BAKING

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

A BACHELOR'S ENCUMBRANCE

I. Paul Particular, went West late last autumn, and when I returned it was in company with my encum-

Imprimis, my paternal patronymic was not a misnomer. I am underiably particular;" I was particular from my childhood. I grew up particular, for these ideas "grew with my growth, and strengthened with my strength." I would not till the comfortable little country estate left me because a far-mer must sometimes wear overalls; so I arranged Primrose cottage as nicely as paint and elegant furniture could reader it, hired Dorcas Trim as housekeeper and Job Tarifty as gardener, and went into town, entered into the

commission and brokerage business, and took rooms at Easy's hotel. My business was not wearing; I had a working partner, and my own capital procured me the greater share of the profits and an easy life. I had a sister, but she was married and had a colony of little encumbrances growing up around her, and filling nursery, hall and drawing room with their noise; hence I went less and less to Ellen's a the encumbrances increased; and grew more demonstrative of the capacity and strength of juvenile lungs. Primrose cottage was twenty miles from town; and though pleasant enough for summer's vacation, when I enter tained a party of choice guests, yet of autumns and winters, mine host of Easy's hotel had the preference.

But for the journey I set out upon last autumn whereof I am about to relate; for the story will show you by what unlooked-for means I took to myself an encumbrance for life.
A long timeshad my old friend and

college chum, Dick Avery, been sending me letters descriptive of his happy farmer life in Montana. "Whenever you get the blues and dyspepsia, or grow sick of business, come out for a month through the, glorious, great West, and to my Montana home." This had been Dick's standing invitation ever since he had immigrated to his present home.

Providence directed me. I had then dyspepsia and would go to Montana ! So, with a full pocket, and unencumbered, save by that horrible tyrant whose throne was my gastronomic region, I set my face toward the setting

How glad Dick was to see me! H: shook my hand so vigorously and asked me.questions in such rapid succession that I could scarcely draw a free breath between answers. Then came introductions to his wife, Mrs. Nelly Avery, whom I never should have re cognized as the stender wife Dick carried from the East with him; the four children, and a coustn of Mrs. Avery, Miss Gartrude Bird, a pretty sort of young creature with dark blue eyes and a wealth of brown hair. Miss Bird had been West four years teaching school, and was now getting homesick; so that it was only after much persuasion that she consented to stay a month or two longer with the

Averys. "A bachelor still, Paul," said Dick while Mrs. Avery and her pretty cous-in were preparing supper. "Why, man, you ought to have been settled down in life these ten years! You and used to be about of an age, I believe, Paul, and I'm getting along well to ward my forties. Thirty-eight last

It was certainly uncalled for-Dick's entioning ages just then; but some how Dick Avery was always a blunt I'm happy as a king," he resumed,

taking his youngest son—a fine fellow whom he had "Hemembered me by," in the bestowal of his cognomen—upon his knee. "Nelly's proved a treasure; wasn't too much of a fine lady to give up her Eastern home and accompany me out here to the borders of the wi derness, and I have mapped out great careers for the young ones."

Just then Gertrude Bird came into

the room and summoned us to supper. Candidly, I don't ramember the time that Host Easy ever got up such a tempting meal. And then my appetite so conflicted with the tyrant that had held it in abeyance. Upon the whole, in was decided to

pleasant. After supper Dick proposed having some music. "We always have a little sing of evenings," said he, "and to-night I propose 'Auld Lang Syne.' Come, Gertie." Miss Bird sat down to the plane and "Auld Lang Syne" was followed by a dozen other melodies; and then Dick read a chapter in the Bible and we all retired for the night. And I must say that such calm sleep and quiet dreams never visited me i my handsomely furnished bed-chamber at Easy's hotel as came to me there in the plain little bed in which I lay down to rest that first night in Mor

But I have not time bere to recoun Avery's home. Suffice it that each was a type of rest. And all this time the tyrant, dyspepsia, had been growing feebler in his sway, till finally he entirely abdicated the throne. And then I began to think of coming home, and then was it that my encumbrance came to me after this wise.
"Paul," said Dick, one day, coming

to me with a serious face from a long talk with Gertrude Bird, "how would you like company to the East? Ger-trude is thoroughly homesick and longs to see her mother again; and though we shall lose half the sunshine of our home, I cannot urge her to stay another month. Your going back offers such a capital chance for her to travel in company that Gertle's deputed me to ask you if she'll be any encumbranc

to you."
So what was left for me, Paul Particular, bachelor, who had never "tak-en charge" of a lady on a journey in Avery, his wife and to Miss Gertrude Bird that it would afford me sincerest pleasure to act as escort from Montana to Massachusetts to the last named young lady! And this is how I came by my encumbrance!

It is one thing to meet a young lady -and that lady as pretty and bewitching as Miss Bird at stated hours, day time and evening, and quite another to find yourself shut up in the same railway car with her and seated on the same seat with her for a journey of three or four days and nights together. One either gets thoroughly wearled of

o. in love with his companion during all this; that is, if he is unmarried and susceptible. But I. Paul Particular. who bad arrived at the age of -weil, Dick has revealed the matter of my age for me-might have ocen supposed o possess abilities to steer clear of both Scylla and Charybdis.

