

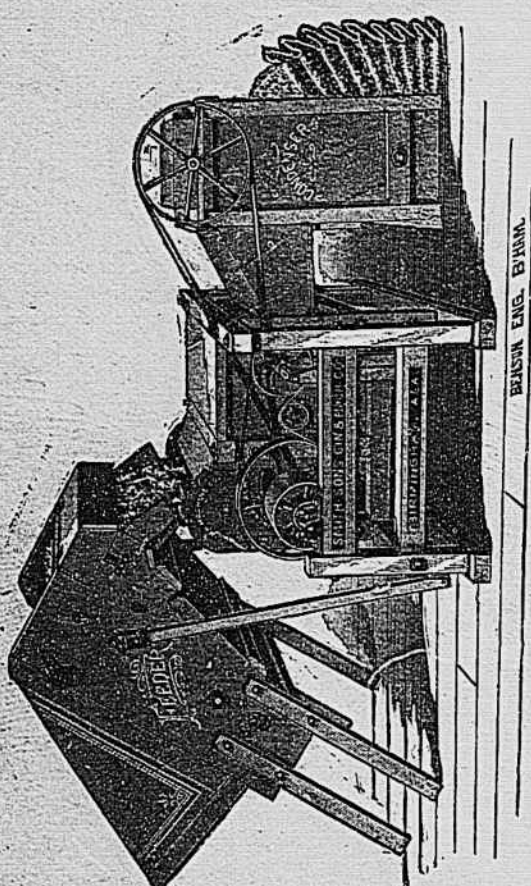
# The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

VOLUME XXV. - NO. 9.

## THE NEW SMITH GIN, With Feeder and Condenser,



**WITH REVOLVING HEAD.**  
**THE BEST GIN MADE**—embracing all improvements, and correcting faults in others.  
**A PERFECT GIN!**  
**THE ACME POWER COTTON PRESS.**  
**THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST PRACTICAL COTTON SEED CRUSHER MADE.**  
**BUY DeLOACH SAW MILLS.**  
A Four-horse Engine Run Them.  
**HEADQUARTERS FOR FARM MACHINERY.**  
**SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.**



**\$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00**  
REMEMBER that we offer our usual Premium of FIVE DOLLARS for the Largest Turnip raised from our Seed and brought into our Store by 15th November.  
**ORR & SLOAN.**

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WAGONS,  
WAGONS,  
WAGONS,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

I HAVE determined in the future not to handle Wagons, and for the next few weeks I will offer the Wagons I now have on hand at Manufacturer's prices. Come early and see me. I still keep on hand a big stock of—

## BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, CARTS, ETC.

Which can be bought at Low Prices.

## MY LIVERY STABLE

Is always open and ready for business.

**J. L. McGEE.**

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R. F. DIVVER, Proprietor.

Builder and Repairer of all kinds of Machinery. Dealer in Machinery Supplies.

I HAVE established a FIRST CLASS FOUNDRY in connection with my MACHINE WORKS, and can supply you with any kind or style of CASTINGS, from a pair of Fire Dogs to a Fine Iron Store Front. I also have a—

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Where your old Gins can be repaired at short notice. I have a supply of good workmen, always ready to do your work, and will do it promptly. I am—

Manufacturers' Agent for all kinds of Machinery,  
And keep on hand a large supply of BRASS GOODS, PIPING, FITTINGS, OILS, &c. Also, New and Second-hand ENGINES always on hand.  
Come and see me.  
May 3, 1890

## FRESH GOODS.

REMEMBER, we sell Fresh Goods. We do not buy large bills, but small bills, and in that way keep up our stock, and have it always fresh. No old, stale goods.  
We Buy all kinds Country Produce for Cash or Barter.

