To Paul Hamilton Hayne. JAMES CHESTER ROCKWELL.

O singer, whose sweet songs have crept Into a lonely heart that slept.
And caused a dreaming soul to leap
From out a sad and troubled sleep.
That heart would bring to you to day. A Laurel Wreath from far away.

What though the miles that lie between My heart and thine are long and drear! The laurel leaf is not less green Because the giver is not ne

Though distance checks the weary feet The soul may take its tireless flight, Through valleys fair and meadows sweet. And reach the goal of its delight.

And though may face is far way My heart is at your feet to-day, And fondly there would ever kneel, And listen to the strains that steal, Whene'er your magic fingers sweep Across the chords that never sleep. LITTLE RIVER, S. C.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

N. Y. Times.

The two veto messages sent to the House yesterday by the President throw some light upon a kind of legislation that consumes a great deal of time in Congress and has heretofore received very little attention at the White House. About 9,000 bills have been introduced in the House since the beginning of the current session. | Probably one-third of these are bills granting pensions to applicants who have been unsuccessful at the Pension Bureau. For the consideration of these cases Congress becomes a pensions court and reverses hundreds of decisions made by the other pensions court, which has always interpreted the pension laws in a broad and liberal way.

These appeals from the established court of pensions are heard and passed upon in a curious manner. Each case is examined by one member of the Pensions Committee. His report is accepted by the full committee, and is then adopted without debate by the Senate or the House. A Senator or Representative who is not a lawyer and is not familiar with the rules of evidence may overturn in this way the decisions made by the experts of the Pension Bureau. A few days ago a Senator whose life has been spent in business passed upon 59 of these cases, and his decisions were adopted without debate. More than 200 bills of this kind were passed not long ago in the early part of one day's session of the Senate.

In one day 232 private pension bills were sent to the Preident, and plicants had failed to produce evidence sufficient to prove the facts alleged. In 26 the Pension Bureau had refused to grant pensions because the evidence tended to show that the alleged disability had existed before the claimants' enlistment. In 21 the evidence indicated that disability had not been incurred in the line of duty. In 33 it appeared that disability had originated after the discharge of the claimants. There were 47 claims which could not be allowed under any provision of the pension laws, and there were 24 which had never been submitted to the Pension Bureau. About two thirds of these acts the President bas allowed to become operative without his approval. He believes that many of them should be vetoed, but has been unable for want of time to make a thorough examination of the facts.

SOMETHING FOR THE BE-LIEVERS IN THE SUPER-NATURAL.

Staunton Vindicator.

Some years ago Mrs. Gwinh, living near Deerfield, in this county, was afflicted with a cancer. It became so threatening that a surgical | s omich the improvement is marked, operation was deemed all that could be done, and the late Dr. J. A. Waddell fixed the day for performing it. Before the day came an old "wizard" came along, and was told of it. He took a rag and passed it over the cancer, at the same time saying some words over it, then wrapped some coin in the rag and buried it under an apple tree. The cancer imme- puts in a mixture of unknown ingrediately commenced healing, and when dients, draws a bit of any desired Dr. Waddell came was so nearly syrup, shakes the milk in a tin can well that an operation was deemed unnecessary. In time it was com- sprinkles a little nutmeg on the foampletely well. The tree had always borne fruit, but ever since that day lik a Tom and Jerry, sets it out for bears nothing. Every year it buds you and you pay five cents. "Milk and little green apples come, which sink " is an Atlanta drink. Atlanta wither and turn black and fall off. is posting if not original, Mrs. Gwinn is alive and well, and it was from her lips that a physician got this curious statement a few

MOVED TO TEARS.

Chicago Rambler. "John!"

"Yes, dear."

"Do you remember coming home last night and asking me to throw you an assorted lot of key holes out of the window, so that you might get your latch key in?"
"Yes, dear."

"And do you remember the night before how you asked me to come down and hold the stone steps still enough for you to step on?" "Yes, dear."

"And the night before that how you tried to jump into the bed as it passed your corner of the room?" "Yes, dear."

"And still another night, when you carefully explained to me that no man was intoxicated as long as he could lie down without holding on, and then attempted to go to bed on the county or district wherein they a perpendicular wall?"

"Yes, dear." have come home sober but two nights in the past week ?"

