

BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN CONDENSED FORM.

WORLD'S NEWS EPITOMIZED

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest From All Parts of World.

Southern.

As a result of the killing of Marshal Newberry at Jakin, Ga., the people of that section of Early county and those living across the river in Alabama have become thoroughly aroused and have been applying the torch rather freely to negro lodge buildings, school houses and churches.

To save the farmers of the South millions of dollars this fall and to put the world on notice that the cotton crop of the South has greatly deteriorated since the publication of the last government report and to go on record that the total crop will not reach 15,000,000 bales, as formerly estimated, a conference of all Southern agricultural commissioners, officials of the Farmers' unions and of other agricultural organizations, will meet in Montgomery, Ala.

Charging that the department of agriculture report of cotton issued on July 25 had overestimated the crop by 3,000,000 bales, causing a drop of 40 per cent. in the price of cotton and a panic in the South, Senator Smith of South Carolina introduced a resolution in the senate calling upon Secretary Wilson to furnish the senate with information concerning the condition of the cotton crop this year and make a special estimate upon it.

A difference of five hundred per cent. between the express and freight rates on articles shipped from eastern cities to Memphis, Tenn., is made the basis of a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission by the Memphis freight bureau. The complaint is directed against the Adams, American, United States, Southern, Wells-Fargo and Pacific express companies. The commission is asked to adjust the express rates.

The first bale of sea island cotton received in Valdosta, Ga., this season was grown by E. M. Giddens of Ray's Mill, and shipped three by express, weighed more than four hundred pounds, but graded low. The first bale is ten days ahead of the first bale last year, which was received on August 15. Other bales are expected within the next few days. The staple in this section of the country is being injured by almost daily rains.

It is against the sanction of the Smith regulation bill which controls the sale of whiskey in the state, to sell intoxicating liquors or beverages on the dining cars in Alabama, according to an opinion which has been rendered to Governor O'Neal by Atty. Gen. Robert C. Brickell. In another opinion the attorney general holds that section 27 of the Smith bill forbids connection of a bar room with a pool room.

Delegates to Kentucky's Democratic platform committee, meeting in Louisville, refused to accept Henry Watterson's advice and adopted the majority report of the resolutions committee, which provided for the extension of the county until law to all counties of the state. Watterson was a member of the committee. He presented the minority report, which differed only as to that feature and then moved to amend so as to leave the state's liquor laws as they stand.

General.

Branding the proposed plan of the Liverpool, England, cotton bills of lading committee to institute in New York a clearing house for the validation of cotton bills of lading as a "direct reflection and insult upon those engaged in the exporting of cotton," and placing itself upon record as opposing the plan in its entirety, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, through its board of directors, passed resolutions to this effect and approved the report of its special committee appointed to investigate the proposition.

Cincinnati LeConte was elected president of Hayti by the congress of the negro republic. LeConte headed the larger of the two revolutionary factions which overthrew President Antoine Simon.

The Ottoman Bacteriological institute has found that caviar is an antidote for cholera. English troops were called to fire on a mob of strikers in Liverpool. Bayonet charges also were made upon the disorderly element. After the rioters had wrecked property the district troops were called out and ordered to fire.

Colonel Ben Elliott, who commanded one of General Joseph Shelby's confederate regiments during the civil war, died at Adresso, Ohio, aged 79 years. He was born at Winchester, Va.

Steady increase in the number of cases of hook worm treated at the four Rockefeller hook worm dispensaries in North Carolina, have been shown during the past four weeks, according to information received at the headquarters of the commission in Washington, D. C. During the four weeks seven thousand two hundred and sixty cases were observed.

Oscar A. Brindley soared higher from the ground than an airplane has ever been and set a new world's record of 11,726 feet at Chicago. Philip Parmelee followed him in the air, passing the former American record and reaching 10,887 feet before he descended. The world's previous record was 10,761 feet. Captain Felix flew to a height of 11,152 feet at Etampes, France, but his flight has not yet been made official.

The Mexican government is in receipt of an ultimatum from Juan Bandera, a rebel chieftain in command of 4,000 armed men, declaring that the states of Sinaloa and Sonora now constitute an independent republic and refusing the governor's command to disband his forces. Federal troops have been ordered to give battle to Bandera. Seventeen persons were killed in the storming of the town of Zacaatepec by a bandit force.