**E. W. TAYLOR & CO.**

## TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to D. H. RUSSELL, School Commissioner, Anderson, S. C.

### CONCERNING SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Whether the teacher incorporate much or little of co-operation of pupils in his system of school government, there is, I believe, a correct order of procedure in securing what is desired from the pupils. The rules of school, written or unwritten, enacted by the joint action of teacher and pupils, or dictated by the absolute will of the teacher, are before the school. Infractions, or what closely borders upon infractions, of these rules come, as come they will. What is the teacher's true course of procedure. What course will stop infractions of laws and, and secure the best order with the least friction, and with the best effect upon the pupil? What is the line of least resistance? Let me suggest by a concrete example.

It is agreed that during study or recitation periods the best results will be secured if the undivided attention of the pupil is given to the work in hand. One or more pupils are noticed to be quite frequently giving attention to something else than that to which their attention ought to be given at these times. Perhaps they are looking out of the window from their study seat, or are inattentive in a recitation. The teacher suggests, in a way that will be more likely to attract the attention of the transgressor than any other pupil, that there is a time for outdoor attractions and a time for indoor duties, and everything should be done in its proper time. Or if it be inattention in a recitation, the teacher's quick eye detects the inattentive student and suddenly asks him a question that he cannot understand because he has not, on account of his inattention, known what just preceded. Of course he cannot answer. The teacher passes a moment that the pupil may have time to think of the cause of his failure, or it may be necessary for the teacher to make some suggestive remark to make the moral of the incident plainly known to the pupil. Such a course as this will be sufficient for many pupils, but others from various reasons may persist in similar transgressions. If they do repeat the offense, the teacher suggests a private interview with each offender, discusses the transgression with him, shows him the reason for the rule forbidding it, and secures his well-considered promise to desist, or firmly requests him to desist entirely, in the future. This step eliminates another class of pupils from the ranks of offenders. Still there may be now and then one who does not yet desist. Now comes in the mastery of the law, and the power of the executive. This pupil must be coerced into obedience. When the teacher is once satisfied that the pupil does not mean to obey, or that he is forgetful beyond what is just to the school, the teacher immediately joins the issue. The question is now obedience or disobedience to just requirements. The teacher divests the misdeed of all its accessories. He makes the issue plain and unequivocal. He must now, by every power at his command, compel instant and complete obedience, or he must abdicate his authority. If the law of the school has been an outgrowth of school legislation, if it is just, if the teacher has followed the general course indicated above in executing it, the teacher now has, in this supreme moment, the unquestioning moral support of his school in compelling obedience even by extreme measures. If he is worthy the place he fills, he will conquer, the discipline of the school will be maintained, and the pupils taught a wholesome lesson in obedience to law.

It may be that in some cases the steps indicated above should follow each other in quick succession. Each should follow its predecessor as soon as that preceding step is shown unavailing. In exceptional cases it may be unnecessary to dwell upon any step before the last. There may be now and then a pupil with whom the issue of obedience or disobedience must be joined, and he coerced into obedience before he will be at all susceptible to the other efforts. But such cases are rare indeed.

Let me close with a statement of the principles involved in the above. The true order in efforts to secure what is right of pupils is: (1) Suggest or hint. (2) Request after giving reasons. (3) Compel obedience. Under the last point suggest: (a) Never stop short of this unless the other steps secure the desired end. (b) Do not threaten. (c) Remember the power of an unknown penalty. (d) Assume that what you require will be done. Never by slightest indication reveal any doubt upon this point.

Deafness Can't be Cured  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,  
Toledo, O.  
Solely Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—Judge J. P. Smith, of Fort Worth, Texas, whose wealth is now estimated at \$1,000,000, once walked from Kentucky to Texas because he didn't have money enough to pay the passage. Owing to the opening of new roads the walking is much better now than it was then, notwithstanding which, the Judge says, he very much prefers to make the trip by palanquin.

## BILL ARP.

The Forty Acres and a Mule in National Finances.