The first day's journey was in no wise different from that of any good natured, easy man who is encumbered with the charge of a young lady, with her dainty individual wants to attend to. Sure it was that Miss Gertrude Bird's first twelve hours were comparatively easy ones to her paratively easy ones to her.

But when twilight had merged into evening Gertrude Bird's brown head began to show most unequivocal symptoms of weariness; then began my first positive trouble. Finally the nod-ding head settled in its own way; over ad over it dropped toward me, till at tast it settled wearily on my shoulder, and Miss Gertrude Bird's thoughts were in neither State lying between Montana and Massachusetts, but in the fairy realms of Dreamland. Not that the little head was a serious encum-brance, because of its weight simply -O no! but, then, this was a decided novel position in which I, a bachelor, found myself, and it was not until every tired occupant of the car had climbed into a sleeper that she wak-

Then Miss Bird lifted her little head and said with a blush "On I must have slept a little! And I fear I must have been an encumbrance to you, Mr. Parti

And again, in accordance with the dictates of my good nature, I was forced to assure her that I had not been in the least encumbered by the weight of her head; "in fact, I thought I must have slept most of the time my-And so it went on all that journey. I

Paul Particular, serving as Miss Bird's cavalier by day.
Finally we arrived in Boston when

after seeing Miss Bird safely on the train bound for X--, I took up my quarters at Easy's notel again. When we parted Miss Gertrude repeatedly thanked me for my kindness, assuring me that she should get on nicely the remnant of the journey, and extending me a cordial invitation to go out to - and visit her home and her mother.

I do not know how it came to pass; do not think when I went out to X-I had any thought beyond inquiring how Miss Gertrude Bird had recovered from the latigue of the journey. I am very sure that I had no idea of am very sure that I had no idea of taking to myself a lifelong encumbrance, and assuming the responsion priations for our waste places and we little of looking after not only shawis, will do something ourselves."

He then came to the subject upon the base of looking after not only shawis, will do something ourselves." stand assuming the responsary plants of looking after not only shawls, will do something ourselves."

Will do something ourselves."

Will do something ourselves."

He then came to the subject upon which he was to address the general which he was to address the general assembly by invitation—good roads. Stand me that I implicate Miss Bird with drawing me into such a step; for I solemnly assert here that I believe paying a "mud, sand and hill tax." that young lady was as surprised as myself after we realized that all this creature in the salinal or vegetable has actually came about. Neither

Why. Paul, what is all this I hear about you? You going to be married! think you were cut out for a bachelor. were graded, and the roads made But your journey helped you in more ways than your dyspepsia."

I submitted to Ellen's congratulations (she always did say malicious things) and the calldren's shouts and

In fact I am getting quite resigned could be established at or in connection to my prospective fate. It is only once with the South Carolina penitentiary in a while, as in the present instance, and by convict labor the cost reduced when I am in a rage at having lost the to a minimum. The counties could arwhen I am in a rage at having took and last train out to X —, that the waning spirit of my bachelorhood urges rate of transportation. The poorer rate of transportation. The poorer countles might say that it was very ear my complaint. But, after all, really don't believe that I should con sider that man my true friend who should offer to condole with me. The dle is cast, and I take home my future with its attendant joys and sorrows coping that the former will be many, and the latter few.

I invite you, one and all, readers, out to Primrose cottage next May, and I, Paul Particular, married man, wil introduce you to my encumbrance.

----It cost the government \$3,442 bury the venerable Senator Morrill. "State casket with copper lining" one of the items, at \$400. The engraved plate cost \$10; special red cedar shipping case, copper plate corners and handles, double size, \$90; embalming and services of undertaker at Washington, \$59.50; attendance of undertaker to Montpelier, \$25; use of 31 carriages, \$108 50; use of hearse twice, \$16; special train service from Washington to Springfield, \$782;54 farcs, Springfield to Montpeller, \$264; 36 fares Montpeller to Rutland, \$117, 36 fares, Rutland to Troy, \$89.64; special engine, Troy to Albany \$25; 36 fares, Troy to Wash-ington, \$347.40; special engine, Weenawken to Jersey City, \$15: use of Pullman cars Hesperia and Humber. Washington to Montpelier and return, \$300; commissary supplies, \$78.96.

-"It was in the English class," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "and a new teacher had just been employed. She was from the North and called all the pupils 'Miss,' at which they mar-velled greatly. On the first day the teacher told her class that she would not give a regular lesson, but each girl should write down all the slang she knew and bring that to the next day's recitation. That was a 'cinch.' Several girls who possessed brothers and the rest who possessed other girls' brothers set them to work. The result was marvellous. When the class was called next day there was not a girl who could not show two closely written pages of slang expressions. The tea-cher looked. 'Very good,' she said. 'Now translate them into readable English.' They haven't fooled with her since."

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Whitehes

POINTS ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH.

The State, 27th inst.

