The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., FEB. 26, 1913.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

One year.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Four months.....50

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, one time, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged for as regular advertisements. Liberal contracts made for three, six and twelve

Communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Manning as Second Class matter.

Advertisers will please remember that copy for a change of ad. MUST be in this office by Saturday Noon in order to insure publication the following week.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 22nd, 1913.

When I sent my last letter it was with the full expectation, if not the hope, that it would be the final one for the session of 1913, but we cannot tell what a day will bring forth, and our calculations may be for naught; it was fully expected we would wind up Friday night and get home to celebrate Washington's birthday, in fact, because of not getting through I had to forego the pleasure of being a guest at a banquet in Charleston in honor of my old college chum, George. Just why the delay, would be hard for me to explain, its first one cause then another, but in my opinion, mostly cussedness on the part of a minority who are determined to prevent the enactment of a local compulsory education law, and these few are in the midst of a filabuster which may last all through the coming week. The appropriation and the supply bills are yet to be acted upon before they can go to the free conference for the final touches, and if this filabuster keeps up I do not know but that the Governor will yet be called upon to have an extra session to provide the necessary money to run the government.

The forty day limit is out and passed, and the legislators who are doing overtime are not getting pay, they are working for nothing and furnishing them selves which I submit is an expensive luxury in these piping times of money depression.

I hardly know just what was done this week more than the ratification of the Acts already passed, and the relieving of the air compressions which have been burdening the systems of the several statesmen; even Bob White looks a little shrivelled since he made his speech which was "Mr. Speaker I move to table the bill." The bill was to increase the county board of commissioners to four members. it passed the Senate and when it reached the House Robert did not look upon it with approving eyes, so he determined he would take this measure as a provocation to startle the House with his maiden speech; the day and the hour arrived, the galleries were filled with the beauty of the South, the trees without appeared to be looking in at the windows to nod their approval, at last he arose, his rising was a signal for silence, then Robert uncorked himself to let fizz his motion "to table the bill;" it was done so grandly, and so eloquently as ever Robert Emmett sent an oratorical bolt into a parliment. The motion to table prevailed, and the bill to increase the service for a better efficiency for the county, flattened itself out upon the table as if it had been run over by a locomotive, but the darned thing did not like to stay on the table, and by some means it hitched itself on to another bill and made its escape from the watchful eyes of Robert, going on its way to a legal passage, and it is now safely lodged among the laws upon the statute books; the Governor has appointed for the other two commissioners, Mr. C. J. Haley of Wilson, and Mr. Bruce W. DeSchamps of Pinewood, and when Robert wakes up he will discover that when the Senator endeavors to do a service for the county it usually has been well considered, and it is done with a view to the county's good, and too, it never pays to brag until you are sure the thing you propose to do has been or will be done.

The Mitchum bill spoken of last week got a divided report from the finance committee, and notwithstanding there is great merit in the proposition, I was afraid it would not get through this session because it carries an appropriation, and this committee is not disposed to give appropriations to new institutions at this time, so I told Mr. Mitchum that it would be the part of wisdom to let the bill rest upon the calendar for this session and at the next we can take it up and make a fight for it; were it not so late I might undertake handling it now but I explained to the author if the bill was pressed now it would be killed, and he has agreed to let it go over.

My Magistrates bill is still on the House calendar and I think is among the number to get carried over to the next session, it is a good bill and it should have passed the House just as it did the Senate. All of my other bills have been made into law and have received the approval of the Governor.

Mr. White's bill has gotten lost in the shuffle. I have been unable to find out its fate.

The timber tax bill has been ratified with about 36 counties exempted from it, which to my mind makes it unconstitutional as that instrument distinctly says taxation must be uniform. However, I am willing for Berkely to have that question settled.

As I have said before in other letters there has been very little legislation of a general nature, few bills of general effect have been introduced, and these few, have been sidetracked for local matters. There are several bills such as the two cent rate that may come up next week in order to give its author an opportunity to uncork, but it is altogether impossible for the bills to pass.

