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BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893. ESTABLISHED 184

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new—
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times:
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes;
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civil slander and the spite:
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the vilIant man and free,
The larger heart, kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land—
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Give the Old Year His Due.

Yes, give the poor Old Year his due
Before we toll his knell;
He's been a faithful friend to us,
And served us long and well.
Oh, was it not his hand that brought
The springtime's wealth of green,
And flung into the lap of May
Fit garlands for a queen?
And though among the blossoms fair
He dropped some spray of rue,
We'll take him by the hand and give
The poor Old Year his due!

When summer held high carnival
Among her sylvan bowers,
Was not his hand the one to strew
Her onward path with flowers?
And when in billowy harvest fields,
The reaper's song went round,
Did he not loiter on his way,
'Till all the sheaves were bound?
And if among the bearded grain
Some blighted stalks there grew
We'll winnow out the gold and give
The good Old Year his due.

Ah! was he not our comrade still
Through many a glade and wold,
When all the autumn trees were gowned
In crimson, dun, and gold?
And when his hair and beard grew white
With flakes of wintry snow,
Did he not bring the Christmas joys
To set our hearts aglow?
And if the brimming cup he held
Was mixed with sorrow, too,
We'll drain it to the dregs and give
The kind Old Year his due

Helen Whitney Clark.

LAWS OF HEREDITY.

Progress --- Variation ---Environment--- Evolution.

Essay Read Before the Abbeville Literary Club, December 30, 1892, by Dr. F. E. Harrison.

A family likeness is one of the commonest things in the world.

When we enter the home of a friend of former days and note the cheerful presence of the little prattlers clustered around his fireside, we remark as a matter of course their resemblance to one or both parents or to an ancestor more or less distant. Indeed this is so frequently the case that it is only the opposite, or lack of resemblance between parents and offspring that excites comment. How often when far from home have we been recognized by some one to us unknown who saw in us the familiar features of our father or mother.

If we ask of the horse breeder the value of his frisking playful colts, to the untrained eye "as like as two peas," he will tell us that this one in whose veins the blood of a Sunol or a Maud S., flows, is worth ten of that whose ancestors have been plow horses ever.

The Veterinary Surgeon says that a common draught horse will go on quietly eating his hay while undergoing an operation which would make the thoroughbred racer scream and plunge with pain.

If we interrogate the vegetable kingdom we find the fostering care of man abundantly repaid after years of patient exercise, in the present perfection of the apple, the rose, the chrysanthemum, the potato the orchids and many others. If we enter a Leper Hospital we see wretches maimed and distorted in all stages of a living death, almost unrecognizable as human beings, virtually entombed alive, and we shudder to contemplate the burden some are born with, which they are doomed to carry through lives of misery, and worst of all—to transmit to their offspring. It is now known that leprosy is not contagious in the ordinary state but is transmitted by ordinary inheritance like other family traits.

The fact illustrated by these widely differing examples is the Law of Heredity. We can consider in this paper only its most striking and common manifestations—for its sway is universal—wherever plant or animal exists—and as one of the Laws of Nature it admits no exceptions. As the law of Gravitation is felt and obeyed alike by the tiniest atom that dances in the sunbeam and by the greatest star in the Solar system, so the law of Heredity—binds with its fetters—unfelt yet unyielding—light as the gossamer of spider's web yet not to be broken—even the humblest daisy that blossoms under the valley and the towering giant of the forest whose branches almost reach the sky—the animalcule only to be seen by the microscope and Man the Finishing Stroke of Divine Creative Genius.

It is as easy to imagine an exception to one of these great laws as the other—as easy to find matter without weight as a living thing without likeness to parent or offspring.

Heredity is modified by favorable or unfavorable environment and is always found contending against the Law of Variation. The operation of these three forces upon the living being from the beginning to the present time is what the Biologists call The Theory of Evolution.

It may be as well to ascertain the meaning of these terms as they are used by the Scientists of the present day, before proceeding with the further consideration of our subject; since the problems of Evolution are inseparably connected with those of Heredity.

By "Environment" is meant those circumstances external to the individual which affect his traits or characteristics so that he and his descendants are by them altered or changed from the original type. The "Law of Variation" is that force, operating within the individual, which acts as it were in a centrifugal manner, producing a departure from the original type, and always tending to establish new and equally unstable types.

The following is Worcester's definition of Heredity:

"The doctrine that offspring, whether animals or plants, inherit the characteristics however acquired, of their parents. More specifically the doctrine propounded by Herbert Spencer of a law in accordance with which parents transmit to their offspring, not only their own physiological and mental constitutions, but these as modified by adaptation, experience and culture; so that a race is continuously undergoing a process of evolution, the offspring starting with the capacities of acting knowing and feeling developed in its parents."

There is at present a difference of opinion among Biologists concerning the transmission of acquired characteristics. Some maintain this doctrine as the method by which progress is made—those traits being handed down by the race which make for its betterment. Others deny this and affirm the natural selection of those members only of a race that exhibit the most favorable variations.

Herbert Spencer, whose views are tersely expressed in the definition of Heredity already given, is committed to the first doctrine. For his whole system of Biology, Psychology and Ethics is founded upon the correctness of the proposition. He cannot be entirely satisfied in his own mind however, for in the Nineteenth Century, 1889, he says, that "the question, 'which of them is true?' demands, beyond all other questions whatever, the attention of scientific men. Francis Galton calls this, "the obscure, unsettled, and much discussed subject of transmitting acquired faculties."

Dr. Osborn, Professor of Biology in Columbia College, in summing up after a most exhaustive treatise on the subject, says, "The facts of "evolution, both in present and past time point to transformism by definite progression towards new types of structure in succeeding generations, opposing the retrogressive forces of heredity." This may be regarded as the latest declaration of science on the subject, as it was published in the New York Medical Record of May 14, 1892.

The Microscope in its recent perfection opens a vast field for future research, and since the Physiologists have joined with the Biologists and Evolutionists in the search for more light on this subject, we may expect rapid advance.

It would seem that we are upon the eve of most interesting and important discoveries.

The very latest is that with the microscope the interior of the Germinal Cell itself can be explored, and the mysterious processes of life observed in their most intricate recess. The fertilized ovule is seen to divide early into two parts, in one of which resides the ancestral traits, and which ensures the reappearance of family characteristics through countless generations: from the other part of the ovum develops the organic structure, the the muscles, the nerves, the blood-vessels, &c., of the individual.

The first part seems to be entirely independent of the other, presiding over the pre-disposition or ancestral tendency of the individual, while the second part provides for that endless variety which is everywhere seen.

This explains those curious examples of atavism, or interrupted heredity, where family traits, likeness, &c., disappear entirely for a generation only to appear in the next.

Leaving now the Biologists with their hair-splitting definitions, we remark that their investigations have established beyond peradventure, the uniformity of life processes through the whole scale of life. This fact is important since it indicates that Comparative Anatomy, or the study of the structure of the lower animals, can throw a flood of light upon Human Anatomy. Agassiz long ago drew attention to the fact that in the development of form and trait of an animal of high grade, the early stages were the same as those of lower animals. This was accepted as true long before the present theory of evolution was thought of.

Now we perceive that the habit of form and trait of animals are merely repetitions of ancestral methods. And we can no longer regard the individual as a unit, separate and distinct, but rather as a link—it may be last one—in a chain which reaches back through stages of less and less perfect development, to the beginning of all things.

For our present purpose we can amplify the definitions already given in this way: Heredity is the habit of repetition; the law of Variation is the tendency to change. Environment is the culture to which an individual, whether animal or plant, is subjected.

The study of man's body brings us face to face with a fact, which some deny from prejudice, others from sentiment, others on the ground that it contradicts the Bible, others from reasons best known to themselves.

This fact is the conclusion that Man is descended from some lower animal progenitor now extinct, and one which may have been the ancestor of some of the apes and monkey tribes of to-day. It is not admitted that this is inconsistent with the teachings of the Bible. The contradiction is only seeming one and will be explained when we obtain more light upon the subject.

No one to-day questions the movement of the heavenly bodies in their appointed orbits because we are told that the sun and moon stood still for Joshua and that the shadow moved backward ten degrees on the dial of Ahaz. They are facts that are yet unexplained. So with the present theory of the origin of man's body. The writer fully agrees with the author of a recent article in the Century Magazine, entitled, "Does the Bible Contain Scientific Errors?" in which he says that the Bible does not teach the empirical part of any Science, its body of phenomena and laws, but it does teach the divine ideas explained in these phenomena and the divine causes of these laws.

In the study of man in his physical aspects it does not teach the human organism with its laws of heredity and environment, and the evolution of races, languages and arts; but it does teach those divine ideals through which man has been passing, from the image of an ape to the image of God, and without which he would be a mere failure and paradox.

Galton has compared the human form to a new building built up of fragments of old ones. Owing to our changed and changing circumstances some inherited parts are degenerate. Some having no part to play now, are only occasionally found, as a small muscle in the skin attached to the root of the hair. It probably served a most useful purpose in an earlier period of man's history, by twitching the hair. Some inherited organs are positively hurtful, as a small appendix to the bowels which serves but to catch a grape seed or other small body and giving rise to inflammation, thus hurries one unfortunate out of the world.