Atlanta Constitution.  
Another howl from the Grand Army of the Republic. They had a great gathering in Boston last week, and nearly all the speakers yelled for more pensions and bigger ones. The speakers were all politicians, and the old soldiers and all their kindreds have got votes and want money, too.

A politician will ride any hobby to catch votes. I don't believe that the solid people of the north, the business men and taxpayers, favor this pension plunder, but they can't stop it. These annual meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic may have a little patriotic, but are mainly for politics and plunder. More than half the Grand Army were foreign hirelings and substitutes who fought for the money and nothing else, and these are the fellows who are drawing most of the pensions. They were hospital rats and camp followers and teamsters and got sick easy, and have played sick and disabled ever since. Their numbers prove what a set they were, nearly 3,000,000 against 700,000, and they have 600,000 pensioners still alive and kicking. Sam Jones told them up in Missouri that if our boys had known how bad we were whipping them they would have fought on until now. "You fellows," said he, "are drawing all the pensions and that's right. You fought for money and you ought to have it. Our boys fought for patriotism—for love of their country, and they've got that yet. You never conquered it out of 'em, and you never will. So it is all right. Every soldier ought to have what he fought for." This is very fine sarcasm, but still I am not happy as long as some of that pension money comes out of me. If the war is over how many years must the south pay out \$40,000,000 to northern soldiers and draw none for her own. If we could pick out the patriots who really desired a pension we wouldn't say a word, but it's a northern outrage to continue this business. It is an outrage on the north as well as the south, and if the Alliance don't stop it, it won't be stopped. The Alliance can do some big things if they will. The nation can't stand this extravagance. How can the tariff be reformed and reduced with an empty treasury? Mr. Cleveland left it fail, but it's empty now. Where is the money to come from to build warehouses and advance \$0 per cent upon the produce? The average farm tenant buys \$100 worth of goods in a year besides his meat and bread. Of that \$100 he pays \$40 in tariff to the government at Washington, but does not pay more than \$5 in tax to his own State government. Judge Wright was once a member of Congress and told me in a whisper that if the farmers of this country knew how much tariff they paid on their hats and shoes and clothing and axes and plates and knives and forks and paper and pens and lamps and kitchen ware and every other ware they would rise up to a man and shoulder their muskets and swear by the eternal they wouldn't stand it. He said it wouldn't be safe to let them know it. Judge Wright is on the side of the tellers—the bread winners and the farmers. I wish it was so that he could join the Alliance, for I know that his heart is with them. I believe he would join if it wasn't for that oath of secrecy. A man told me that he had joined and was writing thunder and lightning for the Alliance paper—but I reckon he is mistaken, for I remember that about 35 years ago, when the know nothing party was about to take the country, the judge took me out behind the house and advised me, as a friend, to keep out of it, for it was contrary to the principles of a free government to have a secret, oath bound political organization. I didn't take his advice, but like a young fool joined them and was sworn in one dark night in the top loft of Chamber's millhouse, 5 miles from town, and never got home till after midnight, and told my wife a story about pressing business detaining me down town, but next morning she got up before I did and found flour and cobwebs all over my clothes, and I had to tell her the truth, and how we were going to keep any more foreigners from coming citizens of our great republic, and our motto was that of Washington, who, the night before that lonely cavern.—Florida Times Union.

Another story is that during the war it was occupied as a refuge and hiding place for deserters. One of them one day concluded that, to pass away the time which was hanging so heavily on his hands, he would explore the cave and see what it contained. Up to this time its occupants had never gone thirty or forty yards into it. So, procuring a good torch and accompanied by a companion, he set out, or rather in, on a voyage of discovery. At a distance of seventy or eighty yards they came across hundreds of skeletons of human beings, which so terrified them that they quit the cave entirely, preferring a life in the army to an abode with the dead in that lonely cavern.—Florida Times Union.