For the past two days I have been quite unwell, not enough to be in bed, but sufficiently so as to make me unfit for work. I leave for home tonight where I shall try to recuperate, and be ready for a hard service next week.

I regret exceedingly the shortness of this letter, but I am not physically able to think and write. I am going home to take medicine and rest. A.

[From Columbia Correspondent in News and Courier.]

Columbia, Feb. 23.—Special: The influence of Gov. Blease made itself felt in both branches of the General Assembly during the past week, when the question of passing a number of bills over his veto arose. The Senate dealt rather ruthlessly with the official disapproval of measures on the part of the Chief Executive and proceeded to repeat the former expressed desire for the passage of the bills which it had shown when they were up on second and third readings. In the the upper body none of the vetoes were sustained.

A different story, however, must be told for the House. The Governor cracked his whip a number of times and his supporters in the lower branch fell into ranks and championed his views with such ardor that all of the bills which the House had considered on the question of passage over the vetoe of the Governor failed to receive the necessary two thirds vote which would make them laws. For the first time during the session, an opportunity was given to size up accurately the exact strength of the Bleaseites and it is safe to say that in the House more than one-third of the members accord with the Governor's ideas of proper legislation.

Such purely local matters, which are generally supposed to pass without fail, as the issue of bonds for a Court House and jail for Jasper County, were vetoed by the Governor and the veto was sustained by the House.

The most portentuous measure to be acted upon during the week was the McCravey compulsory school attendance law, which the House passed by an overwhelming vote. This came as a rather distinct surprise in legislative circles. The Senate has spent several good days in considering the bill on its third reading, and adjourned Saturday morning without taking a vote on the matter.

The opposition developed in the upper house far overshadowed that shown in the lower branch. Several Senators have fought it bitterly and so successfully conducted a filibuster that a vote was prevented. The views expressed by opponents to the bill are about the same as the old line arguments which have been heard in every school house throughout the State where the question has been debated every Friday afternoon. Negro education, personal liberty, the interference of the State in private affairs and kindred arguments have been forcibly advanced by the opponents of the bill.

But, if the Senate should pass the bill will the Governor veto it? On the political stump he has frankly and frequently spoken against compulsory school attendance. However, some weeks ago at the Bar Association banquet held in this city, Governor Blease took occasion to say, in the course of an after dinner speech, that he favored such a law where the people did not take advantage of the school facilities at hand. It is very evident that a veto would kill the bill.

The House has passed the Senate Laney oil inspection bill, which the Senate acted favorably upon last week. Under the provisions of the Act, oil companies operating in this State will be taxed one-tenth of 1 per cent on the value of their products sold in South Carolina. This is to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to analysis of the oils. it is designed to prevent inferior grades of illuminating and motor oils from being dumped upon the markets here, as it is claimed has been done in the past.

The House adjourned Friday night to meet again Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Senate adjourned Saturday morning and will reconvene Tuesday night at 8. It is thought that final odjournment will be taken next Saturday.

OIL INSPECTION BILL.

Perhaps the most important legislation of the session has been the Laney-Evans Oil Inspection Act. It has passed its final reading and opens up an entirely new field of inspection. The bill was overwhelmingly adopted and its provisions are to provide for the inspection, analysis and tests of oil for illuminating purposes and for use in stoves, and of gasolines for use in internal combustion engines, and to fix penalties for the violation of the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. That all gasohne, benzine, naphtha, kerosene or other like products of petroleum under whatever name called, used for illuminating, heating or power purposes, sold or offered for sale in this State and to be used in this State for power, illuminating or heating purposes, shall be subjected to inspection and test to determine their safety and value for power, illuminating or heating purposes. All manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers, before selling or offering for sale in this State, any gasoline, kerosene or other mineral oil for power, illuminating or heating purposes, shall file with the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries a statement that they desire to do business in the State, and furnish the name of brand of the oil or oils which it is desired to sell, with the name and address of the manufacturer, and that the oil or oils will comply with the requirements of this Act The department of agriculture, commerce and industries shall have power at all times and at all places to have collected samples of any gasoline, illuminating or heating oils offered for sale, and have the same tested or analyzed. The inspection of oils as authorized in this Act shall be under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, who is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for the inspection of such oils, to employ all necessary chemist or chemists, and to enforce standards as to safety, purity, value for power and heating purposes, or absence from objectionable substances and luminosity, when not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and which he may deem necessary to provide the people of the State with satisfactory gasoline and illuminating oil.