The Legislature of South Carolina

much enjoyed common sense talk on the subject of good roads. This theme did not occurry the entire time of Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carelling and States consocial North Carolina and State geologist, but he referred briefly to many latent resources which should be developed, is ered and maintained. Mr. Holmes is a native of South Car-

olina, and though a young man, is among the foremost of those who are devoting time and brain to the up building of the South in the develop-ment of natural riches. He is a selfmade man, and the most forcible illustration of the cost of bad roads which be used last night was taken from his own life. He recited how when a boy he had made three bales of cotton to aid in obtaining an education. To haul that cotton from Laurens in Newberry cost him \$15, and consumed five days, on account of the horrible roads—as much an expense as a trip to New York on the cars.

M. Holmes began his lecture by re ferring to the splendid growth of South Carolina in her cotton mill in dustries, and illustrated with his stere opticon the water power of Peizer and of the Columbia canal. Rapidly running from water power to water itself he gave good advice about the sink ng of wells so as to escape typhoid germs.

Forestry was beautifully illustrated and abiy discussed. He showed on the canvas the splendid pine forests of North Carolina in their virgi: state, and deplored the fact that this great source of revenue was nearly extinct on account of forest fires. The loss to North Carolina had been \$1,000,000 ancually on this account. South Carolina's pine forests are not so much ruined. The causes of this devastation are sometimes carelessness and sometimes cussedness, and in North Carolina the forests have been killed, the seed germs destroyed and the land made a desert by these tires. He appealed to the Legislature to throw safeguards a ound the pine forests and also to protect the gum and the cypress in the swamps where the land is being old to foreign lumbering corporations

He spoke of the good which the bureau of geological survey was effecting in causing diversity of ferming in North Carolina, and said that the farmers were not complaining of the cost of this bureau, for it had brought \$10,-000,000 of foreign capital into the State and had helped the farmers to practice economy. There is no use, ne said, for South Carolina to try to get approposations from Congress to help in such work unless the State does something itself. Our representatives in Congress are crying "paternalism

has actually came about. Neither kingdom is benefited by bad roads, not understand me that I regret or would even tadpoles, for they die in dry recall this event. I, alone, am to weather. From letters written to 10,000 farmers, he had been able to estimate I was at sister Eilen's the other day that the "mud tax" has cost North Carollna \$10,000,000 yearly, and the cost in South Carolina is half as great. With his steroopitcon he showed how am delighted, though I always did in other sections of this country hills mooth and firm.

In California convict labor is used to prepare the macadam at a cost of about 25 cents a day, against 75 cents in North Carolina for free labor. He suggested that a State rock crushing plant could be established at or in connection well for Greenville, Spartanburg Auderson, etc., to undertake this work, out they themselves could not. Prof. Holmes said there was as much comnon sense in that statement as there would be in the plaint of a country merchant that he could not keep his tore open because he was not able to o as much business as a wholesale tore in Columbia.

He advised moderation and common ense in the undertaking. Some sections do not need as much expense as others. He then complimented the roads of Richland County leading out of Columbia. The county supervisor had accomplished, so easily that he hardly realized the value of his work, the building of roads that are as easily raveled as those celebrated roads of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. and at a cost of \$100 per mile, while the latter had expended \$3,000 a mile. He arged the Legislature to advise their people to experiment with sand and lay, mixed to the proper consistency. He could give no formula as to the omposition, as clay differs in the several sections of the State. But ordinavily a sand road for a basis, with a surface of four inches of clay, is the proper consistency.
In the laying of macadam he urged

system. The substrata of larger rock should be carefully packed, and it is economy to have heavy rollers. Each upper stratum should be packed on

carefully.

Throughout his talk he showed the exasperating difficulties and actual extravagance of tad roads, and by comparison argued that the perpetual tax for bad roads would be far greater than a tax for perpetual good roads. Several good arguments for widetire wagons were advanced throughout dual in a community has a hard time with a broad-tire vehicle when the narrow tires cut the road and make the broad tire appear at an unnatural dissavantage. In 15 countles in North Carolina they have the broad-tire wagon law and propose to have it in the others when the proposed constitutional amendment is adopted. It had struck him forcibly that the narrow tire would always follow the hard surthe narrow tire cut nine inches into the ground while the broad tire sank

He illustrated with attractive views the difference in carrying capacity of | zon. a wagon ten times laden on hard roads and one with a flimey load on soft, sticky roads. He claimed that one o the items of mud tax was accounted for in the fact that grain could be shipped here from the Mississippi

but two inches and found itself a sur

A TALK ABOUT GOOD ROADS. valley as cheaply as it could be hauled AN ADMINISTRATION PLAN. He was opposed to all the provisions of over bad country roads to market.
At the conclusion of his lecture,
Prof. Holmes was applauded and pub-Prof. Holmes' Valuable Address to liciy thanked. He answered a number the Legislators—His Lecture Com- of questions plied him. The large aumanded Close Attention from a dience was wonderfully quiet and very deeply interested throughout the entire lecture.

