CARNEGIE IS DOING GOOD. my office a committee from the coun-

King and Makes Suggestions "Scale it, Mr. Fricks, scale these fiscal year. The books show that we price of steel rails and put up the price

enough for us.' If Mr. Carnegie had said that ter years ago, he wouldn't be so perplexed now about giving away his money. He says it is a sin for a man to die rich and as life is uncertain and death is sure, he seems to be in a hurry about getting rid of his millions. The five millions he has settled upon his aged and indigent laborers is a benef ction that everybody commends. The twenty-five millions that he has given to the cities for public libraries is not especially commended by anybody except those who receive it. It is about on a par with Rockefeller's twentyfive millions to the great universities Neither gift reaches the masses of the people nor alleviates the condition of the poor. George Peab dy's and Peter Cooper's charities were much more sensible and effectual. George Mullers' from year to year maintained and edutenement houses for the laboring poor of London, houses that were furnished cordingly. and equipped with every comfort and every safeguard for the health of the tenants. Besides that, he left a large sow and pigs for \$18 and gets as much

three thousand dollars to Cartersville, New York. uncemmon that it is unexpected. The and die rich. He got all his millions

from the labor of the people, and now for the ore was God's and the labor was the toil of his men. He ought to pour it back and give some to the toilers whose sweat carned the money This is pure morality and common sense. Every man has a moral right, and it is his duty to make sufficient profit from his labor to maintain himself and his family in comfort, and even past, in the year 1811, in the English in luxury, and also to lay up something House of Lords, a scene was enacted for his children and for old age and for that, so far as known, was without a the accidents of life; but beyond that parallel in any legislative assembly. his rights under a Christian civilization | For in that small chamber, in the very contingencies. We hope that these of this high-souled man." small holdings will not interfere with hundred per cent. It is the common people, the masses, the toilers and the poor who buy the oil, and exery gallon takes a nickel from them that ought

riches and virtue are rarely found com-It is too late. The opportunity has might finish it quickly. passed, for rich men make the laws. limits or lessens their estates.

But it is wrong for us to envy the rich. In the economy of life and the treatment of cattle." pursuit of happiness it seems necessary acts were obtained improving upon to have rich men. They build ships, this, and in 1824 the first "Society for railroads, canals, telegraphs and tele- the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' phones, cotton and woo'en mills, was organized in London. This grew reapers, mowers, flour mills and a in grace until even Rank and Fashion, thousand other plants that furnish us those twin gooddesses that can mail. with food and clothing and add to or mar anything, smiled upon it, the the comfort of mankind. The world Royal family gave it patronage and by would make slow progress without command of the Queen it took the them, but when they begin to unload name of the "Royal Society. the manner of it. Generally they un- States sent to St. Petersburg, as secreload it on their children, who never tary of legation, a man by the name of sarned a dollar of it. Some of hem Henry Bergh, who in Rossia received would carry it all to heaven with them an education that was awakened to a if they could. Many of them give a duty not contemplated in his official a kind of passport to heaven. An old enabled to interfere in cases of great friend of mine who was pretty hard up cruelty because of his diplomatic posiborrowed \$5 from me one morning to tion, without which he would have pay one of these darn little just debis, been exposed to personal violence. as he called them. He said his creditor On his way home, three years later, was annoying him, but before he left he made the acquaintance of the Earl

try called and asked us to help to build country church. I gave them a dol-Bill Arp Endorses the Great Steel lar, but my friend subscribed \$5 and handed over the bill that I had loaned profits down 5 per cent for the next why he gave so much and he said: Well, I always give that much to are getting too rich. Put down the help build a church. I do not belong to any, for I have not yet felt good of labor. We are but trustees for our enough to join, but I have lived in five fellowmen and a million a year is counties and practiced my profession enough for us." country churches in all of them. It may be that death will catch me unawares before I do join the church and St. Peter will refuse me admission into the heavenly gate. But I will have one credential, for I can say: 'St. Peter, I know I have not been a good man and am not fit to mingle with the saints, but I have got a little stock in every country church from Rabun's Gap to Tallapoosa—and maybe he will let me 111—maybe so. Major, could

