

When A Feller's Gettin' Old.

For Press and Carolinian.

J. T. ELLIS.

When a feller's old, or turnin' thar,
Just goin' around the bend
In the lane of life to cross the bars
A few steps from the end;
It's a little end, and somethin' 'pears
To make his heart-strings cold,
When he glances back across the years
And finds he's gettin' old.

Some feller said: "All things must change."
Well, all that is true,
But then it seems so very strange
When I look back into
The past, and see myself a boy,
Strong, vigorous, and bold,
Plumb full of happiness and joy,
But now all bent and old.

Out on the pond is little Jim
A skatin', glad and free,
The snow and ice don't look to him
Just like they look to me,
For to his heart the winter day
Brings merriment untold,
But winter doesn't seem that way
To a feller gettin' old.

I sometimes thro' the churchyard go
And read the names around,
But when the wind comes sighin' low
And mournin' o'er the mounds,
I feel a sadness stealin' through
My very inmost soul;
For here lie hundreds whom I knew
And I am gettin' old.

When a feller's gettin' old, it seems
He thinks more of the past,
And thro' his many wanderin' dreams
Are softer visions cast;
Sweet visions of the other shore,
The gates of shinin' gold,
And the city where we nevermore
Can say: "I'm gettin' old."

De Armond, Tenn., Dec. 9th, 1890.

A Few Years of Progress.

In 1876 speech was first transmitted to a distance by the telephone of Prof. A. Graham Bell. The experiments in electric lighting began to be made with considerable success. An international exhibition of scientific apparatus was held in London. The Challenger expedition returned to England after having spent more than three years in investigations into the life and physical conditions of the great ocean basins.

In 1877 the two satellites of Mars, the smallest celestial bodies known, were discovered by Prof. Asaph Hall, at Washington. Hughes' microphone, by which faint sounds are magnified and made audible, was produced. The radiometer, in which light performs the work of turning a wheel, was constructed by Mr. Wm. Crookes, F. R. S. The speaking phonograph was made by Mr. T. A. Edison.

In 1878 the electric light was subdivided, and Edison's platinum lamp—the first incandescent lamp—was devised. An apparatus for cooking by the condensed solar rays was exhibited in Paris. Edison's microtasmeter, for measuring infinitesimal degrees of heat, such as that received from the stars, was invented. Pictet and Cailletet liquefied the permanent gases.

In 1879 the northeast passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific was accomplished by Baron Nordenskjold. A telegraph for transmitting writing was exhibited by Mr. E. A. Cowper.

In 1880 speech and other sounds were transmitted to a considerable distance on a beam of light by the photophone of, Pro. A. Graham Bell and Mr. Sumner Taintor. Mouchout's engine, driven by steam generated by the condensed heat of the sun, was put to work in Algeria. An electric furnace, for fusing the most refractory metals, was shown in London, by Dr. C. W. Siemens. The first battery of practical value for the storage of electricity was made by Mr. C. A. Faure.

In 1881 the first electric railway was opened near Berlin, by W. Siemens and Halske. The electric light was employed by Dr. C. W. Siemens for growing fruit and vegetable in greenhouses. Experiments in telephotography, a process for transmitting images to a distance, were made by Mr. Shelford Bidwell.

In 1882 the bacillus of tuberculosis, the parasite which produces pulmonary consumption, was discovered by Dr. Robert Koch. Prof. Selim Lenstrom produced an artificial aurora borealis, on a large scale, in Lapland. An international electrical exhibition was held in Paris.

In 1883 photographs were obtained by Dr. Huggins of the solar corona

when the sun was un eclipsed. An international fisheries exhibition was held in London, and a hygienic exhibition in Berlin.

In 1884 during quite calm weather a balloon ascended at Paris and was propelled back to its starting point. The British Association for the Advancement of Science held, at Montreal, its first meeting outside of the British Isles. M. Louis Pasteur proved that hydrophobia may be prevented by a system of inoculation. Natural gas was piped to Pittsburg.

In 1885 Prof. Fleeming Jenkin's first telpher line, conveying freight in electrically driven buckets along a single elevated rail or rope, was opened in England. The first successful photographs of the stars were taken in Paris. Flood Rock, Long Island Sound, covering nine acres, was successfully blown up by a charge of 280,000 pounds of racker and dynamite.

