BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

J. G. CLINKSCALES, EDITOR.

TEACHERS'GOLUMN.

Don't forget that the Institute will be held at Williamston, beginning July 11th, and running two weeks. Make your arrangements in time to attend. Board can be had at fifty cents a day.

We regret to learn that the Generostee school has been compelled to close for a time on account of measles. Mr. Pressley is building up a large school there and deserves the patronage he re-

On account of sickness in our family and another pressing engagement, we were unable to attend the Teachers' Meeting at Pelzer on the second Friday in this month. We are expecting a report of the meeting from some one pres-

It is indeed gratifying to have the teachers come up so bravely to our help this week. If they only know how much we appreciate these communications. writes may not sound well to him, but may be of great benefit to others. Teacher, in "History Made Pleasant," suggests a plan which may be of very great benefit to others. History is difficult to teach. The plan suggested is certainly worth the trying. "S. G. S." made of beautifying the school grounds. We are glad to know that the plan is being tried in some schools and hope others will adopt it. "W. P. H." speaks truly of the Carolina Teacher. We have often wished that this paper was on the desk of every teacher in the county. Miss Goodyear's Primary Department is certainly worth more than the cost of the paper. As to the improvement of the free school system, we would be glad to have the matter discussed freely in the Teachers' Column by the teachers and by persons of any other profession for that matter. The system must, and will eventually, be improved. Talk about abolishing the system is bosh one. "W. P. H." is right when he says the present plan is an injustice to teachers and patrons. It is indeed a bleeding process and ought to be corrected. It is a question that demands the attention of statesmen. The future of South Carolina depends very largely upon the education of the rising generation. What can the State promise herself

MIDWAY, S. C., March 28, 1887. MR. EDITOR : Some time ago I saw in the Teachers' Column where the pupils of several schools visited by you had taken an interest in beautifying their school yards. I stated the same to my pupils, and it took the desired effect. I was pleasantly surprised the next morning on entering the school-yard to see nearly all my pupils engaged at work. some burning off, some piling stones, while others with hoes and mattocks were planting flowers. We often do a great good by telling the good others Our school is injured considerably by

measles, but have a tolerably good school yet. I am proud to say that the patrons of Midway school take a lively interest in education.

PENDLETON, S. C.,

MR. EDITOR: My department is getting on very well with their studies. Some of the children are learning rapidly. I have ruled their slates since you were here, and they all seem to like it very much. Their writing is much better and is more even.

The most of them that know the figures have learned and are learning the multiplication table. My pupils are delighted with the way of adding and substracting that you showed us when you were here, every time I teach it to them, though I do not have time to exercise them in it every day. It is a very good idea in any school if they will adopt it. The whole school seems to b

very smoothly and agreeably. I have enjoyed teaching very much

but our public term will soon come to Four or five of our peach scions are

blooming. The yard is not fixed as is in better order than when you saw it. We are expecting to attend the Institute next summer unless we are Provi-

Most respectfully,

FIVE FORKS, March 23, 1887. MR. EDITOR: If the other teachers will join me in the reply, I will answer your question as to whether we are going to make you do all the writing for the

Teachers' Column. I say to them now, if you will try to help our Commissioner out, I will too. There, I have made the promise and hardly know what to write To the first place, Mr. Editor, I wish Carolina Teacher, suggested by the with- friends and enemies, congratulated Horthe unflagging interest of Prof. Johnson.

I know that every friend of education will join me in regretting the necessity

Post-Dispatch. which forces him to sever his connection

drawal of its able editor, Prof. D. B. Johnson The Teacher has now become a requisite to the teachers of S. C., and jail since July, 1885, in spite of the with it. We trust, however, that as he says, the Teacher is an established fact, and will not lose by his withdrawal. As he furthermore says, it has continued to a tree about seven feet in height. It has grow, until now it is one of the best of journals. Besides the many excellent weather, is stout and vigorous, and two a ticles from the pen of Profs. Klemm, weeks a Morrison and other live educators, its Primary Department, under the manage- — A Pittsburg magistrate who married time ago a forged check for two hundred smile."—Aunt Jane, in Homestead. ment of Miss Goodyear, is of invaluable interest to teachers, filled as it is with so interesting to know exactly how many of a grocery merchant of this city. The many practical hinds and methods, those 3,000 couples wish the old man had check was signed Daniel Jackson, the Every number contains one or more died before he made them one. exercises, which, though no more than - It is estimated that insects damage suggestive, yet if utilized, will aid us the crops of this country \$100,000,000 greatly in our work. I will mention one annually.

from which I am deriving happy results. It is headed, "Notes from Talks on Readng." Its object is to teach from the board reading and language. The children are delighted with the exercise. The last number of Teacher contains a piece headed, "Busy Work," It is an exercise in the use of sticks, which is a decided improvement on the old use of the rod. We must procure our colored sticks, and with numbers, give the children some idea of form and color. It is an improvement on the tooth picks.