he is in heaven now. Charity is the greatest and most blessed of all virtues. As the poet says: "It is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that doth re life work, who without a dollar of ceive." But when a man with \$100, capital to begin with, established or- 000 income gives away \$1,000 of it to phanages in London until he had over ease his conscience and secure a pass-2,000 in charge when he died, and port to heaven, he makes a mistake. It will do neither. A man's standing cated them, was a much grander in the community is determined more charity than giving mil ions to colleges and libraries. George Peabody's millions built blocks of good comfortable and how much to the poor is discussed

fund for the promotion of education in for one-tenth of the sow as he did for the South. There are many charities nine-tenths of a pig how many pig-far more needed by the people than did she have? I have received scores giving them a chance to read free of answers most of them making it books. The poor do not have time to nine pigs and some say ten pigs-one ready very much. A right hungry smart girl makes it seventy-two pigs man can hardly get religion, much less eujoy a story book. But still we sow had 1,791 pigs. Strange to say commend Mr. Carnegie for his good every answer is correct. Nine pigs intentions, and if he had given two or gives \$9 for the sow and I cach for the pigs; Seventy-two pigs gives \$2 I would have said. "Mr. Carnegie, for the sow and 1129 cents for a pig you are a big-hearted Scotchman, sir!" and it would take the seventy-two pigs been engaged. Already the teachers to make the \$16. Nine cents for the of the State are making their plans for sow would give 1 cent for each pig, The reason why the public praise and therefore require 1,791 pigs to of trustees are taking action looking to Mr. Carnegie so is because the public make up the \$18. It is a see-saw sum. is surprised. Such muniticence is so As the price of the sow goes down the number of the pigs goes up and any gift is really no act of generosity, for, number is correct. Now let me ask as he says himself, it is a sin to keep it the school boys and girls to hold up a the school boys and girls to hold up a little on compositions and speeches. Please excuse me for I have not the he is trying to pour some of it back in time. It would take every hour in the the jug. That is right and honorable day to comply with all their requests. ime. It would take every hour in the BILL ARP.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. The First Public Appeal for Justice and Mercy to Animals.

In the early part of the century just

do not go. He then becomes a trustee home of conventionality, surrounded for his fellowmen who are in need, by men whose names were synonyms Not that he should parcel out and dis- for exclusiveness and conservatism, tribute to each one his share, for it Lord Eiskine made the first public apcannot be done, but he should make peal for justice and mercy for the some investment that would insure the lower animals. The "noble lord," for

greatest good to the greatest number. such he was, stood up in his place and Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegic is scatter- presented the case of these creatures ing his money. He is sowing wheat on whom the passions of the callous or among the tares. He is giving largely cruel had been vented without restaint to the wealthy cities who can provide from the beginning of time, and the their own libraries. He is scattering other noble lords broke forth in derishis money; I mean the surplus, that ion at the absurdity. " It is said that has grown to be a burden. He has loud jeers, vulgar ejaculations, in lejust finished a million dollar mansion corous demeanor, and even whistling in New York and has another in Scot- and cock-crowing were practically the land, and a few millions in reserve for only reply given to the grand speech There was no one who took part in

his intention to die poor. No, there the astonishing scene in the House of 18 no peculiar grace in the gifts of Car- Lords who could have imagined that negie or Rockefeller. They are a sur- he was assisting at an era in the hisprise, that's all, for not one in a hun- tory of civilization, and that from it dred of the millionaires do such things. would date the inception of one of the Most of them hold on and pile it up for most important and far-reaching of all their children to quarrel over. The movements, the movement known as Standard Oil Company has just de- "Humane," which has for its object gun last year in school physics sorbed all competing mills and still to all living creatures. Yet here have teachers were necessarily refused adsells oil to the consumers at 15 cents always been humane hearts, and imagper gailon. Cheap isn't it? But he inations sufficiently alive to comprehend could sell it at 10 cents and make a suffering even in the persons of beings below the hmuan level.