Mrs. J. J. Long of Independence, Mo., mother of Miss Inez Long, who recently bit off her tongue in a motor car accident, has received on an average of fifty letters and telegrams daily for the last three days in response to her announcement that a reward would be paid for an inch of some one's tongue to be used to cure the girl. The writer of one letter said he thought \$30,000 would be a reasonable price for an inch of tongue.

Two aviators, William R. Badger of Pittsburg and St. Croix Johnstone of Chicago, both young men, lost their lives at the international aviation meet in Chicago. Death in both cases was due to unexplained accidents, probably the results of unsuspected defects in the mechanism of the machines, and was in no way caused by carelessness nor lack of responsibility of the drivers. Badger, a wealthy young man, careened to his death in a pit in the aviation field. Johnstone fell 500 feet under his engine and was drowned in Lake Michigan.

"The relations between the United States and Japan must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will," Admiral Count Togo, speaking in his native tongue, uttered that sentiment at the luncheon given jointly by the Japanese society and the Peace society of New York. Only the Japanese present understood and applauded vigorously, but, when his aide, repeated the words in English, an outburst of applause arose.

Washington.

In a succession of dramatic events the Democratic house of representatives met defeat in its supreme effort to pass the wool and free list bills over the president's vetoes. The house will agree to the cotton tariff revision bill as amended in the senate, but will not hold congress in session to await the certain veto of that measure. The senate cleared away all its business and early adjournment is assured, in the opinion of the leaders of both parties in the house.

The Georgia delegation in congress furnished 10 of the 27 votes that were cast in the house against the acceptance of the conference report on the bill for the publication of campaign expenses. Their opposition to the measure was due to the fact that the bill gives the Federal government jurisdiction over primary elections, and may nullify the Georgia laws regulating congressional nominations. Congressman Hughes of the Third was the only Georgian to vote for the conference report.

The arbitration treaty with France and Great Britain are characterized by the senate committee as a "brooder of war and net of peace" in a report presented to the senate. The report defends the committee's action in striking out of the treaties the provision authorizing the arbitration committee to determine the justifiable character of any given subject without reference to the senate's power of ratification.

President Taft's first important veto message disapproving the joint resolution providing for the admission into the Union of Arizona and New Mexico was sent to the house of representatives. The president's disapproval is directed only at Arizona, in which constitution there is a clause providing for the recall of all elective officers, including judges, but New Mexico suffers also, for both territories are coupled together in the resolution. With the announcement of the president's veto and following a conference with President Taft, Senator Smith of Michigan, chairman of the senate territories committee, introduced a new statehood resolution, meeting the president's views and providing for the admission of both states on the condition that Arizona shall strike the recall of judges' provision from its new constitution.

President Taft continued his campaign before the people in behalf of the British and French general arbitration treaties here. Speaking before the Ocean Grove (N. J.) Camp Meeting association, the president reviewed the meaning of the pacts; urged the people to use their influence to press the treaties. The longer the senate holds the treaties, the president argues, the greater would be the opportunity for him to preach peace.

Senator Smith of South Carolina introduced a resolution of vast importance to the cotton industry of the Southern states. He proposes to require the secretary of agriculture to make public the methods by which crop conditions are ascertained and how the experts arrive at the probable yield of fleecy staple for a given year. He also proposes that the names and addresses of all the experts who furnish this information be published. He plans to have the department tell the public how it arrives at the number of acres that have been planted in cotton.

A bill requiring that decisions by the Supreme court of the United States on questions affecting the "constitutionality of any provision of a Federal or state law must be unanimous" was introduced by Senator Bourne of Oregon. It was opposed by Senator Heyburn of Idaho. Senator Bourne explained that his bill was designed to prevent a bare majority of the court from overruling the desire of congress and the people. Senator Heyburn claimed the bill would give too much power to the minority of the supreme court.

DAMAGED MEAL IS FOUND IN STATE

STATE CHEMIST HAS MADE EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM SEVERAL PLACES.

ITS RELATION TO PELLAGRA

An Investigation is Being Made by State Department of Agriculture—Commissioner Watson May Seize Stuff—Report Just Reached Him.