Dr. Osborn says, "from a typical mammalian standpoint man is a degenerate animal; his senses are inferior in acuteness; his upright position, while giving him a superior aspect, entails many disadvantages, for the body is not fully adapted to it; his feet are not superior to those of many lower animals; his teeth are mechanically inferior to those of the domestic cat. In fact if an unbiassed comparative anatomist should reach this planet from Mars, he could only pass favorable comment upon the perfection of the hand and massive brain."

Comparing our teeth with those of the ancient British or Egyptians we see that ours are markedly inferior. Ours are smaller, more fragile and there is seldom tooth comes late and leaves early. Its presence is soon to become an anomaly. Those races who do not use knives and forks show tendency in the other direction, for they have often four jaw teeth while we have but three—and theirs are worn to the gum in adults, since they are used as tools in every avocation. In a collection of skulls it is instructive to note the contrast between the sound, hard, well-worn teeth of the savage and the decayed and little-worn molars of the whites.

It has been suggested that the habit of chewing gum—at certain times and in certain places so common, is a conservative one, and that if more widely indulged in, it would check the degenerative tendency shown in the modern Caucasian jaw.

In my opinion this would be paying too dearly for it.

The foot shows an interesting progression under the influence of our habits of wearing shoes and of turning out the toes. The great toe is becoming larger and stronger—monopolizing a muscle that formerly went to all the toes—and the little toe becoming less, and showing a degenerative tendency.

I have often mentioned to the disgust of pious mothers that their infants could sustain the weight of their bodies by the grasping power of their hands on a small bar; thus suggesting to them that their ancestry had probably had occasion to use that faculty in an earlier period of this world's history.

I shall mention but one more of the many instances of degeneracy from disuse, which present themselves in man's body. This is the occasional presence in the human body of a muscle covering the breastbone and connecting its parts. This is not found in the lower animals until you get as far back as the Reptiles who use it for propelling themselves upon the ground. The inference is humiliating but instructive.

Granting thus the descent of man's body from a lower order of beings, we are met at once by the query: Where is the missing link? What of man's high intellect, his soul his articulate speech? have they any prototypes among the lower animals? To these science has as yet returned no answer sufficiently decisive.

But may it not be that through ages of progression man's body was made sufficiently perfect to receive the imprint of the divine image? I believe that articulate speech is not of natural origin, but was imparted to man by God. And may it not be that this with his mental and moral faculties was conferred upon him when God "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul?"

The lower animals exhibit hereditary transmission in so many respects that it is only necessary to call attention to its great influence. Certain qualities may be so intensified by in-breeding that they are transmitted as marks of that breed.

What we call instinct is but a conservative habit engrafted on the type and transmitted by heredity.

The vegetable kingdom shows the effect on succeeding generations of favorable environment in the improved types thus produced, as we have already seen.

The potato in its native land—the mountainous region under the equator in South America—grows wild, and produces a few small, hard, green tubers, but an abundance of seed. In our climate the seed are generally absent, but the tubers are developed out of all proportion to the rest of the plant. It would seem that the vital force which nature sets apart for the reproduction of the species, is insufficient to produce both seed and tubers. If you wish to raise potatoes you had best watch for the appearance of the seed and cut them off.

Another curious fact is, that under certain circumstances, oats is changed to rye. I have often been struck with the number of rye stalks which can be seen in every patch of oats or wheat in the Spring. Some of these may owe their presence to Rye in the seed, but some are undoubtedly sprung from the oats.

It has been said that oats planted the summer and cut twice green will be *all* changed to Rye by the following spring.

This is a proof of the common origin of the cereals, which have been divided by varying environment into several varieties.

The vegetable kingdom also affords evidence of immunity procured by resistance to adverse conditions. A beautiful instance of this is given in the history of the willow tree. Growing best in damp localities, it naturally seeks them for its home. In them it finds some conditions unfavorable to its perfect development; and we find it obtaining protection by the formation within itself of a substance which enables it to withstand the attacks upon its vitality. It is a curious fact that this substance, salicin, and its derivative salicylic acid, is the most efficient remedy we have for Rheumatism and is very useful in Malarial Infection, diseases caused in the human subject by the same conditions.

Turning now to the consideration of traits of Races and Nations as affected by these laws, our attention is at once directed to the Jews.

From our knowledge of the history of this people, we should expect them to show the workings of heredity in almost every characteristic. That this is the case is abundantly proven. Their non-intermarriage with other nations intensifies the force of Heredity, as shown in the marked mental, moral and physical resemblance which they bear to each other.

The ancient Egyptians practiced circumcision, frequent ablutions, purifications abstinence from hog meat and other unclean things. Religion and medicine were dispensed alike by the priesthood, and we find all compelled to obey the rules of hygiene. These ceremonials were also practiced by the Jews, for Moses was an Egyptian priest, learned not only in Chaldean Art and Egyptian Science, but also in the general principles of medicine and its details in the prevention of disease.