About a hundred and forty years before this time Sir Samuel Pepys put into his diary one of his little sketches not to be taken. God made the oil, that probably gives us the situation as and man gave the labor. Mr. Rockeclearly as anything. Being out for pleasure with some friends, he says: feller had but little to do with it. Most of his millions really belong to God 'I carried them to Kensington, to the and the laborers. It is no sufficient Grotto, and there we sang to my great answer that he has endowed a college. content, only vexed in going in to see The children of the laborers are not in a son of Sir Heneage Finch's beating it. It's too far away and too high up. of a poor little dog to death, letting it These colossal fortunes are becoming alarming. They endanger good to see it, till by and by the servants of than last year. This course will be fuller government, for it is still a fact "that the house, chiding their young muster, one of them came with a string, and bined." Laws grind the poor and rich killed the dog outright presently." men make the laws. A graduated in The bystander was not without feeling, come tax would limit these great for- but he could do nothing till, when the tunes, but alas, we will never get it. boy had tired of his sport, the servants

In spite of the brave words of Lord Millionaires control the United States Erskine the law took no cognizance of Senate and will resist any tax that the suffering of animals until 1822, when a statute was enacted in England "To prevent the cruel and improper Afterward other

Then, in the year 1862, the United it to some church or charity as instructions for there he saw and was

of Harrowly, President of the Royal Society, who gave h m valuable information concerning the work of the society, primed with which he landed hlm. After they had left I asked him set about creating interest in a similar movement in New York. His first lecture aroused much sympathy; the press took it up ; the lecture was published in all the great cities in the country and the first American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated in New York, April 10, 1866. Since that time many other such societies have been organized in different parts of the country.

An important step has been the organizing in the United States of nearly all such societies into one great body known as the "American Humane Association," which meets every year n one of our cities, each local society being represented thereat by delegates and of which the President is now Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo, you lend me another \$5 without incon-Ohio. To these meetings delegates bring their experiences and discuss the venience?" Of course I did, for he was one friend whom I never refused. best methods of action, one of the objects being the amelioration of condi-He did join the church and I believe tions in the transportation of cattle Another is the missionary work by which it seeks to extend the number of these organizations, with the hope that there may be eventually no city or village without a humane society.

But what does all this mean? Is the humane society merely an agency to prevent the abuse of animals or little children? Not so. Amiable and necessary jas is the work from this point of view, this is only one of its objects. This humane movement is one of the most important of all civiizing agencies, and its advocates hold that in its evolution it cannot cease from the earth until in the human race the predatory animal is extinct and his place is taken by a person of right reason and all-embracing bent ficience.

THE STATE SUMMER SCHOOL

Official Announcement of the Faculty and Leading Features.

It is still two months and a half be fore the opening of the third session of the State summer school for teachers, but the lines of work to be offered have been definitely determined and most of the proposed instructors have attending the school, and many boards intendent McMahan regards the prospects of the school as most satisfactory and furnishes the following information, which will be given in greater detail in the announcement of the courses of instruction soon to be issued and distributed to the teachers :

Free hand drawing will again be taught by Prof. Jas. William Pattison. of the Chicago institute, with four lady ssistants.

A course in South Carolina history and one in general history will be given by Prof. R. Means Davis, of the outh Carolina college. That in South Carolina history will be particularly live," stressing the personal element in our politics of the past.

Carlisle.

Dr. J. I. McCain, of Erskine college, will teach English grammar, with special reference to Buchler's grammar Prof. St. James Cummings, of the Cit-

The effort to introduce into the pubing will be continued by continuing to organize a chorus, whose entertain ments will prove the means of amusemeut as well as culture. The grand organ in the new auditorium will contribute to make these choruses magnificent.

Prof. W. C. A. Hammel, of the Maryland State normal school, will continue the course so admirably bework (to which a large number of plan on a larger scale, as he will bring

Prof. J. V. Lewis, of Clemson colege, will teach physical geography, using Tarr's book, which has been prescribed for the public schools by the State board. Frye's geography will be taught by Superintendent Frank Evans, of the Spartanburg city schools; and Superintendent E. I. Hughes, of the Greenville city schools, will give a course in school geography, globe making, etc., along the lines which proved so practical and popular last year and will include certain facts of history related to the geography

Prof. Marshall D. Earle, of Furman University, will teach mathematics, and Prof. A. G. Rembert, of Wofford. will have charge of Latin and Greek. Kindergarten principles and primary methods will be taught by Miss Min nie Macfeat, of Winthrop college, and Miss Sarah Withers, of the Chester graded schools. Miss Sarah Chandler, of the Spart burg city schools, will illustrate primary methods with a class of small children. Nature study will be in charge of Miss Sarah C. Thurston, of the Columbia schools.

Courses in pedagogics and school supervision will be given by Prof. Wardlaw, of South Carolina college, and Superintendent W. H. Hand, of the Chester graded schools. Mr. James L. Hughes, inspector of schools of Toronto, Canada, will probably give a week's course of lectures.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Boars the Chaff Hitchies



Maurens

All the family need to free the blood from the humors that gather during the winter months, in order to keep the appetite good, the complexion clear, maintain health, give strength to the entire frame and double the pleasures of life.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

Quart Bottles

has been the standard blood cleanser for 30 years. Your parents used it-your children and grandchildren will find nothing better for its humane purpose. No other remedy comes in so large a bottle for the price—a full quart for only one dollar.

Don't neglect your health when so small an expenditure will accomplish so much. There is no substitute-though plenty of imitations. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Made only by

THE MICHIGAN DRUG CO., Detroit, Mich.

For Sale by The Laurens Drug Co, Laurens, S. C.

VEST'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOG. TO THE AMERICAN PROPLE The One Unselfish Friend That Man Can Have in this World.

Years ago Senator Vest was attendng court in a Missouri town and became interested in a dog case. Voluminous evidence was introduced to A course of conversational personal reminiscences on South Carolina history for the Dr. Larger H. not think he had earned his fee. Being

"Gentlemen of the Jury : The best turn against him and become his enreared with loving care may prove unoffer the teachers the opportunity to grateful. Those who are nearest and R. H. Peters, of Converse college. As may become traitors to their faith with our happiness and our good name heretofore, the musical director will The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's Alfred Milner, British high commisreputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the of the wife of the Boer commandantloud upon our heads. The one absoclared a dividend of twenty million for the climination of crucky from the and in manual training. The latter have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is mission last year) he will be able to his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health with him an assistant trained in his and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the Heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying im, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all the other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death." The jury gave a verdict for \$500, al-

though the plaintiff had asked for \$250 Rufus Herron, an Alabama Negro who was born a slave, and who can neither read or write, recently contributed \$10 toward the support of a newly-established school for white students in his State, and a few days later contributed the same amount toward the support of the Tukegee institute for colored students. This man owns several hundred acres of land and good ive stock, all acquired by his own industry and that of his wife.

Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought Migrature Charffeltaking

The British Conditions of Peace Were Rejected.