And now, to jump hastily to another branch of the subject, none the less interesting, the Commissioners of the different counties have been making various suggestion for the improvement of the school system, many of which are real good. If, now, all friends of education will put their heads together and agree upon some one plan to improve the system, we believe the time is ripening for putting it into operation. Interest in schools is increasing every day both among parents and teachers. All agree that something must be done to improve (not pull down) the system. What is that something to be? Speak out friends local taxation for Anderson, or shall we borrow money to run the school on a cash basis. The present plan is an injustice to the county as well as to the

the happy arrangements for the Institute this summer. A more suitable place for holding the Normal, we think, could hardly have been selected, and the arrangement for the union of the two counties is excellent, as it will throw more teachers together and thus be more beneficial in presenting a greater variety of ideas and methods. All the teacher with whom we have conversed are delighted with the plan. Who will speak

HISTORY MADE PLEASANT. We have adopted a new method of studying history, and are becoming most leased with it every week. Our pupils like it, and we think they are receiving very many lasting benefits by its adoption. We are now studying the settlement of the original thirteen States. With one lesson a day we spend considerable time on each State. Beginning with Va., we passed over it the first time with short lessons, by each writing an original question, the answer of which These questions were then collected in a hat and distributed among the class. After giving time for writing the answers, prove that the answer is correct, reads from his history the paragraph containing it. His reading is criticised by the class. The second going over was devoted entirely to reference work. We read all we could find of Virginia in Harper's Geography and Chamber's Eucyclopædia, which we placed on our mantle a month ago. We also read the biography of every person mentioned in our history in the settlement of Va., and others in connection with its history. The third time, we asked the questions of the book and many others and answered them orally. The next time we met, the pupils gave me their histories and all their helps except dictionaries, and spent an hour in writing letters from the "Mother Country." We have travelled through Massachusetts on the same slow coach that we have learned to like, in spite of the flying wheels of the nineteenth century. We called awhile at Lynn and noticed the manufactories of Bay-State shoes. The Athens of America demanded our respectful attention; and we had good letters from her "Conservatory of Music." Some of our

TEACHER.

A Missouri Court Scene.

aspiring youths imagined themselves re-

searching in her vast libraries. We are

enjoying Connecticut this week.

Mr. Charles P. Johnson returned Monday from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., where he secured a verdict for a client that he regards as one of the greatest of his triumphs. In February 1886, this client, Michael Horner, was tried and convicted of murdering Davis Boswell and sentenced to imprisonment for ninety-nine years. On Saturday, at the end of a second trial, which had occupied two weeks, he was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and fined \$600. Said Governor Johnson nicely as we would like to have it, but it this morning: "I nevever saw such a scene in a court room in my life as followed the rendition of the verdict Saturday. When it was read Horner was too much agitated to move for a moment then he jumped at least three feet high swung his hands in the air, and as be came down to the door yelled with all his might. Then he gave another leap and another yell, and another. Men in the crowded room answered his vell with whoops as loud. Horner's young wife fairly threw her baby into the first pair of arms that offered, sprang upon the jurors, hugged every one of them and kissed three or four. Then she and her husband sprang upon the judge and shook hands like pump handles. The sheriff lost all control of the crowd, and to say a few words in regard to the had to let them whoop. Both sides, ner, all feeling that he must be right, as he had won finally. He had been in is due, in a great measure, to efforts of his friends to secure his release

> den. One grew, and from it has sprang weeks ago was in full bloom .- Rock Hill Augusta special gives the following and vet we hear it said, on every side,

BLACKWOOD'S BREAK.

Blackwood is a South Carolina farmer who seems to be practicing for the title role of the great New York success, "Jim, the Penman." In other words, Blackwood has a penchant for affixing the signatures of other men to commercial paper. Not long since he served a in the city prison of Augusta, awaiting trial upon the same charge.

S. C., about sixteen miles from Williston tation. A short time ago he went down to Augusta and it is said, succeeded in getting some forged checks cashed at the banks. The bank officials set out to find force. Stone and Mr. J. P. McNally, the bank official who paid the money on the forged check, went up to Aiken county | the Georgia railroad, and while ferreting nd found Blackwood who, after being out a case in Barnet he was attacked by dentified by McNally, was at once placed under arrest. When Stone arrested Blackwood, he asked his prisoner to tell where the money which he had obtained could be found. Blackwood started to lead the officer around the house, but the latter became suspi- was perfectly justifiable in his act, he gious that Mrs. B. might be trying to was indicted by the grand jury in that co-ceal the money, and taking his pris- | county for assault with intent to murder. oner within the house, began a search. He found in a trunk seventy-five dollars, portion of which Mr. McNally thought he recognized as the money which had been paid to Blackwood in Augusta.

Stone asked his prisoner if he would be willing to go to Georgia without a go without any such formality and ccording to the sworn statements of

WENT ALONG VOLUNTARILY. outh Carolina seem to have developed a lesire to aid Blackwood, if possible. On Saturday, evening Governor Gordon that he, Governor Eichardson, underman. He then sent the following tele- ings against Blackwood stayed until an city court of Augusta:

says he was kidnapped, and requests intervention to stay proceedings.