These rites having received divine sanction and being enforced by divine command, we find them adhered to through the history of the Jews as a nation—and we can see how personal purity became such a central idea in the domestic life of the Jews. Hence their marked immunity from many of the diseases which have afflicted the world from the earliest times. And only when their observance of their religious rites is relaxed do we find their immunity fading away.

They have for centuries enjoyed an immunity from consumption, largely due to the manner of slaughtering animals, and of inspecting the meat before it is used for food. The meat so prepared is accompanied by a certificate, and is called Kasher—and no orthodox Jew will eat any other.

Their habit of not eating the blood of an animal cannot be too highly commended from an hygienic standpoint.

The boundaries of the Jewish church were so closely interwoven with those of the nation, that we say not surprised to meet with an hereditary priesthood, and hereditary curses and blessings as punishments and rewards for the Ten Commandments. The heredity of the Covenant of Grace follows as a matter of course upon the Adamic curse descending on his offspring. And though under the Christian dispensation the whole world claims the benefit of the Covenant of Grace the Jews can still point to some as yet unfulfilled promises and blessings which are to be enjoyed solely by this peculiar people.

We find that island-dwellers have, as a rule, more marked hereditary traits, since isolation intensifies them. Thus the Sandwich Islanders fall an easy prey to consumption and leprosy. If one chances to visit one of the remoter islands of the South Atlantic or Indian Oceans with an ordinary cold, he is apt to light up a severe and sometimes rapidly fatal epidemic.

The island of Japan has a peculiarly moist climate, and rheumatism and neuralgia are very common. Even the domestic animals suffer from it but have obtained a partial immunity. If a horse is imported, however, he will probably soon be rendered lame and useless from rheumatism.

The Japanese do not suffer from scarlet fever for the structure of their skin has been altered by the hereditary habits of Hot Bathing and taking hot tea.

The Negro has immunity from the same disease from the peculiar structure of his skin, produced in an entirely different manner.

The Negro has also immunity from Yellow Fever and from the severer forms of Malarial Infection, but this disappears after admixture with other races. He suffers terribly from smallpox and from cholera, dying with such great rapidity and such little effort at resistance that there is no time for treatment. Bronchial Catarrh, Pneumonia and Consumption are particularly fatal to the Negro.

The Negro outnumbers the whites in centenarians. It is an extraordinary fact that persons of great age are generally found in that class of society which gives the lowest mean duration of life.

There are certain races, which, without special immunity, seem to overcome all obstacles whether of climate, disease or warfare. Their ancestors have spent ages in the favorable environment only to be found in the temperate zones. The everlasting snows of the Arctic regions and the blistering sun of the tropics, the pestilence that walketh at noonday and the terror that cometh by night, the wild beast of the jungle and the savage of the desert, are alike powerless to stay the triumphal march of these favored races.

The Frank, the Scandinavian and the Teuton share with the Anglo-Saxon this sturdy tenacity of life and purpose. These races have contended from time immemorial with sudden changes of climate, and have labored for the daily bread which in other latitudes is had for the gathering.

The nations further east in the temperate zone have a much more equable climate, and even in Russia the changes are less sudden and the rigors of winter easily borne. Thus they lack that restless energy which is so marked in those races above named—which become enthusiastic colonists and thus spread their influence. The Anglo Saxon is easily in the lead at present and there is no reason to doubt that he will maintain this supremacy.

Even transplantation cannot obliterate the national characteristics of a people. A succession of ages has failed to impart to other races the peculiarities of the Ethiopian and Mongolian races. In the settlement of the New World by the Europeans, the traits of the first immigrants have remained as varied characteristics of their descendants.

Dr. Strong says: "What is the difference between North and South America? It is the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish races. What is the difference between Massachusetts and Virginia? It is the difference between the Pilgrim and the Cavalier."

In a Family History written by Judge D. L. Wardlaw appears the following lines. They are the last words of that history and were written on Sunday, January 5, 1873, a short time before his death:

"I believe firmly in hereditary influence, not only upon bodily form, movements, appetites and other physical qualities, but upon the moral propensities and feelings connected with these qualities, and upon all the mental faculties.

"I believe that inherited qualities often disappear for a generation or more and then reappear; so that often a descendant resembles as much an uncle or granduncle as a father or grandfather.

"Further, I believe that by free and judicial selection, the human race might be so improved that a man of the new species would be as far above one of the present, as a Caucasian is now above a gorilla."