Section 2. The following standards shall be enforced under the provisions of this Act: A. The flash test of illuminating oils shall be not less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, as tested by the Elliott method closed cup—according to directions prepared by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries B. All illuminating oils shall show not more than 6 per cent by weight of residue remaining undistilled at 570 degrees Fahrenheit. C. Photometic tests of illuminating oils must show a steady flame of good quality and good illuminating power. D. All gasoline, naphtha, benzine and oils used for power and heating purposes shall bear label, stamp or lettering as directed by the rules of the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries showing their flash test (Elliott closed cup method,) their specific gravity and their quality upon distillation.

Section 3. The commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries shall appoint such number of oil inspectors as will be necessary, not exceeding one for each Congressional district, whose compensation shall be fixed by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, not to exceed $1,000 and expenses each per annum. If advisable the feed inspector and chemists of the department of agriculture, commerce and industries shall also assist in the enforcement of the oil inspection law of the State. Each inspector before entering upon his duties shall take an oath of office before some person authorized to administer oaths. The inspector shall have power to examine all barrels, tanks or other vessels containing gasoline, illuminating or heating oils, to see that they are properly tagged as required in this Act, and they suall as directed, collect and test samples of oil offered for sale in different sections of the State, and when instructed collect and send samples to the department of agriculture, commerce and industries for examination.

Section 4. For the purpose of defraying expenses connected with the inspection, testing and analyzing of oils in this State, there shall be paid to the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries a charge of one eighth cent per gallon, which payment shall be made before delivery to agents, dealers or consumers in the State. Each barrel, tank, tank car or other container or oil shall have attached thereto a tag or stamp stating that all charges are specified in this section have been paid; and the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries is hereby empowered to prescribe a form for such tags: Provided, That they shall be such as to meet the requirements of the trade in oils and to adopt such rules and regulations as will insure the enforcement of this law. Where oil is shipped tank cars or other large containers the manufacturer or jobber shall give notice to the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries of every shipment, with the name and address of the person, company or corporation to whom it is sent, and the number of gallons on the day the shipment is made.

Section 5. All moneys received under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the State treasury. All checks or orders in payment for tags or stamps shall be made payable to the State Treasurer. The commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries is authorized to draw out of said fund, upon his warrants, such sums as may be necessary to pay all expenses incurred in connection with this Act, including salary of oil chemist or chemists, cost of inspection, tags, blanks, etc.

Section 6. The commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries shall include in his report to the General Assembly an account of the operations and expenses under this Act.

Section 7. Whenever a complaint is made to the department of agriculture, commerce and industries in regard to the power, illuminating or heating quantities of any oil sold in this State, the commissioner shall cause a sample of said oil or oils complained of to be procured and have the same thoroughly analyzed and tested as to safety or value for power or heating purposes or illuminating qualities. If such analysis or other tests shall show that the oil is either unsafe or of inferior quality for power, heating or illuminating purposes, its sale shall be forbidden and reports of the result or results be sent to the party making the complaint and to the manufacturer or said oil.