Columbia.—"It is noteworthy that the worst goods are found being sold in localities in the state where the disease of pellagra is most prevalent and has proven more fatal than elsewhere." This statement was made by Commissioner Watson in announcing that a chemical examination of corn meal drawn from the market in 11 cities of the state had shown the meal in a majority of cases to be extremely dangerous to man and beast.

"The first preliminary laboratory reports on samples of corn meal drawn officially from the open market in 11 cities and towns in the state were filed with me," said Mr. Watson.

"In not a single case has a sample come up to the standard of fitness for either human or animal consumption. In some instances the toxicity runs so high as to make the stuff extremely dangerous. The results of the scientific examinations show that the meal was either made from rotten corn, the sale of which we would not have permitted in this state for animal feed, or else the meal has spoiled since it was ground and put upon the market. We only began to touch this corn meal and grits situation a few weeks ago, and I have been satisfied from the evidence we had obtained in connection with our work with whole grain corn that we would find the very conditions indicated by the reports filed. It is noteworthy, also, that the worst goods are found being sold in localities in the state where the disease of pellagra is most prevalent, and has grown more fatal than elsewhere.

"I can not say exactly what course will be pursued in dealing with this condition of affairs, as the reports have only just reached me. It is not unlikely that you will hear of a number of seizures, however, in short order.

Governor Has Pardoned Four. Raney Chavers, who was convicted in Kershaw county in 1905 on the charge of criminal assault and sentenced to 10 years in the state penitentiary, has been paroled by the governor of South Carolina during good behavior.

Fred Curley, who was convicted in Greenville county last year on the charge of housebreaking and larceny and sentenced to four years in prison, has been paroled.

Jesse Corley, who was convicted of murder with recommendation to the mercy of the court in Aiken county and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been paroled during good behavior. He was convicted in 1894.

Henry Nickles, who was convicted in Laurens county in 1902 on the charge of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment upon a recommendation of mercy, has been paroled.

Since assuming office the governor has extended clemency in 216 cases, as follows:

Paroles, 114. Pardons, 102.

Some New Enterprises.

The secretary of state has issued a charter to the Florence Dry Goods company of Florence, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The officers are A. J. Howard, president; J. W. Wallace, vice president; S. M. McCall, secretary and treasurer.

A commission has been issued to the Bank of Plum Branch, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The petitioners for a charter are: J. C. Blackwell, J. H. Lyon, H. Banks, J. M. Miller, all of Plum Branch, and B. Sherwood Dunn of Aiken. A general banking business will be conducted.

State Aid for the Schools.

In the latter part of July the state superintendent of education forwarded to the different county superintendents throughout the state the application blanks for state aid to the high schools. On August 3 W. H. Hand, the state high school inspector, sent each state-aided high school a postal card informing the various schools where to get the blanks and suggesting the sending of the applications to him without delay, and only about one-fourth of the schools have sent their applications.

The Transfers of Some Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded at the office of the register of mesne conveyance: J. N. Cantey to San Rosen, land in Christ Church Parish, for \$1,300. The Navy Yard Building and Investment Company to Cleveland H. Smith, premises east side Moultrie street, for \$1,000.

John Steed to King Brothers, land at Awendaw, for \$125.

Fred W. Kellar to Emma Duensing, premises on Sullivan's Island, for \$300.

Who's Who in Magistrates.

The dispute as to whether Gov. Bleasde's appointees or their predecessors are the legal magistrates in Spartanburg county remains unsettled. The mandamus proceedings by which it was expected to compel the county commissioners to pay the fees of Frank Metcalf, constable for Magistrate J. M. Bowden, were called off. Instead of arguing the case before Justice Hydrick of the supreme court, as was proposed, counsel agreed to bring the matter up in common pleas court.

MAY TAKE ACTION ON MILL

Solicitor Cobb Has Reached Decision in Case—Will Refer Matter to the Grand Jury Next Term.

Columbia.—Solicitor Cobb said that he had reached a decision with reference to bringing a suit to abolish the hosiery mill at the state penitentiary. He was instructed several weeks ago to institute proceedings in the Richmond county court by the governor to abolish what the chief executive termed a "common nuisance." Since that time he has had the matter under consideration.