I think all will admit the correctness of his views, so concisely and pointedly expressed. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge," was a proverb in Israel. The heredity of family features has already been alluded to. The strong physical resemblance to Napoleon shown by his family and their descendants has been often remarked. Unfortunately they did not also inherit his ability. This brings up the question of the inheritance of Genius, and we are surprised to find how very few great men have had equally distinguished sons.

The star of genius most often breaks through a mist of obscure unknown ancestry, dazzles the world for a while, and sets, making the succeeding gloom appear more deep through the contrast.

Why is this? May it not be that the vital energy which has accumulated through generations of inactivity discharges itself through this one channel, leaving only the ashes of barrenness and desolation behind?

Just as the summer cloud surcharged with electricity emits one blinding flash, a deafening thunderclap, and afterward darkness and silence.

It would seem that the law of variation temporarily exerted its power unopposed by the conservative influence of heredity, and that former conditions are at once re-established.

It is pleasant to note the beneficent traits exhibited by a father so often reproduced in his children. Certain lovable qualities will abide in a family for generations—veritable family jewels.

On the other hand we observe that some diseases pursue families for years and like bloodhounds cannot be shaken from their deadly scent. Most important among these are leprosy, tuberculosis, gout, scrofula, cancer, rheumatism, certain skin diseases and the nervous affections, epilepsy, insanity, chorea, hysteria, asthma and chronic alcoholism. Besides these, many other diseases show this tendency, but in a less marked degree.

To know these diseases is useful, for, by a little research and observation we can learn their exciting causes and by avoiding these, do much toward preventing the onset of the diseases.

Thus the unfortunate possessor of an hereditary predisposition to consumption will do well not to "take cold," to avoid a residence in a damp locality where the subsoil is of impermeable clay, and above all, to shun the immediate neighborhood of one known to be suffering from the disease.

A person with a history of gout behind him is wise if he eschews excesses in eating and drinking as he approaches middle life.

To prevent leprosy is impossible, except by allowing the family so cursed to die out. A scrofulous family was doubtless used to limit the children's health [illegible] the weakest point. The neuroses offer perhaps the widest field for the offices of preventive medicine. It would perhaps be a salutary temperance lesson could we show a confirmed inebriate a long line of puny, weak, imbecile and otherwise mentally unsound progeny, and this is frequently the case when we have chronic alcoholism in the ancestor. Careful training of the young in families possessing the neurotic tendency will strengthen the moral stamina, by supplying high ideals and teaching habits of self-control, and may thus counteract the vicious tendency.

In conclusion, if you wish to know yourself study your ancestors. They afford the only clue as to what the future may bring to you. Learn to avoid their errors and try to emulate their virtues; the one indicates your peculiar danger, the other where you are most apt to succeed.

The lessons of heredity should inspire us with renewed zeal in the present and with more hope for the future.

They teach that the best that life affords is to be had by obedience to the laws of hygiene and good morals.

We should bear in mind that we are building, not for the present, but for all time. "No man liveth unto himself."

Above all we should realize the responsibility resting upon us as individuals to improve our talents, that our race may the sooner fulfill its high destiny. It is no day-dream or pleasant fancy to expect that the Anglo-Saxon race will one day rule the world. Our study of heredity leads up to this as an inevitable conclusion.

Let it be our endeavor to make this world a better place to live in by making ourselves better than our ancestors, and generations to come will rise up and call us blessed.

THE COLLEGES.

An Honored Citizen Returnes to the Friends of a Life-Time—Other Matters.

Due West, S. C., Dec. 26, 1892.

Mr. Frank Lee, of Lexington, Ky., will spend his Christmas here with his parents. He is engaged at present in the cattle business near Lexington, Ky., and is meeting with success. He is very much pleased with that country. For a number of years Mr. Lee conducted his fathers's farm, and was considered a good farmer. He is energetic and enterprising.

Miss Corrie Moore, daughter of Mr. C. L. Moore, of this place, and Mr. W. D. Allen, of Dutchman, Spartanburg county, were happily married on Monday, by Rev. O. Y. Bonner, assisted by Rev. J. A. Brown.

Both Erskine and A. and the Female college have suspended exercises during the holidays. A number of the pupils of both institutions have gone home to enjoy the Christmas festivities around the family hearth.

Prof. P. L. Grier and family left Friday for Clover, S. C., for a short visit to relatives.

Prof. J. D. McNeel will spend his holidays in Yorkville.

Rev. J. H. Pressly, of Statesville, N. C., arrived here on Tuesday. He is looking well, indeed, and says that country agrees with him. He will remain during the holidays.