Section 8. Every person who shall fraudulently brand or stamp any package or barrel or other vessel, or use a stamp a second time, or keep any gasoline, kerosene or other like products of petroleum, under whatever name called, used for illuminating, heating or power purposes, not marked and branded in accordance with the regulations of the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, or violate any other provision of this Act or any regulation adopted by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries for its enforcement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than ten ($10) for each offence nor more than three hundred ($300) dollars.

Section 9. If any person, manufacturer or dealer shall sell or offer for sale in this State any of said gasoline, kerosene or other like products of petroleum under whatever name called, used for illuminating heating or power purposes, before first having the same labeled and tagged as required by the regulations adopted by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding three hundred (300) dollars, and the said oils and fluids be forfeited and sold, and the proceeds thereof go to the common school fund of the State. If any manufacturer or dealer of said gasoline, illuminating or heating fluids shall, with intent to deceive or defraud, alter or erase the label or tag to indicate a different flash test, gravity or quantity, than is indicated by the label or stamp, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars for every such offence.

Section 10. Any inspector who while in office, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or vending of any of the gasoline, illuminating or heating oils, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than three hundred ($300) dollars.

Section 11. All prosecutions for fines and penalties under the provisions of this Act shall be by indictment in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 12. The provision of this Act shall not apply to the retail dealer in oils, unless such retail dealer shall sell or offer to sell oils of a manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber who refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act.

Section 13. This Act shall be in force from and after July 1, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

The Act has yet to go to the Governor for his approval.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SALLY'S MISTAKE.

It Cost Her a Rich Husband and Gave London Guy's Hospital.

That bequests to individuals and to public benevolences are frequently the result of a mere whim or of caprice has no better illustration perhaps than the case of Thomas Guy, who built and endowed the great Guy's hospital of London at a cost of £238,292 nearly 200 years ago.

Guy had a maid servant of strictly frugal habits, who made his wishes her careful study. He resolved to make her his wife. The necessary preparations were made for the wedding, and among others many little repairs were ordered by Mr. Guy in and about his house. The latter included the laying of a new pavement opposite the street door.

It so happened that Sally, the bride elect, observed a piece of pavement beyond her master's house that required mending, and of her own accord she gave orders to the workmen to do this.

This was done in the absence of Mr. Guy, who on seeing more work done than he had ordered was informed that the additional work had been done by the mistress' orders. Thereupon Guy told Sally she had forgotten her position and added: "If you take upon yourself to order matters contrary to my instructions before we are married what will you not do after? I renounce my matrimonial intentions toward you."

So Sally lost a rich and grouchy husband and London gained a noble institution for the poor.

GOV. BLEASE AND THE PRIMARY

Gives His Position in Full as to Ordering the Election for Congressman in First District —"Equal Rights to All Men and Special Privileges to None."

Shortly after Congressman Legare's death I wrote to each county chairman in the 1st, Congressional district in order to get their views in regard to holding a primary All of them answered, favoring the primary. I myself, personally, favored it, as I have always favored the primary in this State. As the candidates were announced, I addressed a letter to each of them, whether prospective candidates or those positively announced, and each of them answered, favoring the primary. I secured this information for two reasons; first, so that when the executive committee met I could furnish it to them, and, secondly, that I might order the general election at such time as would give opportunity for a primary to be held.

"I am a member of the State executive committee, but have not attended a meeting since the present chairman was elected, and will not attend one while he is chairman, I do not speak to him, and never expect to—personally, on business or otherwise. Consequently I would not attend any meeting over which he presided, and if I should be so unfortunate as to be in one where a majority would select him as their presiding officer, I would immediately retire.

"When the committee met here last Friday I was exceedingly busy, having just received from my secretary, Col. Aull, a large number of Bills which had been ratified by the General Assembly and were awaiting my signature. I thought, however, that the committee would consult the Governor—not the member of the committee from Newberry, but the Governor of the State, whose duty it was to order the election, upon the time the primary should be ordered. However, the committee—or, at least, those who met; I understand there was not a quorum present, and those in the meeting had noright to transact any business—but those who did meet, following their usual custom of last year, showed their political bias and prejudice against the present Governor by absolutely ignoring him in the matter, and I feel that I am in no way bound to recognize the acts of a minority of a committee, who did not constitute a quorum, when they absolutely ignored me in the matter.

