase with much gravity and deliberation.

"What else do you wish to say?"

"Say that to each of my several neices and nephews I also give the sum of $5,000."

"Hold on, sir, this is a work of supererogation; you have already disposed of all your money. How are they to be given the sums of money you specify?"

"Gol darn 'em, let 'em work for it as I did," came the answer.—San Francisco Wave.

CLOSENESS AND THRIFT.—Two prominent Wall street brokers, while at luncheon at the Hoffman House one day last week, indulged in a series of good natured recriminations about the tendencies of each to refrain from spending money. One said to the other:

"I don't blame you for being close. It is in the family. Why, I remember your father when he ran a grocery store. He was so close that if a fly settled in the sugar barrel he used to catch the fly, dust its feet off with a broom and let it go."

"So?" said the other. "You needn't get chesty. Your father was a farmer. I can remember when he raised bees. He made those poor bees work hard all day, and, not satisfied with that, he crossed them with lightning bugs and made them work nights."

"That's right," said the first, good-naturedly. "The old man was a thrifty chap. Why, I remember when he crossed strawberry plants and milkweed and got strawberries and cream."

Then they had a drink.—New York Tribune.

A YOUTHFUL PROMOTER.—A horseman had an amusing experience near the speedway a few days ago. He called an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client. On leaving the house he was surprised to see another boy in charge of the horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with?"

"No, sir. I jist spekilated and bought him of the other boy for 10 cents. He said as how you were only worth a nickel, and I says you were good for a quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy was waiting under an open window in the home of the horseman's friend.

"That's the way to work the swells," said the young speculator to his companion. "Ef you had stayed, he would have coughed up a dime. The bluff made him ershamed to hand over less than the two bits. You gets 12 cents, and I keep the extry cent for permotin' dis scheme. See?"

EASY ENOUGH.—A certain member of parliament has expressed a pronounced disbelief in most of the wonderful tales of the precocity of children. He contends that the stories are usually manufactured by older persons, with the sole object of making amusing reading. Once in awhile, however, his theory receives a setback by something in his own experience, and he confesses that he has come across some genuine humor and some unconscious witticisms. One such was recently brought to his notice.

A Sunday school examination was in progress, and the examiner put the question:

"What did Moses do for a living while he was with Jethro?"

Following a long silence, at last a voice piped up from the back of the room:

"Please, sir, he married one of Jethro's daughters."—Youth's Companion.

Idle talk has a peculiar way of keeping at work.

International Lesson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 15.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xii, 1-17. Memory Verses, 12-14—Golden Text, I Cor. v, 7—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1, 2. "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year to you." Thus spake the Lord to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt in connection with the feast of the Passover. It was the month Abib and the seventh month of their civil year, but became from this time the first month of their sacred year. It was the national redemption month and the beginning of their existence as a redeemed people unto God. So with every redeemed soul, the time of its new birth is to it the beginning of days, the time before that being lost, for it is only he that hath the Son who hath life (I John v, 12). We begin to live only when we come under the shelter of that precious blood.

3, 4. "Every man, according to his eating, shall make your count for the lamb." A lamb was to be chosen on the tenth day of that first month, a lamb for each house unless the household should prove too little to eat the lamb; then the next neighbor was to be included as far as necessary, that each lamb might be eaten. When they gathered the manna for their daily food, they did so on the same principle—"every man according to his eating, some more, some less" (Ex. xvi, 16, 17). While redemption is by the blood of the Lamb, it is all important to abundance of life to eat the Lamb, for He Himself said, "He that eateth Me even he shall live by Me" (John vi, 57).

5, 6. "Your lamb shall be without blemish." The physical perfection of the animal was typical of the absolute perfection of the antitype, the Lamb of God, our Passover (I Cor. v, 7). Compare Lev. xxii, 19-21; Deut. xvii, 1; also Num. xix, 2, concerning the sacrifice of the red heifer without spot and without blemish, all typical of Him who was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners—the Lamb of God without blemish and without spot (Heb. vii, 26; I Pet. i, 19). The male indicates the perfect strength of the sacrifice. There was no weakness in Him, and even when He died He cried with a loud voice. He gave His life, for He said, "No one taketh it from Me" (John x, 18). The four days that they kept the lamb is suggestive of the 4,000 years from the promise of the Redeemer until He was offered a sacrifice for our sins (Gen. iii, 15; I Pet. i, 20; II Pet. iii, 8).

