THE HABIT OF SWEARING.

Useless Practice, Quite Aside from a Religious View of It.

disgust which appeared on the coun- taking God's asme in vain is not liketenances of several ladies occupying ly to have his respect for another inseats in a street car, when a man made creased by hearing him swear with use of profane language in their hear- every breath; and even those who ing, emphasized the fact that it is swear are impressed with the convicnow very rare for men of any station tion that he is no better than themin life to swear in the presence of re- selves. Again, it must be a very conspectable women. If the stories of temptible person who will take advanpast generations are to be depended tage of his superior position as an upon it was formerly regarded as employer to swear at the men in his rather a gentlemanly accomplishment employment in a way he would never to interlard one's conversation with dare to do if he thought them his high-sounding expletives, and some equals. Those who are thus spoken even thought it a sign of wit to invent to may not be manly enough to resent new forms of profanity which they it, or they may be kept silent by the preserved for their own private use shackles of a necessity that will not with as much care as though they had permit them to assert their manhood been copyrighted. It is to be sup- because of those at home who must be posed that the clergymen of those fed and sheltered at any cost of indedays preached upon the Third Com- pendence and of feelings; but few of mandment as they still do-occasion- them are so degraded as not to feel ally-and condemned such breaches of and resent it; and it takes the heart it as were all too common even in their out of their service to feel that it must presence; but we fancy the reform be rendered to one whom they cannot that has gradually taken place was respect because of his brutal disrelargely due to the example of many gard for their feelings. And what an Christian gentlemen, who disapproved example does such a person set to of the practice, and did what lay in others if with all his advantages of their power both by example and station, means and education, he frank reproof to show what a stupid allows his conversation to fall to the and vulgar custom it is. While the level of the most degraded class of "gentleman of the old school," such men! Or what incentive have they a model for our admiration and imita- to better living, gentler actions or tion in other respects, did not hesi- cleanlier talk if they receive no entate to express his feelings in profane couragement towards those things language in the bosom of his family from the men set over them, "drest in when things did not go to his liking, a little brief authority?" the gentleman of the present day has And lastly, how can any father so so far improved upon him in one re- forget his duty to his children as to

in early youth when they imagine it by an oath .- Sunday News. makes them sound grown up and manly to swear on all occasions; and then. the habit being formed, there never comes a time when they realize the stupidity of it. If a man's word is not sufficient to convince any one that cabinet recalls a story told at the exhe is speaking the truth he certainly adds nothing to its credibility by calling down all sorts of condemnation on himself if it is not true; or by taking in vain sacred names that should never be spoken by poor, weak human beings except with reverence and awe. He who does not respect himself enough to speak the truth on every looked after, and, becoming discouroccasion would not hesitate to confirm an untruth with an oath, or by cursing and swearing like the cowardly disciple who denied his Lord. And the man whose simple yea or nay is not as good as his bond or his oath is sign, which read, "Ed Wolcott & but a poor sample of humanity. Again | Brother." there are men whose sense of humor is so deficient that they cannot see anything amusing in an anecdote which is not interlarded with profanity-just as an audience in the theatre will shrick with laughter over key and arrived at the new mining the utterance of an oath upon the camp about dusk the next afternoon. stage, that they habitually hear in The miners came up and looked him daily life without finding it in the over. One of them read the sign least funny. Even some of those who strapped to the donkey's back and are not accustomed to swear seem to asked: find a sort of pleasure in repeating the profanity of others, as though its being merely a quotation freed them from the responsibility of using such language.

There is one aspect of the habit of swearing that is worthy the consideration of those who are deaf to other arguments against it, and that is, it is certain to weaken their influence with every one whose respect they would command or from whom they would have cheerful obedience. The man

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ble of burning it." doing now?" its as beneficial in summer as In winter. If you are weak or run down, it will build you up.
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The expression of surprise or of | who has conscientious scruples against