"Some time ago I announced to you that I would order the election possibly the second Tuesday in April, but certainly during the month of April, for I deemed it extremely important on account of Charleston's situation and location towards the Panama Canal, and also for the reason that it has been agreed that the appointments of President Wilson in this State shall be governed by the Congressmen of the respective Districts—in view of these facts, I say, I deemed it extremely important for this important post at Washington to be filled at the earliest possible moment. I was surprised, then, when I saw that the committee had not only ignored me, but had ignored the date which I had suggested, and postponed the primary to a date which, if it should be allowed to govern the date for the general election, would deprive this District of a representative until the end of the special session of Congress which President Wilson will call, which I think would be very detrimental to the best interests of the District, and particularly to the port and city of Charleston.

"However, to be frank with you and with the people of the District, I do not think a primary advisable if it is to be used as a means to rob candidates by force, and I think it disgraceful and disgusting that any body of white men should say that another white man shall pay the enormous and extravagant sum of $500 for the bare privilege of being a candidate in a white man's primary in South Carolina. It is outrageous, because it utterly deprives the poor white man of the right of entering the race. By the time he raises this $500, and then pays his absolutely necessary expenses, and the contributions that will be expected of him by the county committees, and the individual contributions which every candidate does pay, and is forced to make under the disguise of charity, he will be ruined, if he is a poor man, and, in short, it simply means that nobody but a corporation official, or corporation-furnished-money candidate can get in the race. I believe that is the purpose for which it was done, and if, as the Governor of the people of this State, I can thwart it, I believe it is my duty to do so, and I propose to do it. And I propose, in the next State Convention, to make a fight to fix the assessments of candidates, through a committee, and take it out of the hands of a set of politicians who place themselves as the special guardians of the people and attempt to deprive the poor man of the privilege of entering a race. I guess if this crowd could fix the assessments next summer they would put the assessment for the United States Senate so high that it would be absolutely impossible for me to pay it, in order that the corporations might elect their candidate, and the poor people, unless they took up a private subscription to enter their man, would be deprived even of the privilege of having some one to vote for.

"And, while we are speaking of the matter of expense, and where the money goes to, it might be well to see who was present and who was paid for attending this so-called special meeting of the executive committee.

"I think it better for the First District to have no primary, rather than to be forced to vote for only such men as the corporations will furnish the money to pay the campaign expenses and assessments of.

"I consider this a grave situation, and direct discrimination in favor of the rich as against the poor, and I think the members of the State executive committee had better beware before they go much further with this kind of politics.

"My private secretary, Col. Aull, stated my position in your paper, and I stand by what he said. I add what I have here stated in order that my position may be given in full, and that the people of the State and of the district may see and know what is going on; and, for the further reason, to let the people see that it is not a conflict between the State executive committee and the Governor, but merely a disagreement between the Governor and a little handful of men—not even a quorum—of the State executive committee, who are attempting to dictate to the white voters of a Congressional District. And I have no doubt but that certain candidates for Congress were consulted in the matter, while others were ignored.

"As a matter of fact, I believe the action of those claiming to be the executive committee is entirely illegal, as there was not a quorum present. If the committee wants to do the right thing it can now meet and have the primary within the time mentioned in the proclamation, and no one will be hurt. The law requiring sixty days as to Charleston will not affect the matter, for the Democratic party in a special primary can make its own rules and requirements The general law on the statute books applies to the general primary elections, and there is nothing about special elections. Therefore, there is no reason for any uneasiness or fear. What I am fighting for is my old platform, "equal rights to all men and special privileges to none."

Value of Walking.