Maurens

ast night listened to an enjoyable and DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

Inventor of Fire Extinguisher in General Use Over the South by Ginners and Compressors of Cotton.

The death of Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Belton, S. C., on the 20th inst., ended the career of a remarkable man. Mr. Taylor had been in feeble health for ome time, but no one realized his condition, and his death came as a great shock. He died while sitting in his chair, and there was no one in the room with him when the end came nember of the family had just left him to bring some article needed for his comfort, and on returning found him

Mr. Taylor, or "Uncle Wash," as everybody affectionately estied him, was indeed a most remarkable man in many respects. He had the genius of an Edison, and spent his entire life working out inventions, some of them wonderful, indeed, and which will bring blessings to posterity long after his name has been forgotten. Invent-ing was his calling, and that he fol-lowed it well everybody who knew him is willing to attest. When he was at work on some irodel he seemed almost oblivious to everything else around him, but worked at his plan with a devotion born of such zeal that success was invariably his reward. This seemed to be all be cared for, for as soon as one invention was completed to his satisfaction, he at once set about some other task, and left the product of his head and hand in the possession of somebody else, who might work it and receive the benefit of what was his, had he had the inclination to mak

money.

He was the inventor of the fire ex He was the inventor of the fire extinguisher, which is in general use all over the South by ginners and compressors of cotton. This alone has been of incalculable benefit not only to the ginner in the protection it furnished him for his machinery, & hout it benefited the farmer in that the ginner was enabled to do the work at a much lower rate, on account of less much lower rate, on account of less much lower rate, on account of less in the state, which would be a fruitful source of fraud and corruption. But it is now the law and should We suppose there are few steam girs any-where that are not fitted up with this simple little attachment that will extinguish a flame in the gin house aimost instantaneously.

The gin-whet is another invention of his. The machine is complicated indeed, but has been successfully used all over the country for several years. It used to require several days of laborious work for a man to whet his gin, but with this machine a ninety-saw gin or linter can be put in a splendid condition in three and onehalf hours, the machine doing every bit of the work, from the time it touches the first tooth until it has gummed and filed sharp the last one, all without being touched by human hands. The whet was invented by him seven years ago, but the automatic attachment was one of his recent inventions; indeed, he nad just finished it. pleto to his satisfaction. He invented a car replacer that is

becoming very popular recently, being used now on some of the big roads in the North. These inventions are his most useful ones, and of most interest, possibly, to the people of the South, but there is another of his of which I cheated out of. During the civil war Mr. Taylor, on account of his genius, was employed in constructing guns for the use of the Confederacy, and for a long time was stationed in Greenville, S. C. While there he invented what is known as the centre-fire percussion cap, which is now used for nearly all kinds of gun and pistoi cartridges. showed the invention to one of his superior officers, who stole it from him and sold it to the government for \$500,000. During the war two large guns of English make were brought to Charleston for the defense of the city and fort hardby. In testing the guns the larger one was cracked. No one seemed to know how to band it so as to make it fit for use. The matter was submitted to Mr. Taylor, and he submitted a plan for its repair, which was tried, the gun was made as good as ever, and did effective work for a long

Mr. Taylor left little or no property when he did have money he was generous to a fault. He was a simple, pure hearted Christian man, who attended to his own affairs. Unless engrossed with some plan he was always kind and affable, and never said an un kind word of anybody.

-A tramp is quoted thus in the Chi-ago News: "Yes, we git into county cago News: "Yes, we git into county jalls occasionally, but the trouble is they don't keep us long enough. A jail is a homelike place, with plenty to eat, generally sentenced for three months. but after about four weeks the sheriff picks out three or four of us and says: Now boys, them iron bars on that win der is loose and it's going to be a dark night. Hev some ambition about you.' An old tramp knows what that means and he is ten miles away before day light. A tenderfoot figgers to stay on and next morning the sheriff comes in and finds him there and says: bain't you got no ambitton? Then I'l give you some !' and he boots him out into the yard and sets him to promen adin' around with a log fastened to his leg.

-The Missouri and Kansas Tele phone company, which has a monopoly in Kansas City, Mo., says the Chicago Record, is short of operators, and the reason of this is that most of the girls who have applied for positions present month have not been tall enough. Hereafter a girl who does not measure five feet six inches in height will not be employed. The company has learned that short girls have short arms, and girls with short arms with long arms. -Solar rainbows are very rare, and

they depend, says Prof. Lewis Swift, on the simultaneous occurrence of four distinct events. First, it must-say in face packed by the broad tire. He the Middle States—occur during the showed that under equal conditions three winter mon hs; second, it must raining in the North; and, fourth, the sun must be shining in the South. As the apex of the bow is low, it also requires to see it an unobstructed hori

CASTORIA.

Bears the

Charth Fletchire,

A CAUCUS MEASURE DEFEATED.

Senator Mayfield's Substitute Dispensary Bill Was Summarily Killed.

The Senate had under consideration the Graydon dispensary bill, of which the first section relating to the commissioner and his salary had been adopted, when Senator Mayfield moved as a substitute the bill he had previously offered.

