

THE SPARTAN

CHAS. PETTY, Editor and Proprietor

Wednesday, April 30, 1902.

Union has three candidates for Mayor: Macbeth Young, the incumbent, Dr. H. K. Smith and Rev. W. E. G. Humphries.

Miss Stone has begun her lectures. The entire sum received will be devoted to returning the money paid for her ransom.

In the Dakotas and Nebraska there was a heavy snow last Tuesday. It was 12 to 30 inches deep and was the biggest snow storm ever reported in April.

The pension list is growing larger and larger. Deaths of veterans do not diminish the number. For each one that dies there are about three new applicants.

When one looks over the roster of court cases in various States it looks as if many people were endeavoring to make a living by suing corporations for damages.

Yale University is to have a new organ which will cost \$30,000. It will be 90 feet wide and 57 feet high. It is the gift of Mrs. Helen W. Newberry, of Detroit, in memory of her husband.

Mrs. W. W. Jones, wife of a section master between Charleston and Alam's Run, was murdered one day last week and the house robbed. There was a great excitement in the community.

The Kansas hot spell which began the 19th was broken the 21st and rain fell over a portion of the State. The temperature ranged from 90 to 100 for a few days and a hot wind and clouds of dust made it unbearable.

"The South Old and New," is a new Southern magazine, the first number of which will appear about the first of May. As the name indicates the editors and contributors will be Southern people. It will be published in Atlanta.

The census report shows that there were 2,938,952 acres in Irish potatoes last year. The average yield was about 92 bushels to the acre. The acreage in sweet potatoes was only 537,547 acres with an average yield of 79 bushels to the acre.

L. L. McAllister and his step-mother wife have separated because they were told that the marriage was illegal. What do you think of a preacher or civil officer, who would perform the marriage ceremony for a man and his stepmother?

Walter Vrooman, a social reformer, has announced that he will build a co-operative town near Kansas City. There will be a dozen factories, churches, schools, libraries, and places of amusement. This is intended especially for children and female nurses and teachers will look after them.

Atlanta has two boss hall and parlor thieves. They would enter the front door of houses in day time and take fine rugs, bric-a-brac, silverware, and the like. When discovered by one of the family the negro would innocently ask if they wanted to hire any one to do work. They would move heavy furniture and take out rugs when some of the family were sitting in the back room. One woman caught one of the rascals taking up rugs in the parlor and he said: "Missis, I jes came round to clean dese things as you hired me to do." He then showed the woman that it was a mistake and he had come to the wrong house. When their hiding places were searched more than a \$1,000 worth of property was found.

Food For Children.

It is a common mistake for parents to begin feeding their children on solid food too early, writes Helen W. Cooke, M. D., in Good Housekeeping. For a child under fourteen months it is much the safer course to give no solid food at all. It is true that many children seem to be able to digest solid food at an early age, but it is also known that giving it at this period is frequently responsible for the digestive disorders occurring during the second year.

After the child is a year old it should have some form of farinaceous food added to its milk diet. The best method is to make a gruel of some cereal, for example, oatmeal if the child is inclined to be constipated, barley, if its bowels are inclined to be loose, and add this gruel after straining to the baby's milk. Beef juice (made by boiling a piece of round beef lightly and squeezing the juice from it) may be added to the diet as early as the fourteenth month. Begin with a teaspoonful and gradually increase to two or three ounces at a time. The child may take orange and prune juice as early as the fifteenth month, and a little later strained prunes and baked apples without the skin. Fruit is an important part of a child's diet and should be given regularly after the fifteenth month except in the cases of diarrhoea. After the eighteenth month, half a soft boiled egg may be given instead of, or in alternation with, the beef juice.

A GREAT GROUP GOES.

By Bishop Warren A. Candler.

About thirty years ago there was a great group of preachers in and around New York.

Henry Ward Beecher, Richard S. Storrs, Charles F. Deems and T. De Witt Talmage. The last of them passed away in Washington city a few days ago, and a retrospect of them may be useful.

No principle of classification would justify grouping them together except that they all appeared about the same time. No men were ever more unlike.

By far the ablest of them was Henry Ward Beecher. His was a colossal brain. In his day no intellect appeared among the public men of America superior to the mind of Beecher. He was not a man of scholarship, nor one of very accurate information. There is no saying what he might have attained if he had been a careful student. But he was an orator, aiming always at immediate effects, and generally absorbed in pressing some reform. For success in such a career his remarkable brain furnished without much study all that was necessary. In his earlier days he was a man of simple faith, and in those days he was almost irresistible. In his latter days he seemed to believe very little, and to have no fixed faith in anything long at a time. His creed was in a state of flux, and underwent the most frequent and rapid changes. His pulpit power was diminished and his pulpit utterances were often contradictory with each other within the limits of a fortnight. He rarely hit in the same place long at a time, and his words became ineffective.