Walking, if properly and regularly followed, would become not only a restorer of health to many who at the present time are on the road to disease, but also a source of pleasure. Let the arms swing if you feel like it and the limbs too. Open the nostrils and fill the lungs, and the movements will send a gentle electric vibration through the entire body, the result of which is the awakening of new life. Never take the lazy gait, as it soon makes one tired and produces languor. A little perspiration on the home stretch may prove to be a blessing not only in carrying effete matter from the body, but in bringing an increased supply of oxygen into the blood and putting the blush of health on the cheek. Perhaps the best time to walk is in the early morning The air is then the most highly charged with the life giving oxygen and the freest from dust and smoke, which rise later in the day At this time also the mind is liable to be free from worry and anxiety, hence in the best condition to drink in the blessings of freshness for us on every hand.—Health.

Why Do Scotsmen Succeed?

"Johnny, dear," said the visitor.

John McTurk turned around, while the family cat rescued her tail from his grubby fist.

"Now that you are going to school," continued the visitor, "I want to ask you a little question. How many marbles would you get if I gave you twenty, to be divided between you and Andrew MacDonald?"

Johnny thoughtfully rubbed the point of his nose where the cat had scratched him.

"I dinna ken," he said.

"Come, come," said his elder. "How's that?"

"Well, ma'am," said Johnny, "ye see it's a' according If ye gie me them when we're both here we'd hae ten apiece If Andrew was here and I wasna I'd only hae about five, but if I were to get them when Andrew wasna here I dinna ken whether he'd hae ony at a'."—London Tit Bits.

Romance of Radium.

The story of radium is one of nature's masterpieces of satire The alchemists spent lifetimes in trying to change base metals into gold when for untold eons nature had already been turning a relatively common metal, uranium, into radium, 170,000 times as costly as gold The alchemist's wildest dream was more than fulfilled, but at the same time nature was endowing the radium itself with the property of ceaseless change and, according to some, decreeing that the transmutation should proceed until the radium became converted into lead, worth a few pennies a pound It is true that it would take an ounce of radium 2,000 years to form half an ounce of lead, but this only makes the satire more striking, for we first learned of the existence of radium when of lead there was enough and to spare.—Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow.

Mark Twain's Egg Order.

Mark Twain once lived at the Players' club in New York The egg cups they use there easily hold two eggs, but not three. One morning a new waiter came to take the breakfast order. Clemens said:

"Boy, put three soft eggs in that cup for me."

By and by the waiter returned, bringing the breakfast. Clemens looked at the egg portion and asked:

"Boy, what was my order?"

"Three soft eggs broken in the cup, Mr. Clemens"

"And you've filled that order, have you?"

"Yes, Mr. Clemens."

"Boy, you are trifling with the truth. I've been trying all winter to get three eggs into that cup."—Bookman.

Derelicts at Sea.

The wooden vessel is the most dangerous of derelicts, for she may drift about the seas for months Among the board of trade records one reads of the Fanny E Wolstin, which was abandoned Oct 15, 1891, and traveled about 4,000 miles before she was last seen, in December, 1893. And there was the William L White, which was abandoned March 13 1888, eighty miles from New York, and tossed about the north Atlantic for months, during which she was recognized by some forty vessels. She at last went ashore off the Hebrides, Jan 23, 1889

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Value of a Laugh.

The value of a good natured laugh may be rated low by some people, but many writers have attested its worth in no measured terms.

It is not surprising that Charles Lamb should have said, "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market," but from the lips of the somber Carlyle one is scarcely prepared to hear, "No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether or irreclaimably bad."

It was Douglas Jerrold who boldly stated that "what was talked of as the golden chain of Jove was nothing more than a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from earth to Olympus."

"I am persuaded," wrote Laurence Sterne, "that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—it adds something to his fragment of life."