Senator Sheppard moved to strike Governor, chairman of the committee ways and means and chairman of committee on finances of the Senate.

Senator Henderson offered the fol lowing as a substitute for Senator Sheppard's amountment: Strike out Section 2 of substitution and insert: Immediately upon the approval of this Act the Governor shall appoint three men of good moral character, who shall be known as the directors of the dispensary, whose term of office shall moved by the Governor, and who shall receive the same per diem and mileage as members of the General Assembly, to be paid out of dispensary funds as other bills are paid, which said board shall be charged with the duties here-in after provided and shall meet within ten days after their appointment, qualify by taking the usual oath of office and organize as a board.

Senator Sheppard thought it best to onsider one toing at a time. The first question is as to whether Section shall stand. Let it be considered on its merits and not be complicated with other propositions.

Senator Henderson said his substi-

tute was to eliminate all State officers and he saw no reason why it shouldn't be considered now.
Senator Mayfield thought his amend ment should first be voted on and then

amendments could be made. Senator Sheppard said if it was the settled policy of the Senate that no

tion. But it is now the law and should be obeyed. His observation has been, nevertheless, that the law has been beneficial. The habit of drinking has decreased among young men. Candor and honesty require that he should state this in this public way. He would lend every effort to do away with ob-jectionable features and improve the law. He said he had been informed that this substitute is the outcome of a caucus or a conference that has been held in the office of the Chief Executive of the State, a conference over which the Governor presided. He left that this was a matter the people should be informed of. He asked the Senator from Bamberg whether this

was the origin of the bill. Senator Mayfield, in reply, said he had for days been getting up a bill. He had consulted with Senators. He had written out his views, and there was a meeting of three or four Sena-tors, and some others, to consider plans for the renovation of the dispensary. for the renovation of the did not believe such action ought to injure the chances of the bill. He moved to lay on the table the amendments of lay on the table the amendments of lay on the table the description of the bill. He moved to lay on the table the amendments of lay on the table the defension, but

connected with any caucus, here to try and see that the dispensary is properly and honestly administered He had not talked to a man who did not talked to a man who did not think the board of control should be abolished. That is the end looked to. The Graydon board has been de feated. His own plan proposed that no State officer should be on the board. We have tried electing members of the board. There is no use mincing words. Politicians are elected, and they are not wanted, but business men are; according to the Mayfield bill the commissioner is to be elected by the beard. That will make him a creature of the board, which is not wanted. He said if his amendment was adopted he would follow it up by an amendment to Section 3, as follows: "There shall be appointed by the Governor a State liquor commissioner, upon the approval this Act, who shall act as such until the election of his successor as herein provided, and that hereafter such iquor commissioner shall be elected by the people at each general election, and shall hold his office for a period of two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified." One trouble with the present management was that the members had different terms. and this caused constant wrangling. Senator Graydon, referring to Senator Manning's remarks, said that his bill was not the result of a caucus, but was the product of his own brain. His bill has been dubbed by the newspapers

the administration measure. It is not. The administration had nothing to do with it. He alone is responsible for it. He thought the dispensary law the best solution of the liquor question ever evolved anywhere, though he at first opposed it. He went into a general defence of the system. There is no reason, he said, why the dispensary cannot be conducted as honestly as the Treasurer's office, or any other State office. The Legislature is competent to elect a commissioner, and there was no need of having another elective

In reply to Sonator Henderson he said he trusted the people, but some good man running for the office might be defeated by false charges that he was being supported by the whiskey element. He had no objection to Senator Henderson's idea about the composed to the Mayfield nondescript sub stitute, which could not stand.

Senator Mayfield said that he could not help smiling when Senator Graydon said that he was the sole author of the bill. The vote of the Senate yesterday showed that they knew that law which he praises so highly originated in a caucus. He then re riewed his bill, section by section, explaining its provisions, claiming that t made the system stronger and better He told that the chairmen of the com mittees could legally hold the post-tions on the board. The chairman of the finance committee is on the sink-ing fund. The chairman of the committee on education is a trustee of Winthrop. He cited other instances and concluded that there were no legal obstacles. He referred to the quarrel ing and the wrangling of the presen oard, which had done much to break down the institution. He went into a detailed explanation of the various

plans in his bill. Senator Barnwell thought that if the law is to be changed the bill of The Smiths, Jones, Browns and John Senator Graydon should be followed.

the Mayfield substitute. He was glad briefly the growth of the sentiment in favor of strict regulation of the sale of

Advertiser.