Mr. Chas. D. Pierce, consul gen-The offer of peace proposals by the trial and was not disposed to speak. British and their rejection by the The attorneys, however, urged him to Boers, opens up a new period in the make a speech, else their client would struggle in South Africa. In again recently adopted by the State board for use in the public schools. Courses of each juryman for a some fun at for use in the public schools. Courses of each juryman for a moment, and and exercise their undoubted and ac even such truculent exponents of his expense, and agreed to make the result of each juryman for a moment, and and exercise their undoubted and ac even such truculent exponents of with him on contain conditions. knowledged influence in the affairs of the English-speaking world, it is confriend a man has in the world may sidered desirable to lay before them lic schools the teaching of sight sing- emy. His son or daughter that he has propositions which the Boer leaders saw fit to reject, in order that they be themselves instructed in this art. dearest to us, those whom we trust verdict on the side of right and justice. may judge impartially and give their To this end it will be necessary to consider the propositions in detail as they were put forward by Lord Kitchener. commanding the British army, and Sir

> sioner, in South Africa. In the first place it is to be noticed that the overtures for peace came from the British through the intermediary ficant fact. It is also to be noted that Gen. Botha always spoke in the name of his government, while the British ness and greed. colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamat issue a personal one between the

the war has proved to be one waged solely for their destruction. Arthur Balfour's speech at the outbreak of the war, in which he spoke the war, to be replaced by that of a Crown colony, that is to say, taxation without representation: After an in-Amnesty to be given in the Trans-

vaal and Orange Free State for all bona-fide acts of war during the hostilities. In so far as this is not nonsense, it is suggestive of bad faith. When the war broke out the Orange Free State was politically and legally constituted and recognized free and independent State, and it was the only State in whose relations with the South African Republic the British government expressly an . . nequivocally disclaimed the right or power to interfere. By the convention of 1884 the then British government reserved no other right over the South African Republic except that of revision of its treaties with foreign governments (always excepting the Orange Free State) during he six months following their conclusion. The belligerent rights of the two republics were recognized by the British government when it communicated its being in a state of war with them to foreign governments; these rights cannot now be withdrawn by such a subterfuge, unless Gen. Botha had accepted this amnesty condition.

The offer to respect land, church property, trust funds, and orphan funds, was superfluous. To have done otherwise would have been naked

Outch and English languages taught in the schools and employed in the law The Prank of Mischievous Boyscourts was offered simply as a piece of political expediency. The offer to give assistance to farm-

Advertiser.

ers to rebuild and restock their buildings and farms was subject to limitations making it of little value. The ommission to inquire into the circumstances of the destruction of buildings and stock, appointed as it would have by men in whom the Boers can have

The condition permitting arms to be etained under license for defence against natives and wild beasts, requires no comment. The recognition of the legal debts of the two republics also needs no comment. It is only following the custom of civilized governments.

The next and last conditions were Charlestor, a sailor previously, moved up to Yorkville, bringing with him some the really serious ones. The giving of the franchise to the Kaffirs after the establishment of representative government is a proposition bearing all the marks of the smister influence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It had to the composition of the lower rooms laid the goods out on a long table, in default of a counter, ready for inspection and sale. Himself, his wife and his mother, occupied apart ments upstairs. They soon to do of the lower rooms had a counter. never been even breached in the discussions that preceded the war, and being awakened at night by the sound could only have been put forward for the purpose of humiliating the Boers, and swamping the Dutch element by means of "loya!" natives, trained in the English language. It would also have served apollor many and the goods all lying on the floor. On examining

the Colonial Dutch who had made common cause with the republics was, of itself alone, calculated to secure the ejection of all the rest of the British onditions. Had the republican leaders delivered over to the British government the men who stood by them n the dangers of the war, without conditions and guarantees of their safety, they would have deserved the reprobation of the American and all other liberty-loving peoples. It would have been dastardly and dishonorable beyond expression. It would also have well served the purpose of the British government whose motto everywhere is to "divide in order to rule," by creating a gulf of mistrust and enmity between the Colonial Dutch and republican burghers for all time.

