

SNEEZING OMENS.

At One Time to Sneeze Was Regarded as a Death Warrant.

Sneezing from very remote times has been regarded with superstition.

Our forefathers went to bed again if they sneezed while putting on their shoes. A sneeze to the right was deemed lucky; to the left, of evil portent. To sneeze near a burial place was very unlucky.

Tradition has it that sneezing was at first a fatal sign—every human being sneezed but once and then died—but Jacob petitioned the Creator to remove the sneezing ban and succeeded. Thence arose the once universal custom of saluting a sneezer with "God bless you!" or "May you live long!" The custom still obtains in some parts of Europe.

In England not only was a sneezer blessed, but friends raised their hats to him as well. In an old book, "The Code of Conduct," it is directed that "if his lordship sneezes ye are not to hawl out, 'God bless you!' but bow to him handsomely." All over the world the sneeze was recognized. Whole nations were under orders to make exclamations when their king sneezed.

Sneezing was believed to be a sure cure for hicough and was also looked upon as a sign of sanity. If ancient and universal belief goes for anything it is good to sneeze.—London Telegraph.

WHEN WORK BECOMES PLAY.

The Secret of Contentment Is Found In Proper Employment.

A philosopher once said that "no man properly employed was ever miserable." And a more truthful statement was never made.

To be properly employed one must be engaged in a business in which he has faith and confidence and for which he has respect. If he doubts the legitimacy of the business, if he must resort to practices which he feels are questionable, if he isn't proud of his occupation, he is not properly employed. If the work he is given to perform falls upon him, if he feels that he ought to be doing something else, if he envies the other employee his place in the shop or factory, then the work demoralizes and destroys, and misery follows.

The writers got things balled up when they talked about work and play. Too great a distinction was drawn. Play was pictured as something that gave happiness and work as something which one performed only because he was hungry.

The truth is, it is all play or ought to be, for the man who is properly employed is only engaged in playing. He gets as much delight from it as he formerly got from the childish games or should. Certainly there can be no misery where a man has found his work.—Dayton News.

Knew Just How.

Many years ago in Paris, at the first presentation of a tragedy that had for its closing scene the murder of a Swedish king which had taken place nearly half a century earlier, all went well till the murder scene came on, when a very dignified old gentleman in the stage box called out angrily:

"Absurd! They've got it all wrong!"

The manager himself heard this plain spoken comment, and, being naturally disturbed by so sweeping a condemnation, he sought out the critic and politely begged to know what fault he had to find with it.

"Why, my good sir," cried the old man, with an air of authority, "the whole grouping of the scene is incorrect! You have made them kill the king to the right of the door, whereas we murdered him on the left!"

Barbarous Tattooing.

Formerly the Marquesans had such a barbarous manner of doing their tattoo work that it often took nearly six months to heat that which had been done in a single day. They covered the whole body of the males with crudely imitated rough designs, circles, curves and many designs of small work, including round and angular spots, even to the finger nails and the top of the head. Thus, beginning at virility, some were upward of thirty years old before their tattooing was completed. Marquesan tattooing was perhaps more remarkable in appearance than that of any other primitive race.

Durable.

The admiration which Bob felt for his Aunt Margaret included all her attributes.

"I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob one day after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

Close.

"What sort of chap is this man Skinner?"

"He's the sort of chap who wouldn't think of offering you a match to light your cigar unless he were sure you had another cigar in your pocket."—Pittsburgh Press.

Mercenary.

He—You used to say there was something about me you liked. She—Yes, but you've spent it all now.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Limited.

"Why did you slap your baby sister's face?"

"Cause th' rest uv 'er was wrapped up."—Judge.

Duty is duty, irrespective of its result.—Ninomiyi Sontoku.

SIMPLE LIFE BEST

Wear and Tear Cause Statesmen to Die Young.

SAYS WORK ISN'T TO BLAME.

Yale Professor, After an Exhaustive Study on Question of Vitality of Our Public Men, Declares Quiet Life Is the Long One.

New Haven, Conn.—That the simple life is the long one and that the convivial social life of the nation's representatives in congress is not conducive to longevity, but has, on the contrary, been the means of taking off at a too early age many of the best men of the country, are deductions made by Professor Irving Fisher, one of the best known political economists in the country, after an exhaustive study.

"Presidents, vice presidents and congressmen are a select group, endowed at the outset with unusual vitality. The vitality of most of them is severely taxed and materially reduced by the heavy responsibilities and bad personal hygiene incident to a public career. A minority escape the worst of these conditions and retain the major part of their natural endowment of vitality. Bad hygiene has been more destructive than the weight of responsibility.