Last of all may be cited the verdict of Oliver Wendell Holmes, given with his own inimitable humor, "The riotous tumult of a laugh, I take it, is the mob law of the features, and propriety the magistrate who reads the riot act."—St. Louis Republic.

When Jenny Lind Saw Niagara.

A piece of verse by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward records an incident which happened when Jenny Lind was visiting America. After the Swedish nightingale had won the hearts of a vast public and not only praise of the singer, but friendship for the noble woman, had grown strong among the Americans it was asked:

How honor her? By what fair sight or way?
Show her Niagara on a rainbow day.

So she is shown among a curious multitude approaching this marvel of marvels—the voice of the waters, the voice of the woman, meeting as it were in happy praise of God. She gazed awestruck and sank on her knees in prayer. The people prayed with her, and those who were not moved by the majestic splendor of nature to worship the infinite, yet, as Mrs. Ward says, for many a day thereafter thought of God and of Jenny Lind kneeling humbly there.—Christian Science Monitor.

Merely Climate.

The American visitor wandered down into sunny Cornwall. Seeing some particularly large chrysanthemums in a garden, he knocked at the cottage door and exclaimed to the grower:

"Fine flowers these. Guess I'd like to know how you grow 'em."

"Oh, climate," replied the yokel.

"And them great cabbages—what makes them grow?"

"Just climate," declared the Cornwall man seriously.

"H'm! Away in New York about all we grow is skyscrapers. Only last year a fifty story building sprang up like a mushroom. It grew up so quick that it had no stairs or lift."

And the yokel stared aghast.

"How—how do you get to the top, then?"

"Oh, clime-it—just clime-it!"—London Answers.

Strange Meals In Disraeli's Novels.

Some of the meals in Disraeli's novels are of a decidely barbaric nature. Not many of us nowadays would care to sit through the dinner described in "Venetia," which opened with "an ample tureen of potage royal, with a boned duck swimming in its center. Then came a huge roast pike, flanked on one side by a leg of mutton and on the other by bombarded veal. To these succeeded a grand battalia fire, in which the bodies of chickens, pigeons and rabbits were embalmed in spices, cocks' combs and savory balls and well bedewed with one of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy and sweet herbs, technically termed a lear. * * * The repast closed with a dish of oyster loaves and a pompetone of larks."—London Standard.

A Diary Difficulty.

"Diaries sometimes are a dangerous thing," said a lawyer. "They make terrible revelations. I know a man who said to his wife:

"'Don't you think, Maria, that with the New Year's advent it would be a good thing for us to keep a diary?

"'Yes, perhaps,' Maria answered, 'but if we registered all our family quarrels in the volume I'm afraid most people would mistake it for a scrap book.'"—Washington Star.

Neither Acceptable.

Pretty Daughter—So you don't like Jim? Her father—No. He appears to be capable of nothing. Pretty Daughter But what objection have you to George? Her Father—Oh, he's worse than Jim. He strikes me as being capable of anything.—London Stray Stories.

The Small Boy Again.

"Bobby, do you see that bright star overhead, at the top of the big cross?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's Deneb. It is nearly three quadrillions of miles away"

"Huh! Then how do you know its name is Deneb?"—Chicago Tribune.

Poetic License.

"Pop, do poets bite like dogs?"

"Certainly not, child. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Then, why do they have to have a license?"—Baltimore American.

Pride.

Professor of Voice Culture—You have a promising contralto voice. High Society (airily)—But, professor, I'd rather sing soprano, for it's much higher toned.—Judge.

Nothing happens to any man which he is not formed by nature to bear.—Marcus Aurelius.

Dramatic Begging.

The begging of the blind in Jerusalem—where there has been a school of begging for some 1,500 years—is, says Sir Frederick Treves in "The Land That Is Desolate," "a dramatic act, a human tragedy in one vivid pose.

