A WEEK'S WORK IN CONVENTION.

A REVIEW OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUFFRAGE PLAN.

Chances of the Prolongation of the Session of the Convention Beyond the Last of November. What Remains to Be Done

A special from Columbia to the News and Courier says: The burden of public interest in the Constitutional Convention has been centred in the suffrage plan for the future regulation of elections in this State. The members of the convention have spent much of their time since the day of assembling over the problem. Now the deed has been done, and there appears to be no -likelihood that the plan will be materially changed. The courts or the people alone can change it. The members in this, as all along throughout the progress of the convention, have done what they believed would be for the good of the State and not of any particular faction or clique-those who had that idea were defeated. If the provisions that have been made are fairly carried out it is quite cortain that the new election system will be infinitely preferable to that now in

As to the prospects for any change in the plan as adopted the only one hinted at is to add some provision for woman suffrage now or in the near or in the distant future. The woman suffragists seem still to cling to the hope of getting some reward for their hard work, either by having woman suffrage adopted in some way or other or of leaving it possible for future Legislatures to take such action.

No doubt the anti-educational and property qualification forces will make another attack on the suffrage plan on its third reading, but unless there is a decided change in the temper of the delegates there is less chance of a change than ever, for the report as it atands is stronger than it has ever

The committee report owed its success to & large extent from the fact that in the opinion of the Convention there was "nothing better" presented, and from the further fact that the committee was given the credit for earnestly and honestly trying to get the best possible suffrage plan out of what was offered the committee. The ground work of the plan was prepared by Senator Tillman, but he was in clined to, and did, make concessions to the members of the committee, who had views contrary to those for which he contended at the outset.

There was a memorable contes over the basic principles of the suffrage plan. A struggle that is yet too fresh in the minds of the people to need description. It started out with the colored members of the Convention making such able speeches as to command the respect and surprise of the members. True, these speeches were regarded as made mostly for outside consumption, but they reflected credit on their authors.

Then in order came the woman suffrage crusade, and what might for the want of a better term, be called the fight for the poor man, as it was called by its champions, but which really was to leave the elections in the State in about as much of a tangle as ever; then the Patton or soldier plan. and other propositions for the settle ment of this much vexed matter. RESUME OF VOLU ON SCHEMES

It took a week for the convention to get through with four sections of the suffrage plan. Most of the time was spent in speech-making, but the members feel that the time was well spent. Aside from the oratory that was in dulged in, the result of the week's work is shown by the following sum mary of the votes by which the several semendments to the section were detented :

Immediate woman's suffrage (Clay ton amendment, 121 to 26) Emergency woman's suffrage. (Sligh

Confederate soldier proposition (Patton plan, 117 to 20.) Omission of property qualification

amendment, 99 to 12.)

and extension of understanding clause (Wilson's amendment, 129 to 16.)

Recognition of existing registration certificates (Jervey's amendment, 126) Australian balled system (Dudley's

plan, 100 to 25. To strike out property qualification

Rogers' amendment, is to be To strike out the property and obscational qualifications. Sonator tricy's

plan, 65 to 11 General destruction of plan from colored members, 130 to 6. Cumulative property plan (Mont

gomery's amendment, viva voca vete-It was after all of these amendments and propositions and been defeated that the convention decided mean the fourth section as a post-d in the conpatter which had to hard at the strong

force and individuality of Senuter Tillman, and which turther had as its legal-champion, Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bryan, of Charleston. SETTIMATE VIKITION OF FIXED.

Although there are different sections in the suffrage plan, it is not expected. that there will be very much med, entention about it, at least, so the estimate second reading is concerned. There is a provision in the plan. "That cach of the two political parties casting the highest number of votes at the preseding election shall have representation on the board of managers at each proeinet and on the board of county canvassers in each county." Some of the delegates have expressed their opinion that they do not want this, but the committee will contend that it is not a recognition of the colored manager who may be a Republican, but of the party that he Tepresents It is contended by the committee that this provision will make the affrage plan stronger in the public esteem, and that it can do no harm to have Republicans on the board, but in some countles it seems to be a kind of second nature to object to colored people having any ective part in the management of an election. The committee, after expianation, and perhaps a fight, will no doubt be sustained. It is not known

whether the plan of providing for three managers for the first registra-

tion will be fought, but as the provision is so manifestly fair, opposition to it would probably be only for a record. There is also a provision that the registration books shall be closed thirty days before an election, and the effort is likely to be made to change this, either for a longer or a shorter term.