"This conclusion is suggested by the fact that the vice presidents suffer a greater curtailment of life than the



Photo by American Press Association.

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER.

presidents, although vice presidents have far less responsibility, but spend much more time in Washington social life than the presidents. It is also suggested by the fact that the civil war period, with its greater weight of responsibility but more simple living, showed a lower mortality than the periods preceding and following, with less weight of responsibility but less simple living.

Professor Fisher said that historically there has been a progressive decrease in those causes of death consisting of infections which kill their victims chiefly at the earlier ages, but a progressive change for the worse in those causes of death consisting of the wear and tear diseases or degenerative diseases which kill their victims chiefly at the later years.

"These opposite changes," Professor Fisher says, "in the infectious and degenerative diseases would explain the improvement in mortality at the earlier ages and, on the other hand, the non-improvement and, in the case of Yale graduates, even positive retrogression in the mortality of the older ages. Again, they would explain the marked exceptionalty of the older ages in the civil war period. For if it was plain living which explained the low mortality of that period we should expect the more marked influence of that factor to appear just as it does, at the older ages at which the wear and tear mortality is chiefly registered.

"The damage to vitality which we find in public life is not, therefore, put forward as an argument against entering public service, nor will a knowledge of the facts probably tend in that direction, certainly not among those who place public interests above personal interests, as every public man should. But knowledge is power, and a knowledge of the facts should enable us to protect our public men or enable them to protect themselves and to do so in the public interest. This can be accomplished by better general health conditions in the country and its capital, by better health customs and habits, by better ideals and by a more systematic application of the perfect ideals already existing."

In connection with the lives of the presidents of the United States, Professor Fisher says:

"The longevity of each president is reckoned from the date of inauguration—that is, from the time of his first being president. Thus Washington became president at the age of fifty-seven, when the 'expectation' of life, according to the American experience table, was sixteen years. He actually lived, however, only eleven years instead of the sixteen. John Adams, on the other hand, lived after inauguration twenty-nine years, which was two and three times his expectation of thirteen years."

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THE LAST CALL!

Have You Gotten Your Bargains? Big Expansion Sale Closes SATURDAY NIGHT

We must have the room and to get it we are making the prices more than right.

Mens Oxfords



- \$6.00 reduced to 5.19
\$5.00 reduced to 4.39
\$4.50 reduced to 3.79
\$4.00 reduced to 3.49
\$3.50 reduced to 3.19
\$3.00 reduced to 2.69

When this store closes Saturday night we will round up the most successful sale in our history. That this sale has been appreciated has been amply demonstrated by the crowds of buyers who have attended and taken advantage of the wonderful bargains offered.

Many people today feel thankful for the liberal reductions made on goods they purchased from us. We would like to make you feel the same way before Saturday night.

Fall Goods are already knocking for entrance. We must make way for them this week. Help us provide the room and at the same time you profit by the bargains we offer.

There are plenty of good bargains and double values yet to be had, so

We Sound The Last Call

Belated Buyers Will Have This One More Opportunity "Yours For Better Values"

Clardy & Wilson

Laurens,

S. Carolina

Five Facts You Should Know

- (1) That disease is the result of a disordered condition.
(2) That when we correct the disordered condition, we eliminate the disease.
(3) That the blood is the carrier of poisons throughout the body.
(4) That to successfully treat any disease originating in the blood, we have to treat the blood, as the cause.
(5) That S. S. S. is the most reliable remedy for removing impurities from the blood.



S. S. S. is no experiment of today, but is a successful remedy for the blood that has been a blessing to thousands of sufferers for the last fifty years. There is nothing mysterious about S. S. S. It is an extract from native herbs, roots and bark, each known for its peculiar medicinal value. These ingredients combine and act in a beneficial and helpful way with nature. It doesn't matter whether your case of blood trouble is one of the many forms of Rheumatism, or Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood

Poison, chronic skin trouble, or any other form of blood trouble. S. S. S. will go directly to the seat of the trouble; giving the blood a thorough cleansing, driving out the impurities in a natural way, and leaving the blood pure and refreshed, ready to do its full duty in building the tissues up to a normal and healthy state. Begin today on a bottle of S. S. S. and note how soon you will begin to feel relief. We will gladly give special advice and free consultation. If you are in doubt about the nature of your case, write THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Take notice that on the 14th day of July, 1916, I will render a final account of my acts and doings as Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of S. J. Price, deceased, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Laurens County, at 11 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trusts as Administrator with will annexed.

Any person indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment on that date; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them on or before said date, duly proven or be forever barred. NATHAN PRICE, Administrator with will annexed. June 12, 1916.—1 mo.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion and they did her good", writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. Obtainable everywhere.