

# The People

VOL. I. NO. 7.

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

## WAR ON ENGLAND TO COME FROM RUSSIA.

### Prominent German Newspaper Makes Some Predictions.

Berlin, March 10.—The Tageblatt to-day asserts that the conviction prevails in government circles in Russia that war with England is inevitable, as a result of the present Japanese war. Russia is actively preparing to strengthen her defenses on the Baltic coast. The minister of marine has asked the inhabitants of the Finnish island Kallin to leave the entire island to be prepared for fortifications.

Prince Uchlomsky, the Czar's confidential advisor, is quoted as saying that a Russian attack on India is imminent.

### Chinese Neutrality.

Paris, March 10.—It is officially confirmed that the Russian ambassador at Peking has entered a protest against the massing of Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier, claiming that this would endanger the maintenance of Chinese neutrality.

### Emperor of Russia to Help Along the War Fund.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—The Czar has contributed two hundred million rubles the war fund.

### A Good Start.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The Russian torpedo boat flotilla left port Arthur at broad daylight this morning and attacked the Japanese fleet. One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Besposhtchadni, was sunk. The fate of the latter's crew is not known.

Admiral Makaroff inaugurated his assumption of the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by a complete change of tactics. As soon as he appeared he ordered the removal of the Battleship Retvizan, which was stranded at the mouth of the harbor and barred the channel at certain stages of the tide, making the egress of battleships impossible. This morning he directed a sortie of the torpedo boat flotilla, supported by part of the Russian squadrop, against the Japanese.

## SENIOR SENATOR'S SICKNESS.

Physicians Found It Necessary to Use the  
Lancet Again Yesterday.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Tillman was much more uncomfortable today than at any time during his illness, though his condition was not necessarily worse. His throat is distressing him greatly and the suffering is most acute. The physicians again today found it necessary to lance it and the indications are that another such operation will be necessary tomorrow as a second abscess appears to be forming. Still the physicians see no cause for apprehension and believe careful treatment and patience will insure relief. They think that in a short time Senator Tillman will have recovered sufficiently to enable him to go south to recuperate.

### National Fraternal Union.

The candidates who have been nominated for the monument committee are as follows:

#### TREASURER.

L. B. Cayce, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
E. W. Hill, Delmar, Del.  
J. E. Denton, Charlotte, N. C.  
Wm. M. Everhart, Wheeling, W. Va.  
E. F. Cooke, Dover, Del.

### FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

W. A. Schrock, Camden, S. C.  
J. S. Love, Carrsville, Ky.  
J. E. Tull, Laurel, Del.  
Dr. Thos. D. Cook, Wilmington, Del.

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. E. Burkholder, Martinsburg, W. Va.  
John T. Dize, Tangier, Va.  
Charles W. Dempster, Butte, Montana.

W. A. Vess, Athens, Ga.  
F. C. Murray, Richmond, Va.  
J. L. Cannon, Camden Del.

The treasurer to serve three years. Financial Secretary to serve two years, and the Corresponding Secretary to serve one year from January 1, 1904. One officer to be elected each year thereafter.

The Treasurer shall be custodian of the monument fund, and shall give such bond in a guarantee company as may be advised by the board of directors.

The Financial Secretary shall receive all contributions for the fund and turn the same over to the Treasurer monthly. He must also give a bond in a guarantee company.

The Corresponding Secretary shall contract for all monuments, have them shipped and delivered for erection, keeping a complete record of each transaction. He will not be required to give bond.

Each officer shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be deemed necessary for the good of this department.

For the first term the honors of the office shall be all the compensation allowed.

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Had we been operating this feature from the beginning (over three years ago) the cost to members would not have exceeded 25 cents each and we could have erected a \$100 monument to each of our deceased members and have half the money as a surplus yet in the fund.

It is hoped and expected that each member of the order will have their names enrolled at once. It is certainly cheap, effective and beneficial. Look over the list of candidates and send in your ballot at once to the National Fraternal Union, Murray, Ky.—Fraternal Advocate.

### He Offended the Empress.

The Veritins were boys of enormous wealth and power. Paul held a high office at court. One night, glittering with jewels and orders, the young prince, who was one of the handsomest of men in Russia, danced in a quadrille opposite the empress.

As she passed him in the dance he glanced at her with covert amusement. After the quadrille she beckoned to him, and, with a smile handed him her tiny ivory tablets, containing seven pages, one for each day in the week. On the first was written: "The Imperial ball-room St. Petersburg." On the last: "The mines, Siberia."

He read it, his face grew gray as that of a corpse, bowed low, kissed her hand, and withdrew, "taking," says the old chronicler, "his wife, the beautiful princess of Navgorod, with him. He was heard to say as he left the ball-room: 'My minutes are numbered; let us not lose one.'"

Flight or resistance was impossible. The hold of Catharine on her victims was inexorable as death. Prince Veritsin was forced to remain passive in his palace while each day the power, the wealth, and the happiness that life had given him were stripped from him.

First he was degraded from all his offices at court; next, his estates were confiscated by the crown; his friends were forbidden to hold any communication with him; his very name, one of the noblest in Russia, was taken from him, and he was given that of a serf. Then his wife and children were driven out of the palace to herd with beggars.

"On the last day," says the record, "Paul Veritsin, in rags and barefooted, chained to a convict, made an eternal farewell to his home and departed to the dark and icy north. He was seen of men no more."—Life of Prince Veritsin.

### Cotton Delivery 1890.

Among the resolutions adopted by the National Alliance at St. Louis was the following:

"That cotton producers be advised not to contract any debt in the future that will obligate them to deliver their cotton on a given day, sooner than the 25th day of December."—Southern Farmer, March, 1890.

This is as good advice now as it was then.—Ed.

If the negroes were qualified to rule the southern whites 34 years ago, why is not Booker Washington, highest representative of his race, a suitable person for vice president on the Republican ticket? Will the Republican newspapers of the north please tell us why he is not qualified; why the negroes with such a representative, should not be recognized; why the door of presidential hope should be longer closed to them by the party they have so faithfully supported even to their undoing?

White Knight cigar, a splendid smoke, call for them at the Camden Drug Company, and take no other.



Chicken Column.

### Egg-Eating.

There is no way of curing hens from eating eggs, but to prevent them my mechanical means is easy. A nest with a double bottom, the upper one inclined so as to allow the egg to roll to the lower one answers well, but the habit is one that is easily acquired, and is a lasting one. Hens learn it by being in the presence of broken eggs, but they rarely break eggs themselves until so taught. If the nests are arranged as to keep the eggs out of their reach, they will forget the habit if fed liberally with meat for a while, but the safest plan is to cut off the heads of such fowls before the habit becomes general with the flock.—Exchange.

### Vertigo.

"One of my early pullets that was laying quite steadily during the nice days of fall, quit, but still goes to the nest. Her head is bent back, and she keeps it moving from side to side, and her eyes look wild. I took her off the nest, and she ran a few steps, and then fell. Some days she appears all right. J. M."

Vertigo is troubled with vertigo, caused by an undue flow of blood to the head. Possibly you are feeding too high, and giving too much corn to eat. Sometimes this trouble wears away without medicine, and by a change and reduction of food. Give four grains of bromide of potassa every second day, and between times a pinch of epsom salts to physic. Hold the bird's head under a faucet so that the cold water will fall heavily. If this treatment does not cure, bleed one of the veins under the wings.

### Foot Notes.

If you wish strong chicks, never set eggs from an unmatured pullet.

When hens have free range with their broods, chicks are seldom troubled with lice.

It is a great error to give a hen more chicks in early winter than she can hover well at night. Too few chicks are better than too many any season.

To produce the largest and best geese for market, cross the Toulouse gander with the Embden goose.

Look out for heavy showers. A little rain will not hurt the chickens, but they should have convenient shelter from heavy showers.

The poultener who has all the milk he can use has at his hand one of the finest egg-producing and flesh forming foods that nature provides.

Set few eggs under the hen in cold months. Nine is good number for ordinary size hen. Eleven may be given large hen, but never more than eleven in February and March.

A few small lumps of copers put in their drinking water is an excellent tonic and appetizer, and if a box of broken bits of charcoal be kept within reach, much bowel derangement, the result of indigestion, would doubtless be prevented. Fowls and all lower animals have a natural instinct suggesting proper remedies for their various indispositions, and as a rule it seems better to place simple remedies within their reach than to begin dosing them indiscriminately.

## FARM CLIPPINGS.

### The Horses for the Farm.

Farmers can use draft horses with greater economy in their business when they adapt their farm implements to the capacity of heavier teams. They seem to forget or fail to consider the value of the team in exact proportion to its weight, if the large team is equally well proportioned with the lighter, for plowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, and all heavy hauling, if they only adapt their implements to the greater weight of their teams. If the team weighs 1,900 pounds per horse, the plow may cut 18 inches and the harrow 20 feet, the mower and reaper in proportion, as well as for the 1,000 pound horses to use the 12 inch-plow, and other tools in proportion, a heavy team may as well plow four acres as a light one two and one-half.

A good draft horse can be raised to 1,900 pounds as quickly and as cheaply as a grade steer of the same weight, and will sell on the same market for 2 1/2 times the price, and as promptly; will pay his own way from two years old on the farm. It is now too late in our experience to say that such horses are not salable at any time for cash. There is none left in any community where they have been offered for sale. No market in America has ever been supplied with them; 1,500 pound sound horses of any breed will bring \$200 in any State in this country at this time. The demand for them will increase in proportion to the increase in railroads and general commerce forever.—Western Agriculturist.

### To Tell the Age of Cattle.

A heifer has no rings on her horns until she is two years of age, and one is added each year thereafter. You can therefore tell the age of a cow with tolerable accuracy by counting the rings on her horns and adding two to the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, until he is five years old. To tell his age after that period, add five to the number of rings. The best way to tell the age is by the teeth, which is of course the only way with polled cattle. What are called the milk teeth gradually disappear in front. At the end of three years, the second pair of permanent teeth are well grown, at four years the third pair, and at five the fourth and last pair have appeared, and at this time the central pair are full size. At seven years a dark line, caused by the wearing of the teeth, appears on all of them, and on the central pair a circular mark. At eight years this circular mark appears on all of them, and at nine years the central pair begins to shrink, and the third at eleven. After this period the age can only be determined by the degree of shrinkage generally. At fifteen years the teeth are nearly all gone.

O. J. Farmer.

The farmer must be more equal to his surroundings. We have seen, says the Iowa Homestead, farms upon which were thorough bred horses, cattle and swine—but common fowls. It is not in keeping. If a thorough bred cow will give more milk and butter than a poor grade, is it not consistent to suppose that a thorough bred hen will lay more eggs and give a better quality of meat? What is true in one case is true in the other.

The White Knight; no smoke to compare with it. For sale at the Camden Drug Company. Try them, and be convinced.

### A Mean Trick.

I witnessed a mean trick one night last week. I was returning home at 1 a. m. from a prayer meeting in Brooklyn. There was a Brooklyn newspaper man with me. We were passing through a very quiet dark street, with rows of stately brick houses on either side of the way. You couldn't tell one from the other. They were identical in their outward looks, and these were no numbers visible.

"Ah," said my journalist friend, "this is Judge Jones' club night."

"Why do you make that unprovoked assertion?" I inquired.

"Because he lives in this row, and I see his sign out."

"His sign? What do you mean?"

"Look at the gate under the stoop of his house. You remark a fluttering scrap of linen tied to the bars? Well, that's put there by the servant that the Judge may identify his own house when he returns home in the small hours loaded to the muzzle."

"That's an infallible scheme," said I in enthusiastic admiration of this device.

"Infallible?" repeated the waggish Brooklyn journalist. "Don't be so sure of that. Wait till the thing has stood the test of time."

And with that he deliberately untied the linen signal and, walking two doors down, tied it to the area gate of another house.

"What did you do that for?" I asked, as he hurried me away.

"To convince some people that they are not so smart as they think themselves," said he, with a chuckle.

"But the Judge may be shot for a burglar."

"That will be no irreparable loss. There are fifty persons anxious to fill his place. Offices never go begging in Brooklyn," said the hardhearted jester.

I have been watching the papers for an account of the accidental shooting of a Brooklyn Judge, but not a line has appeared. I wonder how the Judge got out of the scrape, anyhow. I should like to have his story of his adventures of that early morning, but of course I would not dare to ask him.—New York Star.

### Matrimonial Catechism.

What is marriage?  
Marriage is an institution for the blind.

Why do some people never marry?  
Because they do not believe in divorce.

When a man thinks seriously of marriage what happens?  
He remains single.

Does a girl ever think of anything but marriage?  
Only that, and how to get married.

Should a man marry a girl for her money?  
No. But he should not let her become an old maid just because she is rich.

Is an engagement as good as marriage?  
It's better.

How may we tell when a courtship has progressed?  
When the man takes to yawning in the girl's presence.

When two thin people become engaged what happens?  
They immediately grow very thick.

When a man has popped the question has he finished?  
No; he has yet to question Pop.

When asking papa, how should a young man act?  
He should face papa manfully, and never give him a chance at his back.

Why does a bride wear a veil?  
So that she may conceal her satisfaction.—Joseph Van Halbe in New York Times.

Hirsch Bros. & Co's. new milliner was secured by them from the firm of Jas. G. Johnson, of New York, the largest and most up-to-date millinery house in the United States. She will arrive in a few days, and in the meantime, their stock of Millinery is constantly arriving.