PLAN FOR A SHORE SESSION. When the suffrage plan was taken up some thought that it would be finished in two or three days, but it took very much longer, and so it may be with what is yet ahead. The Legislature meets on the 27th of the month, and that would give the Convention seven-

teen more working days. There are some who think that the work will be finished in that time, while others think that such a thing is out of the question. If the Convention insists upon adjourning in time to make way for the Legislature, it will have to adopt a schedule something like this Unfinished portion of suffrage plan, one day; unfinished portion of the Legislative report, homestead, etc., one day; unfinished portion of finance and taxation, one day, third reading county and county government as to area, one day; members' pay, contingent expenses, jurisprudence, etc., one day; educational committee report, three days; corporation committee report three days; judicial committee report, three days; order, style and revision, (shaping up,) three days total, seventeen days. This is as close as it can be figured, and, if any

thing, the work will be touger.

Those who have been watching the proceedings of the Convention know that it is a very unsafe thing to speculate as to how long it will take to dispose of any particular matter. When the Convention expects to do work it is just as likely as not to break and spend a whole day on questions of personal privilege. The suggestion is made that the Convention ought in any event to postpone the Legislative ses. sion until about January. It is further thought that the Convention has full power to postpone or to do away with the session of the Legislature altogether. Whether this can be done before the Constitution is adopted as a whole is, perhaps, questionable. But if the Convention wanted to, it could probably find some way of meeting any

legal abstructions. The table that is given indicates what matters are pending before the

Convention. The general impression is that the legislative work will not begin until the first of January, and will continue for about two mouths.

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE. The educational committeers port is now recognized to be of the utmost importance. The members are be ginning to study the merits of the report made by the committee, of which Mr. Julian Mutchell, of Charleston, in chairman, and find very much in it that shows a well conceived plan. It is likely that the committee will be a unit on most of the important matters before the report comes up. There are now only two on three members of the committee who wish any change

made in the committee tepott. The importance of laying a liberal support for the public schools of the istate is now the more appreciated on account of the educational qualification that has been incorporated in the suffrage plan, and many of the mem Lera wish to give the committee every encouragement in its desire To supply a substantial income for the schools Some want as much as a million of dollars for the public school fand, and of the desire of members regulalless of how the State would stand, or would regard such action, a three mill levy would be provided for without a que. tion, and it less on army of friends

The committee has devised several clever methods of increasing the school funds, ande from the dispensary profits, which it is intended to dr vert to the school fund.

The committee has arranged that the existing educational institutions shall be provided for in the Constitution. This will meet with opposition. but it is likely that the recommendation of the committee will be adopted, because of the desire to take the whole matter of higher education out of polities as in the as possible, but it will

not be done without a contest. The general expectation is that there will be a levely time over the report of the committee on meorporations. The report, some sem to think, is too leg lative in its provisions, but on the dier lead there is a desire among many to settle certain restrictions on corporations, while there is a chance to love. There is much in the artileter discussion

CRUREIL AND STATE In no less than two atticles have two revisions been inserted masting on principles that Church and State half he kept forever distinct. The post of the number is found in the fol-

Neither the istate not one subdivision the first, in which term are the a bared agreemed towns, whall use its property or credit, or any public homes, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in and or maintenance of may school or instations or any scharable or other enstitution of whatever kind where its struction is given which is wholly or to part ander the direction of any church, or any religious or sectarian society or organization.

There has not been any complaint against the adoption of this provision, and it there had been the chances are that it would have been adopted

The Ellerbe resolution is still on the calendar, and when it comes up is likely to show the pulse of the Convention on the adjournment and Legislative matter.

Southern Capital Goes North. The Huntingdon, Penn., Car and Wheel Worke, which have been idle for three years past were purchased last week by W. A. Obyon, of Savannah, Ga., for a symbleste of Southern capitalists. The new first will employ about five hundred men and will manufacture troffy cars principally.