Prof. William Hood, who has been engaged in teaching in the public schools of Washington, returned home on Saturday. Mr. Hood's many friends are delighted to see him among us again. He was a most valuable citizen, and it was with regret that we parted with him. Prof. McCain, the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, over which Prof. Hood presided for so many years, asked him to make an address. He kindly consented to address the school on Sabbath. Many besides the pupils of the school were were present to hear his address. He talked of his work among us, and of his Sabbath-school work in Washington. It was a very interesting talk. After the school was dismissed most of the pupils went forward to shake hands with their old superintendant.

Mrs. O. Y. Bonner left on Friday to spend her Christmas at her father's.

Mr. B. M. Sullivan, who has been teaching at Lewisville, S. C., came home on Saturday to spend his vacation.

Mrs. R. L. Grier left for Yorkville on Friday.

Mrs. Carrie Sullivan, who is teaching in the Graded School of Chester, returned home on Saturday.

Rev. J. R. Edwards, who has been attending Princeton Seminary, is at home. He will return to his work at that place after the holidays.

Rev. J. H. Pressly occupied Rev. O. Y. Bonner's pulpit on Sabbath, and preached a splendid sermon.

Mr. Mark Sullivan will spend his Christmas at Belton.

Mr. R. A. Lee, a student of Theology at Sewanee, Tenn., is at home enjoying his vacation. He will remain for about three months, as this Seminary gives its vacation in the winter, instead of in the summer as most institutions do.

The young men of the fraternities gave an oyster supper in honor of their young lady friends Friday night. It was enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to get invitations.

Mrs. Osburn Cochrane, of Maysville, Ky., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lee.

R.

The Delightful Waltz.

Brother Burnemall is a scholarly old Presbyterian deacon, who lives in the north end of the country. He was in the office yesterday, and commented as follows.

"I saw some young people waltzing Friday night. The gents encircled their partner's waists with one arm. The gents stood erect, leaning a little back. The ladies lean a little forward. (Music.) Now all wheel, whirl, and curl. Feet and heels of gents go rip rap, tippity-tap. Then all go rippity, clippity, slippity, bippity skippity, hoppity, jumpity thumpity, bump. Ladies fly off by centrifugal momentum. Gents pull ladies hard and close. They reel, swing, slide, sling; look tender, look silly, look dizzy. Feet fly, dresses fly, skirts fly, all fly. It looks squeezity, tuggity, puitly, rubbity—rip. The men look like a cross between steelyards and limberjacks. The maidens tuck down their chins very low, or raise them very high. Some smile, some grin, some giggle, some pout, some sneer, and all perspire freely. The ladies' faces are brought against those of the men, or into their bosoms, breast against breast, nose against nose, toes against toes. Now they go in again making a sound like Georgy, porgy, derey, perey, ridey, pidey, coachy, poachy, pi-t-e-h-h. They put the Indians in jail for indulging in the Ghost Dance. It could not be worse than our waltz."—Kentuckian-Citizen.

Have You Ever Noticed.

That as a man treats his horse, so he treats his wife.

The man who treads upon his neighbor's toes? He it is who pines for the earth.

The best fruit is none too good to eat, and that inferior fruit makes inferior sauce?

How much more some housekeepers are guided by rules than by common sense?

The expression on the face of the man or woman who sees no good in his neighbors?

That good cooks are not the ones who keep the table and hungry people waiting for the food?

That the man who takes a bit of pork now and then is no more like the swine than he who feasts on roast beef?

The youthful looks of those whose experiences have been meagre? Deep feelings, thrilling experiences leave marked traces.

That some voices sooth and comfort, while others stir up all the old Adam that's in you? If you have, then you have observed the characters of those who exercised the voices in question.

New Year's Cookies.—One [illegible] half pounds butter, two poun[illegible] one pound lard, one pint [illegible] teaspoonful soda, flour to [illegible] enough to roll into thin [illegible] seeds if you like.

Get your plows, hoes [illegible] ready for the workin[illegible] stitch [illegible] ne saves nine

NEW LAWS.

Some of the Acts of the Legislature Which are of General Interest.

An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within this State, and to prescribe the sale thereof for medical, scientific and sacramental purposes, except as herein permitted.

An Act to require and regulate licenses and license fees in this State from foreign insurance, banking and other like foreign corporations, except national banks and except benevolent institutions organized under the Grand Lodge system.

An Act to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1892.

An Act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1892.

An Act to permit county and State officers to give bonds or procure polices of insurance, assurance, guarantee or trust companies in lien of official bonds with individual sureties.

An Act to amend Sections 2,503 and 2,504 of the General Statues relating to the marking, branding or disfiguring of certain animals therein mentioned.

An Act to empower the phosphate commissioners to fix the amount of royalty to be paid to the State by any person, company or corporation mining phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit in the navigable streams and marshes of this State.