"Have I, dear?" "That's all, and you ought to be "That's all, and you ought to be ing the finger with the tincture of ashamed of yourself, too. The idea lobelia in the early stages of the atof a man of your age—. But, John—why, you're crying. There, there, dear, I didn't mean to be too severe. After all, you did come home sober | veniently obtained, rock salt pulvertwo nights."

so bad." And then the meeting adjourned.

- The Richmond & Danville Rail-

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY AND THE FRUIT BELT.

Industrial South The true fruit zone of the country is that which is covered by Virginia and North Carolina and the States lying back of them, but as yet their product is scarcely felt in the market.
The raising of fruit as of other things for which this latitude is better adapted than the North is nevertheless left for commercial purposes almost entirely to the North. What is done there, but might be better done here, may be seen from the following reports made this year from a few counties in Western New York section of the State:

O leans county reported the sales including those of 895, 000 barrels of apples, at ... \$449,300 Frem Niagara county there were put up 700,000 barrels of good apples, besides as many more manufactured (this does not include 30,000 barrels of pears and 50,000 bushels of plums), estimated at From Chautauqua county, most-

ly for apples and grapes.... From Genesee county, mostly for apples..... Total \$2,166,300 Here are four counties producing over an average of half a million dollars, each, worth of fruit--counties which, we venture to say, possess no advantage, except probably in the

number of their inhabitanes, over a score or more of counties that might be named in any one of the States that lie between the latitudes that include Virginia and North Carolina. And yet none of these States, we suppose, produces fruit enough for domestic consumption. Certain it is that Virginia draws very largely on the North for its apples, whereas it should be sending its own apples by shiploads to the North.

An Adjective Made the Difference. Washington Post.

The attention of the House was called yesterday to the fact that Gen. Wheeler's language regarding Edwin M. Stanton appeared in the Record as "conspirator," whereas General Wheeler had said "arch conspira-

Representative Hammond said sar castically that it was very important that the adjective should be in. Some gentlemen did not object to being called a "fiar," but if called a "damn ed liar" wenti get very mad. After some discussion the correct tion was ordered to be made.

A thange of Occupation and Principle

Arkansaw Traveller. "Arkansaw," exclaimed an ardent man, "why, it is the best State in the in one of his veto messages he has sources and the exactness with which be the most speedy and wonderful remedy for classified them. In 81 cases the apam astonished to hear you speak so well of the State," some one replied. get about, have been cured. Men with crutches, "Why so?" "Because several years

ago, during an exciting campaign in Indiana, you avowed that there was no such thing as justice in Arkansaw, have no use for o utches. a State where a man carried his life in his hand," "That is very true, my dear sir, but I was a politician then." "And what are you now?" "A land agent."

Lemons for Billousness

The lemon treatment for biliousness is quite fashionable at present, Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know that it is more than doubled by taking another at night also. The way to get the better of the bilious system without taking blue pills and o ter drugs is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as appetite c-aves, in as much ited water as makes it pleasant to drink without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning on rising, at least half an how before breakfast, take the juice of one amon in a goblet of water. Po ple must not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear, but diluted properly, so that it does not irritate the throat, and taken on an empty

A NEW DRINK.

A lanta Constitution. The newest Atlanta drink is "milk shake." You get it at the soda fountains. The mixer of cooling bever ages panes out a glass of sweet milk. puts in a big spoonful of crushed ice like a barkeeper mixes lemonade, ing milk until it looks something

Far Reaching Bill.

New York Times.

Senator Evarts has introduced in the Senate a bill to regulate the effect of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States in the several States. It provides that these judgments shall take effect by way of lien or otherwise to the same extent as judgments and decrees of the State in which they are rendered provided that whenever by the law find one large and steady enough to of any Sare judgments and decrees rendered in the courts thereof are made to depend for their effect as liens or otherwise upon the docketing or regis ering of the same, it shall be the daty of the clerk of the United States Cercuit or District Court in which a judgment or decree shall have been rendered to docket or register the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; where-upon it shall become a lien upon any lands of the judgment debtor situated within the judicial district, with the same effect as judgments of the courts of the State upon lands within are docketed.

To Cure a Felon.

American Cultivator. That painful affliction, a felon. can readily be prevented by moistentack. If allowed to progress too far before this remedy is applied, it will have no effect. If it cannot be conized, after being dried in an oven, "Yes, that's what makes me feel mixed with an equal part of spirits turpentine and applied frequently, will destroy a felon in twenty-four hours.

road Company has leased the Western North Carolina Road, which will be known officially as the Western division of the Richmond & Danville road. Capt. V. E. McBee is superintendent of this division, and Maj. James W. Wilson is assistant engineer. The arrangement went into effect the first of the month.

— Fayetteville Observer-Gazette: In accordance with the suggestion made in the Observer-Gazette of the 29th ult., a Monday morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an association of the exconfederates of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville.

THE SKIN.

Its Diseases and Cure.

This class of troublesome complaints embraces to the horticultural society of that a large list, some of which afflict nearly every family in the land. Heretofore the trea ment of nearly all these diseases has been very unsatisfactory and unsuccessful, and the people have been very much deceived by pretended remedies. A majo: ity are caused by an impure, vitiated condition of the blood, and as most of the blood remedies of the day require 50 to 100 bottles before y. u discover that they will not effect a cure, we offer B. B., which makes a positive cure by the use of only a few bottles. The most common of the skin diseases which

are cured by thouse of B. B. B., the only quick lood Purifier, are as follows: Eczema, Impetigo, Absoesses.

Dry Telter, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Carbuncles, Itching Humors, Scaldbead Pruritus, Blotches, Old Sores Herpes, Pimples, Bolls, Splotche

Beautiful Complexion sought by the use of cosmetics and all sorts of external applications, some of them being pol-

All females love to look pretty (which gentle men do not object to), and a smooth, soft, clea complexion adds greatly to female charms. The use of B. B. Will purify your blood, will remove b'otches, splotches and bumps that appear upon the face and neck, and will tinge the pale cheek with the roseate hues of nature. One or two bottles will convince any one of its value. No family should fall to keep B. B. B. in the house, as there is no family medicine its equal

emedies directed to the blood.

One author says: "Rheumatism is due to the presence in the blood of a vegetable organism of definite characters" Another says: "It is due to the presence of

poison in the blood which is of the nature of a The disease having its origin in the blood, it is

easonable to suppose that it must be cured by

KA successful remedy must produce certain changes in the composition of the blood, and when this has been accomplished, all pain, swelling and stiffness of the joints subside. This areo nts for the reason why external ap plications fail to produce permanent relief. But we now have the remedy which acts like magic in giving relief to all forms of rheumatism, rheumatic gont, rheumatism of the joints, muscles and heart. It also cures syphilitic and mercurial pains and rheamatism in an incredibly short time. The fact cannot be denied that B. Union, a State above all others in re- B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has proven itself to

The se who were prostrated in bed and could not

and hobbling along with stiffened and painful joi ts, withered flesh, loss of sleep and appetite, are cured by the use of B. B B Cast aside all other remedies, use B. B B, and you will s on Many who read this will refuse to be cured by the use of S. B. B., but we advise all such to drop us a postal card for our Book of Wonders, free, which is filled with startling proof of cures made here at home It also contains full information about blood and skin diseases, which

Address Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga.

everybody should read.

and you may be made happy.

Death Dealing Darts.

THE RAVAGES OF A TER-RIBLE CURSE,

That Claims Its Victims by Thousands -The Horrors Unearthed Among Few of the Unfortunates of Atlanta, the Home of the Patent Medicine Man

Aflanta Constitution Atlanta, although in many respects regarded as a healthy city, is not unlike all other inhabitable ortions of the earth, in claiming her share of victims of the m march of all dreaded atlmentsblood poison A Constitution man was delegated to investigate some of the most notable cases in Atlanta, and in his rounds made the following appalling discoveries:

Miss Chapman Interviewed.

"My name is Mary Chapman, and I live at the a dreadful sufferer from scrofula and running eating scrofulous ulcers for six years. Have been wated upon during the time by seven Atlanta physicians also used various advertised so much affected that I could scarcely swallow my food lodging in a portion of my throat. J was reduced to 90 pounds weight-being a mere skeleton. In this condition I commenced the use of B. B. B., and found great relief in the first

"When I had used fine bottles my health had much improved that the ulcers had all healed, the swelling subsided, my appetite returned, my skin became active, my strength returned and I gained 44 pounds of flesh. I am now healthy, fat and hearty, and am able to do as much work as any woman, and feel as happy as a lark."

Miss Wallace Questioned.

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf. Her bones became the seat of and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite falled, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed.

To the reporter she said: "I had blood poison and rheumatism and, before one bottle of B. B. B. had been taken I began to see and hear. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, soreness all healed, and my strength and fiesh re-

Jy 12 DAWIY

FORTY - NINTH CONGRESS.

PIRKT NESSION

The General Pension Bill Discussed in the Senate-The Chinese Indem-nity Resolution Considered in the House - Diplomatic and Communicar Appropriation Bit Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SENATE. Washington, May 18.—Senator Frye called up the Staten Island Bridge bill, but the Senate decided instead to proceed to the bills on the calendar in their order.

bills on the calendar in their order.

At 2 o'clock the General Pension bill was p aced before the Senate.

Mr. Blair explained that it was intended to provide for those disabled Union soldiers of the late war who had found it difficult or impossible without their own fault (whether by loss of papers or death of witness) to prove their cases under the existing law. He said it provided aid for all soldiers who, having served three months or more, had become disabled since their service from any cause not due to their own vicious conduct, and who were now dependent for support on their own man ual labor or on contributions of others not legally liable for their support. The highest pension under the bill, Mr. Blair added, would be \$24 a month for total helplesswould be \$24 a month for total helpless-ness and proportionately less for less disabil-ity. Mr. Blair did not believe the amount money involved would exceed \$25,000,

000 a year.

Mr. Brown said he was willing to vote pensions to Union soldiers as liberal as any government in the world had paid to its soldiers. He asked Mr. Blair what pensions the governments of Europe had paid

their soldiers.

Mr. Blair did not know, but said England never permitted an old soldier to want.

This bill stopped short of the Mexican bill, which Mr. Blair believed Mr. Brown favored

Mr. Brown said he was heartily in favo of the Mexican Pension bill.
Mr. Berry said the Senate was asked vote on this bill with its eyes closed. The committee gave no estimate of the amount of money it involved—even the personal opinion of Mr. Blair upon it was admit tedly indefinite, Mr. Berry said, and the Senate could not say whether the amount called for by the bill would be \$25,000,000 called for by the bill would be \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000. We were not informed whether additional taxes would not have to be levied or new bonds issued in order to provide the money. If the bill became a law, two years would not elapse before 90 if not 99 per cent of the soldiers of the late war would be proving themselves entitled to a pension under it. Mr. Berry thought it time to call a halt. He did not believe Union soldiers wanted this bill. As a rule. Union soldlers wanted this bill As a rule they were men able to take care of them selves. Democrats and Republicans, how-ever, had vied with one another-whether through sympathy or from a desire to secure

the soldier vote-in giving pensions to soldiers of the late war, while the Mexican soldiers were neglected and ignored. Mr. Berry judged of Union soldiers by their opponents, in saying that he did not believe Union soldiers wanted this bill The soldiers of the South, he said, returned from the war to find only lone chimneys to mark the place where happy homes had stood, yet these soldiers had worked their way out of their difficulties He (Berry) had never known an Arkansu soldier to beg for bread or become depend-ent on the public for support. He knew it was regarded as a little less than treason for one who had been in the Confederate army to vote against a bill of the character now under debate, but if the Senators, through fear of misconstruction, were not at liberty to vote against measures that they believed hurtful to the people of the country, they were not free or independent legislators, and were not worthy of confidence. He was opposed to the bill-not that he is not

as loyal a citizen and as proud of his American citizenship and of his country as

men that had followed General Grant; but

the true condition of the soldiers did not

demand it, and the condition of the people and their finances did not warrant it. Mr. Logan differed with Mr Berry as to the application of the parallel sought to be drawn by that Senator between Mexican soldiers and soldiers covered by this bill Mr. Logan said that every disabled soldier of the Mexican war either was receiving or could receive a pension; more than that, Mexican soldiers had received land and the officers had received three months extra pay. The reason attention had been at-tracted to pensions given to Union soldiers of the late war was because of the larger number of soldiers in that war Mr. Logan decied that there was the slightest disposition on the part of any body to regard it treason for ex Confederates to oppose this bill. He was glad to know that none of the Confederate soldiers were oblised to lock to the public for support; but the fact that a disabled Union soldier was to get a pension was not to be taken as any in licetion that anything wrong was going to be done. In all nations and by all governments pensions had been given to the wourded and disabled. Our government would be unworthy the name of the Republic if it permitted men who fought and suffered for it and saved it for us all to be neglected in their helphessuess. Mr

Logan would, at the proper time, move that no pensions hereafter paid to any sol-dier should be less than eight dollars. We had some pensions of one and two dollars Mr Teller interposed to say that there were over 26,000 cases of two dollars a

month pensions
At this Mr. Logan remarked "what a magnanimous pension! Great God! Mr. President Is not this robbery? Is not this destroying the peace of the people of the country? It is no wonder that my friend from Arkansas (Berry) was alarmed lest the Democratic party would be destroyed. If the pension bills should pass." Mr. Logan suggested that the best way for the Democrats to keep in power was to support deserving pension hills. The Senster from deserving pension bills. The Senator from Arkansas has said it was time to call a halt. Did he mean a time to call a halt on bills asking pay for property taken by the army? Mr. Logan had beard nobody asking for a "halt" on that If, however, the Senator meant to call a halt on pension bills, he should confine the call to bills for undeserving pensions, and should support bills for those that were deserving. Senator Logan said the United States Government had agreed to ray a bounty to Union sol-diers, scaled according to their service in the war, and within a few days before its completion, regiment after regiment was mus-tered out within ten days of the expiration of their time, for the purpose of depriving them of that bounty. It would not be time to call a "halt," Senator Logan thought, till we had done those soldiers justice.

Mr. Vest obtained the floor, and will

speak to-morrow. A number of amend-ments were submitted to be printed. At 4 50 the Senate went into executive ession and fifteen minutes later adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the morning hour the House, in Com-mittee of the Whole, resumed conside-ration of the Chinese indemnity joint reso-

Mr. Rice, of Mass., argued in support of the proposition, contending that the obliga-tion of this Government to pay damages rested not on good-will or a spirit of be nevolence, but upon international laws. There were many precedents of his position Mr. Clements of Georgia supported the resolution, though he did not regard that there was any distinct obligation under in-ternational law upon the United States to pay indemnity. He announced his approval of the principle of restricting Chinese im-migrants, and added that Congress might well consider whether the time had not

The morning hour expired before a vote (And now they never speak)—Chicago was reached. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular

Appropriation bill.

Mr. Belmont moved to increase from \$130,000 to \$150,000 the appropriation for contingent expenses at U. S. consulates.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House and passed. Then a contest for precedence arose between the Inter-State Commerce bill and the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture. The latter came out victorious, and was considered in Committee of the Whole until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.

tion requiring that the committee when re-porting the River and Harbor bill, state facts that show the national importance of

facts that show the national importance of the several pieces of work and why each item of the appropriation is ad isable.

At 2 o'clock the General Pension bill was pisced before the Senate and Mr. Vest took the floor in opposition to the bill. In the course of his remarks, he animal verted with severity on the "nebulosity" of estimates under by different persons as to the amount that the pending measure sould take from the treasury. He asserted that the amount was beyond the ken of mortal man, and in conclusion declared that he would go no farther in the direction in which Congress had been hurried. These bills meant an indefinite raid on the treasury for an indefinite ime.

Mr. Morgan submitted an amendment, to be moved by him at the proper time, providing that pensions covered by the bill and not provided for by existing laws should be payable only out of money to be derived from internal revenue, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report

ing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress in December, 1886, what per centage of taxation on the capital stock of corporations would be sufficient to pay the expense incurred under this act, but not to expense incurred under this act, but not to include corporations organized to promote religion, charity, education, morals or health, nor any corporation of less capital stock than \$50,000

The Senate, at 8.45, went into executive session, and at 5.20 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES After the transaction of routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair), on the private calendar.

The bill for the extension of the patent

gave rise to a debate which frenched upon the ground of tariff reduction. There was a disposition shown to lengthen out the tariff debuse but protest was made and private by incss was proceeded with. After son e time the committee rose and reported half a dozen bills to the House The first bill to be taken up was that authorizing the President to enange the rank of Henry J. Hunt from colonel to major general on the retired list, and it was defeated—75 to 111.

The McMinnville and Manchester Claim bill gave rise to some discussion, and pending action the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
The bill to establish a sub treasury at emisville was taken up to day. The debute was purely a political one, and at the close the bill passed—yeas 157, nays 61. The House then proceeded to the con sideration of the bill for the appointment

of a commission to inspect and report on Indian affairs The remainder of the aftermon was consumed in a discussion of this measure, but pending action the House at 4.30 o'clock took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of resolutions relative to the death of Rep resentative Hahn, of Louisiana.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

