

The Herald and News

A Little Boy's Lament.

I'm going back down to grandpa's. I won't come back no more. To hear the remarks about my feet. A-muddy'n' up the floor.

They's too much sand about my clothes. The scoldin's never done— I'm goin' back down to grandpa's. Where a boy kin have some fun.

I dug up half his garden. A-plin' worms for bait. He said he used to like it. When I laid ated so late. He said that pie was good for boys.

He didn't make me comb my hair. But once or twice a week. He wasn't watching out for words. I didn't ever speak.

He told me stories 'bout the war. And I didn't shoot out west. I had a circus in the yard. With a many other boys— I'm goin' back to grandpa's.

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be no saloons a half century from now. The big lines of railroad will not today employ a man who drinks ever so little. The big stores will not, and on every side the drinking man is at a discount.

"But it isn't whiskey alone that I abominate. There is the horrible cigarette habit, that gets hold of our young boys and destroys them physically and mentally. The best type of a decadent is found in the cigarette fiend. He wakes up in the night to indulge in his inhalations of tobacco, mixed with opium, and wrapped in paper bleached with arsenic. Before breakfast in the morning the same solace is a necessity. If the evil ended there it wouldn't be so bad, but it is the prolific source of a swarm of worse evils. To my mind cigarette smoking means degeneracy, and I would like to see the most stringent legislation on the subject in every State in the Union."

FEATHERS OF GREAT PRICE. Rare and Curious Feathers From Imported Birds. [New York Mail and Express.] Many curious things go through the appraisers' stores, and some of the most interesting through the fifth division, where millinery goods are examined and appraised. All sorts of birds and feathers are examined by this division. Within a few days several large boxes were examined, each containing something like 500 stuffed parquets. A box was opened this week in which it was estimated there were nearly 3,000 Japanese swallows. These little birds are caught by the Japanese in immense numbers by means of nets. Their plumage is very plain, but their wings, which are extraordinarily long, make them especially valuable to milliners. The birds when imported are rudely stuffed with cotton, and each one is made up into a little roll about the size and shape of an ordinary cigar. Before being used they are twisted into various shapes and dyed, the wings spread and new feathers added, and they are made into gay and fancy birds.

The most valuable kind of feather goods that passes through the appraisers' hands is undoubtedly the cigarette. This feather is worth more than its weight in gold. The cigarette is obtained from a bird called the egret, found in China, Japan, Egypt and South America, and sometimes in Florida. Some of these feathers come directly from South America, where, along the upper waters of the Amazon, the Indians shoot the birds with blow tubes and small arrows. But Paris is the market of the world for cigarettes, just as London is for ostrich plumes, and the greatest part of the imports come directly from the French capital. Within the past two months cigarettes to the value of \$30,000 have been imported.

There are two varieties of the cigarette, the long and the short, and their value is in immense proportion to their size. The short variety, which is obtained from a smaller bird, is extremely delicate and fine, and is worth from \$22 to \$25 an ounce. Only a few feathers in each bird are valuable, and it is estimated

that fifty or sixty birds would have to be killed to obtain an ounce of the shorter cigarettes. The long cigarette is worth not more than half as much.

These feathers are looked after as carefully by the appraisers as are precious stones. They are imported in soldered tin boxes, and are locked up and guarded until they are examined. They are invoiced in the Brazilian unit of value, reis, which is very small, so that the figures giving the value of the imports are often startlingly large. One importation of these feathers was recently invoiced to the value of \$288,000 reis, an amount, which in American gold, is equal to \$100.

OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS. The Hon. E. J. Phelps speaks on "The Nobility of the Profession of the Law." [From the Boston Herald.] "The Nobility of the Profession of the Law" was the theme upon which the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister of the United States to England, spoke yesterday in the Boston University law school before about 350 students, to whom Dean Edward H. Bennett introduced the distinguished speaker.

The reception accorded Mr. Phelps was not only cordial, but enthusiastic, and his remarks were listened to throughout with close attention. He said in part: "The first idea that the young lawyer wants to acquire is the elevation, the nobility, the grandeur I may almost say, of the administration of justice, which the profession of law rests on. The man who falls short of this cannot have a true conception of the profession. Nothing is so high, so valuable to the world, as the administration of justice.