An Act to repeal, so far as Agricultural Hall is concerned, an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the lot and buildin known as the Agricultural Hall and the Fish Pond Lot, and the agricultural and experimental stations, with their personal property at Columbia, and in Darlington and Spartanburg counties, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof.

An Act to further regulate the admission of patients to the State Lunatic Asylum, and to provide for their transportation home when discharged, and to amend Section 1,591 of the General Statutes as to number of days a patient can be retained and the number of regents to sign the order.

An Act to limit the punishment of persons convicted of the following misdemeanors, namely: Carrying concealed weapons, selling property under lein when the property does not exceed $20 in value, malicious trespass malicious mischief, disturbing religious meetings, and riots, when no weapons are actually used or wounds inflicted.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to enable and authorize the school district of the town of Greenwood to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing school property and building a public school house in the town of Greenwood," approved December 16, 1891, by adding another section to be known as Section 6.

An Act to entitle all persons charged with forgery to the benefit of an arraignment and challenge of jurors as other persons charged with felony.

An Act to authorize and empower the trustees of Clemson Agricultural College to license and prohibit traffic and to appoint policemen at Clemson Agricultural College.

An Act to amend and declare the law in reference to the duties and powers of the county auditor in reference to the assessment of property for taxation, where a false, fraudulent or other improper return has been made.

An Act to limit the hours of labor for each day of twenty-four hours and each week in all cotton and woollen manufacturing establishments in South Carolina.

An Act to amend the 8th section of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a more efficient system of working the public roads in Laurens, Anderson, Edgefield, Lexington, Marlboro, Richland, Abbeville and Newberry counties," so far as the same relates to Abbeville County by enabling hands liable to work on public roads in said county to compound for their work by paying two dollars each per annum.

An Act to amend Sections 186, 187 and 188 of Chapter XI, Title III, of the General Statutes of this State, relating to the assessment and taxation of property.

An Act to reduce the number of names to be placed in the seperate apartment in the jury box, known as the tales box, for the County of Williamsburg to the number of fifty.

An Act to require the county school commissioners and the county treasurers of the several counties of the State to keep a book of entry of all warrant drawn on and paid from the free public school fund.

An Act relating to the revision, digest and arrangement of the statute laws of this State.

An Act to recognize the South-Bound Railroad Company, incorporated in the State of Georgia, as the same corporation as that incorporated in the State of South Carolina under the same name, to provide for the leasing of the said company and the extension of its charter.

An Act providing that when any land or other property is purchased from the sinking fund commission of this State the purchase money shall be payable only in gold or silver coin, United States currency, national bank notes and coupons due on brown bonds and no other.

An Act to amend Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the charter of the town of Greenwood, S. C., passed at the regular session, 1871 and 1872, and approved March 13 1882," approved December 22, 1891.

An Act to amend Subdivision 4 of Section 135 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the service of summons in civil actions.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of county boards of physicians to examine the diplomas of physicians and surgeons in this State," approved December 24, 1890 and to establish in lieu of said boards a state examining board and to define the duties and power thereof.

An Act relating to the distribution of the direct tax fund.

An Act to incorporate "The American Bond Investment Company."

An Act to provide for the redemption of that part of the State debt known as the brown consol bonds and stock by issue of other bonds and stocks.

An Act to provide additional artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs, eye or arms during the military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 who are now living and who obtained and under the Acts of 1879 or 1881.

A joint resolution to authorize and instruct the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings in the matter of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company.

An Act to repeal all the Acts in relation to attorneys' costs.

An Act to provide for the adopting of legitimate children and allowing them to inherit.

An Act to amend Section 1,826 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, in relation to distress for rent.

An Act to prevent the marriage of persons under certain ages and to make the same a misdemeanor.

An Act to repeal so much of Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to require county treasurers to report number of polls who have paid their poll tax to the chairman of the board of trustees in the several school districts and to the school commissioners, and to require school trustees to report to the county auditor all taxable polls in their district," approved December 22, 1891, as requires the publication of the poll tax list.

An Act to amend Title 12, Chapter XL, of railroad corporations and general railroad law, and to provide for the regulation of railroad freight and passenger tariffs in this State; to prevent unjust discriminating and extortion in the rates charged for transportation of passengers and freights, and to prohibit railroad companies and corporations and lessees in this State from charging other than just and reasonable rates and to punish the same, and prescribe a mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto; providing for the election of railroad commissioners and prescribe their powers and duties in relation to the same.

An Act to amend and declare the law in regard to actions by and against the representatives of deceased persons and others.

An Act to rechartter the South Carolina Medical Association, and to establish a State board of health and define its duties.

An Act to amend Section 1,008 of the General Statutes so as to provide compensation for dividing counties into new school districts.