To this Judge Eve answered: AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20, 1887 .-Jovernor John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. : forgery. Proceedings here regular. There will be four cases against him. Warrant was taken out in Aiken county before arrest, charging him with being a fugitive from justice; was arrested in Aiken county by Edward Stone, of Augusta police, and brought here. Officer claims that Blackwood consented to come without requisition. Stone is under indictment in Warren superior court for assult with intent to murder, and desires to make a showing before you take final action. Proceedings will be stayed until further information from WILLIAM F. EVE.

Yesterday morning Hon. John S. Da- Governor Richardson will doubtless vidson, city attorney of Augusta, came refuse to trouble himself farther about up to Atlanta to attend the sitting of the supreme court. He brought with him rily, Mr. Stone will be in a rather affidavits of Stone, the arresting officer, | uncomfortable position. In this event, Mr. McNally, who accompanied him to Stone will be turned over to the South South Carolina, Chief of Police Twiggs | Carolina authorities as soon as it can be and Lieutenants Hood and Desmaid of done legally. The indictment hanging the Augusta police force. The affidavits over his head complicates matters someof Stone and McNally went into details | what, for as Governor Gordon says, the concerning the arrest of Blackwood, and laws of this State must be complied with the others testified concerning the regularity of all the proceedings in this State. | indictment before he can be extradited From these it is learned that Blackwood | for trial in another State. The law will is held upon a

REGULARLY SWORN WARRANT, charging him, in three or four different counts, with having committed forgery in Augusta. The fact was also set forth that Stone, the arresting officer, is at present under indictment in the courts of Warren county upon a chage of assault

with intent to commit murder. All these papers were handed over to the Governor who, in turn, sent them to Governor Richardson with a letter in which he expressed the hope that Governor Richardson would not feel, after an investigation, that Stone had made such a flagrant violation of the laws of South Carolina as would oblige him to ask for Stone's extradition. Governor Gordon added, in this connection, that as Stone is under indictment in this State he cannot, under the laws of Georgia and under lecisions of the courts in States where there is no law bearing upon the subject, be removed by extradition until the case against him in this State is settled.

If it is true, as Stone states, that Blackwood came to Georgia voluntarily, the officer need have no fear of the charge against him. Stone's affidavit is very explicit upon this subject. He states that he and McNally and Blackwood were driven from Blackwood's house to the station sixteen miles, by a South Carolina man; that they met many people on the way and in Williston Blackwood had a talk with the mayor of the village, but to none of these people did Blackwood raise any complaint of being kidnapped, but on the contrary said that he was going voluntarily. BLACKWOOD'S CRIMES.

statement of Blackwood's crimes: Some "Wives, meet your husbands with a name of a prominent merchant of Wind- ed by music, and has made a successful culcates self denial, conquest of appetites, sor, S. C. The other case is where a demonstration of the fact at Lake Geneva, keeping down all incitements to fleshly draft for ninety dollars with the forged by calling great numbers of fishes about indulgence, and the avoidance of every signature of Pope & Fleming, was passed his boat.

upon Mr. Renkl, a jewler. The man bought a quantity of cheap jewelry with the amount, but after he left Mr. Reukl discovered the draft was not good, when

F. A. Blackwood is just now attracting he went in pursuit of the man. catching a good deal of attention in the executive him and regaining his goods. The forger willingly gave up both the draft and goods and escaped. Renkl says Blackwood is the man, but Mr. Brigham failed to identify him.

The special concludes by stating "The police authorities here are somewhat stirred up over the action of Governor Richardson in regard to the alleged term in the penitentiary at Columbia, S. kidnapping of the forger Elackwood by C., for forging, and he is now languishing | Police Officer Stone. Chief Twiggs i doing all in his power to quiet the matter. He saw Governor Richardson in Blackwood's home is in Aiken county, Columbia yesterday and thoroughly explained the matter, stating that no disrespect was intended towards the State of South Carolina. Governor Richardson replied that he knew nothing against the State was intended, but it was his duty him and employed for the purpose Officer to investigate the matter. Governor Edward Stone of the Augusta police Richardson's talk was entirely satisfactory to Chief Twiggs."

Stone was at one time a detective for a negro armed with a knife, who cut him severely across the face. Stone immediately drew his knife, not having a pistol, and came very near killing the negro. He left the negro where he had fallen and returned to Augusta. Although he THE FEELING AT COLUMBIA

The reply to Governor Gordon's letter will be awaited with interest.

Judging by newspaper specials sent out from Columbia, the South Carolina officials are very much exercised over what they consider the illegal acts of the . Blackwood said he would Georgia officer, Stone. The following is a sample of the specials referred to: CHICAGO, Ill., March 21 .- A special

