

T. WIGMAN.

THE BATTLE AT DUNDEE.

Sources.

Contributors to this course: Dr. Edward Dowden, Dr. William J. Rolle, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. Albert S. Cock, Dr. Hiram Corson, Dr. Isnac N. Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and othern.

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X. CORIOLANUS. How to Study the Play.

By William Peters Reeve.

newhere in his "Table Talk" Hazilit said that literary criticism changes as M much in its methods as in the nature of the results sought for. Shakespearean criticism since Hazilitt's time bears out the general truth of Hazlitt's observation even better perhaps than he could have guessed. In approaching any one of Shakespeare's plays today one is beset by the array of commentators represent-ing many methods and purposes of study. In the midst of authorities the studen finds relief in turning to the play liself and in reading it as a plece of illerature the subject matter of which is his chief incern. When a new novel comes out is more likely to hold our attention by the action of the story, by the play of manners, of human nature, or per-haps by the underlying idea of the bookvirtue rewarded, injustice overcome, truth triumphant or jealousy self-con-demned. To the reader of literature, as distinguished from the student of litera-ture, the simpler interest of the matter or underlying idea of a play will appeal more strongly than a historical or an-alytical or critical study of the book picked up for recreation or amusement, It might, of course, be urged that the great writers have composed their works primarily for readers of this type. As readers, then, with some leisure, willing to be interested or amused or diverted from the ordinary affairs of life-as readers we should begin our acquaintance

with such a play as "Coriolanus." Fortunately for us, the difficulties in the way of reading a play of Shakes-peare's 100 years ago have been practically cleared away. The text, at that time more or less uncertain, has been fairly well fixed; not that the text of today is the same as that printed in Shakes-peare's time-absolute faithfulness in this respect would be intolerable to the aver ge reader-but that the reading of the ines has been generally decided upon. The text of "Coriolanus" is perhaps less satisfactory than that of other plays originally in the quarto editions; "Coriolanus" was not printed until 1623 in the first folio, while we may fairly assume that the play was written some 14 years earlier. The unsatisfactory character of the text is doubtless due to imperfect copy from which the play was printed in the first folio. The editor of the second folio (1632) made many changes in the text-double negatives and double comparatives, common in Elizabeth's time, were changed to fit the more logical, if less histocical, grammar of modern English. Words that reemed obsalescent to the 74 are noteworthy as showing the issue editor of the second folio were changed to commoner forms. The 15 plays, moreover, that had already appeared in guar-to form had been so altered in various editions as to add to the confusion of the text. It is not surprising that Ma-lone, one of the greatest editors of Shakespeare, in his variorum edition, nimed to do little more than establish the text. In his preface Malone says that the two great duties of an editor are to exhibit the genuine text of his nuthor and to explain his obscurities. To Malone and indefatigable followers we are ined for the clear text that may now he had almost for the asking.

be had almost for the asking. On opening "Coriolanus" one sees that the characters are Roman; one recalls other Roman characters in "Jultus Cae-sar" and in "Antony and Cleopatra." These three plays naturally fail together in the character of the ratter involved. Marower, they are all three tragedies.

tween Merclus and the people appear the relations between Marclus and the senate. When war with the Volscians is announced, almost the first inquiry is for Marclus. We are made briter friends with Marcius by his answer to Cominius who is to lead the Roman forces against the Volscians. Com.-It is your former promise. Mar.-Sir, it is; and I am constant. As they go off, Cominius adds: "Noble

An Account of It From Ever

By faithfulness to his friends, and in From the Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' spite of his opposition to the people, Mar-1 News, November 4. clus now starts our sympathy, and the About 2 o'clock in the morning we stord clus now starts our sympathy, and the



liquors,

SI Ight Honourable, I know not how I shall offend in dedicating my unpolisht lines to your Lordship, nor dedicating my unpolisht lines to your Lordship, nor how the worlde wull cenfure mee for choosing fo strong a proppe to support so wueake a burthen, onclye if your Honour seeme but pleased, I account my felfe bighly praifed, and vowe to take advantage of all idle houres, till I have honoured you with fome graver labour. But if the first beire of my invention prove deformed, I shall be foric it had so noble agod-father : and never after eare so barren a land, for feare it yeeld me still so bad a haraest, I leave it to your Honon-rable survey, and your Honor to your bearts content, vobick I wish may alvorates answere your ovone voish, and the ovorlds hopefullexpectation.

Your Honors in all dutte,

William Shakefpeare.

(Shakespeare's earliest printed work, the tille of which is reproduced below, was introduced to the public by the above most interesting dedication.)

praised for his valor and patriotism. The second act ends with a movement of the between Cociolanus and the people to be squarely drawn. In his reasons (lines 120-133), and in his impetuous speech that follows, Coriolanus forces the issue with the tribunes. No longer addressed as Coriolanus, he is ordered seized and cast from the Tarpelan rock. The less tragic fate of banishment, however, saves Coriolanus for the rest of the play. In spite of family and friends, Coriolanus, in his banishment, looks up his old enemy. We are prepared for Coriolnus' change of front in scene iv, lines 12-26. By the in-tercession of the women in act V, Coriolanus' pride is broken; he-and Aufidius-spare Rome. But his mercy is his undoing,

Moreover, they are all three tragedies, After reading the Roman historical plays, the student, will find it interesting to compare the motives of the three, and in doing so the marked individuality of "Carlolanus" comes out even more strongly than in the first reading.

play is fairly begun. Upon the return of behind the hills which surrounded Dun-Coriolanus to Rome, his name is mentioned for the consulship. In the capitol plainly discern them in the dark and and before the senators Coriolanus is cloudy morning. We halted, and an ad-vance guard was sent out. They had no sooner reached the foot of the hill than

they were fired upon-cher-r-r-r it went --and the battle was commenced. We got orders to take possession of the hills, and the clatter of horses' hoofs resounded over the yeldt. The spectacle was grand. No one knew what was awaiting us, but on and on we rushed, with our horses already tired, having been the whole night under saddle. Soon we were in possession, the English watch having in possession, the English watch having retreated to their camp. We had posses-sion of the whole range of hills lying south of Dundce, with the forts and camp about 3000 yards from us, and the town itself about 1000 nearer and somewhat to the left. The English woke to find us covering them with our cannon. We had just time to take a look at our surroundings when the boom of our blg guns announced that the battle of Fri-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- (Special Correspondence.)-Every trip that I make into the Southern states impresses me way advertice or offer for sale spirituous more deeply with the fact that the re-juvenating influence in that section is bearing good fruit and that there is a New South, indeed. The great improv-ment that has been made in the inst few years with regard to railroad traffic and travel is one of the most noticeable fea-tures of improvement. While this has

been due very largely to the increased business, and to the demand that has been made for better facilities for transportation, it is also due to the fact that the men who have got control of the railroads in the South have appreciated the fact that the introduction of Nor-h-Alronus ine fact that the in-arn railroad methods, ktop-with the improvements that have been made in railroading throughout the oth-cr portions of the United States, are equal-ity boneficial to the companies in the boneficial to the companies in the South as elsewhere. A great deal of this has been due to the fact that the South-ern railway, controlled largely by North-ern capital, has been doing a magnificent the south. The Southern railway the new cry important point in the every important point in the every important point in the south of the south of the southern railway the new cry important point in the every important point in the south of t especially. Travelers in the Southern states now receive the same accommodations in the matter of railway comforts that they do in other sections

roads in going to winter resorts in the Southern states. These resorts have be-come a feature of Southern life and busisprung up around places that have won a reputation for being extremely heal hful. it is that the party asys or spring. Thus it is that the names of Summerville, S. C., Thomasville, Ga., Asheville, N. C. Hunts-ville, Ala., St. Augustine, Fla., and in fact a dozen or more of oth-er places in these states have beome winter resorts where large hotels are located, and where gay and fashion-able people of wealth assemble every winter and spring to enjoy the baimy atmos-phere and to regain the health that has been lost in the rushing business centers of the Northern cities.

New Life at Charleston.

In the building up of the New South, It Chattanooga, Tenn., and some other cities of less importance. The last city which seems to have taken on new life and enseems to have taken on new fire and ch-tered upon the new era of progress in the South Is Charleston, S. C. This is a fa-mous old town, historic in the Revolution, "historic as the home and birthplace of states' rights, the birthplace of the re-bellion and as the city where lingered longest the germs of hatred against the Union and Northern people. My be-lief, from personal contact and investigation, is that nearly all of this feeling has died away; that the element which now controls the city of Charleston, and which is looking after its material prog-ress and advancement has accepted with-out reservation all the facts and responsibilities imposed by the results of the war, and although somewhat late, the city is destined to take an advanced position and share in the prosperity which is now sweeping over the United States. They

What Charleston and South Carolina need is an infusion of Northern blood and money. This is not in any criticism of the people who are already there, but every Southern state has felt the effect coal oll lamp and tallow dip, was good enough for Charleston for a great many years. Now the electric spark, which has of immigration from Northern states, es socially when the immigrants are men socking business and willing to invest in propositions which promise a development kindled the fire of progress in many an-other section, is making itself felt in Charleston, and it has an admirable sysof a paying character. I was told that in 1880 the census showed that only 17,000 tem of electric street rallways and electrie lighting facilities, all of which gives the city an air of progress that it long people in South Carolina were born out-side of the state. The census of 1990 showed the number to be 23,090, a large inlacked.

ber of citizens are very much in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States. They are provided by the Statemers leaving Charleston when the surrounding country, and when the great ports of China and Japa. It is gaining ground the great ports of China and Japa. The provided by these raises that the state ports of China and Japa. The second the greatest of the Statemers to China and Japa. The provided by the statemers are looking forward to the increased by the statemers or private individuals. It is calling ground and the surrounding country, and it is gaining ground and the state of the Statemers, and Considerable bitter property of private individuals. It is call private individuals, and the state of the statemers is a ground by the statemer in the fatters of the Statemers, and the surround is the private individuals. It is called the fatters of the Statemers is a ground by the statemer in the statemer in the statemer in the statemer is a ground by the statemer in the fatters there is a ground of the statemers of th er of citizens are very much in favor of seized what liquor was to be found, in-

that if protoction was a ling around, or 12 Overcoming the difficulties which benefits were being dealt out, he wanted to get his share for South Carolina. When the wir revenue bill was under consider-ation, Senator Tillman offered an amendment, which was agreed to with Litle or no opposition, placing a tax of 10 coats no opposition, placing a tax of 10 cents a jound on tea. Of ceure, this was ac-cepted as a method of rasing money for carrying on the Spanis's war, but the sen-carrying on the Spanis's war, but the sen-commercial industrial and agricultural de-

Frobably one reason why the railroads of the South have found it necessary to increase the comforts for their pessen-gers is due to the fact that so many Northern people of wealth paronize these roads in going to winter resorts in the Southern states. These resorts have bethat it had never been successful hereio-fore, or, perhaps, never tiled orfore, seemed to indicate that it was merely a all over the South good towns have everywhere, also the factories where the tea is cured and put up for shipment. I also listened to a very intelligent talk reputation for being extremely heal fitting the list of the very intelligent cases and a few months of a gay social life in the eities of the North, they seek recuper-stion during the latter days of the winthon from ten-growing countries of the world, as to the best method of cultiva-tion and curing it for the market. It has been a struggle, but he now believes that he is on the high road to success, and that with the example which he has given the people of South Carolina, that not only that state, but other Southern states, will

engage largely in the tea culture. Possible on the Pacific Coast.

I asked Dr. Shepard if h's investigation had shown him that the tea could be grown successfully in Oregon or Wash-ing or other points on the Pacific coast which are well adapted to fruits which need mild cilmates. He responded that has been known that Atlanta, Ga., has taken the lead, followed by Knoxville and California was scarcely the place for teagrowing because of the lack of water in these mild climates where it would be a success. In Oregon, however, he thought it might be made profitable. As to Ore-gon and Washington, he said that his information was somewhat limited, but he believed that in the valleys where mild weather prevailed to a great extent, that it could be made a successful crop if it were not for the fact that the land was probably more valuable for other purposes. Cold weather at times does not injure the ten plants, and while an orange crop In Florida can be completely destroyed by the heavy frost, the hard winter of 1805-99 did not affect the tea crop on Dr. Shepard's farm. Even while I was there the tea plants were covered with snow and ice, the result of a recent fall in the thermometer which had given that part of South Carolina a heavy snow for the first time in many years. No apprehension was felt regarding the effect upon the ica-growing industry.

Northern Blood and Money.

crease in percentage, but yet not large enough to show that the state has been at-tracting the people from outside. In find-

ing a number of healthful summer resorts

LENVA and Customs.

A Protected Industry, Senator Tillman, of Scuth Car.lina, says that his state has at least one protected industry, and he chims credit for having secured that protection. Theman is ror a protectionist, but he has always declared that if protection was going around or t Lave had to encounter, they begin to se-the light of a new dawn. And it is my prediction that in the first 10 years of the 20th century, in Charleston, this section of the South will keep pace with the re-habilitation of the Southern states, which velopment of the United State

ARTHUR W. DUNN. ENGLISH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Their Salaries Have Gradually Increased in Fast Thirty Years.

London Telegraph

Dr. Charles N. Shepard has been conduct-ing for the past 19 years a tea farm, and it has grown to such an ext at that the farm lest year, produced \$5,000 pounds. Summerville is practically a suburb of Charleston, and is the residence of a large number of progress who do business in Charleston, and go in and out every day, a distance of about 22 miles. In this way the two farm has became oute well known to SS4 and a conditional in the charlest of the committee of council on admaitan, the average salary of a cert lifeared master, which is 1870 was 594 2s 1d, is now £124 4s 10d, that of a mentation which has really taken place, because while in 1970 nearly all the cer-tilicated teachers were then in charge of schools, about half of them are now teaching as assistants. In order to show

the rise in the salaries of principal teach-ers a comparison must be made between the salaries of all certificated teachers in, say 1874, with principal teachers only In 1898. Thus, from £106 18s 4d in the first-men-

toned year, the average salary of a certificated moster has risen to $\pounds142$ % 7d, an increase of 32.7 per cent in 24 years, and the $\pounds63$ 120 8d, the average salary of a certificated mistress in 1874, has risen to £91 15s, an increase of 44.4 per cent.

His Story of the Negro Corporal. General Lawton never wearled of re-

peating the following story, which, he said, illustrated the irrepressible good humor of the negro soldier: mor of the negro soldler: "The night of the El Caney affair," said the general, "when my division was marching back to El Paso to take up a new position the next morning, I was sitting with Major G. Creighton Webb. Inspector-general of my staff, and one of the plucklest men I know, at the side of the post of the next more filter east and the road. My men were filing past, and we watched them. They were filing past, and but full of ginger. The day was just be-ginning to dawn when we heard some one coming down the road, talking at the top

coming down the road, infants at the top of his lungs. He taiked and hughed and laughed and taiked, and the men with him were chatting and joking. "Here come the colored troops," said Webb, and sure enough the Twenty-fifth infantry came along. The man who was doing the talking was a six-foot corporal; he carried two guns and two cartridge beits loaded full, and the man to whom the extra gun and belt belonged was limpthe extra gun and belt belonged was limp-ing along beside him. The tall corporal was weighted down with his blanket and haversack, but in his arms he carried a dog, the mascet of his company. "'Here, corporal,' said Webb, didn't you march all last night?" "Yes, sir,' and the corporal, trying to salute. "'And didn't you fight all day?"

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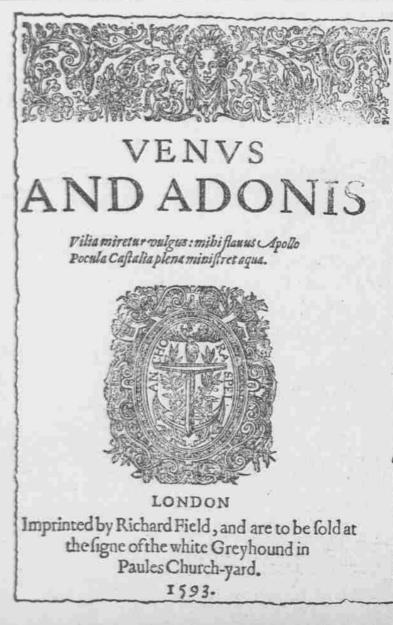
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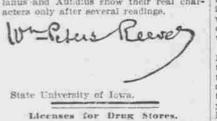
THE PALATIAL

strongly than in the first reading.

It is well, in taking up a play, to no-tice the first impression given us of the chief character. If it is of such a nature as to excite opposition, the impression may be so strong as to prevent that sympathy with the leading characters which is so necessary to the force of tragedy. "Coriolanus," unless the reader in forewarned, such an impression might be made-in this country, at any rate. In the beginning of the first scene Calus Marcius, later Coriolanus, is spoken of by discontented citizens as a "chief enby miscontonico cuinzens as a "chief en-emy to the people," "he's a very dog to the commonality," "de's kill him and we'll have corn at any price." Marcins, when he appears before the clinzens in the same scene (line 157), leaves no doubt in our minds regarding his opinion of the e-not as individuais, it should be abserved, but as a crowd, a mob. Read also carefully lines 172-18. From these gard than some cautch members and den-and the rest of the scene it is evident cons this one druggist, as instances, menthat Marcius is not on the side of the tions,

gensips or the demagogues. His opposi-tion to the people, as a crowd, a mob, is guite evident in his invectives. Yet the





PORTLAND, Jan. 14.-(To the Editor.)-

which is itself a miracle. From the kopje on which was the English fort the firing was deafening. The first chots of the cannon from the English fell about 500 yards short, but they soon got the range, and I must gay they shot well. Every shot they fired feil

among our people, but God seemed to pro-tect us. I was on a kopje a few hundred yards away from the British position, so I commanded a good view of all that took place. By and by we caw the whole val-

ley down below alive with English troops, and this was difficult to do, as everything that could be of the khaki color was made Fortunately, it is "one druggist who speaks"; for, dear reader, do not think for a minute that this one druggist voices so, Just then a Maxim was trained on them from our kople, and they turned and field before it. It was well served, and point at issue. I have met gentlemen in the retail liquor business for whose in-tegrity and intelligence 1 had more rethem.

We do not much care for a cannonade | feet draft pass over the bar without dan

and such for our kepje. By this time our connon had played

refuge in the wood. Now we began to experience the effect of their cannon fire. They fired on us from every position, and every descrip-tion of shot and shell, including lyddite. from every rained on us. So heavy was the literally rained on us. So heavy was the barely see each other through the smoke. the kopje, and for 11 hours the English fought hard to dislodge us, but without effect. Our men fought well. Had the English gained the position, it would have been all up with us, for then they would have been able to play on us with deadly effect with their guns. Then they stormed the kopje, and our men fought the enemy at short range, about 20 or 30 yards apart. Their loss was terrible, and after vainly trying to force us back they retreated. They then came through a poort close to our position, and some of our men were dispatched to in-tercept them. Eighty of our men drove them back with their Maxims and cannon

from their position into a kloof, where 200 of them were captured, with horses and everything. At the storming of the kopje, the English on three occasions raised the white flag, but no notice was taken of it by the men who were firing, as there was no officer or person in command to do so. At 4 o'clock we retreated toward the Transvaal, as we deemed this the safest course to take. As we went we still heard the roar of the cannon. We took this to be Commandant Trichardt's commande. who we expected would co-operate with us. Our loss has been heavy, but could have been greater, 75 of our men being killed and wounded.

> Tit for Tat. Puck.

First little Girl-I'm never going to speak to you again; your father keeps a saloon. Second little girl-And I'm not going to peak to you any more; I saw your father

By the Open Sca.

Charleston was for many years the principal port of the Southern states, next to New Orleans. Rivals have grown up since in Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Ga., and Tampa, Fla., while other points along the Atlantic coast have been struggling for a place as the ports played with deadly effect, for one could for headquarters of the immense coast-plainly see where the bullets fell. Although they were out of range of our Charleston possesses a beautiful harbor, Mausers, our people continued to shoot at and, through improvements made by the United States government, vessels of 2

such as we had; but the enemy fear our cannon more than we do theirs. They seem, too, to have an innate fear of Mau-sers, for they are cateful to keep cut of range. I only fired a matter of nine shots, We Atlantic coart. An immerse jetty range. I only fired a matter of nine shots, the Atlantic coset. An immense juits we hoped, but in valu, that they would system has been built, and it will prob-

ably be continued until there is no trou-ble at the entrance to the harbor. The bayes the out conton has played be at the entrance to the hardoft. The facilities of a wharves are so of saving it from destruction was by ad-vancing on us. Their cavairy charged for the greatest parts for that section of the South. fredive was our firing that they sought before so the South.

The fact that the first gun of the Rebeilion was fired at Churleston makes the present system of fortifications especial ; interesting, and a cruise about the harbor shows that the United States governmen-has taken every precaution to defend the by Tillman as governor, and carried ou in the ocean and shell the town withou being within range of the spiendid gun of the fortifications. Far inside of the present bar stands the old Fort Sumicr, as grim and determined-looking as it was 10 years ago, when it first stood the as-sault of the Confederate forces. Far across the harbor there are other fortil-cations and forts couloned with marcations and forts equipped with TIOT rifles. All along Sullivan's Island, which faces the entrance to the harbor, are batteries and earthworks which are consid-ered by the best engineers as impregna-

ble. Out past the bar are more batterles, which could sweep the ocean for miles outside the entrance. Nothing has been and recaptured 18 of our man who had been taken prisoners. They were driven from their position into a kloof, where Feeling Against the Dispensary. There is a very bitter feeling existing n Charleston against the dispensary law. as any other port on the Atlantic coast. although I heard several citizens say that they would never again be in favor of

Waking Up the Business.

In making itself a port of importance on the Atlantic coast Charleston is develop-ing a large wholesale business which ex-

takes in every large section of South inty approved, so that the induct solu-takes in every large section of South could not be also consumed on the prem-issurphing facilities, together with the raffi-roads which penetrate the adjacent coun-try, are very important features. It is the interstate commerce law, which al-romize the shumer of south allows the shumer of

try, are very important features. It is the interstite commute now, which the interstite commute now, which the interstite commute now, which is a set in the interstite commute now, which is a set in the interstite commute now, which is a set in the interstite commute now, which is a set in the interstite commute now, which is a set in the interstite commute now, which is a set interstite commute now interstite interstite commute now is a set interstite commute now interstite interstite commute no set interstite commute now is a set interstite now is a set i

manufacture nearly all the cotton pro-duced, and that Charleston would become a manufacturing point of great import-ance. The trend of business developed was shown in the fact that a large num-"Commercial Club" in the hotel, and

nd didn't you fight all day?" 'Sure: sir. MILLER COLLECTION ADDNCT

" 'And haven't you been marching ever nce 10 o'clock tonight?" 'Yes, sir,' said the corporal "'Well, then,' shouled Webb, 'what in thunder are you carrying that dog for?"

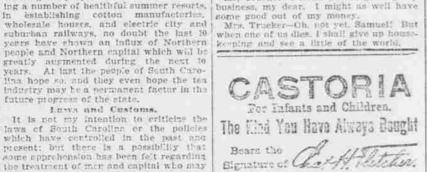
"'Why, bosr, the dog's Ured," was the reply "Wabb bust rolled over in the dirt and

laughed and cried like a boy."

Dreams.

Brooklyn Life. Mr. Trucker-I think I shall give up my

, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money. Mrs. Trucker-Oh not yet. Samuel: But when one of us dies. I shall give up house





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one feature of the dispensary law which they approved, so that the liquor sold tends to all the surrounding country and

also being locked after, and prophecies were freely made that within the next 19 years the state of South Carolina wou'd table in single cases to various residents

It is not my intention to criticize the invest of South Caroline or the policies which have controlled in the past and present; but there is a possibility that soure approhension has been fet regarding be treatment of mor and capital who may suck homes and investments in the state. Perhaps in the past some insecurity was Perhaps in the past some insectivity was felt regarding the preservation of property rights on account of the very large neuro-population. It appears now that this feature is cettled, and that whatever im-provement and changes in the future the while property-owners and residents will be deale central the neurons of the staro doubt control the politics of the state Whether the present policies inaugurate

by the men since elected will be for the bust interests of the state is a problem. There is no doubt that many reforms ave been innugurated, but it is question-ble if some steps have not been allogether too radical. The dispensary law regard-ing the sale of liquors is one of the ques-tions whose success is undetermined. It s doubtful whether the state should bes doubled in a real of the second sec

control of the liquor traffic, as against the consuccess of prohibition. It would seem nonzuccess of profilation, it would seem that high license would be much batter than the dispensary law. The dispensary law, like prohibition, creates large num-bers of "blind pigs," "blind tigers," and other similar places where liquor is sold in violation of the law. All of these re-sorts are necessarily of a character much worse than those operated and controlled by a system of Heense.

the open barroom, and its abolition is the