An Act to amend Section 1,002 of the General Statutes of the State, relating to the apportionment of the free school fund.

An Act to further regulate the publications of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of this State.

An Act to authorize and empower the Bank of Aiken to accept and execute trusts.

A Joint Resolution to appropriate the [sum of fifty thousand dollars to complete the erection and equipment of Clemson Agricultural College.

A Joint Resolution to provide for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

An Act to regulate the compensation of sheriffs for conveying lunatics to the Asylum.

An Act to repeal Section 271 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, requiring county treasurers to publish a notice of the total rate per centum of levies for State purposes and [illegible] all other purposes.

[illegible] act to regulate chattel mortgages and [illegible]rment and satisfaction thereof.

[illegible] act to ratify and confirm the contract [illegible] and entered into by and between the [illegible] of directors of the South Carolina Peni[illegible]y and the Columbia Street Railway, [illegible]nd Power Company for the develop[illegible] of the five hundred-horse power of [illegible]ower reserved by the State of South [illegible] for the use of the South Carolina [illegible]itiary along the line of the Columbia [illegible]

[illegible] act to amend Section 1 of an Act to [illegible] an Act entitled "An Act to limit the [illegible]ges of pupils attending the free public schools [illegible] December 22, 1883, approved [illegible] D. 1885.

An Act [illegible] Judges to give notice to the [illegible] of their inability, from sickness [illegible], to hold any Court to which [illegible] assigned.

An Act to abo[illegible] commissioners of Marlboro [illegible] field, Abbeville, Marion, Clarendon, [illegible] Oconee and Horry counties to [illegible] their respective counties from [illegible] tax claims against their re[illegible] and to expend the surplus of [illegible] to the expenses of the succeeding [illegible]

An Act to prevent cruelty to ch[illegible] to provide for the punishment of the [illegible]

An Act to amend Section 2500 of the [illegible]eral Statutes, so as to include wilful, [illegible]ful and malicious injury to persons [illegible]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize and empower the town council of Abbeville to contract with the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad for the location of certain railroad shops in said town and to contribute to the same," approved December 21, 1890.

A Joint Resolution extending the time for the collection of State, county, railroad and other taxes due for the present year commencing November 1, 1891, until the 15th day of January, 1893.

An Act to amend Section 1,004 of the General Statutes of the State relating to the branches to be taught in free public schools.

An Act to authorize the school district of the town of Abbeville to issue additonal bonds and levy an additional tax for school purposes.

An Act to amend Sections 2,503 and 2,504 of the General Statutes, relating to the marking, branding or disfiguring of certain animals therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Charities Society of Charleston, S. C.

An Act to permit county and State officers to give bonds or to procure policies of assurance, insurance, guarantee or trust companies in lieu of official bonds with individual sureties.

An Act providing for a right of action against a municipal corporation for damages sustained by reason of defects in the repair of streets, sidewalks and bridges within the limits of said municipal corporation.

CORONACA'S CULLINGS.

New Churches—Comfortable School House—Social Guests—Preachers—Snowballs—Personals.

Coronaca, S. C., Dec. 31, 1892.

Since our last letter, there have been many decided improvements made on our buildings. The Methodists have completely remodeled their church, outside and in, and it is now one of the prettiest country churches to be found anywhere. They have also purchased a bell. The Baptists have painted their church, which has added greatly to the looks of the building. This improvement is due to the untiring energy of Miss Estelle Fouche, who pushed the work through from the beginning with the word "go." And, lastly, those interested in the success of the school, have had the school house ceiled, which has added greatly to the comfort of the children, giving a new impulse both to scholars and teacher.

The Post Office has been removed from the rear of the store, occupied by Mr. A. M. Aiken to a very neat office, recently built by the enterprising Klugh Bros. This gives us our mail at night and is a great improvement.

Miss Janet Whiteside, a sister of Mrs. R. H. Henderson and also a class-mate of Miss Kate Henderson, has been on a visit to her sister.

Mr. A. R. Murchison, a senior at Davidson College, N. C., who has transferred his home from this place to Davidson, is visiting relatives and friends.

On Wednesday the 28th, Miss Jessie Aiken was married to Mr. Fletch Hodges, of Hodges, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. They took the next train for Hodges. Though Miss Jessie was with us but a short while, we are sorry to give her up, for she has done much for the enjoyment of her young friends and has proven herself quite a good worker in all public moves.

The Baptists have recently called the Rev. Mr. Stepp to fill their pulpit. He follows in the footsteps of an able preacher and devoted pastor. The whole community regrets that Mr. Carroll did not return, for he was always generous to all denominations. We are glad to know that he will preach at this place on the fifth Sunday of January.

Mr. David Aiken is still engaged in the organizing of this county