In refusing to accept the British conditions, the republican leaders have shown great political sagacity, and the same wisdom that marked their conduct during the negotiations Offered the Boers - Why They to do with men who have shown themelves so unscrupulous in all their dealings as have Mr. Joseph Champershow that the defendant had shot the deg in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked went to show that the dog had attacked follows in an appeal to Americans: lain and Sir Alfred Milner, the safest they know at least with whom they are dealing—with a cruel and implacable foe. Lord Roberts distinguished himself in South Africa by the same fero- would again propose and insist on it British sentiment, the London Times and Standard. The ghoulish exploit serious to make the between the serious serious to make the between the serious transfer of the wager, he subscribed to serious to serious to serious to serious to serious to serious transfer of the wager, he subscribed to serious transfer of the wager. of Lord Kitchener at Omdurman, and stake, by his own choice, was a fine hat, the intents and purposes of the peace the terrible savagery of the British in their tighting against the Egyptians and Soudanese are too fresh in the re- not to rise. If he did so on any account collection of the American people to need dwelling on here.

Looking at the claims of the British to be a Christian and civilized people, he doings of their army in South Africa are little to be distinguished from those of the Turks in Bulgaria from those of the Turks in Bulgaria window sash drove a nail to prevent and Armenia. It is indeed a pitiful them from being hoisted. At length, spectacle that is presented at this dawn tired and sleepy, he laid down on his of the twentieth century, of a people pallet before the fire. whose name both the free and oppressed of all nations had hitherto restone of malice when failure settles its general, Louis Botha; this is a signi-garded as synonymous with honor and justice-the British-delivering them-

In the interest of humanity at large, berlain, endeavored toldraw him into a the American people are asked to raise have touched the pillow till he slept. false position by making the question their voice in no uncertain manner Lord Kitchener, at the meeting with Gen. Botha, declined to consider the question of the independence and liberty they have so nobly and heroically defeuded at the Republics. This was quite meeting with restoration to the two republics of the independence of the Republics. This was quite meeting with restoration to the two republics and the bladder containing shot to tie to its bladder containing shot to the roads, principal vocations of the independence each one now has which held nearly a quart, filled with routes proposed is required. and demand the cessation of the fra-Republics. This was quite natural, as sacrifice of all that brave men cherish and revere. As the greatest and freest of the English-speaking nations the American people can appeal to the British in a way no other people can. of "the insolent Republics," and Lord their mediation in favor of peace and ously, and then let the sash fall of its of independence," cannot be forgotten. reconciliation. The British conditions own weight. This noise aroused Aber-The military administration is, after left the burghers of the republics no nathy for the first time. Around the hoice but to continue the struggle for treedom, as did the Americans of the Revolution, even when all was dark definite period, this again to be suc- around them. Is the struggle to go on ceeded by representative government. until the republics are utterly wiped out or the British Empire destroyed? Or is it to be arrested that both may hour to decide.

New York, March 29, 1901. Some very prominent and influertial religionists claim to discover a assert, with a good deal of earnestness that we have already entered that erz. shoot you! I'll shoot you!' and that the time is rapidly approachof peace and Christian development. They surely read the omens of the times in a brighter light than we enand all manner of wrong-doing. The world may be growing better, as many assert; but certainly there is still room for improvement before the promised era of peace and holiness blesses the

CASTORIA. Bears the Right State Always Bought Signature Charff Flitching

iracy. The permission to have the THE HAUNTED RED HOUSE.

Told By One of Them in After Years.

The Yorkville Enquirer is reprinting bits of local history written by Dr. Maurice Moore and first published in The Enquirer of 1870. In its last issue is an excellent ghost story, which will be enjoyed by our readers even if they are not acquainted with the local sur-roundings.

There still stands on the cross street

to suspiction from the beginning, and would have repelled high-ininded men from seeking relief at its hands. The sum offered, also, was derisory—\$5,and known in my day as "the red

McKnight sold the house in a few years and moved to Florida It passed from one hand to another-frequently changing hands. It bore an ill name Strange and unaccountable noises had been head in it. It was said to be a haunted house, and, therefore, was often without a tenant.

A man named Abernathy from the English language. It would also have served another purpose. The certainty that representative government would bring with it the native vote, would lead many Dutch to prefer the continuance of Crown colony government—the very thing Mr. Chamberlain and the present British government is aiming at. In that way their disfranchisement would be indefinitely prolonged.

