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THE BEST FACILITIES FOR HANDLING AND SELLING

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Pays Interest

THOS. J. ADAMS PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

VOL. LXIV. NO. 51.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS Ecop a place for laughter-Joy will thrill the years; But here, dear—not hereafter— Keep a place for tears.

For laughter leaves us lonely, And when the joy is past, Tears, that are chartening only, Wash white the soul at last. -F. L. Stanton.

SALONO DE LA CONTRA LA CON A PANTHER'S LOST BREAKFAST:

TOU may go over and spend the day with Aunt Lyddy," said Mrs. Mayfield to her daughter Mary. "I'll be back by sundown sure, and if you're here by five o'clock you'll be likely to find me. Or you can stay, all night with Aunt Lyddy, if you want to. It's too bad Cousin Mildred should have been taken down sick while your isther and Tom are off with the cattle. But I'll have to go to her for a day, anyway."
"Well, good-by, mother," said fourteen-year-old Mary. "I guess I can
take care of myself. I don't believe I

shall go to Aunt Lyddy's, either,that is, unless Light scared some way.

"It's kind of lonely; I guess you'd, better," said Mrs. Mayfield, as she started to walk to the cabin of her to spring.

"It's kind of lonely; I guess you'd, and gripped the timber more firmly with his claws. He was getting ready to spring. married cousin, three miles away through the woods.

In that remote corner of Michigan there were then only five families within ten miles of the Mayneids', and the neighbors seldem saw each all met at the little rough-board church in the valley. Each household led an isolated and self-sufficient life; Robinson Crusoe. Mary busied herself with some

household auties for a while after her well he pitched, headlong. mother left. Then she went out and fed the few clamorous hens, and gave serted house. "It is so lonesome! The woods are so still, all around, What if a bear or a panther should little thing would keep still. Doxie, had passed. Doxie, what makes you cry so? There, pet, come out here for a little while, and see if you won't feel better."

grass; the shadow of the eastward-wooded hill fell across the pasture and the barnyard with a twilight ef- knock at the kitchen door, and her fect. The sunbeams had reached the mother calling: house, however, and Mary moved instinctively toward the patch of brightness, with the trembling lamb in her as soon as she heard her daughter's

"Why, Doxie, I never knew you to act so before!" she cried. "What makes you so frightened, pet? Why,

As the lamb struggled in her arms, Mary looked apprehensively around; was it for fear of something behind her? One backward glance; then, with a shriek, she fied toward the

Orouching and crawling on top of the barn-yard fence was a great, tawny beast, with catlike head, gleaming eyes, and a long tail that lashed nernously to and fro, as the animal advanced. Mary had heard so many stories and descriptions of the panther that, although she had never seen one before, she knew this beast in a mo-

Her heart was in her mouth as she sprang for the open kitchen door with the lamb classified to her bosom. Bewildered with fright, she did not close the door behind her, but sped upstairs and into her own chamber, dropped the lamb on the bed, slammed the door, and threw herself, panting and trembling, against it.

In a moment she realized how foolbelow, for she heard the big cat bound into the kitchen and come sniffing up the staircase, slowly and doubtfully. It could climb a tree like a squirrel, but it may have thought the staircase too suspiciously easy.
"Oh! what shall I do?" sobbed poor

keep him out of here! He'll break down drawn and the shooting began. this thin door in a minute, and eat me up, and Doxie, too!"...

Her eyes fell on the narrow window of the chamber, high up in the gable, looking out over the roof of the kitchen. She snatched a chair, ran to the win-

"Poor little Doxie, you sha'n't be zens, after he bed served but six months, eaten up!" she cried, bounding back The Civil War came on and put an end to the floor with every nerve tingling. to the vendetta, the Wallaces allying She caught the lamb, sprang back to themselves with the South and their the chair, climbed up and put her little enemies entering the Union army. In pet out on the roof, just as the sound all no less than fifty men were killed as a result of this internecine strife." door. With a prayer in her heart that | - Washington Post. God would keep the panther back just a minute longer, she grasped the case-ment oxiside, and began to draw herself painfully through the window.