Her Prayers Useless.  
An Augusta family was about to move down the river into what was reputed to be a malarial country. In the family was a little girl. She, like the mother, did not care particularly about making the trip. She was saying her evening prayers at her mother's knee the night before their departure. After finishing those she had been taught, she surprised her mother by adding, with a peculiar emphasis, "Now, doody do; to-morrow we are going to Sleepy Hollow."

The pathos of this little taking would have lost its import if that family had brought with them a supply of Dr. Wadsworth's Calisaya Tonic. As an anti-periodic and stimulant, and as an antidote of malarial poison and safeguards against its inroads, it is the medicine of the age. No family in malarial districts can afford to be without it. For sale by all druggists.

—WORTH KNOWING.—Hughes' Tonic, the old, reliable remedy for fever and ague. Reputation earned by 30 years' success. You can depend upon it. Try it. Druggists have it.

—DR. LOUIS DUCANE has recently pointed out that though the generally accepted views about an electric current have profoundly changed in the last few years, the ideas have not spread very widely even yet. The old idea was that electricity flowed through a wire very much as water flows through a pipe, but the new idea is that the energy does not flow through the wire at all. The energy is actually transmitted by the ether outside the wire. In running a motor the energy used in running it does not pass through the wire at all, but passes from the dynamo to the electric lighting station to the motor through the ether. The wire acts as the core of a disturbance in the ether, making the transfer of energy possible, but not itself transferring it.

## THE CAUSES OF LOCKJAW.

The Nature and Causes of Tetanus, or Lockjaw.

At the recent Farmers' Institute at Ridge Spring Dr. W. B. Niles, of the South Carolina University, read an excellent paper on lockjaw. The essay was of unusual interest to the farmers. They saw that Dr. Niles was thoroughly informed on veterinary science and asked him questions after question and obtained from him considerable valuable information. The paper of Dr. Niles is as follows:

### TETANUS, OR LOCKJAW.

Gentlemen: Although I have written on a medical subject it has not been my object to prepare a paper for professional men alone, but to present the subject in such a way that the stock owner may obtain some facts which will enable him to prevent to a great extent the loss which occurs from tetanus, or, as it is usually called, lockjaw. I have chosen this subject for two reasons. First, on account of its frequent occurrence and great fatality in our most valuable animals—horses and mules—and, second, from the fact that it can usually be prevented.

### WHAT IS TETANUS?

Tetanus may be defined to be a painful and fatal disease characterized by tetanic, that is, spasmodic, contractions of certain muscles, or groups of muscles. As the mouth is kept fairly closed at certain stages by the spasms of the muscles of the jaws the disease is commonly called lockjaw. Cases of tetanus are frequently met with in the human family as well as in domestic animals. Of domestic animals horses and mules are the most frequent sufferers. Among these animals cases of very frequent occurrence. In cattle and the smaller animals the disease is more rarely met with. This disease is one of the oldest and, on account of its distressing symptoms and its fatal termination, one of the most dreaded. It occurs more in warm than in temperate or cold countries, and in all countries it is more frequent in summer than in winter. In this State it is much more common than in the Northern States. The reason for this will be noticed when speaking of the cause of the disease.

### THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

Tetanus is usually described as traumatic, i. e. resulting from a wound on some part of the body, and idiopathic when it occurs without obvious cause. Most cases observed follow a visible wound, and we now suppose that the few cases which do not follow a visible wound are the result of a wound not visible. This makes all cases traumatic. Recent investigations in regard to the exciting cause of the trouble indicate that infection always takes place through a wound. Not only are accidental injuries followed by tetanus, but many surgical operations as well. Why wounds in certain regions and certain operations are more liable than others to be followed by the disease has until recently been a mystery.

The disease in men most frequently occurs from wounds of the feet, knees and hands. In the horse and mule punctured wounds of the feet are the most dangerous. As an example may be mentioned punctured wounds of the feet, caused by treading on old nails. "Sticking a nail in the foot" is a part of the history of the most of the cases of tetanus in these animals. In general we find that punctured wounds (wounds penetrating deeply into the tissues) and wounds (accidental or surgical) which are apt, from their location, to come in contact with the soil or litter of any kind, are those usually followed by the disease. Tetanus may very properly be called a nervous trouble. The symptoms indicate a deranged function of the nervous system. Instead of the muscles receiving only a sufficient amount of nerve stimulus to cause them to perform their ordinary work, a sufficient amount reaches them to keep them in a spasmodic state of contraction.

### SYMPTOMS OF LOCKJAW.

This gives rise to peculiar symptoms which are easily recognized by most horse men. The symptoms appear a few days after the infliction of the injury, usually from the fourth to the fourteenth day. Very often the wound is slight and almost healed before the first symptom occurs. There is usually a stiffness in the muscles near the seat of the injury. Soon this extends to other muscles and eventually the whole muscular system becomes involved. The muscles of the head become affected early and the animal has then great difficulty in working the jaws. Saliva flows from the mouth, swallowing is performed with difficulty and soon the jaws become so set that the animal cannot eat at all. At this stage the eyeballs are drawn within the sockets, causing the hair to show in the corner of the eye. The neck is so stiff that the head cannot be moved from side to side nor lowered to the ground, the breathing is accelerated, the nostrils dilated, the tail is kept elevated and works like a pump handle if the animal be disturbed. If made to walk, the movements are performed with a great deal of difficulty. Although the spasmodic contractions of these muscles is continuous the amount of muscular contraction is not at all times the same. If the animal be suddenly disturbed by a strong light, noise, etc., paroxysms of great severity occur. These symptoms continue to increase in severity. The muscles of respiration become involved and the animal dies about the sixth to the ninth day from suffocation caused by spasm of the muscles of the throat and diaphragm. When recovery takes place the spasms become gradually less severe until they disappear in about six weeks.

### THE REAL SEAT OF THE DISEASE.

Post-mortem examination reveals a congested condition of the large nerves trunking the brain and spinal chord. Until recently the symptoms of tetanus have been supposed to be due to nervous irritation in the wound. The wound was thus supposed to be the exciting cause of the disease. We now know that the wound only serves as the means for the entrance into the tissues of the disease germs, which are the true cause. Bacteriological research has proven that micro-diseases are due to minute living organisms or germs called bacteria.

## A Warning.

About six years ago, Eugene W. Beck, living at Clayton, Rabun Co., Ga., killed his wife and sister-in-law, in cold blood. He early formed the habit of strong drink—often to excess—which grew upon him as he became older. Notwithstanding this habit, he was a wholehearted, generous man, a kind, loving husband and father, respected by all who knew him. His relations with his family were never marred by quarrels or harsh words. In personal appearance, we are told, he was a magnificent specimen of manhood.

While under the influence of whiskey, crazed by a long debauch, he placed a revolver at his wife's head and instantly killed her. Turning to his sister-in-law, who was also present, he fired on her, causing her death in a few days. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, but recommended to the mercy of the court, who finally sentenced him to imprisonment for life, in the coal mines of Dade County, Ga. Under sickness and in the dim light of a minor's lamp. He was taken sick some time ago, and finally died on the 17th of last May.

Before his death, he wrote the following pathetic letter to his old friend, Terrell Mozley and wife. His wife's name was "Ella." "Addie" was his sister-in-law, and "Callie" was his friend's wife.

We copy the letter verbatim, as follows:

COLE CITY, DADE CO., GA.,  
April 3, 1890.

My Dear Old Time Friend—I am going to attempt to write you and Callie a short note. To begin with, I have not been well for over two years—suffering with my broken leg, &c. This spring I have had the lagrippe. I just heard Sunday of the death of my aunt, Mary Lambert. My mother's people are all dead but two; and they may be dead for all I know; I never hear from them. I am left alone to mourn the death of the dearly beloved ones that the Lord has seen fit to call to his kingdom above. My dear father and mother, then my dear wife—my darling beloved wife—and my sweet sister Addie. Why couldn't I have seen me? No, I am left to mourn in mental anguish for those I loved with all my soul, body, mind and strength.