spect that he will not swear even in give way to bad language in their the presence of his wife, no matter hearing? We have even known those how much he is given to the practice who could find amusement in teaching when in the company of men. And the pure lips of their little ones to it shows how good influences as well lisp curses before they could speak as bad ones can extend through all many other words, when it should ranks of society, that it is a rare have been their dearest desire to keep thing now for a woman to hear pro- the little souls committed to their fanity on the streets, or in public con- keeping free from anything that could veyances, the most ignorant laborer leave a stain upon their whiteness. and the veriest loafer alike restrain- Almost as bad, from a moral point of ing his congue in her hearing. This view, is their conduct as it would be fact alone is sufficient to account for to teach them to love intoxicating the fearlessness with which women go liquors before their mother's milk was about their occupations in places that dry upon their baby lips. But even were once thought unsuitable for wo- when they do not go so far as to acmen to enter. They have a perfect tually teach the children to utter proconfidence that our men of every rank fanity, what can they expect but that and condition will respect and treat it will soon become habitual to their them with deference so long as they boys when they hear it daily from respect themselves and act with modtheir father's tongue? In what way are eaten by the ton every day. They try was a veritable blessing to a damp Of all foolish and useless practices increased by the habit of swearing? -quite aside from a religious view of If their children do not obey them it-in which men indulge profanity is when spoken to with quiet firmness perhaps the worst. The habit is they are not likely to do so when their probably contracted by most of them commands are sought to be enforced

Ed and his Brother.

The revival of the talk of Edward O. Wolcott going into the president's pense of the former Colorado senator. Years ago when ex-Senator Wolcott. and his brother, Henry Wolcott, es-

tablished a law and real estate office in Georgetown, Col., Henry ran the real estate end of the enterprise and did fairly well, but there was nothing doing in the law part, which Edward aged, he decided to move to an adjoining camp, where a silver lead had been struck. He packed his belongings on a donkey and was about to start when he remembered his first

"You don't want that sign, do you, Henry?" he asked.

"No; take it along," replied Henry. The young lawyer and embryo statesman packed the sign on the don-

"Which of you all is Ed?"

Nature his Help.

It was in the far South.

"How's times?" asked the tourist. "Pretty tolerable, stranger," responded the old man, who was sitting on a stump. "I had some trees to cut down, but the cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble." "That was good."

"Yes; and the lightning set fire to the brush pile and saved me the trou-

"Remarkable! But what are you

"Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground."-Chicago News.

- A man on trial for murder in Connecticut objects to riding from the jail to the courtroom in the same copveyance with a negro. This question of social equality knows no sectional

A Blow at the Meat Trust.

Possibly this pressing question of be happily compromised, after all, by held. As long ago as 1888 Dr. Paul

decided to try the insects on the table. In these days, it adds, when want to. They say it is not duty but as that of cigars? pleasure that moves them; that people |. It is recorded that during the great musk rats as a great delicacy. It insects. At any rate Mr. G. F. Broto a dinner at which 5,000 locusts will be served in various forms-"boiled, fried, stewed, in soup and pies skittish about the delicacy are reminded that certain Biblical characters ate locusts with honey and were satisfied." and the Dispatch remarks that even to this day the French serve the insects with kidneys and sweet breads. Our Indians, it will be remembered. also ate them, although they reject shrimps as "scorpion-bugs," which. indeed, shrimps do closely resemble, and the professors of the United States Geological Survey are on record as commending the hoppers as an article of national diet. They have tried | tions." them on exploring expeditions in the West, and found them nutritious and

with an agreeable "nutty flavor." There is really no reason why the new food should not prove popular. The prejudice against it is upreasonable when it is considered that so many people eat oysters and crabs, and snails and clams, and frogs and very young veal, without effort or subsequent unpleasant reflections. The ive on vegetable growths of one kind and another and are entirely out of the scavenger class of creatures. The Baltimoreans are the epicures of the nation and if they can enjoy and hold vided by nature, the rest of the nation might well profit by their exampleespecially in this year when the Meat

Trust is on the rampage. The Dispatch suggests, indeed, that we may go farther and fare worse, vaiously, by putting cockroaches and notato bugs on the list with the locusts. We are not favorably impressed with this proposition, however. rid of the remnant of our birds and tive to be said. tarrapins and fish and must begin to look about in earnest for some new kinds of "game" to take their places; but it is not well to move too preci pitately in such matters, and as we must draw the line somewhere, we can draw it for the present just beyoud the grasshoppers and just this side of cockroaches. - News and Cou

- Experience that is given away is eldom appreciated.

Tobacco Traditions.