Richard S. Storrs was a far different man. To the graces of an orator he added the studious habits of the scholar, and he brought only well-beaten oil into the sanctuary. His sermons, delivered without notes, might have been printed as they fell from his lips, and then they would have been more perfect than the carefully written pages of most men. He was always orthodox, and he never was sensational. He delivered strong, steady blows in furtherance of fixed convictions.

Charles F. Deems was a Methodist preacher, who from North Carolina went to New York after the war, and became pastor of the church of the Strangers, where Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt with his southern wife worshipped. Doctor Deems, in fact, created the Church of the Strangers. He was a man of evangelical faith, captivating utterance and of almost infinite industry. He was without Beecher's genius and without the scholarship of Storrs—a nervous, ready speaker of great power, nevertheless.

Dr. Talmage was utterly unlike and of them. He was long in the pulpit, but he was not a preacher, but hearing or reading his sermons you never thought of his orthodoxy or his heterodoxy. He treated simple, common-place truths in a bright, scrappy, illustrative style, and he delivered what he had to say theatrically. One will seek in vain to find an original thought or a dull line in all his thousands of sermons, and he literally printed thousands of discourses, for he and the newspapers got on amazingly well together. Of course there was a sameness about his sermons. They seemed to have been manufactured products from raw materials drawn from scrap-books and "cyclopedias of illustrations." They bore no mark of either learning or profound meditation. Yet they interested and profited many thousands. When he died the other day the hearts of multitudes were bowed with grief.

The work of Dr. Storrs will outlast that of all the others. Plymouth church is an isolated organization, which seems to care for none of Beecher's views. Since the great preacher went away they have had the rationalizing Lyman Abbott and the orthodox Hillis as their pastors. The church seems to care little for what is taught from its pulpit if only the preacher is what he teaches in a bright and interesting way. Orthodoxy is nothing and heterodoxy is nothing, but a pleasing sermon is all and is all.

The Vanderbilts worship no more where Deems preached, and the pastor of the "Old Commodore" has had no successor.

When Talmage's church burnt down there was not left enough life and zeal in the congregation to build it, and he removed to Washington where he died without a pastorate, at the last, I believe.

But Storrs labored in the great field of foreign missions, as president of the American Board, and beside that great work he left his work as a pastor fastened to something permanent to give it enduring force.

Herein is a great lesson: An isolated ministry is an evanescent ministry, though it be the ministry of the highest genius. A man must be joined to something and stand for something if he is to amount to much. A man that does not lay in the nest may be a great layer, but if some other hen were not employed to do the hatching of the eggs, her breed would speedily become extinct.

If Beecher's church had been independent, and had more perfectly kept the step with the great Congregational body his ministry would have been a thousand fold more fruitful. Many erratic utterances he would have suppressed long enough to think twice about them, and he would not have said them at all. He would have felt more responsibility for what he said, and would not have been so reckless at times. It would have saved him many inconsistencies of speech—and doubtless some irregularities of conduct.

If Dr. Deems could have left the church of the Strangers incorporated in some such body as the old North Carolina conference, of which he was once a member, the fruits of his labors would not so quickly have disappeared.

If Dr. Talmage had identified his work more perfectly with the Congregational church it would thereby have been foredoomed to last longer. When his tabernacle was consumed by flames another structure would speedily have risen in its place, and another man could now carry forward his work. As it is his work has ended.

Independentism may be a very fine thing, but it is very transient in its hold on man. That one may speak today in one way and tomorrow may feel at liberty to deny all he thought today, may be very exhilarating; but in the long run it does not command confidence. Men say of a man who does so: "Well, doubtless, he is very honest, but he is not safe. He always says what he thinks, but he does not think enough to have the same opinion two days in succession."

Orators attract more attention while they last than all the stars in the heavens; but men do not sail by them. Fixed stars only are reliable guide-posts for the mariner in the trackless deep.

Moreover, preaching simply to entertain a crowd is somewhat of a profanity. It is much as if the messenger of God, commissioned to proclaim eternal truth, should renounce his high calling to win wages and applause as a harlequin. But preachers who hire themselves to a congregation rather than attach themselves to a cause may easily yield to the ever present temptation to please the men who hire them rather than the Savior who redeemed them.

The Mormons' Big Organ

Deseret News.

It was in 1863 that President Young first spoke of building an organ, one that would be in harmony with the mammoth tabernacle. Great difficulties were encountered in the building of the instrument, particularly in securing suitable wood for the gigantic pipes with which it was equipped. Some of these pipes took as much as 300 feet of timber.

The mountains far and near were fairly scoured for the proper kind of pine, hundreds of loads of which were being by teams from a point nearly 30 miles south of Salt Lake. It required two months to make a round trip.