"Out of a damp shadow in a lane there darts a haggard youth, pale as a nun, emaciated as a mummy, with wild hair and outstretched bony arms. His eyelids are staring open, showing two opaque eyeballs, which are like knobs of white chalk. He is blind as a statue is blind. He is nearly naked. He turns toward you a face distorted with expectancy, as if it were you and you alone who could restore his sight. He seems as if he had been waiting for you in the lane for years. He is led by a cachectic girl, a mere thing of rags, whose lined face is luminous with excitement and hope. There is no whining for money, no banal platitude about 'the poor blind.' She whispers to herself, 'Help is at hand,' and points first to the youth's dead eyes and then to the sun. No one could pass this boy and girl unheeded. The onlooker feels that he is one of the dramatis personae and that without him in the act of giving aims the group of statuary is incomplete."

The Pole Star.

Any clear night look at the dipper or Great Bear and in a direct line from the two first stars in the quadrilateral of this constellation measure with the eye about five times the distance between them in a straight line and you will locate a luminary a little brighter than its neighbors. This is the pole star. Astronomically speaking, there are no fixed stars. So called fixed stars are supposed to be the suns of other systems of worlds, themselves performing immense revolutions through the fields of space. However, of all the bodies which scintillate in the starry night the only one that remains motionless or seems motionless is the pole star. At any moment of the year, day or night, its station remains unchanged. All other stars, on the contrary, turn in twenty-four hours around it, taken as the center of the mighty vortex. For this reason it is the most important star to navigators in determining their course.—Christian Herald.

Balfour and His Friend.

A. J. Balfour is an abstracted, scholarly man, who has a hard time remembering men. Once Balfour was beaten for parliament by a Westminster constituency, but was immediately elected from a London constituency. Shortly after his defeat Balfour was walking with a friend in the lobby of the house of commons. A man came up to him and said:

"How do you do, Mr. Balfour! I am glad to see you, sir. I trust you are in good health."

"Excellent," replied Balfour warmly; "and I am charmed to see you looking so well. It is a real pleasure to meet you again, as it always has been."

The two walked on.

"Who was that man?" asked Balfour. "His face seems familiar, but I cannot remember him."

"That," replied his friend, "is the man who beat you for the house of commons in Westminster."—Saturday Evening Post.

Wealth of the Borgias.

A large proportion of the wealth of the Borgias appears to have come down to their descendant, the duke of Ossuna, who figures in Disraeli's letters. In 1867 the duke was appointed Spanish ambassador at St. Petersburg. He accepted the post on condition that the government would distribute his salary among the poor of Madrid, as he could not condescend to draw money from the state. The duke was then described as "the wealthiest man in Europe. He could travel by coach from Madrid through France and Germany to Warsaw and sleep every night in one of his own castles."—London Chronicle.

There Are Others.

James and John, traveling in a railway carriage from Belfast to Antrim, were discussing sensitive people in general, when James said to John:

"I don't know how it comes, but I am very sensitive and often take things to myself that were never intended for me."

"Oh," exclaimed John, "I knew a chap who got six months for the same thing."—London Answers.

Pleasant.

Family Cherub—Miss Kitty, won't you please sound your head for me? Young Lady Visitor—Sound my head! What do you mean, dearie? Family Cherub—Can't you do it? Why, my mamma told papa you were rattle brained.—Baltimore American.

Bobby's Bad Break.

Kloseman (out calling)—Why do you look at me so intently, little man? Bobby—I was looking to see if you was black. K.—Black! Why should you think I was black? B.—'Cause I heard pa say you was awfully niggardly.—Boston Transcript.

Man of Regular Habits.

Whyte—Is he a man of regular habits? Browne—Couldn't be more so. You can see him going into the saloon across the way every morning at precisely 8 o'clock.—Somerville Journal.

What She Quotes.

During the courtship a girl quotes poetry to a man. After marrying him she quotes what he used to say to her before they faced the parson.—Chicago News.

Nature knows no pause in progress and development and attaches her curse to all inaction.

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