The space was very narrow-so narrow that she had to turn sidewise in do not talk specifically about the order to squeeze into it at all. For a article they want to sell nor do they little while it seemed as if she could give prices. They must learn the not get through, but she let her breath Wanamaker system. If the reader is out, shrank as small as she could, and at all interested in an article he wants with a frantice effort that nearly tore to know its good points. If these are her dress off, wriggled through and drew down the sash behind her. As If this is satisfactory he becomes a yet she had not heard the panther en- buyer, and the advertisement has ter the chamber, and she dared not served both seller and buyer. If no

look back to see if he where there. How strange it seemed to be sitting out there in the broad morning sun- steady customer, the profit on whose shine, with the frightened lamb nestling in her lap, and the chimney-swallows circling around her head, the woods so peaceful, the little pasture sparkling with the dew, all outdoors so serene, so indifferent, and yet that dreadful panther in the quietness of

the house seeking ar life! Suddenly Mary's heart leaped mad-ly, and she clutched Doxie with a grip that made the lamb bleat with pain. Cassel, where for a series of competi-She saw the panther crouched by the tive concerts by choral ass nations

beside it! What if he should climb it? The great stick of timber from which the bucket was hung reached from the earth, where its box of stones weighed down the larger end, to a point over the well, within six feet of the edge of the kitchen roof. Suppose the panther should climb the sweep? Could he reach a point from which he could lean to the roof, before his weight should cause the balanced

timber to tip the other way? The crouding cat moved even more swiftly than Mary expected. With a light, lithe spring he grasped the sweep just below the point where it fitted into the crotch of the upright post. Then he began to climb quick-

ly upward. The girl trembled and shivered and stared, bewildered, at the blazing, hungry eyes and creeping form. The roof was her last refuge. Should the famished panther reach that, nothing but help from outside could save her

The beast was ascending more slowly. He seemed now to suspect the sweep, for he stopped frequently and sniffed the timber in front of him before resuming his slow and careful creeping. He passed the upright post, and still the heavily-weighted lower end of the sweep remained upon the ground.

and gripped the timber more firmly to spring.

But he did not leap when he prepared to do so. It seemed to occur to him that he could run lightly along this seeming branch and spring from very near the end of it. He rose higher and came on as a cat trots on other except on Sundays, when they a fence. Mary, staring, shricked and shrieked. Then, suddenly, the bucket-end of the sweep went down with a rush. The weighted end went up; but when any woman or girl was left the surprised panther pitched head entirely alone she felt herself to be almost as completely deserted as was it and his balance until he was directly over the well. Then into the

Down he went, with a scrambling clatter. Then Mary heard a hollowher pet lamb a basin of milk. "I be-lieve I will go to Aunt Lyddy's," she said to herself, looking up at the de-head foremost into the water. For several minutes there was a great tumult in the well-an unearthly screamthat it almost seems as if I could hear ing, a frantic dashing and churning of the wild creatures moving in the brush. water, and scratching at the rockwalls. But all was quiet, and the hear my lamb bleating in the barn-trembling girl began to draw full shed and come after it? I wish the breaths again, long before an hour

The forencon was far advanced, however, when Mary ventured to pry up her chamber window and slip back Mary went into the shed and into the house. Taking Doxie with brought the lamb out in her arms. her, she stole down-stairs, and closed and barred the heavy kitchen door. Then touch, but it began restlessly then, feeling sick and faint, she lay spiffing the vaporous, odorous, early down on the lounge, and presently morning air. Dew still decked the fell asleep, exhausted by the nervous

The next thing she heard was a "Mary! Are you there, child? Let

story, Mrs. Mayfield went and looked into the well. Down in the gloom, projected slightly above the surface of the water, was something-she could not tell what. She let down the bucket, but it struck a solid mass, and could not be dipped. "I declare, Mary," she exclaimed, "I believe your panther is actually drowned in the well!"

Mary laughed nervously. "He either drowned," she said, "or went through to China, for he certainly didn't come up again."-L. W. Lawrence, in Youth's Companion.

"The Kentucky fends of recent days, which have been so extensively advertised in the newspapers, are mild af-fairs compared to the feuds of the ante bellum times," said Mr. R. J. McCallum of Louisville, at the Nor-

mandia.

"Though a lad at the time, I well remember the long protracted and bloody fend, that raged in Green County between the . Wallaces and Lisles. Hardly a day passed that either a Wallace or Lisle was not ish she had been to neglect the door killed, for there was numerous progeny on each side, and the sons of the original foes kept up the quarrel of their fathers. Both families were of Scotch blood and fought with the desperation of their Highland progenitors. Whenever a Lisle met a Wallace, whether at a picuic, a horse race or at elec-Mary, wringing her hands. "I can't tions, pistois were simultaneously

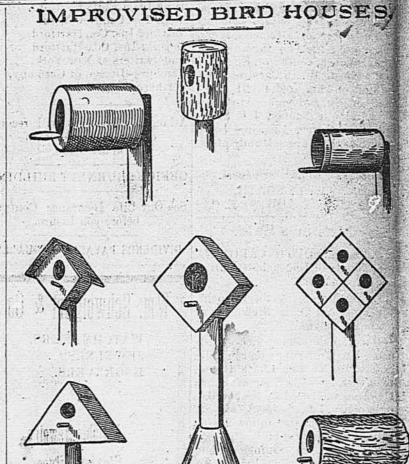
"As a rule these killings were never followed by any legal punishment, but I recall that on one occasion a Wallace was sent to the penitentiary for sending a bullet from his rifle straight through the skull of a Lisle after Lisle had dow, climbed up, opened the sash, emptied his pistol at the other. Public and was about to go out on the roof sentiment was strongly on the side of when the lamb bleated. Mary looked the survivor, and so Wallace was pardoned out on a petition of leading citi-

The Country Merchant.

The principal reason why country merchants fail to advertise profitably is that in their advertisements they misrepresentation has been made the. sale of this article may have created a trade may become large enough to pay for the advertising necessary to secure one hundred more customers like him. - Making a Country News-

German Postal Card Mania. An amusing illustration of the ilwell-sweep, looking up at them. He from various German cities, \$2.00 thirty years of war and reconstruction bought by strong companies, and are had stolen out to the barn-yard.

The well-sweep! And the panther ure-cards amounted to \$8250. The well-sweep! And the panther | ure-cards amounted to \$8250.



One of the most delightful and suggestive of the teachers' leaflets issued by the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, for use in the public schools, is one entitled "The Birds and I," by L. H. Bailey. This is illustrated by a number of suggestions for bird houses, which may be copied by all the boys and girls who are always wanting to use hammer and nails and "make something useful." Some of the many forms which can be used are shown in the picture. Any ingenious boy can suggest a dozen other patterns. The floor space in each compartment should not be less than 5x6 inches, and 6x6 inches or 6x8 inches may be better. By cutting the boards in multiples of these numbers, one can easily make a house with several compartments; for there are some birds, as martins, tree swallows and pigeous, that like to live in families or colonies. The size of the doorway is important. It should be just large enough to admit the bird. A larger opening not only looks bad, but it exposes the inhabitants to dangers of cats and other enemies. Birds which build in houses, aside from doves and pigeons, are bluebirds, wrens, tree swallows, martins, and sometimes the chickadee. For the wren and chickadee the opening should be an inch and a half augur hole, and for the others it should be two inches.

The South's "All's Well," By R. H. EDMONDS.

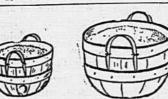
tered the markets so long dominated by Pennsylvania furnaces, and, to the dismay of those who had affected to despise its rivalry, won a substantial victory. Alabama iron became a factor in every iron-consuming centre, and from this position it could not be dislodged. About the same time Southern cotton mills were forcing their product into successful competition with the output of New England mills. But as Pennsylvania iron and steel people took refuge in the claim that the South would never advance beyond the iron-making stage, that it could never become a factor in the higher forms of finished goods and in steel-making, so the New England mills lulled themselves into a sense of security on the claim that though Southern mills might make coarse goods, they could never acquire the skill and the capital needed for the finer goods. In the light of what has been accomplished within ten years, it seems very strange that such arguments as these should have done duty in so many newspapers and in so

many gatherings. A Prophecy. Judge Kelley-"Pig-Iron Kelley," as he was familiarly known—had been wiser than his people. Nearly twenty



WAGES PAID TO FACTORY HANDS.

rears ago he proclaimed the coming ower of the South in all industrial oursuits, and heralded it not as a disster to Pennsylvania and to New England, but as an added strength to the industrial power of the country. "The development of the South," said he, "means the enrichment of the nation." In this light the progress of while its industria, upbuilding may mean the changing of some forms of in our country to find a new avenue for the employment of brains and energy and capital for every one that may be closed by changing business conditions. New England may yield the sceptre of cotton-manufacturing to the South, to the vast enrichment of the South, but New England will find new openings for its tireless



energy and its accumulated capital.

GRAIN PRODUCED-BUSHELS. 431,000,000.

The South will become enormously wealthy through the change, but New England will not be made the poorer. The First Skirmishes. Just about the time when the South

was winning these first skirmishes. and when its people were dazzled by the new opportunities of employment and wealth creation which were open-



financial panic following the Baring failure. The South, suddenly brought down from its dizzy speculative height, had to face new conditions. The business world recognized that the supreme test of the South's in-Ten years ago the South fought its had come. It faced the situation—its is as prosperous as in first skirmish in the endless battle iron-masters steadily reduced the cost tricts. that ever rages for the world's com-mercial supremacy. Its pig-iron en-had been turning out \$8 and \$9 iron

> ton-mill owners wisely abandoned old machinery, and, equipping their mills with every modern improvement, drove them to their utmost capacity night and day, in order to double the output on their invested capital and proportionately reduce the cost of goods; its cotton-planters, who had kept their corn-cribs and smoke-houses in the West, buying in the aggregate about \$100,000,000 worth a year of Western corn and bacon, commenced to raise their own food supplies, and in this way, returning to the old ante-bellum system, reduced the cost of raising revolutionary in their character, were in progress, the small bankrupt railroad lines were brought into compact systems, new and heavier rails laid, rolling-stock increased and necessary extensions made.

> long period of depression, standing the great test, which came so unexpectedly, in a way that strengthened the world's confidence. It not only



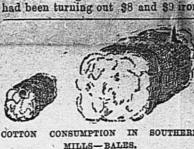
held its own during this period, but the South should be watched, for its iron-makers entered foreign markets, and demonstrated that the South could dictate the price of iron for the industry in other sections, there is world. Alabama iron set the price in versatility enough in our people and | England and on the Continent, as well | The most significant sign of the times as in Japan, and even from Jerusalem in this industry is that New England came an order for it. This marked a mill-owners, recognizing that the revolution in the world's iron and South is bound to win, are transfer-



was the market for Southern iron. When this point had been reached, two gigantic plants-one to make steel billets, and the other to make finished steel products-are nearing completion at Birmingham. They have



CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING. billets for shipment to Pittsburg. A



were able to produce \$6 iron; its cot-





teel interests. Henceforth the world the next step was to build steel-works commensurate with what has been accomplished in iron-making; and to-day cost about \$2,500,000. They have



already booked heavy orders for steel number of furnaces built during the boom of 1889-90, and which have been ing before them after the darkness of idle ever since, have lately been



CONSUMPTION IN SOUTHERN

While these changes, all

Thus the South passed through the





factories, as well as those of Europe, under way, it can be truly as in that had to depend upon the few hundred thousand tons which that State an-What One Hears in the Telephone. nually produced. Then it was discovered that Florida had vast phos-"It is very hard to realize that the phate beds, and soon that State suroice one hears over the telephone is passed South Carolina in this indusnot the voice of the person who is try. Two or three years later similar talking," said an electrician, chatting discoveries were made in Tennessee, about the oddities of the business, to and the mining activity which has fola reporter of the New Orleans Timeslowed reminds one of the tales of de-Democrat. "It seems exactly like the real tones, drawn out thin and small and carried from a long distance by some mechanical means, but it is not. When one speaks into the instrument, a little disphragm, like a drum-head, begins to vibrate, and

furnace crowded to its utmost capac- 12,000 tons each for the Pacific trade,

ity, which will soon be the case, the the largest ver built in America, is

ises to be nearly fifty per cent. larger than ever before. The demand icy coal exceeds the production, though that is now at the rate of 40,000,000

output of Southern iron in 1900 prom-

tons a year. There is almost feverish

activity in enlarging the output of oid mines, in opening new ones, and

CAPITAL IN COTTON-SEED-OIL MANUFAC-

TURE.

in building coke-ovens; for a ready

demand meets every ton produced,

The Phosphate Industry.

Turning from iron and coal, with

the almost fabulous profits which

they are yielding, to other industries,

phosphate-mining looms into prominence. Up to ten years ago South

Carolina was the only American source

of phosphate rock, and our fertilizer

with a profit that makes glad the

1880. e8,500,000.

stockholders.

said to be employing more hands than

CAPITAL INVESTED IN COTTON MILLS.

comotive Works are competing with

the Baldwins in exporting locomo-tives; the Maryland Steel Company

has been furnishing steel rails for

Russia's Siberian Railroad, for Aus-

tralia and other distant regions; Ala-

bama coke has gone to Japan, and the

export of both coke and iron is only

limited by the fact that the Lome de-

The South's Story in Statistics.

each vibration sends a wave of elec-

tricity over the wire. These waves

set up a mimic vibration in another

disphragm at the opposite end, which

jars the air and produces an imitation

of the original voice. That's not s

very scientific explanation, but it's

accurate. The autograph-telegraph,

which makes a fac-simile of hand-

writing, is a fair parallel. "You write

your message with a pen, attached to

a special electric apparatus, and a lit-

mand now exceeds the supply.

1899, \$125,000,000

COAL MINED-TONS. £,000,000. 40,000,000.

velopment in new gold regions. Ten years ago the South's output of phoshate rock was not more than 750,600 tons; this year it will be 2,000,000 What this means in the divertons. sification and improvement of agricultural conditions is too broad a subject for treatment here. The Forests.

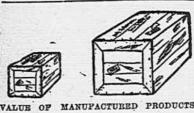
tle ink siphon at the other end of the line exactly imitates every dot and Possessing one-half of the standing curve. The result seems like the real thing, but is merely a first-class countimber of the United States, the South is building up immense lumber and terfeit. It's the same way exactly wood-working interests, and theangh.

Cotton is Still K Though the value of th raised in that section ex farm the value of the cor on is still the dominant business life of the Sout country has such a mon agricultural staple of such influence as the South has

Cotton and cotton-seed bring to South- vice being in 1897, water ern farmers an average of \$300,000 .-000 a year. The comparatively new the Olympia. In September of that industry of cotton-seed oil making year Ah Yu was sent to the hospital now employs over \$40,000,000 of capital, and yields an annual product trouble. Since then he has been opof upwards of \$50,000,000. From erated on several times, but as his Galveston alone the foreign exports health did not improve he was disof cotton oil and cotton-seed meal are charged from the service. Shing Wu averaging nearly 1000 tons a day. Of and Wong Soon Doon, of Shanghai, this industry the South has almost as much of a monopoly as it has of cot- the examining surgeon says the sailor ton-growing, but in the manufacture Chinese is totally disabled for the per-



of cotton goods this section, though making marvelous progress, is still only getting well started. There are about 100,000,000 cotton-spindles in the world. The South furnishes the cotton for about three-fourths of these, or 75,000,000 spindles; but has only 5,000,000 spindles. To consume in its own mills its crop of 10,000,000 to investment of over \$1,500,000 in new be reached, even at the present rapid to 30,000,000 bales. In 1880 the South started on its cotton-mill development with a basis of 667,000 spindles, representing a capital of \$21,000,000. By 1890 it had \$61,000,000 capital in this industry and 1,700,000 spindles. To-day it has 5,000,000 spindles and about \$125,-000,000 of capital invested in cotton mills, while mills under construction represent about \$25,000,000 more. ring large capital to Southern mills. A number of the leading mill companies of the former section have, during the last few years, built branch mills. costing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, in the South; and now one of



\$1,500,000,000.

New England's greatest corporations is spending \$2,500,000 in building in Alabama what will be the largest cotton-mill ever constructed as a single enterprise. The recent advance in the price of cotton is bringing pros perity to the farmers, and if it holds for the balance of the season, will mean \$75,000,000 more to them than ring the bell for the lady."—Harper's they received for last year's crop. In diversified interests the same story of progress and prosperity runs. The Newport News Ship Yard, with

PIG-IRON PRODUCED-TONS.

tached to Admiral Dewey's flagship, at Yokohama, suffering from lung certify to the identity of Ah Yu, and formance of any labor. Ah Yu served on the Olympia, Baltimore, Charleston, Monocacy, Omaha and the Palos. The pension granted is for \$30 a

month, with back pension amounting



Cassava, the New Crop.

The Spanish war seems to have given promise of benefit in a direction entirely unexpected in stimulating the study of tropical products. A plant has been "discovered" that promises to become to the Gulf states what wheat is to the North. For years this plant, which resembles a gigantic beet, has been a staple product of Brazil and other South American countries, and has recently been 11,000,000 bales would require the grown in Jamaica with remarkable results. In Eastern tropical countries mills, and long before that point could it is known as "manioc," in Brazil it is called "mandioca," growth, the world will annually re- is known as "yucca," and in the West guire of this section from 25,000,000 Indies the name "cassava" or "cassada" prevails. The gigantic roots



SEVEN CASSAVA-ROOTS produce " flour that rivals the best of

wheat. They give a juice that makes an excellent table preserve. They yield an abundance of starch of a superior quality. They also make a remarkable showing in fattening cattle. If one-half of what is claimed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Jamaica Agriculture Society be realized, the problem of what to do with the vast areas of almost arid lands of the Gulf states is to be solved by "cassava."

Had It in Various Assortments. It was in one of the big department

"What do you wish to-day, madam?" asked the courteous floorwalker. "Nothing. I-

"Sixteenth floor. Take the elevator. We have nothing there in large and varied assortments. James, Remains of an Old-Timer.

The skeleton of a prehistoric sea monster resembling a shark was unearthed recently at the quarry of J. H. Davis, who lives ten miles south of Bonnam, Texas. Its jaws were about four feet in length, and, though buried several feet in solid limestone, were in a good state of preservation, the

MODERN STANDARD FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Statistics are often uninteresting, but the story of the South's progress cannot be told more clearly than in LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL CONSIGNMENTS. the comparative illustrations scattered through this article, in which reliable estimates are given where exact agures are not obtainable. Surveying the whole Southern situation, what has been done and what is

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ly packed without marks indicating contents. AUG. COLDEWEY & CO..

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will arrange to secure paints for any of his subscribers, who would like to order through the ADVERTISER. This paint has a thick heavy body so that buyers can add Linseed oil and make the paint go further, and save money, as the oil will cost about fifty cents a gallon. Write to the company telling them what colors you want and how much, and price will be given. The paint contains the best material and a guarantee goes with every can, barrel and package of paint.

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