The workmen were all pioneer settlers. The method of uniting the wood was unique, the closest joint being done by means of home-made glue, the making of which consumed hundreds of cattle and hides among the belovos.

Altogether ten years were consumed in the building. Since the pipe that it was first given to the public there have been numerous additions and changes, until today it is recognized as one of the very best organs in the world, if indeed, not the best and the grandest.

A year ago many of the old pipes were taken out and thoroughly overhauled, and more than 4,000 new ones were added. The instrument's action is marvelous and more responsive than a grand piano as it has no "inertia," to overcome. The repeating power of each key is 725 times to the minute. All of the latest mechanical devices have been incorporated in the instrument, any combination of tone desired can be finely brought out. Especially fine are the "string" tones, the violin, gamba, cello and base; the clarinet, two echoes, bassoon, eight varieties of the flue tones (each one true to its name), four piccolos, four trumpets, tube trombone, saxophone, clarion and the vox humana, which is the pet of the organ and makes "human" tones that deceive even the trained musician.

In all the organ contain 108 stops and accessories—five complete organs—viz: solo, swell, great choir and pedal. The speaking length of the pipes varies from a quarter of an inch to thirty two feet. In "full organ" the immense bellows displace 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

The Great Dismal Swamp. Of Virginia is a breeding ground of malaria germs. So is low, wet or marshy ground everywhere. These germs cause weakness, chills and fever, aches in the bones and muscles, and may induce dangerous malarial fevers. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malarial troubles. They will surely prevent you from contracting malaria. We tried many remedies for malaria, but Electric Bitters cured us. Write John Charleson, of Asheville, O., but never found anything as good as Electric Bitters. Try them. Only 5c at Ligon's who guarantees satisfaction.

Western Guatemala has been ruined by earthquakes and volcanoes. Their towns have been shaken up and the people are in constant terror. Two volcanoes are in eruption.

Governor Odell will be the Republican candidate for governor of New York this fall.

When compelled to travel all night, the Siberian natives always make a practice of stopping just before sunrise and allowing their dogs to go to sleep. They argue that if the dog goes to sleep while it is yet dark and wakes up in an hour and finds the sun shining he will suppose that he has had a full night's rest and will travel all day without thinking of being tired. One or even two hours' stop at any other time is perfectly useless, as the dogs will be uncontrollable from that time forward until they are permitted to take what they think a full allowance of sleep.

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CONDENSED STORIES.

Wonderful Things in Boston and in Havre, France.

Lazare Weiller, who came to this country on behalf of the French government to study industrial conditions, in speaking to the chamber of commerce a few days ago made an unusually happy speech in reference to the kindness with which he had been treated in America, in the course of which he said: "I was at that New England society dinner where the speaker, after eulogizing Boston, told of meeting a New York friend, who asked: 'Well, tell me as a Bostonian what is the most wonderful thing you have in Boston?' And he replied, 'The 5:30 train for New York.' 'Well, gentlemen, taking my thoughts across the seas that separate France from America, I have this impression: The most attractive thing in our French port Havre that I shall find hereafter is the ship which will take me again to America.'"

He Had a "Frank." One of the "characters" of Chicago is Inspector Mox Heidemier of the police force. Mox, or "The Burgomaster," as he is called, is a stocky little Luxemburger in

charge of the welfare of the "nord seil," where so many of his fellow countrymen live.

Not long ago he had occasion to use a telephone at a public pay station. He told central that he wanted the East Chicago Avenue police station, giving the number. The answer came back: "Drop in a dime, please." "You'd bet," said the inspector. "Put in a ten cent piece." "Dot's a yoke, aid id? I put me no money in. I'm on de police force."

"That makes no difference." "Oh, don't id? Meppu you don't know who I vas. I'm Inspheer Mox Heidemier. Ill show you my stahr. See?" And the indignant inspector held up to the telephone his silver star.

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Big Days at the Exposition. Louisiana Purchase Exposition Day, April 30, 1902. State Bankers' Association, May 7, 1902. Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, May 8, 1902. Independent Order Odd Fellows, May 13, 1902. In addition to the dates stated, there will be a Maryland Day, a Baltimore Day and a New York State Day. The governors of most of the States have under consideration the appointment of days for their respective States.

Notice Co. F., 13th Reg., S. C. V. The annual re-union appointed for the first Saturday in May has been postponed until the third Saturday in July, 1902. The reason for this postponement is that the first Saturday in May is too busy a time of the year. The time Co. F. will have their reunion will be the 19th day of July, which is the 3rd Saturday in the month. We hope to have a full attendance of the company Saturday, the 19th of July, 1902. B. B. GRAPMAN, W. DAVID O'SHEILS, W. M. BOMAR, Com.

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