"The first and foremost duty of the lawyer must be the necessity of his realizing that he should always be a gentleman. All eminent men, men of great scope and action, have been gentlemen—not varnished gentlemen, but gentlemen of clear thought, gentlemen after the meaning of Tennyson's use of the phrase, 'the grand old name of gentleman.' "I have spoken of the man, now what of the lawyer? A lawyer may be a great public nuisance. One may be a good deal of a man, and not much of a lawyer, or a good deal of a lawyer and not much of a man. The lawyer must have a great grasp of the fundamental principles of law. He must be able to illustrate these principles and their application. He must have a strong, firm, clear grasp of the fundamentals that underlie every proceeding of the administration of justice. The law school serves as the basis of the law and justice. It is the foundation and after acquiring this foundation, it is then the duty of the student to erect the successful lawyer is he who combines these two characters—that of the gentleman and the man versed in the great and eternal principles of our profession."

WAR ON THE LOTTERIES. The Post Office Department has practically killed them. General James N. Tynar, assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in his annual report to Postmaster General Gary, urges that the management of the prosecution for offenses against the postal laws should devolve on the office of the assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, instead of the Department of Justice, as at present.

During the fiscal year 244 fraud orders, under the amended lottery laws, were issued. Sixty-four were subsequently revoked, most of the persons having abandoned the business.

The courts have construed the lottery laws strictly, and have held them all to be constitutional, thus sustaining the department in every way. "So fortified," the report says, "such vigorous war was waged against all lottery concerns as to cause their disbandment and abandonment. They were succeeded by a crop of other notorious schemes, denominated bond investment, mutual investment, guarantee stock investment, debenture company and other business titles, foreign to the lottery idea, all shrewdly concealing the elements of chance or lot they embodied and the description of operations which, when analyzed, stamp them as fraudulent schemes.

Upon the decease of the Louisiana lottery in this country it appeared in a rehabilitated form in Honduras and conducted a feeble business, mainly by the aid of express companies. Other kindred concerns, operating under the sanction of law in their respective countries of domicile, have attempted the experiment of doing business here through the international mails, and have succeeded to a lamentable extent. The Dingley act, in prohibiting the importation of lottery tickets, and the Postmaster General's regulations as to transportation in the mails, seemed to supply the only remaining means to prevent the spread of the lottery evil from other countries into this.

Advice That Failed. "Yes," said the millionaire pompously, "it's in taking care of the little things that makes a man rich. Remember that, my friend."

"Well," said the other hopelessly, "I've been taking care of twins, triplets and two singles for a good while, and I seem to be getting poorer all the time."

To the Editor of The Journal: Some years ago a case of small pox (contracted elsewhere), developed in my house, which proved fatal. My only boy, ten years of age, was smitten down with an aggravated type of confluent pestilence. A friend who was in deep sympathy with my family, sent me a clipping from a newspaper, in substance as follows:

"A sure cure or preventive of small pox, 4 grains digitalis, 8 grains sulphate of zinc; put into a pint of pure water, sweetened with sugar, shank. Dose as preventive, one tablespoonful thrice daily, and same dose every two hours when fever is high until fever is controlled."

This remedy was used by my household with one exception, a negro man, none of whom had any symptoms of the disease, except the negro man, who had every evidence of the disease in its initiatory stages. I promptly put him on the zinc treatment. In thirty-six hours he was up without an eruption.

The writer of the clipping referred to also stated that he had of his personal knowledge known it tested in hundreds of cases, and it had never failed to prevent or cure in a single instance. And that this remedy originated in one of the finest schools on earth, that of Paris. And that it was strange that the medical profession had never adopted it.

the zinc remedy was entirely relieved. I have known it tested elsewhere, and in every instance it has been entirely satisfactory. I write you that you may give to the afflicted people through your widely circulated paper the benefit of this information.

The doctor who made the foregoing statement to me of his treatment and cure is still living. Is a Christian gentleman, beloved by a large circle of friends, and has grown old in his profession. My apology for being thus lengthy is that suffering people may find relief from this loathsome complaint. Yours truly, T. R. Camp. Waverly Hall, Ga.

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Too Much Knife! The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walsworth, South Dakota, writes: "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and shooting pain ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Receiving of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S. S. S. (Gentle) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SENT FREE to housekeepers— Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef COOK BOOK— telling how to prepare many delicate and delicious dishes.

THE CHARLESTON LINE. Double DEWY'S TRAINS between Charleston and Columbia, and New York, via Augusta and Savannah.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA R. R. C. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1897. SCHEDULE, DAILY.

Atlantic Coast Line! Between Charleston and Columbia. Passenger Department. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10th, 1898.

We Have Just Opened A large and handsome stock of Lamps, Fancy Crockery and Vases.

We Will Sell Them at very low figures and you will save money by purchasing of us.

It Gives Us Great pleasure to show our goods, even if you don't buy. ROBERTSON & GILDER, Druggists on the Corner.

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes, listing stations and times.

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