"What action will you take in the matter?" Solicitor Cobb was asked. "I will make an announcement at the proper time," was his reply. It is generally believed that Solicitor Cobb will submit the entire matter to the Richmond county grand jury at the next term of court and ask that a thorough investigation of the mill be made.

The board of directors refused to abolish the mill because they found that the mill was not a death trap as stated. The state board of health found that it had no right to abolish the mill.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT TRAIN

Schedule Announced For South Carolina by Southern Railway.

The special "Road Improvement train" being operated by the Southern railway, the Augusta Southern railroad and affiliated lines in cooperation with the United States office of public roads, will commence its tour of South Carolina on September 4. It will spend practically a month in South Carolina making exhibitions at points along the Southern railway.

The "Road Improvement train" is being sent out by the Southern railway to further the movement for better wagon roads throughout the South and at the same time to give practical information to farmers and road officials as to the building of roads and their repair. The schedule for South Carolina so far arranged is as follows:

- September 4, Monday—Blacksburg, 10 a. m.; Gaffney, 2 p. m.
September 5, Tuesday—Spartanburg, 10 a. m.
September 6, Wednesday—Greenville, 9:30 a. m.; Easley, 2 p. m.
September 7, Thursday—Columbia, 10 a. m.; Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.
September 8, Friday—Seneca, 9:30 a. m.; Pendleton, 2 p. m.
September 9, Saturday—Anderson, 10 a. m.; Belton, 3:30 p. m.
September 11, Monday—Abbeville, 10 a. m.; Greenwood, 2 p. m.
September 12, Tuesday—Newberry, 10 a. m.; Prosperity, 2 p. m.
September 13, Wednesday—Union, 10 a. m.; Columbia, 3:30 p. m.
September 14, Thursday—Winnsboro, 10 a. m.
September 15, Friday—Chester, 10 a. m.
September 16, Saturday—Rock Hill, 10 a. m.; Yorkville, 2 p. m.
September 18, Monday—Lancaster, 10 a. m.; Camden, 3 p. m.
September 19, Tuesday—Sumter, 1:30 p. m.
September 20, Wednesday—Orangeburg, 9:30 a. m.; St. Matthews, 2 p. m.
September 21, Thursday—Bamberg, 9:30 a. m.; Denmark, 2 p. m.
September 22, Friday—Barnwell, 10 a. m.; Allendale, 2 p. m.
September 23, Saturday—St. George, 9:30 a. m.; Summerville, 2 p. m.
September 25, Monday—Charleston, 10 a. m.
September 26, Tuesday—Aiken, 10 a. m.; Edgefield, 2:30 p. m.
September 27, Wednesday—Batesburg, 10:30 a. m.
September 28, Thursday—Lexington, 10 a. m.

Free lectures and demonstrations showing the importance of good roads and how to build them and keep them in repair at the smallest necessary cost will be conducted at each stop by two road building experts of the United States department of agriculture, L. E. Boykin and H. S. Fairbanks, assisted by a representative of the land and industrial department of the Southern railway. Two coaches of the train are filled with exhibits, pictures and working models.

Washington.—Clinton was designated as a postal savings postoffice, the next to be effective September 15 next.

Harleyville School Election.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Harleyville Graded School, Prof. W. L. Glaze, Jr., of Orangeburg, was elected principal of the school and Mrs. W. L. Glaze, Jr., was elected to the position of assistant teacher for the approaching session. Prof. Glaze is a graduate of Wocord College and comes here well recommended, he having filled several places in the public schools of the state. Mrs. Glaze is also a teacher of experience. The next session will begin on Tuesday, October 2.

Has Donated a Handsome Trophy.

Gen. Henry Schachte has donated a handsome trophy and a gold medal to be competed for by the companies and the individual men of the Third infantry, National Guard of South Carolina, in drilling contests which will be held every February, the winning of the awards three times in succession to give permanent possession to the recipients. The donation of the cup and medal was made in a letter to Col. Julius E. Cogswell, commanding officer of the regiment.

Form Trustees Association.

A call has been issued to the school trustees of the several districts of the county to meet at the court house on the first Monday in September for the purpose of organizing the Lexington County School Trustees association. So far as is known, this will be the first organization of the kind in the state. Prof. Chaimers E. Wessinger, principal of the Inman schools, who is spending his summer vacation at his home near Lexington, is the prime mover in the new organization.

AN ATTEMPT TO WIN THE WEST

PRESIDENT TAFT IS TO LEAVE IN A SHORT TIME ON A LONG TOUR OF THE COUNTRY.

IS TO MAKE MANY SPEECHES

Trip is to Overcome Opposition to His Renomination in the States Nominated by Progressive Republicans—To Take Rest Before Trip.

Washington.—Plans for President Taft's coming trip through the West and to the Pacific Coast practically were completed. The journey will be almost as extensive as that taken by the President on his famous "swing around the circle" in 1909, when he traveled more than 13,000 miles and visited thirty-three states. He will break ground for the Panama canal exposition at San Francisco, make several scores of addresses and attempt to scale the 14,000 feet of Mount Rainier's precipitous slope.

According to the present arrangement, the President will be gone six weeks. In that time, it is expected that he will make close to two hundred speeches, from platforms, from the rear end of his private car and at other places not on the regular schedule. Republican leaders look upon the trip as the most important politically that the President has mapped out since re-entered the White House. He will go through all the states in the West in which they recognize the domination of the progressive Republicans who are counted on to oppose his renomination next year.

With adjournment of congress practically assured for this week the President feels that he can get three weeks rest at Beverly and be in trim then to stand the admittedly hard grind of forty days on a private car.

The President probably will leave Beverly September 17 returning East about November 1. He will go West through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada to the coast. Most of the big cities in the states including Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake will be visited but the plans for the trip contemplate stops at scores of smaller places as well. From California the President will go north to Portland and Seattle. Three days are to be spent in Washington State and the route eastward will allow him to stop in Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Girl Makes a Long Swim.

Boston.—Another sturdy 17-year-old Boston girl, Aisie Akroyd, made the difficult 9 miles' swim from Charlestown bridge to Boston light. Miss Akroyd, of the scores who have tried the feat, is the third person to reach the light. She is the second woman to succeed, little Rose Pitonoff of the same age doing the swim last year.

Miss Akroyd's time was 7 hours and 12 minutes, 57 minutes behind the record time made by Samuel Richards, Jr. of Boston two weeks ago, and 22 minutes slower than Miss Pitonoff's time. Three men competitors who started with Miss Akroyd fell out of the race early.

Two Aviators Die From Pistol Wounds.

London.—Pierre Prier, the French aviator, and his pupil, M. Hanot, died from pistol shot wounds received at the Hendon aerodrome, Hanot, who is believed to have been rendered suddenly insane by the heat, fired at M. Chereau, manager for M. Bieriot, but the bullets went wild and struck Prier. Realizing what he had done, he turned the revolver upon himself and fired twice and afterwards tried to cut his throat with a razor. Prier last April flew from London to Paris in an aeroplane without stopping. He made the 290 miles in 4 hours and 8 minutes, which at that time was a record.

Two Perish in Big Fire.

Frankfort, Germany.—The Opel Sewing Machine & Bicycle Works at Rüsselheim were destroyed by fire. Two persons perished in the flames and many were injured.

Grants Writ of Error in Cutchin Case.

Richmond, Va.—The State Supreme Court of Appeals granted a writ of error in the case of Joel H. Cutchin, mayor of Roanoke, who was found guilty of misfeasance and malfeasance in office and was removed by Judge Mullen from his position. A stay of sentence was granted pending the appeal and the higher court grants superseas as long with its error writ, so that the mayor will remain in office if he chose so to do until his case has been finally determined by the court of last resort.

Officers of Trust Company Are Held.

Atlanta, Ga.—Richard Purvis, president; Ernest O. Heim, vice president; Guy King, secretary and W. N. Smith, former secretary of the Southern Loan & Trust Co., were held to the Federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud and to promote a lottery. The action was taken following a five-day hearing before United States Commissioner Walter Colquitt. The men were arrested July 27, after investigation of their company, which did a money lending business through the South.

Two Fifteen Foot Crocodiles.

Washington.—Workmen on the Panama canal have encountered two fifteen foot crocodiles—the first that have been seen in Central America for many generations—and each is between three and four millions years old, with seven full sets of teeth on the upper and lower jaws. The crocodiles were routed out of their hiding place by a steam shovel working in the Culebra Cut and are now on their way to the National Museum at Washington with much of the rock crust of ages knocked off their bodies.

NEWS FROM PALMETTO STATE

Some Short Paragraphs of the Latest News That Has Been Carefully Condensed For All.

Aiken.—Gen. A. W. Jones came to Aiken and made the annual settlement with the county officers. Gen. Jones stated that he was much pleased with the condition which the county officers have kept their books, and with the showing made in the settlement. It is stated that the showing was the best the county has ever made.

St. Matthews.—V. T. Whaley, the \$75,000 negro who was some time ago convicted in the municipal court of selling whiskey, will not be reformed. The city authorities are said to have caught "Pink" as he is appropriately nicknamed, in another case of dispensing illicit booze. He will be tried at an early date.

Charleston.—Preparations are about complete for the final organization of a convention league in Charleston. The plan to form such a league here was suggested some time ago and under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce the work of completing the preliminary details has been accomplished quietly, but effectively.

Chester.—At the last meeting of the city council permission was granted to Co. G, First infantry, to use the armory at the city hall and the company has since moved to Chester and from now on will make this city headquarters. The regular drill was held and practice drills will be held each week.

Columbia.—Commissioner Watson was very much pleased when he received notification from one of the strongest and leading national banks of the Middle West, at Columbus, Ohio, to the effect that the bank was anxious to purchase outright any of the proposed drainage district bonds to be issued in the coastal section of South Carolina.

Darlington.—Henry Garland, an old man, who lives near the mineral spring just out of Darlington, was attacked two miles south of town and severely bruised, and his assailant made away with \$4.90 which he had on his person. It was about dark and Mr. Garland noticed his mule slyly in the road and was in the act of urging the animal on when some one struck him in the back of the head.

Columbia.—That many new school buildings have been erected in South Carolina during the past year will be shown in a report soon to be announced by J. E. Swearingen, the state superintendent of education. Reports are being received at the state department of education from the county superintendents of education as to the new school buildings that have been erected during the year.

Belton.—Pellagra can be cured. That fact has been demonstrated before the shadow of a doubt by E. W. Dedyd of this place. He was dying of pellagra and cured himself. Since that time he has treated more than one hundred cases with results that are nothing less than marvelous. His discovery is the most discussed subject in the piedmont section.

Columbia.—The official programme for the annual reunion of the United Confederate veterans of South Carolina, to be held in Columbia on August 22 and 23, was announced by Gen. B. H. Teague of Aiken. The addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Gibbs on the part of the city of Columbia, F. H. Weston on the part of the Sons of Veterans and the governor for the state of South Carolina.

Georgetown.—Mr. A. McP. Hamby, secretary of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the national Corn Exposition, to be held in the Capital City of South Carolina in 1913. A representative gathering of citizens greeted Mr. Hamby, notwithstanding the fact that many of the members are away from the city at this time.

Columbia.—Probate Judge G. Duncan Bellinger had served the first of a series of warrants he has sworn out before Magistrate Fowles against ministers who are alleged to have neglected to make returns as to marriages performed by them, thus subjecting themselves to the \$15 fine provided in the Marriage License Act for non-return.

Greenville.—Chief Justice Ira B. Jones has appointed Judge R. W. Memminger to hold court in Greenville, beginning September 4, and Judge George E. Prince to preside at the regular term of court in Anderson, beginning September 13.

Columbia.—Many of the state officials are away on their annual vacations. Secretary of State McCown is spending several weeks in the mountains of Western North Carolina. Adjt. Gen. Moore is at Camp Perry, Ohio attending the national rifle shoot. Comptroller General Jones is out of the city on business.

Laurens.—Postmaster Hicks is making preparations for the installation of the free mail delivery service which is to be put on the first of September. Two carriers will be on at first and three distributions day will be made.

Walterboro.—D. E. Smoak was appointed by Governor Bleasde to fill unexpired term of J. O. Griffin, ceased, as county supervisor of leton county. Mr. Smoak is at present a member of the board of commissioners. It is understood no one will be appointed to fill vacancy caused by his resignation.

Chester.—The time for the payment of the commutation tax has and approximately \$7,650 was collected, an increase of \$1,455 over year, when the total collected \$6,195.

Columbia.—The railroad company of South Carolina will rigidly enforce the "cinder deflector law." It requires deflectors to be placed on every passenger car on the state steam railways of the state. The law is intended to prevent the deposit of cinders on the ground. The law is intended to prevent the deposit of cinders on the ground. The law is intended to prevent the deposit of cinders on the ground.

Judah Carried Captive to Babylon

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 27, 1911. Specially Arranged for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Jeremiah 33. MEMORY VERSES, 9, 10. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be sure your sin will find you out."—Num. 32:23. TIME.—B. C. 586, July. The 11th year of Zedekiah, the 9th day of the 4th month.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. Also the surrounding country. Nebuchadnezzar was at Riblah in Hamath in northern Syria. The captives were taken to Babylon. The Route of the captives was not directly east through the desert, but northward through Syria to the Euphrates, thence southeast down the river to Babylon.

Nebuchadnezzar was a great general in 605, in his first siege of Jerusalem, and became sole emperor B. C. 604. He made Babylon glorious during his reign of 43 years. He was in his 18th year when he began this siege. Jerusalem was at this time a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Against the huge engines of Asiatic warfare the besieged citizens constructed counter-engines; and the struggle was worthy of the occasion—a combat or duel not only of courage, but of skill and intelligence, between Babylon and Jerusalem. Houses were demolished, that new walls might be built of their materials, inside each spot weakened by the battering-rams.

The ramparts were vigorously defended by archers and slingers, equal in bravery to those of the Chaldeans. The rams were caught, when possible, by doubled chains or ropes to weaken their blows, or, if it might be, to capsize them. Lighted torches and fire-brands were thrown on their roofs and on those of the catapults, to set them on fire. The gates of the town were zealously defended against the efforts of the enemy to burst them open or to burn them.

At last there was no food for the people, and famine prevailed.

The houses were full of the sick and wounded; bloody fights between contending parties, as to surrendering or holding out, crowded the streets with fresh horrors; the roar of the siege night and day filled the air. A breach was made in the city, at midnight. The princes of the king of Babylon came in, the generals and high officials, Nebuchadnezzar himself was at Riblah in Hamath and the Chaldeans burned the king's house, and the houses of the people, with fire, and broke down the walls of Jerusalem.

The king of the Chaldeans slew their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion upon young man or maiden, old man, or him that stooped for age; he gave them all into his hand. And they burnt the house of God.

They slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, so that the last things his eyes ever saw, a perpetual memory, were the agonies of his sons, and of his friends, all the nobles of Judah. They put out Zedekiah's eyes. He would have no more opportunities of conspiring against his rulers.

God spoke by the tongue of Ezekiel one of the most mysterious and most curious predictions in the entire Bible. He declared that King Zedekiah should be led into Bablon a captive, should there live and there die, and yet he should never see the city. So singular is this record that we must read the verses just as he wrote them out. Now put with this a parallel passage, Jeremiah was thrown into prison by his monarch. While there under bonds, he in like manner predicted the downfall of Jerusalem; and he said that Zedekiah should speak with Nebuchadnezzar mouth to mouth, and see his eyes. The history we have just considered shows how these prophecies were fulfilled and the captives carried to Babylon.

The way of Transgressors is the choice of those who walk in it. God, good men, angels, laws, all are against any man's walking therein. The way of transgressors is hard indeed, because of the awful punishment at the end of the way. Like the human victim selected for sacrifice by the Aztecs, who for weeks was feasted and honored, but who knew all the time what the end was to be. So the sinnerful know that the end of their way is death, and the consciousness of this throws a shadow over all the life before. The ruin from sin is an awful tragedy; but whenever sin goes unpunished the sin increases. Murders have greatly increased in this country, where the majority of murderers go unpunished.

As the angel stood in the path of Balaam while going on in his stubborn determination to disobey, so God puts warnings, and entreaties, and mercies, and the love of Christ, and trials, and is, to withstand his sin, and to cry out to him, "Beware!"

Transgressors is very on account of the punishment, but because so many must be broken down by influences must be ordered to go on in sin—the conscience and moral word of God, the Holy sense of honor, God's good-training, the influences of