One of Buffalo Bill's Men Killed At Atomia, Vinert Emmett, of Manchester, N. H., a perfect in the feeding department of Buffalo Bai's Wild West Show, was shot and killed Priday morning. It was almost certain that the abooting was done by James Doyle, a former pul of Emmett's. Doyle is TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Mich., on his death bel, requeste that his sister, Louise, and her betrothed, Charles A. Holmlen, be married over his coffin. The we tdiag originally was to have taken place some weeks hence, but the date was changed to comply with the wish of the dying man, and while he lay in his coffin his sister and her sweetheart joined hands over the coffin while the Rev. John Glase performed the marriage ceremony. Then he delivered the funeral oration, and the newly

Wedding and Funeral Together.

John A. Chittanden, of Ashley,

An Epiteptic Record.

married couple occupied the first car-

riage behind the hearse. -Cleveland

An epileptic young woman, whose case is reported in the London Lancet seems to have broken the record for fits. She had 3205 distinct fits in twenty-one days, an average of 152 a day, and in one day had 320 of them. She was cared with chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium.

Nine-tenths of the women of the world are afflicted with some of the complaints familiarly known as "Femile lifecases," or "Womb Troubles." There is scaucely a family but has an idolized daughter, a cherishoa sister, or a dearly loved mother who suffers agones that are endured in silence to protect her modestly Proper treatment is postponed from month to month by dread of a physicians' humidating examination, or surgeon's knife. Most of these dangerous discusses an be successfully treated at home, but there is wide pread ignorance among even the most intelligent classes of women recarding their natural functions and occurs of a mendion, owing to so little information having been published in regard to this surger and a modesty that strinks from investigation such a disagreeable matter. The Winnerd Custom treatment of fema e disease a circa (housands, of cases of tenses of To Our Lady Readers. shrinks the interest the desired that the treatment of the matter. The Wene of Cauchands of cases of this kind of tour beservery year. It can be need successfully in the privacy of the home and is cheap and effective. Ask your druggist for McElree's Wine of Cauchal.

Providence, R. I. Providency, R. I.

Please for any distriction of Tetterine, C.

O. D. Ethink, it denotes that it is not sold here in New Emcladed as it is the best cure for Erzema, Ring Worm and all cruptions of the skirtle ever saw. I golza box from a Vincinnati drummer, and gave part of it to a young lady who had tried almost everything to remove Pumples and an eruntion from her face. Two applications of Tetterine completely cared her. I know also a protleman whose body had been covered with Erzema-two boxs, of Tetterine cured him completely, and now has skin is as smooth as a baby's. C.

O. Handon, with Silver Springs Bleaching Co. Sent by mail for 50, in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Leanund speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Mass. Frank Monas, 215 W. 2d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1821. FITS stopped free by Du. KLINE'S GREAT Neityr Ets-roury, North-after first day's use. Maryelous cures. Treatise and \$ (untrial bet-tle free. Dr. Kline, 38 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Walking Would Often be a Pleasure were it not for corns. These pests are removed with Hindersorns. We, at druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething, softens the gams, reduces inflarama-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle,



Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the original of never suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and back broke out. My norvous system was shutbered and I decame helpless. Medient treatment availed nothing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me vitality hi once. I galacd rapidly and the seres disappeared. Learned strength and was flowly restored to health." Mas. Etamone F. Serro, P. O. address, West Granville, Mass. Get Home.

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Best Complete System. For tea Good. Uses
in time. Fold by decomplete.

GONEUNERION.

THE REWARD IS SURE TO COME. God is the Defender of All, and the Disabled Especially.

TEXT "As his part is that gooth down to the battle, so shall his part bethat tarrieth by the stuff."—I Samuel xxx., 24.

It you have never seen an army change quarters you have no idea of the amount of baygage—twenty loads, fify loads, 100 loads of baggage. David and his army were about to start on a double quick march for the reavery of their captured families from the Amalekites. So they left by the brook Besor their blankets, their knapsacks, their baggage and their carriages. Who shall be detailed to watch this stuff? There are sick soldiers, and wounded soldiers, and aged soldiers who are not able to go on swift military expedition, but who are able to do ome work, and so they are detailed to watch the baggage. There is many a soldier who is not strong enough to march thirty miles in a day and then plunge into a ten hours fight who is able with drawn sword lifted against his shoulder to page up and down as a sentinel to keep off an enemy who might put the torch to the baggage. There are 200 of those orippled and aged wounded soldiers detailed to watch the baggage. Some of them, I suppose, had bandages across the brow, and some of them had their arms in slings, and some of them walked on crutches. They were not cowards shirking duty. They had fought in many a ferce hattle for their country and their God. They are now part of the time in hospital and part of the time on garrison duty. They have they cannot go with the part of the time on garrison duty. They almost any because they cannot go with the other troops to the front. While these sentiness watch the baggage the Lord watches the soutinels. There is quite a different scene being enacted in the distance. The Amalekites, having ravaged and causacked and robbed whole

countries, are calebrating their success in a roaring carousal. Some of them are dancing on the lawn with wonderful gyration of heel and toe, and some of them are examining the spoils of victory—the finger rings and parrings and tracklasses, the wristlets, the with coronets and carne'tons and pearls and samphires and one ralds and all the wealth of plate, and jewels and decanters, and the silver and the gold bankful up on the earth in ver and the gold bankfol up on the earth in printedly profusion, and the embroideries, and the turbuns, and the cloaks of an imperial wardrobe. The banquet has gone on until the banqueters are maultin and weak and stupid and in fecent and louthsomely drunk. What a time it is now for David and his men to swoop on them. So the English lost the battle of Bauncekburn because the night profuse they were in wassall and bibulous pefore they were in wassall and bibulous colebration, while the Scotch were in prayer. So the Syrians were overthrown in their carousal by the Israelites. So Chedorlamic and his army were overthrown in their carousal by Abraham and his men. So in our Civil War more than once the battle was lost because one of the generals was frunk. Now is the time for David and his men to swoop upon these carousing Amalekites Some of the Amalekitas are hacked to piece on the spot, some of them are just able to go staggering and his coughing off the field, some of them crawl on camels and speed of in the distance. David and his men gather to gother the wardrobes, the jewels, and put then upon the backs of camels and into wagons, and they gather together the sheep and cattle that had been slolen and start back toward the garrison. Yonder they come, yonder they come. The limbing men of the garrison come out and great them with wild The Bible says David saluted the - that is, he asked them how they all were.
"How is your broken arm?" "How is your fractured jaw?" "Has the stiffened limb been unlimbered?" "Have you had another

chill?" "Are you getting botter?" He salut-

But now came a very difficult thing, the distribution of the spoils of victory. Drive up those laden causels now. Who shall have the moils? Well, some selfish soul suggests that these treasures ought all to belong to those who had been out in active service. "We did all the fighting while there men stayed at home in the garrison, and we ought to have all the treasures." But David looked into the worn faces of these veteraus who hal stayed in the garrison, and he looked around and saw how clearly overything had on kant and he saw that the baggage was and he know that the wounded and ripple I men would gia lly enough have b at the front if they had been able, and the at the front if they had been able, and the little general looks up from under his helmet and says, "No, no, let us have fair play," and he rushes up to one of these men and, he says, "Hold your hands together," and the hands are held together, and he fills them with sliver! And he rushes up to another man who was sitting away back and had no idea of getting any of the wealth, and throw as Babylonish garment. he spoils, and throws a Bayyonan Audover him and fills his hand with gold. Audover him and fills his hand with gold. Aud he spoils, and throws a Babylonish garment over him and fills his fauld with gold. And he rushes up to another man who had lost all his property in serving God and his coun-try years before, and he drives up some of the cattle and some of the sheep that they had brought lack from the Amalekites, and had brought tack from the Amatekines, and be given two or three of the cattle and three or four of the sheep to this poor man, so he shall always be fed and clothed. He sees a man so consciated and worn out and sick he needs stimulants, and he gives him a little of the wine that he brought from the Amal-ekites. You ler is a man who has no aphekitos. You ler is a man who has no ap-petite for the rough rations of the army, and be gives him a rare morsel from the Amalekitish banquet, and the 200 crippled and mained and aged soldiers who tarried on

gactisen duty get just as much of the spoils of battle as any of the 200 men that went to the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuft."

The impression is abroad that the Christian rewards are for those who do conspicutions against a distinguished above. ous service in distinguished places—great patriots, great preachers, great philanthro-pists. But my text sets forth the idea that there is just as much reward for a man that stays at home and minds his own business, and who, crimpled and unable to go forth and lead in great movements and in the high places of the earth, doesn't whole duty just where he is. Garcison duty as important and as a commentative as sorver at the front. "As his pair, is that gooth down to the battle, so shall his pair, by that tarrieth by the the Earl of Kintore said to me in an Eng-

the Earl of Kintore said to me in an Eag-thsoratiway. Mr. Talmage, when you got back to America I want you to preach a ser-mon on the disabarge of ordinary duty in erdinary place, and then send me a copy of the Afterward an English elergyman, com-ing to this land, brought from the Earl of Kintore the same message. Maz, that be-ter the tradition of what he asked me to be the good Farl of Kintore had departed to the goal Earl of Kintere had departed this life! But that man, surrounded by all palatial surroundings, and in a distinguish sphere, felt sympathetic with gar-de 1 subere, felt sympathetic with the 8 who had ordinary duties to per-fore in ordinary piaces and in ordinary way A great many people are discouraged when they hear the story of Moses, and of document of David, and of Luther, and of J in hirex, and of Deberah, and of Florence Nationingale. They say, "Oh, that was all good and right for them, but I shall never be called to receive the law on Mount Signi, f-hait in vertice alled to command the sun and moon to stand still, I shall never be called to slay a giant. I shall never preach on Mars hill, I shall never defy the Diet of Worst, I shall never be called to make a oncen tremble for her crimes, I shall never reside over a hospital."

There are women who say, "If I had as brilliant a sphere as those people had I should be as brave and as grand, but my beatmess is to get children off to school, and to hent up lings when they are lost, and to see that dinner is ready, and to keep account

of the household expenses, and to him-ter the children from being strangulated by the whooping sough, and to go through all the anneyances and vexations of housekeeping. Oh, my sphere is so infinitesima, and so insected gat, the anneyance will be an elear discourage! We man for the plants you on garrison duty, and your reward will be just as great as that of Florence Nightingstrangular and product so office night by night ware a light in her hand through the hospitale, was called by the wounded the "lady" the household expenses, and to hin te

pliais, was called by the wounded the "lady pitale, was called by the wounded the "lady of the lamp." Your reward will be just as great as that of Mrs. Hertzog, who built and endowed theological seminary buildings. Four reward will be just as great as that of Hannah More, who by her excellent books won for her admirers Garriek and Edmund Burke and Joshua Reynolds. Rewards are not to be given according to the amount of noise you make in the world, gor even according to the amount of good you do, but according to whether you work to your full capacity, according to whether or not you do your full duty in the sphere where God has placed you. God has placed you.

A Christian woman was seen going along the edge of a wool every evening, and the neighbors in the country did not understand how a mother with so many cares and anxie-ties should waste so much time as to be fully sauntering out evening by evening. It was found out afterward that she went there to pray for her household, and while there one evening she wrote that beautiful hymn, famous in all ages for cheering Christian hearts:

I love to steal awhile away From every cumbering care And spend the hours of setting day In humble, grateful prayer.

Shall there be no reward for such unpretend-

ing, yet everlasting service?
Clear back in the country there is a boy who wants to go to college and get an education. They call him a bookworm. Wherewho wants to go to out of the war or in the cation. They call him a bookworm. Wherever they find him in the barn or in the house—he is reading a book. "What a pity it is." they say, "that Ed cannot get an education!" His father, work as hard as he will, can no more than support the family but the product of the farm. One night will, can no more than support the lamity by the product of the farm. One night Ed has retired to his room, and there is a family conference about him. The sisters say: "Father, I wish you would send Ed to college. If you will, we will work harder than we ever did, and we will make our old dresses do." The mother says: "Yos; I will get along without any hired help. Although I am not as strong as I used to be, I think I can get along without any hired help." The father says: "Well. I used to be, I think I can get along without any hired help." The father says: "Well, I think by husking even nights I can get along without any assistance." Sugar is banished from the table, butter is banished from the plate. That family is put down on rigid—yea, suffering—economy that the boy may go to college. Time passes on. Commencement day has come. Think not that I mention an imaginary case. God knows it happened. Commencement day has come, and the professors walk in on the stage in their long gowns. The interest of the octheir long gowns. The interest of the oc-casion is passing on, and after awhile it comes to a climax of interest as the comes to a climax of interest as the valedicterian is to be introduced. Ed has studied so hard and worked so well that he has had the honor conferred upon him. There are rounds of applause, sometimes breaking into voil feration. It is a great day for Ed. But away back in the galleries are his sisters in their plain hats and their faded shawls, and the old fashioned father and mother—dear me. ald fashioned father and mother-dear me, old fashioned father and mother—dear me, she has not had a new hat for six years; he has not had a new coat for six years—and they get up and look over on the platform, and they laugh and they cry, and they sit down, and they look pale, and then they are very much flushed. Ed gets the garlands, and the old fashioned group in the gallery have made that seene of the triumph. They have made that seene possible, and in the have made that seene possible, and in the day when God shall more fully reward self-sacrifices made for others He will give grand and glerious recognition. "As his part is that gooth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

There is high engaragement in this subject also for those who once wrought mightity for Christ and the church, but through
sickness or collabse of fortune of advanced
years cannot now go to the front. These two
hundred men of the text were veterans. Go vears cannot how go to the front. These two hundred men of the text were veterans. Got that man bare his arm and show how the muscles were torn. Let him pull aside the turban and see the mark of a battleax. Pull aside the coat and see where the spear thrust him. Would it have been fair for those men, crippled, weak and old by the brook Basor. To have no share in the spails of triumpa? I was in the Soldier's bospital in Paris and I saw there some of the mea of the first Napoleon, and I asked them where they had fought nu but their great commander. One man said, "I was at the Pyranids." Another man said, "I was at the Pyranids." Another man said, "I was at the bridge of Lodd." Some of them were lame, man said. Two hor man said. "I was at the bridge of Lodt." Some of them were lame, they were all aged. Did the French Government turn off those old soldiers to die in want? No. Their last days were spant like princes. Do you think my Lord is going to the sold soldiers because they are urn off His old sol tiers because they turn off His old soldiers because they are weak and worn and because they fainted by the brook Besor? Are they going to get no part of the spoils of the victory? Just look at them. Do you think those crevices in the face are wrinkles? No. They are battle scars. They fought against stokness, they fought against sin, they fought for God, they fought for the church, they fought for the church, they fought for the truth, they fought for heaven. When they had plenty of money their names were always on the subscription list. When there was any hard work to be done for God they were ready to take the done for God they were ready to take the heaviest part of it. When there came a great revival they were ready to pray all alght for the anxious and the sin struck. They were ready to do any work, endure any sacrifice, do the most unpopular thing that sacrifice, do the most unpopular thing that Gol domanded of them. But now they caulmot go further. Now they have present infunities. Now their head toubles them. They are weak and faint by the brook Besor. Are they to have no share in the triumph? Are they to got asne of the tesusures, none of the spoils of conquest? You must think that Christ has a very short memory if you think He has forgetten their services.

Feet not, ye aged ones. Just tarry by the stuff and wait for your share of the stuff and wast for your share of the shorts. Youder they are coming. I hear the bleating of the fat lambs, and I see the jewels glint in the sun. If makes melaugh to think how you will be surprised when they throw a chain of gold over your neck and tell you to go to and dine with the king. I see you bucking out because you feel unworthy. The shining ones comes up on the one side and the shining ones come up on the other side. and they push you on, and they push you ap, and they say, "Hera is an old soldier of Jesus Christ," and the shining ones will rash out toward you and say, "Yes, that man saved my soul," or and say, "Yes, that man sayed by soul," or they will rush out and say, "Oh, ves; she was with me in the last sickness!" And then the cry will go round the circle: "Come in, come in, come in! We saw you away down there, old and sick and decrepit and discouraged because you could not go to the front, but "As his part is that goath down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

tarrioth by the stuff."
There is high consolation also in this for aged ministers. I see some of them here today. They sit in news in our churches. They used to stand in nuitoits. Their hair is white with the blossoms of the tree of life, their names murked on the roll of the general assembly, or of the consociation, encities. They sentings to faind a sermon they proceeded which brings to faind a sermon they proceeded filty years ago on the same subnounced which brings to mind a sermon they preached filty years ago on the same subject. They pheached more gossel on \$400 a year than some of their successors preach on \$4000. Some Sunlay the old minister is in a church, and near by in another pew there are a husband and a wife and a row of children. And after the benediction the hely comes up and says, "Destor, you don't know me, do you?" "Well," he tion the hely comes up and says, "Doctor, you don't know me, do you?" "Well," he says, "your fare is familiar, but I cannot call you by name," "Why," she says, "you baptize I me, and you married me, an I you buried my father and nother and sasters." "Oh, yes," he says. "My everyth isn't as good as it used to be." They are in all cur churches—he herees of 1920, the heroes of 1832, the heroes of 1857. By the long grave trench that cut through half a century they 1832, the heroex of 1857. By the long graves trench that cut through half a century they have stood sounding the resurrection. They have been in more Rala'dayasand havataken more Sevastopeds then you ever heard of Sometimes they get a little fratful begins they cannot be at the front. They here the sound of the battle and the old war horse champs his bit. But the 60,000 ministers of religion this day standing in the broat of the fray shall have no more reward than those religion this day scanning in the day those fray shall have no more reward than those retired veterans. "My father, my father, the charious of farrel and the horsenen thereof." "As his part is that goath down to the battle, so shall his part be that carrieth by the stuff."

Fifty Thousand Dollars Surplus.

On Saturday State Liquor Commissioner Mixson again turned over to the State treasurer a surplus of \$50,000, making the second such amount of surplus cash derived from the dispensary business, which he has paid into the treasury in the last nine months. Col. Mixson said that he found he did not need this cash, having enough besides to run the business all right, and so he turned it over to the State. The dispensary business now seems to be quite profitable and the demand for liquor is such that the big gin mill is being run night and day.

Bernard Wise, the most talked-of-politi-cian in New South Wales, is only thirty-four years of age. At twenty-seven he was At-torney-General

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It has heretofore been the practice of collectors of gutta-percha to cut down the trees to get at the gum. It has been discovered that plucking the leaves and extracting the gum from them is not only more profitable as to immediate results, but does away with the danger of exterminating the plant. The gum obtained from the leaves is purer, easier to manage and more abundant than that gathered by cutting the tree. It has been found that two pluckings of the leaves yield as much gum as a tree of twenty-five years' growth. Some concern has been expressed as to the possible fail ure of the supply, on account of the destruction of these forests, but this new discovery will not only make the crop easier to gather, but will increase the supply, bring down the price and permit of a much wider range of uses than heretefore -- New York Ledger.

The oldest steam engine in the country went through a recent fire in Savannab, Ga., but was dug out of the ruins all right, and exhibited in Atlanta. It was built by James Watt.

Great Britain still refuses to co-operate with us in keeping the Atlantic) water lane clear of derelicts, on the the ground, explains the New York Sun, that the game is not worth the candle; that the risk is not co-extensive with the gain.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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When Professor Jacob Cooper, of Rutgers, was examined for admission to Yale in 1852 Tutor Talcott said to Mr. Cooper: "How much Greek have you read?" "Over 3000 pages," was the reply. "You don't mean that, do you?" said Mr. Talcott. "Isn't it 3000 lines?" "No, sir," was the reply. "When I say pages I mean pages." In later life he declared that if all the Hebrew Bibles in the world were destroyed he could reproduce the text from memory. Professor Cooper's scholarship was recognized by the bestowel last summer of a degree of I.L. D. by Tulane University, the President of which, Professor Johnson, was a member of the same class at Yale and remembered the incident cited above. - Chicago Chronicle.

The biggest man at the English Parliamentary bar is Mr. Pope, the leader. Fo sits upon an air cushion, and his weight is so enormous that he is not compelled to stand when conducting a case. At the end of a day's work he is wheeled in a chair to the elevator, from which he is then transferred to a four-wheeler.

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