from Columbia, S. C., says: A dispute over the kidnapping of a criminal is now in progress between Georgia and South Carolina, and there is great indignation in the Palmetto State about the arbitrary conduct of the Georgians. A week ago received a telegram from Governor F. A. Blackwood committed forgery in Richardson, of South Carolina, stating Georgia, and fled to his home in Aiken county, this State. Two officers from the stood that Backwood had been kidnapped | Augusta, Ga., police force crossed the from South Carolina, and asking for a Savannah river and went to Blackwood's stay of proceedings until the matter house and without a requisition and in could be fully investigated. Governor violation of the law kidnapping him and Fordon answered that he could not conveyed him into Georgia. Governor nterfere with the court proceedings, but Richardson has determined to uphold the that he would do all in his power to see right of his State. He has telegraphed that full justice was done the arrested to Governor Gordon to have all proceedput him in possession of all the facts of ATLANTA, Ga., March 19, 1887 .- Blackwood's arrest, and will allow time Judge Eve: How is Blackwood held? for the substantiation of charges of kid-How arrested? Governor Richardson napping. Blackwood has confessed his guilt, but Richardson will demand his restoration to his home, and will institute proceedings against the Georgia officers for kidnapping-a violation of the peace and dignity of this State. Should Georgia refuse to release her Blackwood held under warrant for prisoner, Richardson will appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

There is certainly no occasion for any straining of the friendly relations existing between the officials of the two States over this matter. It is a very common thing for persons charged with crime to consent to their being removed from one State to another,

WITHOUT WAITING FOR EXTRADITION And if, as the Columbia special states Blackwood acknowledges his guilt, the presumption is in favor of Stone's statement being true. If Blackwood did come to Georgia of his own motion, the cause. If he did not come voluntaand he must have a hearing under this will be no occasion whatever for any estrangement of the official relations of

the two States. Sunny Husbands.

Very much has been said about the obligation of the wives, in regard to wearing perpetual smiles, but it seems as if our literary talents have never once thought it worth while for the "man o' the house", to occasionally don a smile when at home in his own family circle.

It certainly is just as essential to domestic happiness for a man to be sunny, and good tempered, as it is for the wo-

We often doubt whether the male head of a family ever really appreciates the opportunity he has for diffusing sunshine at home, or comprehends bow much of gloom he can bring into the family circle by entering its sacred precincts with a dark frown on his countenance. The wife and mother is within four walls from morning till night, with but few exceptions; and must bear the worriment of fretful children, inefficient servants, weak nerves, and many other perplexities : and she must do this, day after day, while the husband goes out from these petty details of home care, has the benefit of the pure, fresh air, meets with friends, has a social good time, which all together act as a charm upon the physical man, and if he does as he should, he will come home cheerful and buoyant, and thereby lighten the household life for his wife, and drive dull care and gloom from her care-worn brow. Some men can be all smiles away from home, In addition to the McNally case, an but at home they are as cross as bears;

- An Italian, Signor Garreti, claims impure and sensual appetites. The

ANOTHER SHOT ATTHE DECANTERS.

man in Scripture whose name is associated with a surfeit of water should be the first man who is associated with a surfeit of wine! There, in the very vestibule of human history, stands, or rather lies, the poor old patriarch Noah, so pitiably drunk that shamed filial affection tries to cover him up till he gets sober. The hero of righteousness, who had faced a scoffing world, sinks like a helpless baby under the power of Alcohol, who is no respecter of persons; and, unless we are very much mistaken, that sleeping, snoring, senseless old hero has been depicted before the world as a perpetual objectesson to teach the virtue of total absti-1. The first thing for every teacher to

this sorrowful fall of Noah, is that he fell

tation. One of these laws is that alcohol is not food : it positively interferes with wholesome alimentation. Yet millions of foolish folk have swallowed it to help digestion, until it has burned out their stomachs. Alcoholic drinks waste the cital forces. No sensible athlete, when training for a display of mucles, ever touches them. I was told by the most famous American pedestrian that nothing would be so fatal to his success, when engaged in a great feat of walking, as the slightest dose of whisky, or even of wine. tively recognizes alcohol as its enemy, and tries to expell it. Science and experience testify that alcohol, instead of nourishing the body, impoverishes it; instead of warming it, it increases its liability to freeze (as Arctic explorers testify); instead of prolonging life, it seductive smile on its face, it wields the vonr bad example to other. stiletto of an assassin.

2. When Noah began to drink his wine, he did not stop until he was drunk, because there is a tendency in alcoholic beverages to produce excess. This is a constant desire for more. One glass kindle a morbid thirst for two glasses next time. A healthful beverage satisfies healthful appetite; a hurtful bever- The Inter-State Railroad Commission. age, like wine, ale, or brandy, stimulates appetite until it becomes an uncontrollable frenzy. Here lies the reason why it is so difficult to use intoxicants in moderation, and also difficult to reform an inebriate. Not more than one drunkard in twenty is likely to be reformed. Out of all the hard drinkers who have ever been received into my church, there has not been a single one who has not had some backward slips: some, alas, have reeled over into hopeless ruin! Teach-