Terrell, I told you I could not write to you when you came to see me in jail. Terrell and Callie, they say my heart is hard as stone; (I mean that has been said to me); but if they knew and could see me this evening, my heart overflowing with sorrowful tears for the errors of my past life, they would think otherwise.

Terrell, I am well and kindly treated by the authorities. I get plenty to eat and good warm clothes to wear, and I try to keep up a faithful heart and cheerful disposition; but, my dear school mate, you who I loved when we were little boys, and then on in young manhood's days, and on and on, and will continue to love you till death, and then after death. But there is no use for me to refer to our past happy life. I know you and Callie couldn't help but be sad when you think of my unfortunate, unhappy, sorrowful, miserable, deplorable, woebegotten condition. Broken hearted, broken spirited, broken character; in a felon's cell, dressed in stripes; sent here for killing the most beloved woman on earth. You know, but if you don't, the good Lord knows that I would rather have killed myself ten thousand times, than to have hurt a hair of my beloved Ella's head. Terrell, it would not have happened if I had been in my right mind. There is not a man in the asylums of the United States who is more crazy than I was at the time of the tragedy.

My dear Terrell and Callie, I bid you good by and I will try and write again. Give my love to Capt. Beazant and Mag., and to all your children. Write me long letters. Give my love and kindest respects to any of my old North Carolina friends, if they will accept of it.

I remain as ever,  
EUGENE W. BECK.

What a sad ending of a once happy family, and all brought about by the devil's favorite servant, Whiskey.

You who become intoxicated, with passions inflamed by strong drink, beware or on some unforeseen and unlucky day, while in the devil's clutches—scurvily knowing or caring what do you—you may strike down to death a beloved relative or friend, and bring yourself to the dreaded gallows.—Highlands Star.

—Colonel J. L. Orr has returned from a trip to Anderson and Pendleton. He says that preparations for work on the Clemson College are being pushed. Prof. H. A. Strode, the newly elected president of the college, is giving all his time to superintending the arrangements for everything, and is giving much practical advice. A contract has been let to W. B. Beacham, of Anderson, for the building of the laboratory.—Greenville News, 21st.

—The Mississippi Constitutional Convention consumed its session Thursday in discussing a plan to bestow suffrage on every woman owning three hundred dollars' worth of property, her vote to be cast by written proxy by some male relative. The plan developed wonderful strength, and was referred to the Franchise Committee. Prominent delegates say this plan, coupled with the Australian ballot system, is the best solution of the suffrage problem, and believe the Convention will adopt it now. It has decidedly more followers than any other plan.

—One of the beneficent results of the various experiments which have been made during the last two years, with a view to determine the value of electricity for killing purposes, is the establishment of the fact that not only can cattle be dispatched by the electric current without the least pain, but that the meat of the animal is actually improved by the passage of the current, and will keep longer than by any other method. The successful operation of an electric slaughtering apparatus is reported from Colorado. The apparatus consists of a pen divided into two sections, to secure a good electrical contact, with which the hoofs of the animal are made wet. The killing is effected either by applying the current direct to the metallic floor, or making a direct application of the electrode to the head of the animal.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—In and around Charlotte, N. C. there are thirty-two cotton mills.  
—Men are often said to "feel their oats" when in fact it is ryegrass or corn.  
—In Iowa the honey crop is a failure, and the bees are starving.  
—There are fully 10,000 dealers in New York city engaged in handling fruit.  
—The area in corn in the United States this year is about \$3,570,000 acres.  
—The present cost of sustaining the Federal Government is \$1,000,000 a day.  
—In North Carolina there are now 4,273 Sunday Schools with 253,000 pupils.