Coming down to the dispensary, he said he opposed it, because it has cenout Section 2 of the amendment which constitutes the board of control of the will make the law satisfactory to the people, and be was sorry people, and be was sorry that the Appelt bill, which decentralizes the basiness, has not been reported. He reviewed the formation of various boards. The Mayfield bill would practically make the Legislature responsible for the dispensary. It was a duty which he, for one, did not want to perform. At best it would be but Caibour, Washington, Macon, Lamar, an experiment, which would be but Mayfield on prove.

one who succeeds. All these influences must be considered. What suits one community does not suit another. In

Senator Archer said he had been our Senator came finvited to a caucus and he replied that if he was to be bound by its action he wouldn't go. He knew that something must be done and he went with other gentlemen and consulted about the bill. What was done was not done secretly. He said that there had been all kinds of speeches on this subjectprohibition, political and otherwise. He doubted whether a single vote has been changed. He never saw an election where whiskey was not used, yet when the dispensary is mentioned some people at once raise the cry. "Politics." The best thing South Carolina could do was to confine this

State, as the local option people would have it. Senator Ilderton favored Mr. Henderson's amendment as to the composi-tion of the board, because it would do away with all doubts as to its legality. He said the State board of control must go. The people will not put up with all the scandal that had accompanied it. He was glad to see a dis position in the Senate to clean the

Senator Graydon moved to strike out Senator Mayfield's substitute. The vote was as follows: Yeas-Alexander, Barnwell, Bowen,

Brown, Connor, Dean, Graydon, Gruber, Hay, Hough, Liderton, Manning, Marshall, Sheppard, Suddath, Sullivan, Watter-17.

thing out.

Watter-17.

Nays-Aldrich, Appelt, Archer,
Bakeney, W. A. Brown, Grosson,
Dennie, Douglass, Gionr, Henderson,
Livingston, Leve, Mauldin, Mayfield,
McDermott, Mower, Sarratt, Staniand,
Waiser, Wallace, Williams-21.

So the Senate refused to table the

board of control.

ing in the negative were Aurich, Archer, W.A. Brown, Love, Mauldin, Mayfield, Wallace and Williams. Senator Henderson's amendment

next came up for consideration. Benator Connor offered an amendment to this providing that the directors shall the General Assembly, vacancies to be filled by the Governor. Senator Sheppard, in view of the mportance of the subject, wanted a postponement of the matter until antime, and the discussion was ended for the time being.

THERE'S TOO MANY SMITHS. A GOOD DEAL IS IN A NAME.

Bill Arp Tells of Perplexity Growing Out of Same Names-His Son Traveled a Long Distance and Found He Had Another Man's Telegram. Pleasure, surprise and bewilderment

ombined gives a curious expression to

a man's features. One of our boys is a doctor in Jacksonville, Ma. The other ay while visiting a pa ent he receive a telephone message from his wife, Come home at once; a telegram from your sister Hattie says your father is dying and to come at once." Imagine his feelings of distress. Hurrying home he found his wife in tears, his valise packed and he had only half an hour to make the train. All the long night he grieved and sighed, as he tried to sleep, out could not. Next morning at 10 o'clock he reached Cartersville and surrying up to the paternal mansion met me and Hattie's husband driving merrily to the postoffice. He couldent speak. He couldent understand. Pleaure, surprise and bewilderment tilled his eyes and every feature of his face. He had travelled 400 miles in haste expecting to find me dead or dying, and here I was capering around as lively as a young colt in a tarley patch. couldent stand nor understand, but sat lown and said: "There has been a mistake, but thank the Lord you are well. I never noticed where the telegram came from nor to what Dr. Smith t was addressed but supposed that Sarah knew and I came at once. Let me go down to the office and wire her. Poor girl! she will be so anxious.' due time he received an answer, "Mes sage not for you nor from Cartersville." Well, well! How much mental distress and thresome travel would have been saved had he carefully read the tele gram. He was dreadfully mortified at his own blunder, but we were all gratified at his unexpected visit, and as we went happily and the day was a glad one. The trouble is in the name. Doc tors should be named Galen or Hippo crates or Abernathy or Valentine Mott or Westmoreland. But Smith is so common and besides there is a co ored son of Aesculapius in Jacksonville and not long ago our boy received a telegram that was intended for the colored bro ther, and it said: "It's a boy and Mi-randy is doing we'l." There is a good deal in a name. There was nearly forty dollars to my son in this instance, for

if his name had been Vanderbitt o

Rockefeller or even Squeezelfanter, the

telegram would not have miscarried

do in Mexico. When a couple mate in Mexico the first thing they do before that the whole question could now be considered on its merits. He reviewed name. If the girl is humble and submissive, she takes bis name; if she is favor of strict regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors and referred to legislation in 1882, when liquor could only be sold in towns.

Combined downs.

said he opposed it, because it has centralized power engaged in a monopoly and, in a Government like ours, it must be political. The old State bank and the United States bank were atsuppose son would have been Dr. Hutchand, in a Government like curs, it must be political. The old State bank was a Hutchias, and then our Aesculant the United States bank were attacked for the same reason. In his belief no scheme can be devised which will make the law satisfactory to the people, and be was sorry that the well, and we are still calm and screen. well, and we are still calm and screne.

eponsible for the dispensary. It was a duty which he, for one, did not want to perform. At best it would be but an experiment, which would not prove satisfactory. All provision in reference ing, etc., but it must be a serious continued to sealed bids will amount to nothing if the directors are to be correct any it wentlenings name to the correct any its emphanism name to the correct and the log grandpa!"

