

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. NISBET Editor.

Bro. J. R. Knight says he has not sold any frogs, but has plenty of them to eat when he wants them.

The Lancaster county Alliance will meet in the C. H. next Friday the 9th of July at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. R. KNIGHT, Vice President.

Lancaster C. H. sub. Alliance met Sat. June 26th at 3 p. m. After the transaction of the regular routine of business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. P. Caskey—President. J. R. Thompson—Vice President.

E. Everett—Sec. and Treas. J. E. Blackmon—Chaplain. H. F. Miller—Lecturer. J. C. Elliott—Assistant Lecturer.

W. D. Cook—Steward. C. W. Jones—Trade Agent. J. B. Sims—Door keeper.

The following delegates were elected to meet with the county Alliance:

W. A. McCorkle and E. Everett.

Our Alliance is in a healthy condition and we are well equipped for any work that may come before us.

REPORTER.

A Plea For Cotton Bagging.

Editor Home and Farm:

I see by some of the recent papers that the subject of using cotton bagging for bailing our present year's crop of cotton is being agitated. And why not, brother farmer? Beyond doubt it is to our interest to have every pound of cotton consumed that we possibly can, even if we are unable to buy to satisfy our own needs. There is one thing we can do. We can wrap our growing crop of cotton in bagging made of cotton, and it will be no experiment, either. It has been tried and found to be a success. It will help to swallow up the great surplus caused from overproduction that the speculators claim. It will help to break down some trusts and monopolies that now feast at the expense of the cotton growers.

It will help to weaken combined capital and bring us in closer touch with each other.

As I said, it will be no experiment, but we all can put our shoulder to the wheel knowing a success was made of it before and will be again if tried. With cotton bagging we surely can be independent of jute trusts and high tariff on jute bagging cannot hurt us. Mr. Editor, I do not want to claim any more space in your paper at present, but hope what I have written will cause others to give their views and will cause other papers that possess a friendly feeling toward the cotton growers to speak out on this subject.

J. F. FANNING.

Sally, S. C.

Has The Debtor No Rights?

From the Chicago Dispatch.

Republican partisans of gold monometallism refuse to see anything but their side of the question. In this we find a striking illustration of the proverb that "none are so blind as those who won't see."

A leading Republican newspaper of Chicago, in an attack on the silver conference, pitched in a querulous key, takes occasion to remark: "There was a time when 371 grains of silver would pay off as much indebtedness as 23 grains of gold. It takes now 780 grains of silver. The purchasing power of silver cannot be increased by laws; the debt paying power can

be increased dishonestly as far as existing contracts are concerned."

Thus, in plain terms, is admitted the fact that the man who borrowed 371 grains of silver must now pay the lender 780 grains of silver in settlement of his debt. This strikes our contemporary as just and right, and it argues hotly in the interests of a monetary system that has more than doubled the indebtedness of this nation, since it has been put in force.

The rights of the creditor are sacred in the eyes of the goldites, and so far as the debtor is concerned there is nothing but reviling for his portion.

It is useless to argue with gold monopolists when they lay down a proportion so self-evidently false as that "the purchasing power of silver cannot be increased by law." To argue on a false promise is to reach nothing but a false conclusion, and when people make a statement that the basis of an argument, the inference must naturally be drawn that they prefer false conclusions to those which are true.

There is one great and important truth in the statement of our contemporary, and that is the demonstration it contains of the appreciated and constantly appreciating value of gold. The debtor is suffering from a cruel and bitter wrong when he is required to pay twice and more than twice as much as he borrowed. That this should be the case is the result of forcing this nation on a gold standard. No more dishonest confidence game than this was ever played, and the abuse of debtors as dishonest men comes with bad grace from the advocates of legalized highway robbery.

Good Advice.

Editor Home and Farm:

I am not engaged in farming, but being a miller, am interested in the farmer. Like all other vocations of life, my success depends altogether on the farmer. I don't own any land, but if I did, it does seem to me that I would not let it go to rack like a great many farmers of the present day are doing. But there has been already so much said and written on that subject I don't know that I can add anything to it. You may travel over the country and you will see broad acres of woodland cleared up, and any amount of valuable timber cut around and killed. It seems that there is no provision made to utilize the timber, especially in this part of the country.

On the other hand you will see great bodies of land some almost washed away and some gone to all intents and purposes.

It is no good for pastures, for it won't produce what we in this part of the country call "Poor Joe," much less grass. Now to my mind that is caused from neglect of the man that owns the land. This ought not to be. Why don't the farmer take better care of his land, so that he can make a living on it while he is here, and leave it in a good condition for the rising generation?

The average farmer will kill and burn his timber in the new ground; wear the land out making cotton, and buy wire to fence in his old red hills for a pasture, to keep his cows in and keep what few hogs he has in the lot and say that he can't raise hogs, for he has not got any place to keep them.

If the farmer would pay the same attention to his farm, filling up gullies, making terraces, repairing his fences, planting fruit trees and the like, as the merchants do in their business, in a few years he would see a great difference in his farm.

The average farmer will tell you that he is not going to buy any fruit trees; he says it won't pay to try to raise fruit, the trees

will die, etc. If he will give his trees good treatment it will pay. You will see a great many farmers in this part of the country coming from town with meat, flour, corn and guano all in the wagon, which is a bad sight according to my notion.

A great many farmers will say that they have got to buy guano to make cotton to pay out of debt. It is a fact that what will put a man in debt will keep him there. You will find many homes that have been deserted, their owners quit and moved to town, to educate their children, and the farm turned over to the negro to run it his own way. And in a few years the owner will find that his property has run down, and depreciated in value, so that he can't sell it for anything like its original worth or make a living on it either.

Such pictures are too frequent. I believe in education, but not a higher education that will make a boy feel so high that he thinks his education is enough for him without anything else. I hope the farmers will wake up and bring this country up to its highest state of cultivation, and then I believe prosperity will reign over the land. Yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

High Falls, Ga.

Chinch Bugs and Other Things.

Editor Home and Farm.

A correspondent inquires about chinch bugs, and I feel it a duty to give my own experience with them, though it is limited. It may prove of some value.

Last year, at the second plowing, I discovered them in the corn by the million, and was very much discouraged. I began to study their habits, and applied to the Experiment Station at Lexington for a supply of the white fungus disease, determining in the meantime to do what I could to check them. Before I had plowed half a day I discovered that the corn plants that had been slightly damaged in the first working, had more bugs on them than the healthy ones, and that the bugs seemed a little off—did not hustle about as they usually do. From this I concluded that the sap in the wilted plants was unhealthy to them, though they seemed to prefer it. I, therefore, instructed the hands that were thinning to barely lessen the plants that they were pulling out, and to leave them standing. In about three days I went over the field and found that nearly all the bugs had gathered on the wilted plants, and had lost their vitality. In three more days there were very few bugs to be seen.

My letter to the Experiment Station was delayed, and I did not get the answer in time to use it on the main crop; but I had a small patch of late corn on a neighbor's farm, on which the bugs gathered in strong force. I did not know it till I went to cultivate it. Not having the remedy with me, I tried the wilted plants again, with the same results. I wrote to Mr. Garman, the entomologist at the Experiment Station, about the matter, and he seemed to think it was the condition of the weather that caused them to die, but I can't see why the two experiences resulted just exactly alike—why the weather that killed them in the first did not kill them in the second, as there were some three weeks between them. I am so well convinced it will do good that I planted a small patch of corn on a sandy Eastern hillside as early as the first of April that I might have the thinnings to scatter in the oats, if they should appear again this year. I shall also use the white fungus disease, as Mr. Garman said he could furnish more if I should want it.

QUARTER MILLION MINERS

Will be Asked to Strike—Six States Are Involved.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 1.—The Express will say to-morrow: Next Sunday or prior to that day circulars will be placed in the hands of all the bituminous miners in the United States calling them out on a strike. It is estimated that 250,000 men will be involved. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and parts of West Virginia and Kentucky will contribute to the movement. The strike is to enforce the Columbus scale of 69 cents per ton for Pennsylvania; 60 cents for Ohio; 60 cents for Indiana and 55 cents for Illinois. When the Columbus scale was adopted it was not thought advisable to attempt its enforcement. A committee was then appointed to take in hand the matter of a strike and to order one as soon as such a course seemed opportune. This committee has decided that the time has come to act.

THEY WILL QUIT WORK.

Joliet, Ills., July 1.—A telegram to-night from McGlakens Grove, near Braidwood, in the northern Illinois coal fields, gives the following confirmation of the report that there will be a general strike of the miners:

"At the mass meeting to day of the miners every place in the northern district agrees to come out in the national suspension. All miners will lay down their tools when the call is made for the suspension, which will be inside of one week."

Braidwood, Ills., July 1.—The miners of the entire Wilmington field met at Glackens Grove to-day and decided by an unanimous vote to go on strike when the national officers shall order a suspension of work.

Streator, Ills., July 1.—A mass meeting of miners here to-day voted unanimously to go on strike now and not wait for a general suspension order. As a consequence no coal is being mined here and nearly 2,000 miners are idle.

Hypocrisy Unmasked.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

McKinley, his Secretary of the Treasury, and other conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, would have the country believe that they are anxious for the restoration of silver, and that the commissioners sent to Europe are expected to enlist foreign governments in the cause of bimetallicism, if possible. They, it is said, are to secure an international conference in the interest of silver. Secretary Gage was present and participated in a banquet in his honor in Maryland a few days since. A resolution was passed, which was supposed to have his approval and that of the administration. It declared that "the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value." This is simply saying to the officials of the governments of Europe, pay no attention to our commissioners; they are sent to satisfy the insane and foolish clamor of a portion of our people. "This administration is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver in whatever form it may be presented." What shameless hypocrisy! Will it win?

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Way They Crack 'Em.

From the Union, Salina, Kans.

The owners of protected industries believe in cracking tariff nuts upon the heads of the people and eating the kernels themselves.

The burdock, considered a nuisance in this country, has been cultivated as an article of food in Japan for centuries. The roots, leaves and tender shoots are cooked and eaten, and the annual value of the burdock crop is said to be about \$100,000.

THE DREADED CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Send, Free, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Sufferers.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—I have discovered a reliable cure for Consumption and all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, General Decline, Loss of Flesh and all Conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been cured. So proof-positive am I of its power to cure, that to make its merits known, I will send, free, to any afflicted reader of your paper, three bottles of my Newly Discovered Remedies upon receipt of Express and Post-office address, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 48 Pine St., New York.

When writing the Doctor, please mention this paper.

WANTS.

WANTED.—WE DO NOT WANT BOYS OR LOAFERS, to write, but men of ability, \$200 to \$500 per month, salary or commission. State and general managers. RACINE FIRE ENGINE CO., Racine, Wis.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Itch on Human, Mange on Horses, Dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. F. Mackey & Co., Druggist, Lancaster, S. C.



AGENTS to solicit orders by sample for our Wool Pants to order \$3. Suits \$16. Overcoats \$12. Big inducement, to the right parties. Address GUARANTEE TAILORING CO. 215-217 Grand St., N. Y.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Advertisement for 'GOD POISON' medicine, featuring a large illustration of a person and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Don't fail to read my ad. each week.

You may or may not want a piano or an organ. If you do want one, I can furnish you the same on

Easy Terms and Easy Payments.

Remember, an experience of 18 years, a course in piano and organ building, tuning and repairing in New York city, and a full acquaintance with all the great manufacturers enable me to give you the finest selected and tested instrument obtainable at a reasonable price. Pianos, 11 styles!! Organs, 13 styles!! Keep your "weather eye" open on prices.

R. J. HERNDON, Yorkville, N. C.

Educate Your Fovels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

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