The belief that tobacco smoke, is a eating meat or eating vegetables may disinfectant has long been popularly eating a third product which partakes Tassinari of Pisa subjected the germs of the character of both the other of various deadly diseases (such as anthrax, cholers and typhus fever) to It appears, says the Richmond Dis- the action of dense clouds of imprispatch, from reports coming in from oned tobacco smoke during periods of Baltimore, that the visitation of 100 to 150 hours and he came to the seventeen year locusts may prove a conclusion that in most cases, and esblessing in disguise; as several enter- pecially when large eigers had been prising citizens of that place have employed as generators, the development of pathogenic bacteria was either partially or wholly arrested. But nothe prices of provisions have jumped | body retains smoke in the mouth for beyond the reach of the average man, 100 hours at a time! An occasional we may consider ourselves lucky in- pipe, indeed, scarcely counts in comdeed in discovering a nuisance which parison with Dr. Tassinarils intense is capable of being devoured, but it soaking process. Besides, under the must not be supposed that the Balti- conditions imposed by the Italian inmoreans are turning to locusts be- vestigator, would not the smoke of cause they have to, but because they | coal or wood produce the same results

n Scriptural times ate locusts, and plague children were told to smoke in that the insects make delicious food. their schoolrooms. The idea was Doubtless some of them have tried, probably borrowed from the custom of the fare in private. It is known that the buriers of the dead on their way, they eat reptiles-terrapins, frogs and in charge of dead-carts, to Holywell eels-with great relish, and regard Mount. We read in "A Brief Abstract of the Virtues of the American would not be at all strange, therefore, Tobacco Plant," published in 183, if they have really experimented with that at first these persons only used tobacco as a deodorizer, "little thinkchet, to return to the Dispatch's re- ing that what they used for momenport, has invited a number of friends | tary relief would prove a constant preventive. When the plague was happily stayed, the virtues of tobacco began to be investigated: it was found and otherwise," and, judging from that those persons who plentifully the number of insects required for the used it, either in smoking or snuffing, occasion the host evidently expects had most wonderfully escaped the them to be popular. "Those who are dire contagion; for though they visited the chambers of the sick; attended the funerals of cart-loads at a time, they unexpectedly avoided the infection." The writer even goes so far as to advance the theory that since Europe took to smoking, epidemics had greatly decreased and we find him stating the belief that dealers in tobacco were secure from plague-infection. Yet he can assign no reason why tobacco should prove so valuable as a disinfectant except in so far as it fortifies the head against "exhala-

Workmen in tobacco factories are often cited as being immune from cholera and other epidemics. It is interesting to trace this belief back. impetus in Toulouse, where shortly in his business, arise, please." before the Revolution the workmen in the State tobacco factory are said to have remained immune during a deadturtles, and shrimps, and pork, and ly epidemic of suette (sweating sickness.) The belief may, perhaps, be of the nature of folklore. The medihoppers are clean-feeders as compar- cal man attached to the Bordeau State and foggy town. "The piquant and ammoniacal emanations arising from the tobacco qualify and diminish its insalubrity. Before the establishment of this factory the poorer parts down the new dainty so freely pro- of Bordeaux had been ravaged by epidemics and contagions now unknown. The death rate among the tobacco workmen is, he adds, very low, while very few cases of illness occur among them, although they are in general ill-lodged and clothed and even worse

We have no new facts to add in evidence of the value of tobacco smokiug in epidemic disease. As yet, at It is a fact that we are fast getting any rate, there is nothing authorita-

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

-- "There is danger in delay," said the life insurance ar nt, who was pleading with his vic.m; "you may die to-morrow!" "Oh, well," replied the man whose process of thought was very slow, "if you'll guarantee that I will take out a policy.'

The Woes of Jane.

A dear little boy whose winter home is in the Oranges in New Jersey and whose summer home is at Glen Summit. Ps., but whose identity shall not be further disclosed, attended a dame school last winter, and, on an occasion when visitors were announced, took part in exercises in their honor. The exercises comprised recitations by the brighter children, and among them this dear little boy was called on. He recited in perfectly good faith the following, which he had learned or caught from an indulgent nurse with semi-poetical instinct:

For Jane went to bed with a pain in her head.

When the youngster told of this to his entirely surprised and somewhat shooked parents they asked him:

"She said nothing. She just turn ed around and looked out of the window, but the scholars and the visitors wanted me to say it again."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Willing to Help.

A story comes of the pastor of a struggling but enterprising little church who was making a fervent appeal to his congregation for funds toward a new building, says the Phila delphia Times. When he paused in his argument, a well-dressed gentleman arose, stepped forward, explained that, although a stranger in their midst, he had taken an interest in their efforts, and asked to be permitted to subscribe a thousand dollars. Of course, the pastor was amazed; a single contribution of \$10 would have been as high as his expectations.

"My dear brother," he exclaimed 'may I ask your name?"

"Smith, sir. I have just settled in business in the neighborhood.'

"Brother Smith," ment on the pastor, "the Lord will reward you, and will increase your business a hundred fold! I, my family, every member of my congregation, I am sure, will assist you. See!-I appeal to them, sir!" And turning to the congregation, the pastor asked: "Now, every-Abroad it probably received its first body present who will help Mr. Smith

The entire assemblage was on its

"The spirit is there. Brother Smith. as you see!" the pastor continued. "May I not with propriety before my flock ask what is your business?"