ers, tell your boys that the time to stop is before they begin. 3. Noah had a very clear head when he was sober, but wine made him a fool. Here comes in another law of the Creator against alcoholic drinks : namely, their tendency is to strike directly to the brain. Some drugs have affinity for the spine, some for the heart; but a glass of whiskey or strong wine aims for the brain as surely as a hound makes after a deer. When it reaches the brain, it overthrows the reason, and often turns a man into a maniac. Sometimes, as in Noah's case, it stupefies the brain, and then it turned an eminent man of God into so pitiable an idiot that his own children covered him up to hide him. Alcohol, in striking author of numerous standard legal works. ruary 10, from one to five pints of the the brain, strikes right where mind and body meet .- strikes where it hits the immortal part, and poisons character .strikes so effectually that it often sends body and soul into hell! Hear lies the most tremendous argument for entire abstinence; and because intoxicating take its course, in any event, and there drinks are the means of sending millions to eternal perdition, is the very reason why pulpits, churches and Sunday schools should constantly keep this vital question of temperance in the foreground. Partly on account of climate, and part on account of nervous, impulsive temperament, the American people are in more danger from alcoholic drinks than any

other people on the globe. 4. The laws which the Creator has inscribed upon our bodies are not contradicted by the laws which are written in his Book. There are several point-blank prohibitions of the use of intoxicants. Wine is declared to be a "mocker," and 'strong drink a brawler; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." That solemn caution in the twenty third chapter of Proverbs is all the more impressive as rendered in the new Revision: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. when it giveth its color in the cup, when it goeth down smoothly; at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." One of John B. Gough's most vividly pathetic appeals for total abstinence is all condensed into that single verse: the fascinating witchery of the drink, and the swift sequel of damnation at the last. That is the Bible's way of dealing with evil things,-it points to the afterwards. Another scriptural recognition of the peril of intoxicants is found in Leviticus 10: 8, 9, where the priests were forbidden to touch wine or strong drink when they ministered in God's temple. Surely a Jewish priest in the sanctuary had no more serious work on his hands than a Christian has every day in serving his Lord and Master, A Christian is a "temple of the Holy Spirit" in whom Christ dwelleth. Surely his imagination should not be a brothel, or his body a tippling-house. The winecup is notoriously an inflamer of other

the best sense of that much maligned to his abstinent friend Timothy, that when he advises him not "to drink water only" any longer, he suggests to him to use a little wine," but that only as a

5. Upon the great Pauline principle of bstinence from intoxicants for the sake of others. I have already written in these columns. The more I study that golden precept of Paul, "It is good not to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth," the more clearly discover in it the beautiful law of denying a selfish indulgence for the sake of keeping my brother on his feet. I am esponsible for the influence of my exany alcoholic drink, causes my neighbor "stumble," then am I responsible, to certain degree, for his fall. The drinking usages are the prime source of danger, as everybody acknowledges: if I bring before his or her class in regard to because he ran squarely against a law these usages. If I refuse to buy, use or written by the Creator on every human offer intoxicants, I throw my vote against body. God has inscribed several laws on both dram-drinking and dram-selling. our bodily constitutions against the use Now, if it is not my Christian duty toldo of intoxicating beverages; they are as | my utmost to save my temptible fellowtrue and immovable as the law of gravi- men from the most prevalent and terrible curse in the community, then where under the broad heavens can there be a Christian duty?

6. Finally, the unanswerable argument for total abstinence may be put into this cast steel formula: Alcobolic beverages endanger me if I tamper with them: they endanger my fellow-man if I offer them to him, or set him the example of using them. If Noah, the "preacher of righteousness," was not safe when he tampered with them, who is safe? The grace of God never will save a man who Science and experience point to the fact is fooling in the rapids of Niagara. "Keep that every healthy human frame instinc- back thy servant from presumptuous sins!" If any of our readers say, "My conscience does not forbid me to drink a glass of liquor," to such we reply, Then you must take the consequences of having such a conscience. Your conscience cannot change the essential nature of an intoxicant, cannot prevent its possible breeds a legion of diseases; and, with a influence on you, or avert the harm of

Before the flood, Noah preached faithfully to his neighbors; after it, he preached a powerful object-sermon to the whole world in favor of total abstinence from the drink. Every teacher ought to principle or law which every teacher lead his class up to look at the pitiable should carefully explain to schelars. spectacle. An ounce of prevention is Every intoxicant has in it this quality, worth ten tons of cure, especially when that it never satisfies, but awakens a the cure is so difficult and doubtful. To suppress the dramshop-law; to save the creates a thirst for another glass. This individual-love. And all the most efis not the case with any wholesome food | fective efforts to save the young from the gram to Judge William F. Eve, of the investigation could be had which will or beverage. Bread and beef do not drink curse may be condensed into this single line, Stop before you begin!

The President has appointed the following Inter-State Commerce Commissioners: Thos. M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, five years; Augustus years; Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama,

he list does not necessarily indicate that nections of rubber tubing. The flask is e will be chairman, as the Commission

oust elect their own chairman. was elected compiler of the State laws and in 1858 reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was chosen by the Republicans as commissioner to organize he law department of the University of Michigan, and he has ever since been connected with it. In 1864 he was electwas re-elected in 1869 and 1877. He but ten to twenty minutes. was nominated for re-election in 1885 and was defeated. Mr. Cooley is the He was recently appointed by United gas being administered to each subject Wabash Railroad Company.

Aldace F. Walker is a Vermont lawyer, about 44 years old, a Republican in politics, who studied law with Senator Edmunds, served as Colonel in the Union army, and has since then practiced law at Rutland. In the Vermont Senate he has taken a leading part in forming legislation to solve the railway problem.

August Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N Y., was born in Ulster County, N. Y., March 2, 1828, and is a lawyer in active practice. He has always been a Democrat in politics. He has been County Judge of his County, and the candidate of his party for Supreme Court Judge. He was State Senator during Governor Ulder's term as Governor, and was one of the leaders in the Legislature on whom Mr. Tilden relied to carry out his reform measures. He was always a close personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Schoonmaker was Attorney-General of New York State in 1878 and the pains in his chest. 1879. In 1876 he was presented by the York in the Democratic State Convention as their candidate for Governor.

Walter S. Bragg was born in Alabama n 1838, but resided in Arkansas from left his bed. His general symptoms were 843 until 1871. He was educated at similar to those of the patient above Harvard University and Cambridge law mentioned. Gas was first administered school and practiced law in Arkansas for to him on February 13. One month some years. At the close of the war he later he walked down three flights of settled in Alabama, and was for some stairs to be weighed, and climbed back to made President of the Alabama State the week. Yesterday he was walking Railroad Commission and served in that about in the hospital, and said that he

- It was long after midnight, and the minutes were clicking by like hours. "I ove a graceful elm-tree," she remarked. responded, quickly. "I wish you were, fever, was subject to severe paroxysms of too." "Why do you?" he inquired, with | coughing, accompanied by profuse expeca world of devotion in his voice. "Be- toration, composed almost solely of pus. cause," she replied, "trees leave once a | She was also continually bathed in a year, at least."

stand adversity.

form of evil. It is a Puritanical book, in | dollar to the counter.

A Doctor's Trlumph. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

plete recovery.

ute or two turned and said:

funeral that was back there?"

claimed the bride in answer.

before turning again with :

"No, sir. This is my husband!"

Canada, and then suddenly inquired:

shore, ma'am ?"

your aunt go and see

"Ever there" he asked.

Both shook their heads.

What did he die of, ma'am?"

"The case is in court yet, but I've lost

my marriage certificate and can't prove

she was my wife and don't expect to get

"Beg pardon, but perhaps it is only

nine or ten. What I was going to say

mered in a painful way.

ried fourteen years?"

"O, no! no! sir!"

show a marriage certificate.

"Certainly, certainly," said old mean-

ness, as he got up. "Excuse me, ma'am,

and you, bub, and if you should have

any trouble with the corpse in Buffalo,

The delegate choked him off there and

M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.

parted to look up a concordance.

thoroughly knowing our own.

me an offer for it."

"Why, there was no funeral!" ex-

Probably no discovery in the practice hospital under the same treatment, and of medicine during many years has ll have shown equally remarkable awakened more interest on the part of hysicians than the system of treatment Dr. McLaughlin's theory of the action f phthisis which is now being given a of the carbonic acid, which contains trial at the Philadelphia Hospital by about one part in ten of sulphurated Physician-ir-Chief T. N. McLaughlin, hydrogen, as well as a trace of gaseous ssisted by Drs. E. T. Bruen and R. A. ydrochloric acid, is that the gas slowly Taylor. This treatment, which is simply ntroduced into the intestines is gradurectal injections of carbonic acid gas, is ally absorbed and passes into the system, not original with Dr. McLaughlin, peing finally exhaled. This reaching although he is the first to give it a trial he affected parts, it arrests the decomn this country, but is the result of position by effecting a rapid oxidization experiments made years ago by Claude of the affected surfaces. The absorption Bernard, an eminent French physician. of the gas and its subsequent contact Or. Bernard experimented with lower with the diseased surfaces is shown by animals and found that gases which were he burning or smarting sensation which oisonous when inhaled produced no s felt in those parts soon after treatment niurious results when introduced into with the gas. After each application the he intestines. Beyond this point his pulse falls ten to fifteen beats, respiration nvestigations were not carried; but a ncreases four to six, and the temperaew years ago Professor Bergeron of ure falls several degrees. In one case yons commenced a series of experiments emperature was lowered six degrees ascertain the effects of various gases from 105 degrees. The treatment also hus introduced into the human system. has a slight effect on the kidneys. The n the course of his investigations he further and ultimate results of the experfound that certain gases applied through ments are awaited with intense interest. he rectum produced marked results in Dr. McLaughlin is sanguine of the sucpersons suffering from phthisis or concess of the method, and predicts that it sumption. Before announcing this diswill lead to a complete change in the covery he made it the subject of careful treatment of pulmonary troubles. study for two years, experimenting upon numerous patients, and not only found hat carbonic acid gas, when properly You have seen people who seemed to ntroduced into the intestines, had a ache all over to make some one unhappy? peneficial effect upon the patient, but Just' such an old curmudgeon was on also had the satisfaction of effecting a permanent cure in several cases of conat St. Thomas, and bridal couple entered sumption. Last August Professor Berour car. We all knew it was a bridal geron embodied the results of his invescouple, because there were friends down igations in a paper, which was read to see 'em off, and the bride and groom before the Academy of Sciences in Paris. stood there and received the congratula-

nore, but the physicians in the Paris ospitals began experiments in the line ndicated by Professor Bergeron with esults similar to those obtained by him. A few months ago Dr. McLaughlin ead of the marvelous accomplishments of the French physicians, and determined o make a test of the system in the reatment of some of the patients under is charge. Accordingly he prepared he necessary apparatus, and asked a umber of patients in the advanced tages of phthisis if they were willing to indergo the treatment, being assured that it would not be in the least harmful. and might prove very beneficial. At first only a few of the more aggravated sufferers availed themselves of the treatment, but as the wonderful result became manifert many others requested to be placed under the same treatment. On the 10th day of February and the few days following all other medical treatment of the subjects was entirely stopped and no remedy but carbonic acid gas was

administered.

His discovery was received with incre-

dulity by many and with ridicule by

very simple, and when properly followed produces no pain in the patient and but little inconvenience. The apparatus used by Drs. McLaughlin, Bruen and Schoonmaker, of New York, four years; Taylor is exceedingly simple, consisting Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, three of a rubber gas bag of a capacity of four or five gallons and a Woulf bottle, such as is used by chemists for washing or The fact that Mr. Cooley's name heads saturating gases, and the necessary confilled with hot water bearing in solution sodium chloride and sodium sulphide in Thomas M. Cooley was born at Attica, the proportion of five grains of each to New York, in 1824; studied law in that | twenty-four ounces of water. The rubber State and removed to Michigan in 1843, bag is filled with gaseous carbonic acid where he has since resided. In 1857 he and connected by tubing with the bottle in such a way that pressure upon the bag will force its contents through the liquid and thence through a rubber fitted with a syringe tube. By pressure upon the bag the gas is forced into the intestines. The pressure is carefully regulated so as not to produce any pain in the ed Justice of the Supreme Court and patient, and the whole operation lasts

The method of administering the gas is

The treatment of the chosen patients has been continued regularly since Feb-States Judge Gresham Receiver of the twice daily, and with results thus far but little short of miraculous. One of the most interesting cases is that of a man about 48 years of age, who has been sick for about nineteen months. On Februa ry 10, when he was put under the gas treatment, he was so weak as to be unable to turn in bed, and so emaclated that his bones nearly protruded through his skin. He was unable to retain nour ishment of any sort, was continually covered with a cold, clammy perspiration, and had an almost incessant cough which caused intense pain in his chest He was so far gone that the physicians said he would not live forty-eight hours. When seen yesterday, after six weeks' treatment, he sat up in bed and said that he had been up and about the ward, and that he had not had a sweat for two weeks. His appetite was good, he said, and his food caused him no trouble. He rested well at night, his cough had almost entirely disappeared, and with it thing has been carried far enough!"

Another interesting case is that of anti-Tammany delegation from New man who has been suffering from phthisis for two years and had been under treatment in the hospital for three months, during which time he had no years the law partner of Senator Morgan. his ward afterward. After another week He has been a leading Democrat in that he again made the trip, and his weight State for some years. In 1881 he was showed a gain of three pounds during felt very much better and stronger. A case of a somewhat different nature

was found in the women's ward. The patient was admitted to the hospital some time ago, suffering acutely from How I wish I were an elm-tree!" he catarrhal pneumonia. She had a high cold, clammy sweat. Under the carbonic - Adversity is sometimes hard upon a acid gas treatment, which was comman; but for one man who can stand | menced on February 14, these symptoms prosperity there are a hundred that will have entirely disappeared. Expectoration has ceased and the large cavity in strikes his own faults first. - How to make money fast-Nail a the right lung is now perfectly dry and - The highest exercise of charity is gradually contracting, and to all appear- charity to the uncharitable.

ances the patient is on the road to com-An Experience.

There are some twenty odd cases in the afraid of death; didn't want to hear anything about it-didn't want to even think of it. You see, I'd never been brought very close to it. My grandfather and grand mother all died before was born, and my father and mother both passed away when I was but a baby girl, and since then, there are four rothers and six sisters of whom I am the youngest, and I'm thirty-eight-and any number of nephews and nieces and seven grand-children in our family circle, it has remained unbroken. As for uncles and aunts and cousins, I believe we have some such relations in various parts of the country, but, as we have

Yes, indeed, I used to be awfully

all sad things in this world of trials and But after that death bed. But wait I'll tell you all about it. I had a friend, very dear friend, a beautiful woman, with lovely blue eyes, and bright golden hair. She just begun a promising career as a singer after long years of hard study. when she was stricken down by that

never made their acquaintance, we have

never been called upon to mourn the

loss of any of them. So I could only

imagine the final parting with a beloved

one, and to me it seemed the saddest of

fatal disease, consumption. I went to see her, and although in her own home, surrounded by her own kin, who served her with willing hands and loving hearts, she begged me to stay a few days with her. "We have always been such good comrades," she said, "and anderstood each other so well that it will e a real comfort to have you near me. am sure it will not be long before I am well again. This is a very heavy cold, but it will wear away as other colds I

tions for four or five minutes. The bride So I stayed, but, alas! She got no looked a bit older than the groom, and better, but grew weaker and weaker the minute the old curmudgeon noticed every day. Still she clung to the hone. this he slid over and planked himself in of regaining her health and strength; the seat shead of them, and after a min "I will not die," she said. "This world is too dear to me. I tremble at "Beg pardon, but can you tell me who's the thought of leaving it. I will not

have had."