-- Wouldst thou have thy flesh obey thy spirit? Then let thy spirit obey Thou must be governed, that thou mayest govern. - A Worcester minister thus briefly defined Atheism, Infidelity, and Chritisticy: "The Atheist says 'no God;"

he Theist says, 'a God ' and the Christian 8198, 'my Go-l' - Daty is a power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we

have the light of life. - That a form of the theory of evolutionism bas made some progress is indisputable, but so far as evolutionism has timed to construct a universe without God; it is a total failure. The origin of things evolutionism has not yet accounted for, and what life is no scientist pretends to toil us The Christian is alone to asserting a rational genesis of things - Western Christ ian Advocate - The better class of secular news

papers speak respectfully of the ministry and its influence, while the other part of -happily not so large as the noise it makes causes it to appear—tries to depreciate them, sometimes to the extent of vulgarly deciding them. These latter, no less than the former, testify to their appreciation of the fact that the pulpit is a force upon the public mind, though because it is a force against implety they naturally dislike it .-

- Bishop Pierce was our greatest preacher; but we have possibly never had one among us of greater simplicity and earnes ness. You always forgot the preacher in the sermon. We once heard him for me the text, "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus, the Lord;" and we never heard a better illustration of the subject He evidently didn't take much sto k in hig sermons, except to so far as they were the outcome of a big preacher, such an on- as had to preach them or not preach at all -Southern Christiaa Advocate.

- Raleigh Recorder, Baptist, writes of Rev. Dr. John E Edwards, Methodist and a native of North Carolina, bus. "The sermon and the preacher have been with us ever since. We knew him on sight after twenty six or seven years separation, and had never forgotten his ser mon, how he divided the text, illustrated his subject, or enforced the lessons it con-tained. To us he has ever since ranked as one of the great preachers of his day. His touching pathos and ready command of words, the rapid, smooth current of his thoughts, with his warm, brotherly sympathy for and with his hearers, all combined to make him one of the most pleasant

and profitable speakers. -- As early as A. D. 158, each side began the work of convincing or converting the other. The question was not finally settled for the whole Church until A. D 325, when Constantine had the subject before the council of Nice, where the rule was adopted which makes Easter day to be always the first Sunday after the ful moon which happens upon or next after March 21; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday Easter day is the Sunday after. The council of Nice adopted the Metonic, or lunar cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the end of which the new moon occurs again on the same day of the month, for the determination of Easter. It will appear from the foregoing outline of facts that the Asiatic churches became converted or yielded to the churches in the West, taught, as they declared, by St. Philip and St. Paul, observed the nearest Sunday to the full moon of the month of Nisan, which began about the 21st March.—W. Sharswood, in Danbury Reporter.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

- "Rachel, my tear, I pring you vine engagement ring." "But, Isaac, n's a vine engagement ring." "But, Isaac, 11's bearl, und bearls are onlucky, ain't it?" Dou't say a vord, Rachel. I thought of dot, und so I take me an imitation von out of stock."—Chicago Rambler. - "You told me, Arthur, that

your doctor advised you to drink whiskey. Has it done you any good?" "Well, I should say so, I got a barrel of it two weeks age, and I could hardly lift it, and now I can carry it about the room "—Good Cheer. - Maud--"How becoming your come when the patriotism and wisdom of Congress dicta ed discrimination against really think so?" Maud-"It's lovely! snother class of immigrants, as well as | Why, it looks almost as well as it did last Easter. What an ingenious girl ye

> - "Mr. Porter, you delivered my message?" 'Yes" 'With what result?" "He knocked me down for my impudence." "And what did you do?" "I put up with it, sir. It was in the line of his profession. you know." "Why, he's no slugger "No; he's an auctioneer."—Phil Call - It is said that Sitting Bull has declined to write a "war article" for an American magazine We have a better opinion of that old butcher, now. He may

> have no conscientious scruples against im-bruing his hands in human gore, but he cannot tell a lie.—Norristown Herald. - Calm Conductor-Can't take gave me that very quarter on this car this morning. I took it from you in change. O. O.—Well, you see, we are more particular than you are.—San Francisco News Letter.



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity rength and wholesomeness. More economical is nordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compatition with the malitizate of low test, short reight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
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All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

my 9 D&Wim su tu th arm ch m

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

my 9 D&W1m su tu th nrm oh m



PROF.CHS.LUDWIG VON SEEGER

Professor of Medicine at the Royal University;
Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron
Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish
Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian
Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian
Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of
Honor, &c., &c., says:

"LIEBIG CO'S COCA BEEF TONIC
should not be confounded with the horde of trashy
cure alls. It is in no sense of the word a patent
remedy. I am thoroughly conversant with its
mode of preparation and know it to be not only a
legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy
of the high commendations it has received in all
parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef,
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