The refusal of the British to amnesty the Colonial Dutch who had made ly affirmed, happened night after night They also neard, they said, strange rap pings in different parts of the pings in different parts of the house for which they could find no cause, nor in any way explain. The reputation of the house-confirmed in his mind by those mysterious occurrences—determined Abernathy to move his family, as soon as he could get another house to go in,

firmly believing this one to be a haunted For a long time "the red house" was without an occupant, and had consequently fallen much out of repair. I had got into Dr. Crenshaw's hands, think, when an opportunity of renting it if in a better state, induced him to have it fixed up. Abernathy had moved into the country; but, being a "jack of all rade". Dr. Crenshaw get him to take the job of glazing it, the windows being

nearly guittless of glass, there being scarcely a pane to the sash.

Abernathy came to town and went to work quite readily, for in daytime he did not mind being in the haunted house. One evening, having been drinking a good deal during the day, he laid down before the fire he usually kept up in one of the fireplaces when he was at work, and fell select the fire he was at work, and fell select the fire he was at work, and fell select the fire he was at work. work, and fell asleep. He did not awaken until next morning, and then was proud beyond measure at the ac-cident, boasting that he had stayed all

their negotiations in this way a night alone in the haunted house. I scribed to anything to get it up. and a condition of the bet was that after he once laid down that night he was

After supper, armed with his tools and a bottle of whiskey, he went into late, taking frequent pulls at his bottle to fortify his courage. He locked and parred the doors, and over each lower

Outside watching our chance, were beside myself, William McCaw, Ran dolph Ervin, and one or two others We were tired of waiting, for Abernathy had worked later than we had anticipa selves over to do a work of unrighteous-ness and greed.

ted. As soon as we saw through the windows that he had laid down we be gan operations. His head could hardly not easily disturbed. We were provided with one of old Mrs. McCa'l's cats, a bladder containing shot to

Abernathy had fastened the window so securely, it was a great deal of trouble to get one open. With the help of a crowbar, we at length succeeded in doing so. We threw in the cat as we room went the cat, dragging the bladder of shot after her on the floor. "I'll shoot some of you!" roard Abernathy I know you boys are trying to scarce

me." Rattle, rattle. "I'll shoot some of you, I say," again he cried, afraid to raise from the pallet on the floor, the condition of the bet being that he was to be saved? It has now in the power lose if he arose. The cat found a dark of the American people at this supre me corner, and the fire was nearly burned out, and rested a moment on her terrified circuit. A confederate, under the house, gave a sepulchral groan, and in a ghostly voice pronounced the awful words, "This night shall thy soul be required of thee." tial religionists claim to discover a fulfillment of Daniel's prophecies with regard to the millennial period. They on the floor, and groans issued from different corners of the building. Abernathy. The threat was echoed by ing when we will reach the meridian a hollow groan. On went the cat in its frantic course, fairly mad itself with terror. "Great heaven! I can't stand terror. this," said our hero Groans buist from every side in response "I must get joy. The newspapers teem daily with up," he continued. He srose and dashed reports of sin, wickedness, crime. war, to the door of the room in which he was lying. He had this so securely fastened that it took him some little time to undo it, and in the meantime we were en abled to meet around the corner. The front door opens near the corner. At last he got the door unlocked, and reached the front entrance, where he paused a moment on the step. William McCaw, from our station around the corner, discharged the whole contents of the syringe full in his face. The terrified man looked up at the sky-it was beautiful starlight -and exclaimed,



To produce the best results in fruit, vegetable or grain, the fertilizer used must contain enough Potash. For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York,

"Merciful goodness! raining and not a cloud in the heavens!" With that he started at full speed down the street; in his fright and haste leaving the door open. Guessing that he had gone to get some one to help him fathom the matter, we ran in and liberated the eat, in order that no evidence of human handieraft that no evidence of human handicraft might appear to aid their investigation. "We hid ourselves in some rank weeds near. Presently Abernathy returned, accompanied by his landlord, Mr Smith. As they drew near, we heard the latter say soothingly, "Oh, its just some of the boys who were trying to scare you."

scare you."

"But, I tell you," said Abernathy,
"forty empty wagons running away
vould not have made the noise"

A full examination of the different
parts of the house revealed nothing, and
at length they came out, Mr. Smith adhering to his belief, and accounting in
various plausible ways for the noises.
"You were scared, Abernathy, and could
not judge closely," said Smith.

"Isn't it clear?" asked Abernathy
firmly.

irmly.
"Yes, perfectly so," rep ied Smith, for there were myriads of stars studding the etheral vault with its cold orightness.
Well! I declare I never saw a hard-

or dash of rain in my life. Here, Smith, just feel my clothes; I am right wet This was a poser Mr. Smith, with all his imagination, could not clear up.

· He shuddered, as no doubt the bravest cowers When he can't tell what 'tis that doth appal, How odd a single hobgoblin's non-

enity,
Should cause more fear than a whole
host's identity."

Abernathy never said hat or bet to me afterward, and neither again did he try the experiment of sleeping in the "haunted red house!"

PURGE THE PENSION ROLLS. - The Sumter Item says: There is something about the pension system that appears to be an incentive to fraud. A few days ago we heard of a case that came pefore the Sumter County pension board that shows how careless some men are about swearing to things of which they have no knowledge. A certain man made application for a pension and two reputable Ex-Confederates signed affllavits that the applicant had the Confedera e army The board as-certained the facts, however, and the application was refused. The facts were that the applicant was a conscript and

that the applicant was a conscript and never saw a day's active service. While in charge of the conscript officer on the way to Columbia he put his hand under a car wheel at Kingville and deliberately let it crush four fingers. He was sent to the hospital, instead of the army, and when his hand, minus the four fingers, when his hand, minus the four lingers, healed, he was discharged and re-turned home. The men who signed the application of this conscript fraud did so, we are informed, taking the word of he aforesaid fraud and making oath that he had served in the army, without knowing that he had done so. Instead of making it easier to obtain a pension every possible precaution should be aken to purge the rolls of frauds and to seep them off

RURAL FREE DELIVERY. - Superia tendent A. W. Machen, of the free de-livery bureau of the postofilee depart-ment, has issued a circular of instruc-tions tions governing rural free delivery throughout the country. It directs that petitioners for such service be heads of tion must be indorsed by either a Senator or R. presentative in Congress. Each route must be over twenty miles ong, serving at least 100 families, and desiring the delivery, hereafter must be prepared to put up suitable

Rural carriers may carry other bus ness other than United States mail. Patrons are required to co operate by keeping the roads up to the standard in a l weather. The maximum pay for carriers now is \$500 per annum for a full route of approximately twenty five miles. Carriers are to carry a supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards and must cancel stamps on all

LARGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT. - The steamer Celtic, of the White Star line, was successfully launched at Belfast on was successfully fault and the deltast on the 4th inst. in the presence of a large gathering. The christening was performed by the Marchioness of Dufferin. The arrangements for the launching were similar to those of the Oceanic an the new vessel glided from the ways and was pulled up within her own length by dropping three pairs of anchors. The launching occurred amidst cheers of the people and the blowing of sirens and fog horns.

The Celtic has nine decks and a ca-

pacity for 2.859 passengers. She will carry a crew of 355 men. Hertonnage is 3 600 greater than that of the Oceanic withelm der Grosse, and her displacement is 12,500 greater than that of the latter vessel, while her displacement and tonnage are 10,300 over that of the Great

Eastern.
The Celtic dimensions are as follows: Length 580.9 feet; beam 75 feet depth 441 feet. Gross tonnage 20 880; net William tonnage 13 650 The Celtic will have a displacement of 33,000 tons.

The mayor of Richmond has voted