There is a good deal in a name. I like big strong names like Webster, Calboun, Washington, Macon, Lamar, McIntosh, Bayard, Buchanaa, Gould ing, etc., but it must be a serious consideration for a pretty girl with a pretty control of the directors are to be corrected as a serious consideration for a pretty girl with a pretty girl with a pretto sealed bids will amount to nothing if the directors are to be corrupt anyway. If it is a moral institution you do not want to make any money, and the people will not stand it. There is no use to talk about old bar rooms. The drink habit is being stamped out Charles Lamb tells a story about an by the exigencies of modern life. The constant of the property supports the standard of the property supports the standard of the property supports to swap it off for a disagreeable or peculiar one. I knew a Miss Goulding to marry a Mr. Turnipsed, and I always thought she must have loved him mighty hard. Charles Lamb tells a story about an English girl who was courted by a wealthy contleman who was good and by the exigencies of modern life. The man who does not drink at all is the wealthy contleman who was good and handsome and had every virtue, but his name was Hogellesh. She loved him, but she couldent hear to think of Maine the prohibition law is despised in the cities and it is not enforced. What will suit those in the country may not suit those in the city. No law can be enforced where the people are name Bacon originated, and I reckon our Senator came from that stock-

and it is good stock.

So I have come pretty near reading my epitaph again for there was a newspaper man around when our doctor left Jacksonville and they are given to anticipating bad news-and if he heard I was dying, of course he could put it in that I was dead next morning. porters are death on bad news. V the original Bill Arp died in Texas it went all over the country that it was me and I had to retire from the field for a time and wait until the people learned better—for wherever I went I was a suspect and pronounced a fraud but I read my epitaphs and was satisfied. Mr. Ward, of Birmingham, introduced me to an audienced not liquor stench in one place. He did not want it scattered all over the long ago and said a lecturer or a writer of humorous sketches was

of no consequence until he took another name—that Charles F. Brown was unknown until he took the name was nobody until he wrote over the signature of Josh Billings; that Samnel Clemens was never heard of until ne became Mark Twain; and so Franis B. Harte became Bret Harte and Dickens became Boz; and Melville Landon became Eli Perkins; and Alfred Townsend became Gath; and Shillaber was Mrs. Partington; and Goodrich was Peter Parley; and Locke was Petroleum V. Nashy; and John Proctor was Puck; and Maurice Thompson was Doesticks; and George Harris was Sat Lovengood; and Ben Franklin was Poor Richard; and so forth and so on, and last of all here is our friend Bill Arp, who had to discard a good old honest name and assume one that was never heard of in the heavens above nor the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. Snakespeare says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but these auth ore, whether wise or witty, are afraid

torisk their thoughts without a new Christian Science would do with suc The vote war 30 to 8 in favor of knocking out the section. Those voting in the nogative were Airrien, him better. I am not disposed to make a case as our son coming up here 400 sport of the science as Mark Twain did, but I cannot understand how, can manufacture faith to order, and sometimes it has to be manufactured so quickly that it must strain the machinery powerfully. I was mending a little table yesterday for our grandchild and the nail slipped and the hamaginary. I tell you it did hurt bad and I don't believe the science would have prevented it.

Mayoe blood blisters are excepted, they ought to be, and so ought stumped toes and burns and all other very sudden things that don't give faith

AN EXPERIMENT IN JOURNALISM

Author of "In His Steps" Will Have Absolute Control of the Daily Capi tal for One Week and Will Run it on the Rule of "What Would Jesus Do?"--Nothing Will be Published Except Matter Approved by the Preacher Editor.

Rev. Charles W. Sheldon, of Topoka. Kansas, the author of "In His Steps," is to be given an opportunity to publish a newspaper that shall realize his con ception of what a Christian daily ought to be. The Daily Capital has an nounced that on March 13th its presses to be. franchises and the entire editorial and usiness management of the paper will be transferred to Mr. Sheldon, Fo Unhampered, he will direct its course edit its news columns, control vertising. In every way his authority s to be supreme.

The Sheldon edition is to be a paper

that will be unique. Guarding its col-umns, as the flaming award guarded Eden, will be the question, "What Would Jesus Do?" That is the chal-Eden. lenge every piece of news, every editorial, every advertisement will have to meet. The suggestion for this experiment

took form in a question with which Mr Sheldon startled the great Christian Endeavor convention in Detroit last July. He asked:
"In this day, when philanthropy mu

nificently endows our institutions o learning, is there here a man who, r cognizing the potency of the public press to make or mar civil zation, will give \$1,000,000 to establish a daily Christian newspaper?"

That question went at once from the Christian End avorers to the world. It provoked an unending amount of dis cussion, both friendly and critical.
But in its travels the query failed to find the man with the million dollars. Here, in Sheldon's home town, interest a the discussion has been unusually keen. At last an unfettered opportu nity to make the experiment has Ia a double-leaded editorial The

Capital, announcing the Sheldon edi-

ment. We do not know. Its

don. says:
"We can offer our readers no inti-

as a ray of light. It is to be Christian from date line to the foot of the last page in every issue. Not sectarian or denominational, but Christian. Its whole policy will be dictated by the question, 'What Would Jesus Do?'

"As to the results from the object lesson which this Sheldon edition will -a kind of mixture of both family names. For instance, Mr. Brown and Miss Jones would be wedded as Mr. and Mrs. Brojon. My wife and I would have reading millions of copies of in His bear Mr. and Mrs. Brojon. My wife and I would have

> "The Capital welcomes the Sheldon dea and the knight who, without fear and without reproach, bears it to the lists of trial before the world. In his search for the grail of a purer jour-natism may this Sir Gaianad of 1900 gain his quest! Right heartily we wish him Godspeed."

As to what Mr. Sheldon's Christian

lativ will give to its readers and what it will withold from them no one is de-finitely informed. Mr. Sheldon himself says that he is busy working out the details of his journalistic plans, but that he is not in a position to give specific information as to what they will be. He is in daily conference with the entire repertorial and telegraphic news staff of The Capital in order that it may be trained to handle news as Mr. Suchen thinks it should be hand. Mr. Speldon thinks it should be hand.

Some light may possibly be thrown Some light may possibly be thrown on this remarkable newspaper venture by the experience of "Edward Norman," as it is narrated in a dramatic chapter of "in His Steps." The morning after "Norman" had taken a pledge in good faith to do everything after asking "What Would Jesus Do?" he is represented as coming to his office and beginning his work, when "Clark" the managing editor, fired this query

"Here's this press report of yester make three columns and a half. I suppose it all goes in?"
"Yes—no. Let me see it."
"Norman" took the typewritten mat-

ter just as it came from the telegraph editor and ran over it carefully. Then editor and ran over it carefully. Then be laid the sheets down on his desk and did some bard thinking.
"We won't run this today," said he

finally. "But-but that's unheard of," said the managing editor in astonishment. "All the other papers will print it. What will our subscribes say?"
"Norman" did not speak for a min-

ute, then he said abruptly:
"Clark, it Christ were editing a daily paper do you honestly think Ho would print three columns and a hal of prize fight in it?'
'Clark gashed in astonishment, Finally he replied :

"'No, I don't suppose he would.'
"'Well, that is my only reason for shutting this account out of The News. have decided not to do a thing in connection with the paper for a whole year that I honestly believe Jesus would not do."

"Clark could not have looked more amazed if the chief had suddenly gone

crazy."
In Sheldon's Christian Dally will the prize fight, the horse race and every other sort of sporting event be completely ignored?
What, too, will be the policy of the

new manager with reference to tobac-co, liquor and in fact to all kinds of advertising. The questions that will be aimed at the Christian Daily will ashristening.

Now, I was ruminating about what omes from the press.

As if appreciative of some of the se rious business difficulties to be met it seems to be Mr. Sheldon's view that a Christian daily paper should be an en-dowed institution. That was behind his question asking a million dollars at Detroit last summer. Norman," moreover, in 'In His Steps' finally gets his paper on the basis of a strong endowment, and the author says of it: "The News created a new force mer came down on my thumb and made a blood blister before 1 had time to the nation, moulding its principles and a blood blister before 1 had time to the nation, moulding its principles and actually shaping its policy, a daily shaping its policy, a daily in journalism that in time was re-cognized as one of the real factors of press, and the first of a series of such papers begun and carried on by other lisciples who had also taken the pledge.

This policy of endowment seems to eliminate the idea of such a paper be-coming a paying venture. With re-ference to this particular Sheldon edition that is now to actually take form, not in a book, but in real life, it is interesting to note that if the receipts exceed the expenses involved experiment, a large portion of them, in accordance with Mr. Sheldon's views and wishes, will be devoted to Christian and philanthopic work.

WHY DR. HATHAWAY CURES.

Reasons for His Marvelous Su His New, Free Book. thie to 1 Dr. Hathaway's



Dr. Hathaway's of treatment is no freatment is no free in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfecttwenty years of experience in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfected his medical and surgical education by extensive hospital practice. Early in his professional career he made discoveries which placed him at the head of his profession as a specialist in treating what are generally sion as a specialist in treating what are generally

known as private diseases of men and women. em of treatment he has more and more perfected each year until today his cures are so invariable as to be the marvel of the medical

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist in the world he still maintains a system of noninal fees which makes it possible for all to obtain his services.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures Loss of Vitality, Varicocete, Stricture, Biood Polsoning in its different stages, libermatism, Weak Back, Norvousness, all manner of Urinary Complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Brights Disease and all forms of Kichney Troubles. His treatment for undertoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous m m. Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocete and Stricture without the aid of knife Varicoccle and Stricture without the aid of knife

Varicoccle and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenat. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicoccle and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 39 and 31 of his new book, entitled, "Manilness, Vigor, Health," a copy of which will be sent free on amplication. be sent free on application.

Write today for free book and symptom blank, mentioning your complaint.

mation as to the actual contents of Tie Capital under Mr. Sheldon's manage-J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D. Dr. Hathawa & Co., 22% South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. however, is to be as definite and single MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITIN