

THE PICKENS SENTINEL, established 1871, THE PEOPLES JOURNAL, established 1881, CONSOLIDATED, 1893.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller doses and a little cold milk with it will do away with the heat which is attached to fatty products in the heated season.

The announcement that the big coal companies are now producing more coal than ever before may not be particularly timely information in the midst of a July hot wave, but it is a good fact to file away for future reference next winter, when the word fuel will have a more kindly sound than it now possesses.

With snowstorms reported from some of the mountain states and sun-strikes from some of the other quarters, it would seem that the United States has climate and temperature in sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Pittsburg doctor has received a fee of \$34,000 for treating a man who died. It is idle to speculate as to the amount he might have received had the patient lived.

A Dakota judge has ruled that polygamy is legal on the Indian reservation, though a rush to the frontier.

It may be observed that the man who is grumbling about the hot July is the same fellow who was growling about the cold June.

Little Count Bond de la Stallone writes a rather sorry figure. According to the Paris courts against the payment of loans made to enable him to pay debts of honor (gambling debts) on the ground that there was a technical irregularity in the form of the notes he gave. This is almost as contemptible as it is for an official to take refuge in "the statute of limitations" when charged with defrauding the government.

Mr. Thomas has not been so lacking in discretion as to drop hints about the kind of tea he would prefer when he is being entertained.

Having lost his job, poor Mr. Schwab will have to live on his income from \$30,000,000 until he can find something else to do.

Brutally Tortured. A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobich of Colusa, Cal., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." J at is good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Pickens Drug Co., druggist.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because it deceives. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, brain hemorrhage, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both

sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Subscribe for The Sentinel-Journal.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and fever in a bottle of GROVE'S PURE LEMON CHERRY TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Write for free trial.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED.

Result of a Head-on Collision in Virginia on the 7th Inst.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Twenty-three persons, including the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed and nine persons were injured in a head-on collision on the Virginia Midland division of the Southern railway at Rockfish, Va., at 12 minutes after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Passenger train No. 35, leaving Washington at 11:15 a. m. for Atlanta, Ga., dashed into local freight No. 68, standing on the main line of the road at that point, wrecking both engines and the baggage and express cars of No. 35. The baggage car and second class passenger coach immediately following it telescoped. The coach was occupied mostly by colored people.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The work of identification of the 22 dead taken from the wreck on the Southern railroad at Rockfish station twenty miles south of this city yesterday afternoon, when passenger No. 35 ran into an open switch and crashed into freight No. 68, was completed at noon today. All the bodies have been recovered except that of passenger engineer Davis of Alexandria, Va.

The tracks are now clear and trains are running on schedule time. The cause of the disaster has been officially reported as inattention to orders, the freight conductor, W. B. Brubeck, reading his orders to mean that the passenger was one hour and twenty minutes late when it should have been 20 minutes. He allowed the switch to remain open. Brubeck is insane from mental anguish.

About ten small children escaped injury, who, being foreigners, cannot tell anything about their parents, who were killed in the wreck. The little ones are being cared for by the people of the city.

"For years fate was after me continually" writes F. A. Guldage, Yorktown, Ala., "I had a terrible case of Piles, causing 24 tumors. When all failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Pickens Drug Co.'s, drug store.

SKINNED ALIVE.

Negro Died in Awful Agony At Hands of A West Virginia Mob For the Usual Crime.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Several days ago a young white girl, living at Devon, in Ming county, W. Va., was mysteriously kidnapped and all efforts to find her were vain until Thursday night. A searching party found her three miles from the town, tied to a tree in the woods. She told the men that she had been kidnapped by a lurchy negro, and carried to this point, where she had been since Tuesday.

After hearing the girl's pitiful story, the men left her as they had found her, tied to a tree. They hid in the bushes close by to await developments. After some time the negro returned, bringing with him some food for the girl to eat. When she told him that her friends had seen her, he threatened to kill her, and was in the act of doing so when the men rushed forward from their hiding place and caught the brute. He made a desperate fight for his life, but it was vain. He was skinned alive from head to foot by his captors, and died in awful agony.

The negro's victim is in a serious condition.

Slight injuries often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poisoning develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation, and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by Pickens Drug Co., Pickens, and T. N. Hunter, Liberty.

The building contractors and the strikers of Charleston are still apart. The master tradesmen are importing mechanics and guaranteeing them steady employment for a year. Both sides are confident of winning out.

Night Was Her Terror. "I would cough nearly all night long" writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 68 pounds." It is absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all throat and Lung Troubles. Price 60c and \$1.00. Trial bottle, free at Pickens Drug Co.'s, drug store.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

Daughter of Barnwell's Sheriff Defies a Mob.

Herbert Sanders was shot Saturday July 4th, by Seaborn Moore, and it is said the wound is fatal. It is said there was a dance at Lewis Creech's, near Clines and during the dance these young men had some unpleasantness, which resulted as above. Moore is in jail having surrendered himself to Sheriff Creech.

Sunday night 10 masked men went the jail where they demanded Moore and being told by the Sheriff's daughter he was at church with her father the sheriff they then demanded the keys of the jail which she told them she would get for them from the next room and on returning from the room she came armed and drawing a loaded weapon she presented it and defied them thereby running them away. In a short time the Sheriff returned from church and at once got up a guard for the jail consisting of the mayor and many of the best citizens. Nothing further took place during the night and the town has been quiet since.

The Situation in Macedonia. No doubt the situation in Macedonia is bad enough, but of all the reports in circulation it is impossible to decide, which are true and which false.

A correspondent of the London Times was wandering in the region around Strumitza, the district where Miss Stone, the American missionary, was captured, and which is said to have been the scene of many recent encounters between revolutionary bands and Turkish troops and outrages by the latter. At a place called Smerelish it appears a band of fugitive villagers were mistaken for revolutionists by a Turkish detachment not long ago and annihilated. Turkish irregulars in search of revolutionists are not apt to be particular in the matter of identification. But the correspondent failed to discover here or in the neighborhood of Istib, which he also visited, any extended signs of the reign of terror which is supposed to prevail everywhere. Poverty and squalor prevailed on all sides, and there was a marked disinclination on the part of the natives to have anything to do with a foreigner, but the inhabitants of many of the villages were working tranquilly enough in their fields. In the town of Strumitza only twenty-three suspects had been arrested, and all of them except two were released after a fortnight's imprisonment.

The statement that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company has expended in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000 in the work already done or which is under contract shows that the business of preparation for the world's fair has been pushed with great vigor. There can be no doubt that everything will be completed on April 30, 1904. It will be something of a curiosity to see an international exposition which will be in readiness on the appointed day, but this is promised by St. Louis.

Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis, the district attorney who has put several official bondsmen in jail for corruption and has more prosecutions in hand, says the worst enemies of the republic now are the givers and takers of bribes. This persuasive evil, which is becoming altogether too common, demands prompt and severe treatment everywhere.

A St. Louis man who read the new directory diligently as any good citizen should run across a woman's name which pleased him, and hunting up the bearer, married her. Again we see the advantage or disadvantage, as the case may be, of getting one's name in print.

Protests against a certain kind of bathing suits at the president's home town seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of Oyster Bay to be served on the half shell.

Buchanan on Self-Defence. Ex-Judge Buchanan, who made what good opinion thinks a fool of himself by the harangue he delivered at the Tillman change of venue hearing, has been hauled up with a short turn by the affirmation by the supreme court of a definition of self-defence made by him in a charge while he occupied a seat on the bench, which definition could by no possible twist be made to apply to J. H. Tillman's excuse for killing N. G. Gonzales. The learned judge (Buchanan) said:

"Self-defence is taking the life of a fellow being where it is necessary to do so to protect your own person and to make out a case of self-defence you must show he was not guilty of any wrong in bringing about the difficulty. He must have no means of escape.

If the Lexington jury and the supreme court should take the same view of the Tillman case he might as well plead guilty now.

To Mothers in Town. Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a healthy condition of the blood. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Gilmard, LeRoy, N. Y.

Experiment in Municipal Ownership.

The public generally will watch with keen interest the experiment in the municipal ownership and operation of traction lines provided for by the Muller street railway act passed by the last Illinois legislature and now to be put in operation in Chicago.

Briefly the Muller act empowers any city in Illinois to own, acquire, construct, maintain and operate street railways, or to lease them for periods not longer than twenty years, upon a popular vote accepting the act and a two-thirds vote authorizing the municipal authorities to buy or construct and operate a street railway, and also a two-thirds vote providing for bonds or other certificates of indebtedness to pay for such road, whether by purchase or construction.

As to fares and terms of leases, the act leaves all to regulation by the city council, except that leases or grants of franchises must not run more than twenty years. The council may make all rules and regulations, including fares, when the city operates the road itself and may incorporate into leases and grants of franchises such terms as it deems for the best interest of the municipality. The act provides also that the street cars may be used to carry parcels and mail as well as passengers. Provision is made for the payment of bonds and for the publication of accounts of municipal railways.

Naturally the act was opposed by the existing street railway companies in Chicago, but it passed both branches of the legislature by an overwhelming vote and was favored by both the candidates for mayor in the last Chicago election. The Chicago corporations will probably fight to retain their present privileges. But litigation is discouraged by the fact that the Muller bill was carefully drawn by prominent attorneys employed by Chicago and that the legality of its provisions was pronounced valid by the attorney general of the state.

This is the beginning of perhaps the most important experiment in the municipal control of street railways that was undertaken in this country, and its success or failure will unquestionably have a marked effect upon the question in other cities.

Decrease in Railroad Building.

According to the figures given by the Railway Age, the record of railroad building during the last half of the fiscal year lately closed is smaller than was expected, the total mileage being only 2,221 miles.

Doubtless this was largely due to the high price of steel rails and other material used in construction. With such prosperity as the country has been enjoying there was reason to expect a great deal of railroad building and to see some of the lines needed in this country completed, but owing to the high price of steel railroad companies evidently concluded to postpone building for another year.

The work done was mainly in the way of connecting completed lines and in the far west and southwest. Railroad building has practically ceased in the east. There were only two and a half miles of railroad built in New York and only seven and a half miles in all New England. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware did not lay a mile of track. It is somewhat surprising to find that in the northwest, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, also not a mile of new rails was laid.

Oklahoma and Texas led in new mileage. Louisiana added only seventy miles, less than expected and less than it should have done when the inducements held out by the state in the way of exemption from taxation are considered. It is expected that the last half of the year will make a better return.

It is stated that the extra appropriation of \$15,000 for the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture at Washington is now available, and the field force of crop inspectors will be increased at once. There has been much complaint in some quarters regarding the crop reports of the bureau, it being alleged that the reports were largely the result of the views of correspondents who were biased by local needs. With the increase in the field force the crop reports should be more accurate.

The case of a New York butcher who was choked to death while eating one of his own steaks will impress many beef consumers as a just retribution.

Judging from some recent performances, Reliance in the cup defender seems to be well placed.

King Cotton is proving a rather erratic and arbitrary monarch.

For once at least the innocent bystander has the laugh on the other fellow. In the recent automobile races in Ireland none of the spectators got a scratch.

Ambitious young men who failed to catch a June bride may comfort themselves with the fact that they also bite fairly well in July.

Mr. Fife designed the Shamrock III, but there is no occasion yet for him to do much blowing about it.

Communications from the north pole hunting expeditions would make timely and seasonable reading just now.

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Many School Children are Stodky. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in child's home New York, broke up Colic in 24 hours, cured Fevers, Headaches, Stomach troubles, Teething Disorders, and destroy Worms, all drug-free, safe, simple, mild. Price, 25c. Address, Allen S. Gilmard, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Steel Corporation Presidency.

The appointment of an assistant, W. B. Corey, to President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation is taken as a text for many newspaper sermons on modern finance and financiers, because it is generally believed that Mr. Schwab, for well understood reasons, has been removed from control of the corporation.

The New York Evening Post thinks that "the predominant feeling of right minds, in the presence of Mr. Charles M. Schwab's final breakdown, after receiving many rude buffets of fortune, is one of pity. He seems a victim. His generation and the system of great finance upon which it was his lot to fall have proved too much for him. The fine natural abilities with which he set out, the physical vigor, the mental energy, the technical training, the mastery of men—today they all appear wasted. The vast and remorseless machinery of financial speculation has drawn him in and left him bruised and bleeding. But he has been unconsciously a powerful moral teacher. He has revealed to the observant the true nature of that world of 'high finance' into which he so rashly ventured, with all its desperate chances and wild audacity and gambler's passion, so destructive, as we see, to physical and moral life alike. He has shown us what comes of 'thinking in hundred millions' and living in a mad revelry of luxury. The get-rich-quick method of Wall Street appears, in the light of Mr. Schwab's misfortunes, no better morally, and not even any more successful in the long run, than seeing schemes on the Bowery. And he has done not a little to remind us that the old fashioned moralities and the well tried rules of business are still supreme. Financial follies surely come home to rest. New syndicates cannot enact new laws of morality. The gambler remains a gambler still though he hazard millions."

Intervention With Telegraphy. As might have been expected, Neville Maskeyne's frank admission that it was he and his associates who conducted the other day to cut off the wireless messages sent from Poldhu, Cornwall, England, to Professor Fleming, who was lecturing on the subject at the Royal Institution in London, has caused a commotion in the British telegraphic and scientific world. Professor Fleming denies, with heat, that he was using a syntonic apparatus, and adds triumphantly that this disposes utterly of Mr. Maskeyne's pretense that he had discovered the secrecy of the Marconi system by intercepting a message with an untuned apparatus.

T. Fenwick Henton, the well known British postal and telegraphic reformer, joins in the fray with a suggestion that willful interference of this sort is either a civil or a criminal offense and asks whether it is true that Mr. Maskeyne's experiment was prompted by a cable company. He then makes the following highly interesting statement: "One of Mr. Marconi's friends is, to my knowledge, prepared to wager £1,000 that he is able to prevent a cable message from being sent by land or sea in any direction without touching the wires. Of course the cable companies have, in the high sense of honor of their rival, a sufficient safeguard."

It is a pity that Mr. Henton was not a little more explicit regarding this remarkable power, which might have such almost inconceivable consequences in time of war or desperate speculation.

Organized labor in Saginaw, Mich., has taken a commendable course in assuming responsibility for a debt which could not otherwise have been collected. During a strike some time ago a co-operative laundry was started by the unions. The venture proved a failure, and after all the property was sold a debt of \$4,000 remained. This has now been assumed by the Central Labor union, which was in no way legally responsible for it.

It is quite appropriate that Chicago should have the biggest museum in the world. There are certainly enough strange things in the Windy City to fill such a building many times over.

The second Ziegler expedition sailed for the arctic regions the other day so quietly that only brief mention was made of the event in the daily papers. The marked contrast between the modesty of this start and the blowing of trumpets which heralded the departure of the first expedition gives ground for hope that something more important will be accomplished by the second expedition than attended the first.

As a proper precaution the state department at Washington might inclose stamps for return postage in sending that Jewish petition to Russia. Otherwise the czar is likely to chuck it into the waste basket as unavailing manuscript.

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Lesson of Oakford Park Disaster.

The collapse of the dam at Oakford Park, Pa., resulting in a disaster in which more than a score of lives were lost, was reported to have been caused by a cloudburst. This is a convenient hypothesis. It permits those responsible for the calamity to take refuge behind "an act of God" and gives surviving friends and relatives such consolation as may be derived from the conviction that the visitation was something not to be averted by human agency.

The impression seems quite generally to prevail that clouds are constructed somewhat like water bags, which permit their contents to exude harmlessly through their porous envelopes, but if these envelopes are torn or so damaged as to permit them to empty their contents all at once nothing in the way of an engineering structure can stand the dissolving and displacing action of the escaped water. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a cloudburst. Normal conditions may and sometimes do produce a sudden precipitation of great volume, and suggest the descent of floods from the upper air, but it is only rain, after all, and nothing like a cloudburst ever does or ever can occur. The causes producing exceptional precipitation are various and not always recognized; but they are liable to become operative at any moment in the mountain districts, and when they do the gullies are quickly congested, not being large enough at the bottom to carry away a great deal more rain than they ordinarily have to dispose of. Thus dams are swept away.

The reason that Oakford Park dam gave way, as has been the case of many like disasters, can be easily and briefly explained. It was either not built strong enough or it was not kept in repair. For this condition somebody was responsible, and the matter is one for the searching inquiry of a grand jury. There are, no doubt, many such dams throughout the country, and the lesson of this catastrophe applies with particular force to those who are charged with their maintenance. Thorough examination of these structures should be made as a precaution against the recurrence of such disaster as that in Pennsylvania. "Cloudbursts" are likely to be as frequent in the future as in the past, and the older the dams the greater the risk attending the neglect of repairs when needed.

The Chicago Federation of Labor strikes a sound note in declaring that it "will not endorse the action of any union that violates an agreement and hereby declares that such action on the part of any union carries with it the forfeiture of any support from this body." Nominally labor as an organization believes in fulfilling its pledges, and, as a rule, does keep its promises, though there are occasional exceptions, which are to be regretted, however. But the central body of labor very clearly perceives that collective bargaining on the questions of employment is made impossible unless the agreements made by the unions are carried out in good faith according to letter and spirit.

Upon returning from his wedding tour a Suffolk (Conn.) bridegroom gave a "serenade" in the rowdy, insulting fashion common to some rural neighborhoods. He loaded his shotgun with beans and fired into the crowd in defense of his castle and his bride, doing slight injury to sundry of the practical jokers, who had no more sense than to have him arrested and brought to trial. The court promptly acquitted him, and all decent men and women will say that it did right.

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Antitreaty Law in Vermont.

There is one phase of the new Vermont liquor law which, if not unique, is unusual and is not unimportant. It is a clause which provides that "no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or furnished to a person or any number of persons, in the way commonly known as 'treating.'"

When the bill was before the legislature this provision was apparently ignored, or at least formed no part of the matter, and was not brought to the public notice until the authorities in license towns warned saloon men that they would forfeit their licenses by violating it. In consequence a serious blow has been struck at the American habit of treating, which is responsible for much of the drunkenness that curses the country. In Vermont at least, if the law is enforced, there will be no more "lumping up" of convivial acquaintances before the bar, to pour in drink after drink, which often is not wanted, but is absorbed under protest lest "sociability" suffer. If a Vermont man feel that he must treat, his heart's desire can be accomplished only by the roundabout process of handing his friend the money before-hand or reimbursing him later on. The law is strict and explicit. When two men drink together two checks must be rung up and one handed to each. If the saloon man allows one man to pay for both he does so at the risk of losing his license.

This is not, however, the first attempt to check the American treating habit by state statute. It was tried in Wisconsin some years ago, and for a time an antitreaty law caused considerable annoyance, but it was later declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state.

The operation of the Green Mountain law, which may stand the constitutional test, will be watched with interest. In the behalf of temperance and sobriety it is to be hoped that it will be found valid and workable, as there can be no doubt that the excess to which treating causes of drunkenness. Men are tempted to drink more than they care for, and the habit has reached such proportions as to become a serious menace to the weaker brethren, who are its most frequent victims. Probably more harm is done by social than by solitary drinking, and for this the treating habit is in a large measure responsible.

Consul L. H. Ayne of Gueloupe writes that the wireless telegraph system in operation between Gueloupe and Martinique has been thrown open for the use of the public. Messages are transmitted from Pointe a Pitre and other points to the station at Gueloupe by telegraph. The tariff of rates is practically that of the French Cable company, the lines of which have been broken for some sixteen months. The service is satisfactory, an average of sixty messages each way being transmitted daily. There are, of course, occasional interruptions due to weather conditions, but these are not frequent. Despite the severe shaking up they experienced some months ago, these little islands of the Lesser Antilles appear to be strictly up to date.

In Boston there is a law requiring the police to arrest all intoxicated persons, and its enforcement is causing the authorities much difficulty owing to the diversity of opinion as to what constitutes intoxication. The Boston Herald suggests that each suspect be required to repeat rapidly a number of times some such sentence as, "She sells sea shells," or relate that old time touching narrative about "Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter." A man who can tripplingly enunciate some such words as above indicated may be considered sufficiently sober, even though his breath does seem to contain a slight scent of sarsaparilla.

Chicago husbands are to effect a counter organization to the Housewives' union of that city, the object of which is to keep hubby home at night. The chances are that if they persist in a "walk out" after supper they will be confronted with a "lockout" after midnight.

King Peter's proposition to banish the assassins of his predecessor and give them a pension indicates that he is a humorist of the first order.

If any statesman lacks a vice presidential boom it is because he is too indifferent to help himself.

John T. Phillips, of Norway, the old Confederate soldier who was shot five times while at his support table by the negro, Charles Evans, lynched for the crime, died Sunday morning at 6:50 o'clock, after having suffered mortal agony for but little less than a week. That he lived so long is considered by the physicians of Norway but little short of a miracle. Three of the wounds administered by the negro fiend were said by the physicians to be fatal, and how the old man managed to live all this time has puzzled the doctors not a little.

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STATE NEWS.

An order instituting free delivery has been issued for Anderson.

The annual reunion of Newberry College will be held at Little Mountain on August 7.

The Second Regiment of South Carolina militia will encamp on the Isle of Palms, Greenville, but on being assigned only the Second regiment decided that she did not want any. The regiment has since been assigned to the former place.

The intense heat in Charleston during the last few days affected the minds of two negroes, Edward Robinson and Janie Schubert. They were found running wild about the streets by the police and sent to the hospital, but neither of them could be accommodated and were returned to the station house.

Dr. William D. Crum, collector of customs, who delivered an address in Chicago last week, has returned to Charleston. Dr. Crum was quoted in a newspaper interview sent out from Chicago as being an advocate of lynch law. He subsequently repudiated the interview, declaring that he had condemned lynching in the south and he would not condone it in Chicago.

The Columbia police Tuesday afternoon arrested a white man named C. D. Shealey on the charge of larceny and cruelty to animals. Shealey hired a horse, and drove over to Salluda county. He did not return for several days and the horse was killed. The police arrested him as soon as he turned up and a warrant was taken out for him.