In 1886 the existence of so-called canals on Mars, claimed to have been discovered by Schiaparelli in 1877, was confirmed. The common origin of the elements in one universal form of matter began to be considered. Mr. W. Spring caused the union of metallic filings by pressure, rising in some cases to 10,000 atmospheres.

In 1887 the manufacture of aluminum on a large scale was commenced. An international congress in Paris resolved to prepare a great photographic chart of the entire heavens. The electric welding of metals was accomplished by Prof. Elihu Thomson. Sewage was purified by electricity in England.

His Daughter Suffered From Eczema.

My daughter suffered for five years with an attack of Chronic Eczema, that baffled the treatment of all the best practitioners. I then concluded to try a course of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) She began to improve from the first dose, and before she had completed the second bottle the irritation had disappeared, and she is now well and enjoying unexcelled health. These are plain and simple facts, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries, either in person or by mail.

V. VAUGHN, Druggist,
Sandy Bottom, Va.

IT IS THE BEST.

I have used Swift's Specific for cleansing the Blood of impurities, and find it to be the best in the market. It not only purifies the blood, but is a most excellent tonic and builds up the general health promptly.

J. MUNDAY, Litchfield, Ill.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

The Box an Illinois Republican Found Himself in.

Washington Mirror.

There lives out in Joe Cannon's district in Illinois an old farmer who is a zealous Republican—one of the red hot partisan stripe. When he heard of Cannon's defeat he said to his wife who is one of those women who obey their lord and master blindly:

"Mary, pack up everything. I'm going to move."

"Why?" asked Mary.

"Because Joe Cannon is beat and I won't live in a Democratic district."

"Very well," said Mary, with a little resigned sigh.

Then the old man went to town to sell his farm. There he heard all the election news. He returned home, and entering the house said:

"Mary, you can quit packing up, I ain't a going to move."

"Why?" inquired Mary.

"Because," he replied, sadly, "there's no place to move to."

If you suffer from catarrh why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the common sense remedy? It has cured many people.

NEWS NOTES.

GLEANED HERE AND THERE.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the Indians.

The Oxford Knitting Mills are turning out half hose of excellent quality.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Staunton, Virginia.

The New York Herald is vigorously supporting Chas. A. Dana as a successor to Senator Evarts in the U. S. Senate.

Two bills to provide for the free coinage of silver have been introduced in the Senate; one by Senator Teller, and the other by Senator Plumb.

Miss Sallie Plunk married Jno. Weaver in 1809 and she was 24 years old when married. She was born, therefore, in 1785 and is still living at the age of 105 years.

Mr. Charles B. Nelms, a well known knight of the road, has ceased his perpetual wanderings and gone into the real-estate and insurance business at Newport News, Va.

Mr. Carlisle has presented to the Senate a petition of citizens of Kentucky asking that General Cassius M. Clay be placed on the retired list of the army. Mr. Clay was commissioned a Major General of Volunteers by President Lincoln.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep) says: The McKinley bill has cost us a majority in Congress. The Lodge Election bill, if its passage is insisted upon, is more than likely to cost us the Presidency.

Well, "let her rip." We can stand it if you can.

Red Cloud, the young Sioux chief and lieutenant of Sitting Bull, is said to be the brother of a well known society lady of Chattanooga, Tenn., and not an Indian at all. He is said to have been stolen when three years old and not discovered until 18 years later and then would not stay away from the Indians.

The Alliance wants money at one per cent., as promised by the sub treasury scheme. Now let all those farmers who are willing to lend money to their neighbors at one per cent, and who are willing to let their farms at one per cent. on their assessed value, organize in behalf of the sub treasury plan; and it will be discovered that the sub treasury bill has mighty few friends.—[Charlotte Chronicle.

Ends an Honorable Service.

Asheville Citizen.

The last court of the fall term of the circuit of the Twelfth Judicial District is now in session for Buncombe county, and with this court terminates the judicial career of Judge Frederick Phillips; for he was not a candidate for re-election in the general election held last month.

Trades and Occupations.

The Youth's Companion for 1891 will give an instructive and helpful series of papers, each of which describes the character of some leading trade for boys or occupation for girls. They give information as to the apprenticeship required to learn each, the wages to be expected, the qualities needed in order to enter, and the prospects of success. To new subscribers who send \$1.75 at once the paper will be sent free to January 1, 1891, and from a full year from that date. Address, The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Sub-treasury Bill Is Unconstitutional.