Well, after I had been with her nearly three weeks, one stormy night the wind "O! I thought there was," he said in was blowing and the rain was falling in a dry, sarcastic way, and he pretended to torrents. I said to her, "How glad we read his paper for three or four minutes ought to be that we are sheltered from that terrible storm." "How glad I would be," she faintly "Are you taking your son to the sea-

replied-her voice had grown so weak it was scarcely above a whisper-"if I were "O, it is? I'd never have suspected able to be out in it." Then she begged me to lie down on the lounge opposite her bed. "You are tired," she said: Then he went on for a quarter of an hour, telling about a farm he owned in "sleep awhile and I will try to sleep,

I lay down, closed my eyes and had "Young man, I'd like to have you and The bridal couple turned white and who called. Yes, she who but a fewe moments before could speak only in the

red and let go of hands for a moment, while the old curmudgeon changed the faintest tone. subject and began to talk about Niagara She had half risen in her bed ere eyes shining with celestial light not,

raised to heaven, and, believe me sol-"I'd advised you to stop off if you wonderful brightness encircle have time. It's a grand sight. I sup-"Oh, what a coward I h pose, though, you want to arrive at Buf-

alo at the same time with the body. she cried in clear, ringing t the coming of death-to "I don't understand you!" she stampoor world with such a beyond. Beautiful "O, beg, pardon, I somehow got it mother, I am ready." The nto my head that you had been to a eyes upon me, she went o funeral, or were going to one, or some is death, and it is far, far life." And, as the gold He then related the particulars of a back upon the pillows, smashup on the road in which he had an away and the blue eye arm broken and his wife was killed, and no more on earthly scenes.

I will only add that been told of the passing "darling mother," it having during her own illness, an any damages. I think I understood you that night I have never be to say, ma'am, that you had been mar- death.

> Slander. Yes, you pass it along, whether you

believe it or not, that one-sided whisper was that you ought to sacredly preserve against the character of a virtuous fethe certificate. I suppose you have it male. You say you don't believe it, but you will use your influence to bear upon Bride and groom looked at each other the false report, and pass it on the prin consternation. The document hadn't been thought of in their hurry and hap- rent. Strange creatures are menkind How many reputations are lost by mise! How many hearts have bled b. a whisper! How many benevolent deeds placidly continued the old wretch. "where are chilled by a shrug of the shoulder! a hotel keeper had a couple sent to prison How many individuals have been stunnfor two years because they could not ed by a gentle, mysterious hint! How many chaste bosoms have been wrung The bride turned so red that it seeme with grief by a single nod! How many as if she would suffocate, and the groom graves have been dug by a false report! so white that his ears looked like new You will pass the slander along! You blotting pads. That was the last straw. will keep it above the water by a way of Five or six of us had been holding an the tongue, when you might sink it for indignation meeting a few seats back. ever. Destroy the passion for telling and our delegate, who had whipped his tale, we pray. Lisp not a word that may seventh man in the prize-ring, now went injure the character of another. Be deforward and whispered in the curmudtermined to listen to no story that is repeated to the injury of another, and as "Say, mister man, you let that couple far as you are concerned the slander w alone or I'll break your neck! This die. But tell it once, and it may go

> the world .- Presbyterian. Conscience an Avenger.

the wings of the wind, increasing w

each breath, till it has circulated throu

the State, and has brought to the gra one who might have been a blessing

took him to the last seat in the car and What an avenger is conscience? sammed him down and warned him to always ready to vindicate the majesty stay jammed, and such looks of relief as stole over the faces of that bridal couple broken law. "Conscience makes cows I never expect to see again on earth. of us all." Sin is rebuked by it, an stern voice passes sentence on the sim You cannot flee from conscience may as well call upon the mounts - The following is vouched for by a cover him up and hide him as to atten minister's wife, and therefore must be so to avoid his offence being discovere if it isn't so: A clergyman visiting a woman in a severe illness, asked: "Do Your sin shall surely find you out. It you derive much comfort from the in- a gnawing worm, which secretly preyour vitals. Though it may for a tin struction of the Bible?" "Oh, yes, indeed," was the reply. "What particular be hidden or covered up, and we mi passage do you rely upon at present?" seem to prosper, while engrossed in asked the minister. "Grin and bear it," excitements of the world, the time wil replied the sufferer. The clergyman decome when the debt must be paid, an with interest, too. Sin not, is the divis command. Some time that outrage - An English was maker has invented an electric hat which he claims is a per- friend, conscience, will rise up and do i office, and the avenging hand he lift

- Nothing will make us so charitable - "She puts on a great many airs, do she not?" said Mildred, while discuss an acquaintance. "Airs!" replied An "that doesn't begin to express it."
just piles cyclones on the tops of hur

and tender of the faults of others as - He who really fights sin always