—President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad started life as a track hand thirty years ago. The combined salaries he receives now amounts to \$100,000 a year.  
—A well to do farmer named Richard Carmichael, of Queen Anne County, Md., has kept a diary for thirty years, and it shows that he has invariably raised the 26th of July, during that time.  
—Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott sold from his farm in Northampton County last year \$85,000 worth of truck. The farm expenses were \$63,000, a net profit of \$22,000.  
—"Give me a dollar's worth of stamps, please," said a lady to the clerk at the post office. "Presbyterian, I suppose. That is what Mr. Wananaker is, I believe."

—Temperature advocates are rejoicing over the fact that Blaine is now a total abstainer. It is remarked that the list of public men who have joined the various temperance organizations of late years is a long one.  
—Snow still remains on the ground in the Yosemite region. Many mountains in the Sierras are still covered twenty feet deep, and the result is that the melting snow keeps the streams full and the waterfalls are superb.

—We lose two pounds of water in the twenty-four hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become. There are 27,000,000 pores on the surface of our bodies, which, if placed in line would extend twenty-eight miles in length.  
—A Charleston policeman ran after some negro children for stealing papers from store doors early in the morning. A girl about fourteen years old was so badly frightened that she jumped from the wharf into the water and was drowned.

—Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$225,000,000 annually; getting married, \$800,000,000; getting buried, \$75,000,000. It is a serious question which of these amounts are the most judicious expenditures.

—In New York the law against cigarette smoking goes into effect September 1. Minors under 16 caught puffing the vile things will be fined two dollars and imprisoned for one day. Some people think a good whipping should be thrown in.

—Mr. Mandersville Wiggins, of New Brighton, Staten Island, suggests dressing as a humane form of capital punishment. He says he came near being drowned not long ago himself. He went far enough to discover that death by that method would be painless.

—The lazy man has no excuse now, even if the Waterbury watch made him tired. A self winding watch has been patented which is wound by the movements of the wearer, fifteen minutes' exertion on his part winding the watch for 24 hours. But then, oh my! it will be no benefit to the lazy club, because the true blue member will not move for 15 minutes continuously.

—A new departure has been taken in gifts intended for the edification of the public in the electric fountain which has been presented to Lincoln Park, Chicago. The fountain has over two hundred large jets, which are artistically intermingled, the highest of which throws a stream of water to a height of seventy-five feet. The fountain, when illuminated, is a most beautiful sight. The spray separates into innumerable drops, each of which reflects the glitter of the electric light, giving the effect of a shower of diamonds.

—J. R. Wilson, stated clerk of the Southern Presbyterian Church, publishes a summary of its statistics, from which it appears that that body now has 71 presbyteries, an increase of three over last year; 1,173 ministers, an increase of 34; 2,400 churches, an increase of 7; 11,400 additions on examination, an increase of 1,499, and 168,731 communicants, an increase of 7,045. The contributions for all purposes have increased, except for education, which has fallen off nearly \$16,000 below the unusually large sum of \$54,889 of last year. The total for congregational purposes and benevolence is \$1,727,263.

—The Detroit Evening Journal, co-operating with Mr. Henry Gilman, formerly of that city, and now United States consul at Jerusalem, conceived the plan of raising \$15,000 to restore Jacob's well, described some weeks ago in letters on Palestine. After some of the preliminary arrangements were made an insurmountable obstacle arose. The Russo Greek Church—that is to say the Government of Russia—has purchased the well from the Turkish Government, as it has a number of other historical sites in Palestine. The Government proposes to erect a church over the site, and thus access to the well will depend upon the conditions that may be imposed by the officers of that church. As it was in a ruined condition, and rapidly being filled up, we are glad that the church has bought it. The authenticity of the well is known and the Russian Church will preserve it.

A Pleasing Sense  
Of health and strength renewed, and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it sets in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when cative or bilious. For sale in 50 cents and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists.