

## CHURCH DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY

**REV. E. C. BAILEY, Presbyterian.** EDGEFIELD. 1st and 3rd Sundays 11 a. m.  
**TRENTON.** 1st and Sundays 8 p. m., 4th Sunday 11 a. m.  
**JOHNSTON.** 2nd Sunday 11 15 a. m., 4th Sunday 8 p. m.  
**REV. HENRY B. WHITE, Baptist.**  
**STEVENS CREEK:** Every second Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.  
**REV. G. W. BUSSEY, Baptist.**  
**MODOC:** 1st Sunday 3.30 p. m.  
**RED OAK GROVE:** First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and Saturday before.  
**REV. P. E. MONROE, Lutheran**  
**ST. JOHN'S.** Johnston. Preaching 2nd Sunday 11.15 a. m. 4th Sunday 7.30 p. m., 1st 7.30 p. m.  
**MT. CALVARY.** Preaching 1st and 3rd Sundays 11.15 a. m.  
**GOOD HOPE.** Preaching 2nd Sunday 3.30 p. m., 4th 11.15 a. m.  
**REV. FOSTER SPEAR, Methodist.**  
**McKENDREE.** Third Sunday morning 11 a. m., 1st Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
**REV. H. E. BECKHAM, Methodist.**  
**JOHNSTON** First and fourth Sunday mornings at 11 a. m., Second and third Sunday night at 7.30.  
**HARMONY:** Third Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Sunday afternoon at 3.30.  
**SPANN.** Second Sunday morning at 11 a. m., 4th Sunday afternoon at 3.30.  
**J. E. JOHNSTON, Baptist.**  
**BOLD SPRINGS:** First and third Sunday mornings 11 a. m.  
**GRAVES L. KNIGHT, Baptist.**  
**TRENTON:** 2nd and 4th Sunday mornings at 11 a. m.  
**REV. J. C. BROWN, Baptist.**  
**PHILIPPI:** Second and fourth Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.  
**REV. J. R. WALKER, Methodist.**  
**EDGEFIELD:** Preaching every Sunday morning at 11:00, and every Sunday night at 8:30, except third Sunday morning and first Sunday night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.  
**TRENTON:** Third Sunday morning at 11:15 and first Sunday afternoon at 4:00.  
**MILL CHAPEL:** First Sunday night at 7:45.  
**REV. R. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Episcopal**  
**EDGEFIELD:** Preaching, first and third Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon.  
**TRENTON:** Second Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. First and third Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock.  
**RIDGE SPRING:** Fourth Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.  
**BATESBURG:** Second and fourth Sunday afternoons at 5 o'clock, and fifth Sundays.  
**DR. M. D. JEFFRIES, Baptist.**  
**EDGEFIELD:** Every Sunday morning at 11:30 and every Sunday night at 8:00, except fifth Sundays. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30.  
**HORN'S CREEK:** Third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.  
**REV. P. P. BLALOCK, Baptist.**  
**BEREA:** First Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**GILGAL:** Third Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**REV. B. H. COVINGTON, Methodist.**  
**BARR'S CHAPEL:** 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**PLUM BRANCH:** First and third Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**PARKSVILLE:** First and Third Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
**DOTHAN:** Fourth Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**MERIWETHER:** Fourth Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
**REV. J. T. LITTLEJOHN, Baptist.**  
**RED HILL:** First and fourth Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Third Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**REPUBLICAN:** First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.  
**REHOBOTH:** Second Sunday at 11 o'clock.  
**COLLIERS:** Third Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
**ANTIOCH:** Fourth Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.  
**REV. P. B. LANHAM, Baptist.**  
**CLARK'S HILL:** First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.  
**EDGEFIELD MILL:** Second Sunday morning.  
**HARDYS:** Third Sunday morning.  
**MT. ZION:** Fourth Sunday morning.  
**REV. EARLE FREEMAN, Baptist.**  
**PLUM BRANCH:** 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11:30 a. m.  
**PARKSVILLE:** 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11:30 a. m.