"I'm-I'm an-an undertaker."



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will do the work twice as well, in half the time, at half the cost. It's the modern cleaning substitute for soap. A household without GOLD DUST is almost as badly off as a ship without a rudder. For your own sake try GOLD DUST in cleaning. You'll never again be without it. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis-Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Jane ate cake and Jane ate jelly; Jane went to bed with a pain in her-Now don't get excited. Don't be misled.

"What did the teacher say?"

He replied:

feet in a second.

stammered the stranger.

- Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations-these are silent threads of gold, which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves .- Canon

E. P. VANDIVER VANDIVER BROS.. MERCHANTS.

ANDERSON, S. C., APRIL 9, 1902.

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CAN tighten your Tires while they are cold without taking them off wheels or taking out bolts. Leave the wheels in perfect shape and dish just right. Can do the work in onethird time it requires the old way. Don't wait 'till your wheels are ruined. Bring them on and see how nice-

ly we can do the work.
PAUL E. STEPHENS.

THE STATE OF SJUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Geo. O. Tenny, Plaintiff, sgainet Anderson Wat v.,
Light and Power Co., a body corporate under the
laws of the State of South Carolina, The State
Trust Co., a body corporate under the laws of
the State of New York, and The Morton Trust
Co., a body corporate under the laws of the
State of New York, Defendants.—Summons for
Hellef—Compisint Served.
To the Dufendants above named:

To the Difendants above named:

\[
\text{OU}\] are hereby summoned and required to assawer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 47 Broad Street, Charleston, B. C., within twenty days after the sirvice hereof, exclusive of the day of nath service; and if you fall to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

\[
\text{Date May 5th, A. D., 1932.} \)

\[
\text{MORDECAI & GADEDEN,} \)

\[
\text{BONHAM & WATKINS,} \]

\[
\text{QUATTLEBAUM & COCHRAN,} \]

\[
\text{Plaintiff's Attorneys.} \]

To the Defendants The State Trust Company, a body corporate under the laws of the State of New York, and The Morton Trust Company, a body corparate under the laws of the State of New York:

Piease take notice that the Summons and Complaint herein has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pieas and General Sessions of Anderson County, S. C., and that the object of said action is the enforcement of a Mechanics Lien on the property of the Defendant, Anderson Water, Light and Power Co.

MORDECAI & GADEDEN,

BONHAM & WATKINS,

QUATTLEBAUM & COCHBAN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[SEAL] JOHN C. WATKINS, C. C. P. & G. S.

May 9th, 1902.

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W. M. WALLACE,
R. T. GORDON.

SOUTHER & RAILWAY.

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June S0th, 1901

STATIONS. 11 00 p m 12 00 n't 7 41 s m 2 00 s m 9 00 s m 2 45 s m 9 28 s m 4 05 s m 10 24 s m harleston . 885 am 105 pm 1010 am 820 pm

9 40 am 2 45 pm 11 20 a m 6 25 p m Ar.-Atlanta (Cen. 8 55 p m 9 00 p m STATIONS. Daily Daily No. 12. 6 20 p m 9 40 a m 6 50 p m 10 05 a m 7 12 p m 10 25 a m Ar. Anderson 8 15 pm 11 15 a m 7 85 p m 10 45 a m 8 05 p m 11 10 a m Ar. Abbeville.. 9 05 p m 12 01 n'n Lv. Kingville.

STATIONS. | Daily Daily No. 14. No. 16

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Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, aorthbound, 5:55 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:18 p. m., (Vestibule Limited), and 15:35 p. m.; southbound, 1:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m. (Vestibule Limited), and 11:30 a. m.

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L. S. MATTISON. Anderson, S. C. Jan 22, 1902

E. G. McADAMS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. AHDERSON. S. C.

office in Judge of Probate's office, in the Court Harita.
Feb 5, 1902 38 Winthrop Cellege Scholarship and

Entrance Examinations.

The examinations for the award of vaccent scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 11th, at 9 a, m. Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacated after July 11th, they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination. The next session will open September 17, 1902. For further information and a catalogue address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C. June 4, 1902

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Lv Anderson	7.25 am	-
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Blue Ridge Railroad. Effective April 6, 1903.

No. 4 No. 6 No. 8 Sun. Daily Daily only Ex. Ex. Sun. Sun. STATIONS. P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. 8 00 8 25 8 25 8 57 Lv Walhalla

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