7-10. "And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread, and with bitter herbs they shall eat it." The blood being sprinkled on the two side posts and on the upper doorpost, they were then to dispose of the whole lamb, burning with fire that which they could not eat. Consuming by fire was God's way of accepting, so God and they ate the lamb together. The roasting with fire indicated the sufferings of Christ by which He was prepared to be our life. The unleavened bread signifies that we must put away all evil in order to feed upon Him, for leaven is always a symbol of evil. The bitter herbs teach us that we must be willing to suffer with Him, for it is given unto us so to do (Phil. i, 29; iii, 10).

11-13. "When I see the blood, I will pass over you." This was the great difference that night. Some houses were sprinkled with the blood of the Passover lamb, and some were not, and wherever there was no blood there was death—the death of the firstborn. But where there had already been death—the death of the lamb—there was no death of the firstborn. "It is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul," and "without shedding of blood there is no remission of sins" (Lev. xvii, 11; Heb. ix, 22). In Him we have redemption by His blood, and the redeemed in glory sing, "Thou hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood" (Eph. i, 7; Rev. v, 9). The firstborn in every house where the blood was sprinkled was perfectly safe, whether they felt quiet about it or not, for safety does not depend upon assurance; but, being safe, assurance is our privilege, and peace and joy will be ours if we only believe God (Rom. xv, 13). They ate with loins girded, shoes on and staff in hand; ready to depart. So we are taught to be ever ready for our exodus.

14, 15. "Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread." Compare with these two verses verses 18-20 and note the repetition of the statement that whoever should eat anything leavened would be cut off from Israel. In Lev. ii, 11, leaven was forbidden to be offered with any sacrifice, and in the teaching of our Lord Jesus He repeatedly warned the disciples to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees and of Herod. In the passage where Christ is called "Our Passover" we are exhorted to keep the feast, not with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth (I Cor. v, 7, 8). In Lev. vii, 13, and xxiii, 17, there is a command to offer leaven, but in each case it was to represent the evil that was in the offerer. The first was a thanksgiving offering and is explained by Amos iv, 5—"Offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving with leaven, for this liketh you." The other was typical of the evil that found its way into the gathering of believers at Pentecost. The passage that is most misunderstood and perverted concerning leaven is Math. xiii, 33, which is generally taken to mean that the gospel will gradually fill the world, whereas in the light of the whole discourse in that chapter it plainly teaches that in this age of the mystery of the kingdom (verse 11) the woman (the church) will corrupt her food till all shall be corrupted. See II Tim. iii, 1-5; iv, 3, 4, as a comment.

16, 17. "No manner of work shall be done in them." This and similar statements concerning the feasts of the Lord and the holy days of Israel seem to me to have their spiritual application set forth in Heb. iv, 10, with Eph. ii, 8, 9; Rom. iv, 5; Phil ii, 13, and similar passages. The redemption of Israel was wholly of God, as also is our redemption. His work, not ours, gives peace. So also the daily life must be wholly of God. As we eat the Lamb, appropriate Christ and all that is His more fully day by day, He will work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, and whatever He may accomplish through us we shall gladly confess that it has been "not I, but Christ," "not I, but the grace of God" (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10). God is seeking earthen vessels in which He may work unhindered all His pleasure. If we are only willing and yielded, He will do it.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of another.

In scandal, as in robbery, the receiver is worse than the thief.

Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

News and Comment That Is of More or Less Local Interest.

LANCASTER.

Ledger, December 4: About ten days ago, we chronicled the death of Mr. Ed Williams, a painter at Kershaw. On Saturday evening last, his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, died at their home there after a short illness of pneumonia. She was only about 35 years of age and leaves only one child, a little girl, which she requested to have sent to the orphanage. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. ....On Sunday last, near Elgin, while handling his pistol in his left hand trousers pocket, Mr. Ernest Stogner, son of Mr. J. W. Stogner, accidentally discharged it, the ball entering his thigh and passing downward and lodging just above the knee. The wound is not serious.....We noted recently that a cat and a pup belonging to Rev. R. J. Blackmon, of the Fork Hill section, that were bitten by a dog that had been bitten by the strange animal perambulating in that section, had shown symptoms of hydrophobia and died. On Sunday, a pig of Mr. Blackmon's that had been bitten, also began having fits, and later in the day it died.....Several years ago a darkey names James ———, serving a sentence on the Chester chaingang for assault, made his escape and nothing more was heard of him until recently he was located on the McIlwain farm in this county, going by the name of John Heath. Policeman Pardue arrested him here on Monday and he was returned to the Chester chaingang that afternoon.

CHESTER.

Lantern, December 3: Mr. T. H. White, cashier of the Exchange bank, has resigned to go into effect the 1st of January. In doing so Mr. M. S. Lewis becomes cashier; Mr. W. A. Corkill, assistant cashier; Mr. Cree Spratt, bookkeeper; Mr. Lowry Guy, collecting clerk.....Yesterday the clerk sold the land advertised, as follows: The Steedman place to S. C. Steedman, for $1,250; the Hood place to J. K. Henry, attorney, $1,150; lot at Richburg, to Jay Barber, for $75; two lots at Lando, to Henry Samuels, for Manetta Mills, for $805 and $605.....Esquire A. D. Darby has lived all his life at Baton Rouge, and has been a magistrate 27 years. He has seen considerable change in his day. He says he has seen as many as 13 fights in one day, three going on at once, sometimes.....Jerry Crosby, colored, was killed at Grassy Run trestle, beyond the Eureka mills, Saturday morning, by the southbound S. A. L. train. He was coming in the same direction as the train and had reached the end of the trestle, but did not get off the track. He was somewhat deaf, probably became bewildered when he found that the train was approaching. Coroner Gladden held an inquest and the verdict of the jury was that his death was due to his own carelessness. Jerry had been living a few miles in the country, but was well known about town, having stayed about the DaVega drug store many years. He was hardly less than 70 years old.

ROOSEVELT TO CONGRESS.

Salient Features of the President's First Message.

The president's message is about 28,000 words in length, dealing with all the questions of vital importance now in the public eye.

In the beginning Mr. Roosevelt pays a glowing tribute to the memory of the lamented William McKinley and denounces anarchy. He not only deplores the existence of the anarchist, but beseeches congress to make it impossible in the future for the chief executive of the nation to be shot down.

He calls attention to the great prosperity of the nation.

He deals at length with industrial conditions and problems.

He declares that trusts must be controlled; otherwise, trusts will control.

A new cabinet officer is suggested, who shall be known as the secretary of commerce and industry.

Mr. Roosevelt urges that congress see to it that the United States secure the greatest service from its employes.

Much stress is laid upon the brotherhood of men.

Better immigration laws are asked for by the president.

The message declares that reciprocity is no enemy of protection.

An encouraging word is said for the benefit of our merchant marine. Mr. Roosevelt declares that the American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

"Maintain the gold standard," says Mr. Roosevelt.

It is suggested that congress amend the interstate commerce law.

Much attention is given to the agricultural interests of the country.

Intelligent forestry is urged by the president.

The message urges the importance of the reclamation of arid lands.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that Hawaii should by all means be developed, pointing out in detail the immense advantages to be gained from the new country.

The great problem of the government of the Philippines is given much space in the message, and the president suggests that a sterner policy is demanded by conditions in the Orient.

In no uncertain words the president declares that the Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of foreign policies of all nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States.

Congress is directed to the fact that a greater American navy is demanded. He declares that the work of upbuilding the navy must not be neglected, but pushed forward with all possible speed.

He reviews the situation in China at length.

He advises that closer relations exist between the United States and the South American countries.

The president takes a bold stand for the educational interests of the people.

The postal service and rural mail delivery is given the support of the president in his message.

Attention is called to the opportunity of the United States that now exists in the trade with China.

The consular service, says the president, is in need of reform.

Expositions as upbuilders of a country are endorsed, and attention is directed to their good. Congress is especially urged to pay the expense in connection with the removal of the government exhibit to Charleston.

The message calls attention to the good resulting from the army reorganization.

A liberal pension policy is urged.

A strong plea is made for the civil service.

The president says there is no need now for an increase in the United States army.

In closing, the president refers to the death of Queen Victoria, of England, and the death of the Empress Dowager Frederick, of Germany.

SAW A BLOODHOUND IN ACTION.

Unerring Work by a Dog Valued at a Thousand Dollars.

"I had an opportunity to observe the efficiency of the bloodhound as an instrument for tracking criminals while I was at Wichita," said a Macon attorney the other day on returning from a trip over into Kansas.

"An atrocious crime had been committed out in the suburbs. The sheriff was promptly notified and he responded immediately with his large, sombre assistant. The dog was taken into the house and to the room where the crime occurred. It immediately started out with a bound, cleared the fence and dashed into the timber with the sheriff and the others following close behind. The hound ran to a stream, where it appeared to be mystified for a few minutes. It ran up and down the banks, panting and wagging its tail nervously. Suddenly it caught the trail again and dashed onward up the bank of the stream, ran around a tree, shot over a brush pile and then took a bee line for town.

"From this time on it never faltered nor seemed to be in doubt for a moment. The trail led to a mammoth grain elevator. The dog burst into a side door without hesitation, and darted for the steps, dashing the surprised workman right and left. It went clear up to the topmost floor of the elevator, circled round a few times and then darted down another way. When it reached the bottom floor it ran out on the sidewalk, through the business part of town and then to the boarding district. It was blocked by a closed door at a small boarding house, but when the officers caught up with the dog they had the door opened. The dog ascended the steps with a bound, went directly to a room occupied by one of the boarders, pushed open the door with his fore feet and attacked the clothes of a man who was in bed asleep.

"The savage growls awoke the man up and he yelled loudly for protection. The sheriff entered the room just in time to seize the dog and pull him from the man's throat. By this time a large crowd had congregated at the entrance of the boarding house and was impatiently waiting the appearance of the quarry. The sheriff telephoned for guards before attempting to remove his man to jail. A patrol wagon came and the prisoner and dog were seated in it, surrounded by policemen with drawn revolvers. When the start was made for the jail the crowd must have numbered fully 1,500. They were vociferously demanding that the prisoner be immediately hung, but there was no leader and lynching was averted. During the drive the dog never for an instant took his eyes from the trembling victim. So perfect was the hound's work and so thoroughly had it terrorized the prisoner, that he confessed to the crime soon after he was placed in jail.

"I was informed that the bloodhound was worth $1,000, and was one of the best in the state. It was not a very prepossessing animal, but when it was in action, like a courageous soldier, it looked much better than it did when on dress parade."—Kansas City Journal.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.—The preliminary work of revising the creed of the Presbyterian church so as to make it more popularly understood was inaugurated in Washington last Thursday at a meeting of a section of the committee of 20 appointed at the last Presbyterian assembly to accomplish this result.

The section that met today began the preparation of a new statement of the doctrine of the church. It spent several hours in discussion, but no action was taken on any phase of the subject. A form of statement to replace the one now in use was submitted and other forms will likely be submitted. The object is to secure a formal expression of doctrine that will be more definite and convey to the lay mind a clearer understanding of the subject than the present declaration. No vital changes were contemplated in today's discussion but mainly a different mode of expression was aimed at.

Two other sections of the committee will meet contemporaneously with the full body and frame propositions for action by that body. One of these will draft new chapters on the Holy Spirit and on the love of God, and the other will make a slight revision of the confession of faith with reference to the elect infant declarations. It is felt that the present statement on this point implies that any infant dying in infancy is "lost" from the standpoint of the religious future state and the creed to be adonted will make it clear that the Presbyterian church does not hold the belief that those who die in infancy are "lost."

Recently a visitor in an idiot asylum not far from New York, asked an attendant how the management knew when an inmate was sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged. "That's easy enough," was the reply. "We take them all into a yard where there are several troughs, turn on the taps and give them buckets to bail out the water and empty the troughs. Many of 'em keep bailing away while the taps keep running, but them as isn't idiots stops the taps."

TAKE COUGH EASE. It Cures. YORK DRUG STORE.

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER FOR 1902.

A Family Newspaper That Is Published For the People.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBMAKERS.

Two Fine Buggies, a Parker Hammerless Shotgun, and Other Articles of Value.

THE contest for the premiums annually offered for clubs of subscribers to the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER is now open, to continue until 4 o'clock p. m., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN MARCH, 1902, and all of our old friends, along with as many new ones as may desire, are cordially invited to enter the competition.

The first premium this year is to be A FINE TOP BUGGY, the best that can be made by the YORKVILLE BUGGY COMPANY for $60; the second premium is the BEST OPEN BUGGY this company can make for $50. These two prizes are to be given for the TWO LARGEST CLUBS returned and paid for by the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN MARCH. For additional clubs, ranging in size from 100 down to 3, we will give specific premiums, such as Sewing Machines, Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Watches, Silver Tableware, Magazines, Newspapers and other articles of value sufficient to compensate the clubmaker for all the work he or she may do. Full information may be had of these articles and the terms upon which they will be given, by making inquiry at this office.

A $50 PARKER GUN.

For the largest number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS returned between this date and JANUARY 15TH, 1902, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, whether that number be three or one hundred, we will give a 12 GAUGE PARKER HAMMERLESS BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN. The gun is made by Parker Brothers, of Meriden, Connecticut, and sold by the H. & D. Folsom Arms Company, of 314 Broadway, New York. It has the reputation of being the BEST gun in the world for the money.

The contest in competition for the gun is to have no connection with the contest in competition for the Buggies, except that after the close of the gun contest, on January 15, all names returned on account of it may still be counted in the competition for the first and second prizes to be given away on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN MARCH, and they may be counted in making up the number required for any other premium for which the clubmaker may have a preference.

WHO ARE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

By NEW SUBSCRIBERS we mean those who WERE NOT ON OUR BOOKS ON SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1901. We will not count as a NEW subscription a name that is changed from one member of a family to another. It MUST BE A POSITIVE ADDITION TO OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

By way of assistance to the clubmakers and by way of inducement to the NEW subscriber, we will send the paper from the date the subscriber pays until January 1, 1903, for the price of a year's subscription—$1.75.

TIME TO BEGIN.

The time for clubmakers to begin in competition for the foregoing offers is right now. Let all names, whether old or new, be returned as rapidly as secured, so they may be properly entered upon our books.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

TWO SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIBERS at $1 each, will be considered the equivalent of one yearly subscriber at $1.75 and so counted. A subscription paid for two or more years in advance at $1.75, will be counted as one name for each year so paid.

Clubmakers will be held personally responsible for the payment of all names returned by them. After a clubmaker has returned and paid for any name, he can, at anytime thereafter, discontinue the sending of the paper to the person for whom he has paid, and transfer the unexpired time to any other person, provided the person to whom the transfer is desired was not a subscriber at the time the original name was entered on our books.

No name will be counted in competition for a premium until the subscription price has been paid; nor will any premium be delivered until a satisfactory settlement has been made for all names returned by the clubmaker.

Persons who commence making clubs will not be permitted to transfer their club to another clubmaker's list after the names have been entered on our books.

It is not necessary that the names on a club should all be at the same postoffice. Names may be taken at any number of places.

All subscriptions must be forwarded to us ta the expense of those sending them.

We will be responsible for the safe transmission of money only when sent by draft, registered letter or money order drawn on the Yorkville postoffice.

In sending names, write plainly, and give postoffice, county and state.

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

A separate list will be kept for each clubmaker, who will be credited with each name sent, so that the number sent by any one person may be ascertained at a moment's notice.

In case of a tie for either premium, two weeks will be allowed in which to "untie."

The time in which names may be returned under our propositions will commence NOW, and expires at 4 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1902

After the closing of this contest on March 12, 1902, no single yearly subscription will be received for less than the yearly subscription price of $2.00, except new clubs are formed.

L. M. GRIST & SONS, Yorkville, S. C.

OUR CLOTHING AT COST!

No Catch Work; But Grim Business With Us.

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits.

Men's Odd Pants, Boy's Odd Pants.

Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Men's Mackintoshes.

Men's and Boy's Underwear.

Everything at COST for the NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

We've Said IT. It Is Now Up to the Public.

J. M. HEATH & COMPANY.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Manager.