## PROFESSIONAL

**DR. J. S. BYRD,**  
 Dental Surgeon  
 OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE.  
 Residence Phone 17-R. Office 3.  
**A. N. CORLEY, Surgeon**  
 A. Dentist. Appointments at Trenton on Wednesdays. Crown and Bridge work a specialty.  
**James A. Dobe,**  
 DENTAL SURGEON,  
 Johnston, S. C.  
 OFFICE OVER JOHNSTON DRUG CO.

## Cause and Symptoms of Hookworm Disease.

Hookworm disease is caused by a small, round worm which measures about half an inch in length and has the thickness of an ordinary hair pin. It enters the body in a stage at which it is invisible to the naked eye usually through the skin, thereby producing ground itch, and makes its way to the intestine, and becomes full grown. The parasite then feeds upon the blood of the host, causing bleeding places in the intestine, and in all probability has poisons which get into the system and may destroy the blood of the person. Each hookworm lives from 10 to 15 years after entering the body. Outside the body they live in the soil. And in turn they get into the soil only through soil contamination with the bowel discharges of a human being. Therefore, we have the vicious circle, from soil to the person, and from person to the soil. If the human excreta were properly provided for and disposed of, the disease would soon be stamped out. The disease is found at all ages, in both sexes, in all classes and in both races.

**Mild.**  
 Symptoms: Ground itch is the first symptom, but is of comparatively little importance. The symptoms following ground-itch will depend upon the number of worms present and the strength of the individual. The number of hookworms in persons infected varies from one or two to several thousand more. They do not multiply in the body. In a mild case of hookworm disease there may be no physical changes in the person indicating the presence of the disease, and there also may be no special symptoms. The person looks more or less healthy, has a good color, is well developed, etc. However, in many of the mild cases, the person suffers regularly from indigestion or dyspepsia, may have headaches, heartburn, pains in the stomach, poor appetite and a general bad feeling.

**Medium.**  
 In a case a little more severe, the person looks a little pale, skin little cloudy, and often suffers the above mentioned symptoms, usually the symptoms being somewhat more intense.

**Severe.**  
 In a case that is still more severe the person infected is markedly pale, due to the loss of blood, often sallow, face puffed, poorly developed, body and limbs showing impairment in growth; puny, abdomen prominent, suffers often from weakness, headaches, dizziness, symptoms of indigestion as already mentioned, shortness of breath and palpitations of the heart. Appetite with some poor, others ravenous. In a very severe case of hookworm disease the person infected is extremely pale, sallow, face puffed, stunted in growth, dropsical, very weak, unfit for any effort, either physical or mental, often has headaches, dizziness, great shortness of breath, severe palpitations of heart, pains in stomach, heartburn and often perverted appetite for such things as clay, etc. These have been known as "clay-eaters." It is not necessary for a person to have all these symptoms for him or her to have hookworm disease. It does not require over four treatments, given one week apart, to effect a cure. Even those severely infected become strong and well, soon regain a normal color, etc. The treatment is harmless. Anyone suffering from any of above symptoms should be examined.

## FRAUD PAINT.

The worst mistake one is likely to make in painting is wrong paint; it is easy to make this year when paint is so high. We all say "Ours is the best;" and there are 1,000 of us. One is the best; but a dozen are so near on a level that no one knows, for sure, that his is the one. The worst paints are worst liars; they know what they are, put on a bold face, and brazen it out. Their one true argument is low price; but low price paint is always, must be, a fraud; it is made to cheat cheatable people. The Edgefield Mercantile Co. sells it.

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
 Go to see  
**Harling & Byrd**  
 Before insuring elsewhere. We represent the best old line companies.  
**Harling & Byrd**  
 At the Farmers Bank, Edgefield

## WE WIN BY FOREIGN BLOOD

So Says Ex-Oxford Athlete Who Wants England to Copy the Plan of Sweden.

W. Beach Thomas, an Oxford graduate and former athlete, in reviewing the Olympic games in the Daily Mail says: "One can understand American supremacy. The winners are mostly Englishmen, Scotchmen, or above all, Irishmen, at one remove from the old country. One conspicuous victory was won by an ex-Swede. "A vast population, recruited by the best red blood, as the Americans boast, from virtue Europe, a population specially devoted to the narrowest form of athletics and possessed almost of a mania for competition, is likely to produce a fine team. It did produce an incomparable team. The inclusion of Indians, Hawaiians and one Anglo-Russian further added to the total of marks. "The Swedes are a better standard of comparison. Their athletes are a delight to the eyes. They were none of them specialists, but were all gymnasts in a wide sense, as well as athletes in a wide sense. The nation has used the Olympic games as a test of the physical training in which the whole nation has been brought up. By a quiet, methodical and really national movement they have vastly increased the nation's virility. The people at large can drill, row, swim, run, throw and play. "The question for England is whether we cannot direct our national talent for athletics so that our teams may at least have some esprit du corps, in which the defeated Olympic team was grievously deficient, and so that athletic skill with a chance of representing the nation may become a really healthy ambition among the rich and poor in town and village. Such an ideal is realized already in Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and is being discussed in France and Germany."

## FIND A USE FOR SWEEPINGS

Street Refuse Makes Good Fertilizer If It Is Quite Free From Oil.

The United States department of agriculture has been conducting elaborate experiments to ascertain the value of street sweepings as a fertilizer. J. J. Skinner and J. H. Beattie of the bureau of soils tried samples collected in various ways upon wheat, corn and radishes and found that hand sweepings were best, but not nearly so good as well-rotted stable manure; that machine sweepings were about one-third as good as hand and that decomposed sweepings were almost useless. The reason for this was that the sweepings contained much lubricating oil. The experimenters made tests of sweepings from which the oil had been extracted and found that both hand and machine sweepings produced as good results as stable manure, while the decomposed sweepings were not far behind. The department issues a bulletin warning farmers and gardeners that sweepings from which the oil has not been extracted will eventually impair the productiveness of soil, unless through drainage the oily material is drained off or changed.

## The Whale's Song.

Whales are rarely thought of as vocalists, yet according to Miss A. D. Cameron in "The New North," they really have a distinctive song of their own. A certain Captain Kelly was the first to notice that whales sing. One Sunday, while officers from three whaling ships were "gamming" over their afternoon walrus meat, Kelly started up with "I hear a bowhead!" There was much chaffing about "Kelly's band," but Kelly weighed anchor, and went to find the band-wagon. Every sail followed his, with the result that three whales were bagged. Among bowheads, this singsong is a call that the leader of the school, as he forces a passage through Bering sea, makes in order to notify those that follow that the straits are clear of ice. Walrus and seals and all true mammals that have lungs and live in the water have a bark that sounds strange enough as it comes up from hidden depths. Every lookout from the mast-head notices that, when one whale is struck, the whole school is "galled" or stamped at the very impact of the harpoon; they have heard the death song. The sound that the bowhead makes is like the long-drawn-out "hoo-hoo-coo!" of the hoot-owl. A whaler says that the cry begins on F, and may rise to A, B, or even G before slipping back to F again. He assures us that with the humpback the tone is much finer, and sounds across the water like the note from the E string of a violin.

## Strindberg Not at Home.

In an appreciative article upon the late August Strindberg, which appears in Harper's weekly, James Huneker describes his interview with the Swedish writer. He traveled from New York in the hope of meeting him. It was a chilly night in June when his friends threw gravel at Strindberg's window and bawled at him. Presently a tremendous head on a tremendous pair of shoulders came into view. A volley of words, a verbal broadside, and the window crashed down again. "After the laughter had died away I innocently asked what he had said 'as he retired,'" writes this author. "He told you to go to h— and never bother him again," he was informed.

## SHAKO TO BE RESTORED

British War Office Revives Historic Old Headdress in the Service.

The war office has at last definitely decided to adopt the shako for the full dress headdress of infantry of the line in place of the heavy and clumsy helmet. The pattern to be adopted differs slightly from that worn for so many years by our infantry and will be much lower in the crown, approximating more to the kepi of the French infantry.

The new headdress is extremely light to wear and will be of a uniform pattern throughout the service. It will be worn only by the infantry and the royal artillery. The royal engineers, the army service corps, the royal army medical corps and other branches of the service will continue to wear the helmet until the new pattern can be provided for them.

The white helmet is also to be retained for the Indian service, and for the present the khaki helmet for the colonial service is not to be discarded.

Some new shakos are already manufactured, and it is proposed to send a soldier wearing one of them to Buckingham palace in order that it may be examined by the king, who will have the opportunity of comparing it with the present pattern helmet.

Large numbers of the new shako are to be manufactured immediately, and it is hoped that the whole of the infantry at home may be equipped with them not later than the end of next year.

It will not be necessary to apply to parliament for a supplementary estimate for the issue of the shako, since the war office has funds in hand out of which the cost can be met.

No decision has been arrived at yet as to the troops which shall first receive the new headdress, but a beginning will probably be made with those at Aldershot, and not in Ireland, as has been announced.

It is proposed that only the royal regiments shall wear a plume with the shako, though of course the plumes worn by the Scottish regiments that now have this head dress will not be interfered with.—Fall Mall Gazette.

## RESERVED FOR THE EMPEROR

Fish of Remarkable Delicacy Had Place Only on the Tables of the Highest.

Now that China is a republic it would be interesting to know what has become of the sacred fish which in the days of the empire could be eaten only by the emperor of China and his folk and the emperor of Russia and his folk.

This fish is an exquisite delicacy so delicious and rare that it has been reserved for royal palates from time immemorial. The fishermen whose duty it was to take it from the only stream in which it has been known to exist—a small river lying between Russian and Chinese domains—have had orders to let none of it be diverted from its noble destiny. Whether the fishermen themselves ever yielded to what one can imagine as an overmastering passion and indulged in a secret midnight repast of the glorious little fish of course none can say. But certain it is that the ordinary Chinaman would have turned shudderingly away from a banquet in which the prohibited fish was an item, no matter how his mouth watered for the dainty. One of the things which makes the fish such a rarity is that it breeds only one at a time, a very extraordinary condition among fishes.

The Chinese—the nobles, at least—have been a nation of epicures, and there are no greater delicacies to be found anywhere than those which appeared on the tables of the emperor and his courtiers.

## The Mystery of Fishing.

Fishing is more full of mystery than a dime novel. For instance, here are a few questions about it that the wisest fishermen on earth can not answer:

When two men, using the same sort of bait, tackle, rod, fish in just the same way, side by side from the same boat, why will one of them sometimes make a good catch, while the other catches nothing? Why will a certain bait prove irresistible to the fish one day and be scorned by them on another day that is just like the first? Why do fish seem ravenously hungry one minute and sulky and motionless on the bottom the next minute? Why will there be hundreds of one sort of fish in a certain locality one day and why will they all be replaced by a totally different fish the next day? There are a hundred other unanswerable fish questions. But most unanswerable of all is the question why they are so easily caught by one man while another and perhaps more expert fisherman, sitting close beside the lucky fisher, won't get so much as a bite?

## Dogs as Beasts of Burden.

A memory of the times when dogs worked for a living in England is seen in the "dog cart," which originally was literally drawn by dogs, and, until prohibited in 1829 by act of parliament, was the workman's usual means of taking a run into the country. Strong half-bred mastiffs were usually employed, and these thought nothing of conveying their masters 50 or 60 miles in a day with no more sustenance than bread soaked in beer.

## Elegance And Comfort



are features of our carriages. They have all the style, all the beauty of trimming and the comfort as well. The comfort is both mental and bodily. You can sit back at your ease and feel confident that no one has a finer looking carriage than yours. Come and see such a carriage. Our prices won't scare you.



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**DIRECTORS:** J. C. Sheppard, W. W. Adams, J. Wm. Thurmond, Thos. H. Rainsford, J. M. Cobb, B. E. Nicholson, A. S. Tompkins, C. C. Fuller, W. E. Prescott.



## Bridges Time and Space

IT WAS A QUESTION of life or death and the victim's life hung by a slender thread. A difficult operation was necessary. To be successful the operation must be performed at once. The services of a specialist were required, but he was in a distant city.

The specialist was reached over the Long Distance Bell Telephone, the case described and the operation arranged for.

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By the way, have you a Bell Telephone?  
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