If the argument in support of the truth of the above heading was our own, we know many of our Alliance friends would not accept it. Much as we have desired to write on this subject we are glad now that we have waited until the argument has come from one of the brethren.

In the National convention in Ocala, last week, there was much opposition to the plan and President Hall, of Missouri Alliance, made a strong speech against it. He began by saying that every dollar that he had in the world was invested in farms and lands and that none of his property was less than seventeen miles from the nearest town or nearest railroad. He was therefore as much interested in this subject as anybody, but he did not endorse the Sub-treasury plan.

I am, he said, uncompromisingly opposed to this scheme and for the following reasons: First, it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States; second, it is subversive of, and directly opposed to the constitution, principles and demands of our own Order; third, it is unjust and unequitable; fourth, it is very extravagant; fifth, it would bring financial ruin to the farmers of our entire country and to all other classes of business; sixth, it will have, and is now having, the effect of drawing the minds of farmers and other laborers of our country from the greatest curse of the age, class legislation, and if adopted will commit us to that principle which will fasten these curses upon us for all time.

Mr. Hall then took up the objections in the order named and discussed them with many forcible arguments and illustrations. Under the first objection he quoted from the Constitution of the United States as follows: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts excises, to pay debts and provide for the coming defence and general welfare of the United States."

Addressing himself to this point he said: The question then arises, has Congress power under the section above quoted to loan money to its citizens at 1 per cent. a year upon their wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and cotton? Power is given therein to collect taxes for certain specific purposes to pay debts. Can this mean to loan money, and "to provide for the common defence and the general welfare of the United States? Can this by any honest and fair conclusion mean that Congress shall have power to collect taxes from the whole people and then loan these taxes so collected?

The advocates of these Sub-treasury bills claim that the widest possible construction should be given to this general welfare clause and that Congress might thus find powers in this section. I claim that the widest and broadest construction of which the English language is susceptible will not vest such power in Congress. The Courts of the United States, both State and national, in construing the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution, uniformly lay down the doctrine that this Government is one of limited powers and the national Congress has no authority to legislate upon any subject except authorized by one or more of the enumerated powers.

We must never lose sight of this principle, that the United States Government has no money except what it raises by taxation from the people, and the purpose for which that money is raised is not to loan out, but to defray the necessary expenses of the Government."

Notwithstanding the fact that four of the regular appropriation bills have been reported to the House, and one of them passed, the belief is growing that an extra session will have to be held early in the spring.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Adopts a Resolution Memorializing the Senate to Vote Down the Force Bill—An Exciting Scene in the Convention.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 3.—Delegate W. S. McAlister, of Mississippi, to day introduced in the Farmers' Alliance the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States in his annual message to Congress recommends and urges the immediate passage of the measure known as the Lodge Election bill; and

WHEREAS, Said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, both State and National and its passage will be fatal to the autonomy of the citizen; and

WHEREAS, Said bill is partisan in spirit and will be partisan in its application, thus revitalizing the bloody ghost of sectional estrangement; and

WHEREAS, In the holy war which we have declared against sectionalism the firesides of the farmers of the North, East, South and West are citadels around which the heaviest battles are being fought, and to the end that victory may crown our crusade, let fraternity and unity reign; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America in National counsel assembled that we do most solemnly protest against the passage of said Lodge Election bill, and we most earnestly petition our Senators to employ all fair and legal means to defeat this unpatriotic measure, which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country.

Resolved, further, that a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded to each Senator in Congress.

Mr. McAlister took the floor in support of the resolutions, and at the end of a strong speech moved their adoption. As he sat down there was a stillness and hush in the convention which foreboded a storm, and everybody expected it to burst from Western or Northwestern delegations, but no storm came. After a few moments of suspense, Delegate Deming, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he regarded the introduction of the resolutions as untimely; that there was largely prevalent at the North a feeling that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members being saturated with Southern sentiments, and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen this opinion and check the growth of the Alliance North and East. His language was very temperate and conciliatory, and a ripple of applause greeted the close of his speech.

President McGosh, of the Kansas State Alliance, moved the adoption of the resolutions, without reference.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it. MISS ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar