

HIGH WATER ON TUGALOO.

Record of Overflows Since 1840—The 1887 Freshet is the Highest on Record.

Tugaloo, July 15.—Editors Keewee Courier: It may be of interest to some to know of the various freshets on Tugaloo river, therefore I will commence with the May overflow in 1840. While it occurred before I was born, the facts have been related to me by my father, and so many phases of the freshet pointed out to me by him, and also some of the effects, which remain even until this day, and having been an eye witness of some like rises since then, it was indelibly stamped upon my mind at a very youthful period of my life. This freshet was considered by him the highest that occurred during his life, which terminated in 1883.

The next of importance was the August freshet in 1852. It occurred in the latter part of the month. It was most disastrous to the crops, but not to the bridges, for there were fewer bridges at that time. All the valley was covered by an extra fine crop of corn, peas, etc., and much of the corn was getting hard, and some saved by opening the shuck and letting it remain on the stalk. It cured sufficient to feed to stock, but a considerable part was utilized by being fed to hogs for pork. Every farmer had large numbers of hogs in those days and raised his own bacon and lard. My father's herd contained nearly 100, and the way they enjoyed the damaged corn in its softened condition, confirmed the old adage that "the hog never looks up to him who threshes down the acorns." My personal recollection of this freshet is now very vivid. Although under nine years of age, I admired the grandeur and magnificence of the water, without even thinking of the destruction it produced, but personal experience has brought upon me more consideration now.

The next of importance was the January freshet of 1865, and, of course, no damage was done to any crop, but rather tended to improve the lowlands along the river, except in some few cases, which were badly washed. The sediment, or rather the deposit, left was composed principally of leaf mold and the rich black soil from the mountain sides converted many stiff and unproductive parts of the bottoms into rich alluvial soil. The character of the deposit of to-day is quite different, containing less vegetable matter and more silt from the red clay soil of our worn-out hillsides. The conditions of the county, as relates to food supplies, was not seriously affected up to this time by the total destruction of crops on lowlands, for many—yes, many—farmers held sufficient produce of all kinds on hand for another year's supply, and were not dependent upon the importation of their supplies from a distant field, but when the eventful freshet of June, 1876, came it was not so—a very decided change had overtaken the country in the conduct of the farms and King Cotton reigned supreme over the homes of many farmers. The grain crop and the hog crop and diversified farming were in the very throes of oblivion. This freshet was very disastrous to the growing crop, but large bodies of the destroyed corn were replanted, and made good feed for the stock, yet it caused much loss and financial suffering, for many men, claiming loss of their crops from high water, refused to pay for their supplies upon which they had lived the whole year, when, in reality, there was not even a spring branch on their farms.

In the cycle of freshets we have a most remarkable coincident, consisting of two in one week. They occurred on the 2d and 8th of August, 1887. Their destruction was complete—the crop was a total loss—and no time to make any substitute for the winter. It brought many hardships upon the sufferers, for I have never known a people so elated over their prospects for an unusual yield as they were on the 1st day of August. But, alas! before the close of the day a deluge of water completely covered the standing corn in many places, and it went down to rise no more. In the first instance the river rose higher than her tributaries, but in the second freshet the small streams rose first and the force of the current of many of these

small streams was so great that they plowed their way across the river, edging the main current for some distance up the river. The second rise was about two feet higher than the first, and it reached about the same height of the great freshet of 1840.

The average height of these freshets was about 20 feet perpendicular water at this place.

The years of '95, '96 and '97 were very wet years and several times destroyed the growing crops, but the principal loss was occasioned by the land being so wet that it was unproductive.

We now come to the new century. The first freshet was that of June, 1903, when the cloudburst poured out its contents in such fury that it brought consternation to many persons. Tugaloo was fortunately on the extreme west of this vast outpour and received her overflow from Chattooga and Chauga. They sent down an immense surplus of water, which covered all the lowlands on her borders, and drove the plows from the fields in this section. It was, indeed, a novel freshet to us and only slightly damaged the growing crop as it soon receded, except where it washed the land away, but our neighbors east of us fared worse, which has been well written before.

The freshet of July 1, 1905, is of such recent date that all are fully acquainted with the published accounts. While the river here wanted two feet to equal the freshet of 1887 by no means did its want of that height lessen its destruction. I learn that Chauga and its tributaries were eight or ten feet higher than during any previous freshet. I know personally that Choestoe was higher than ever before, and has done more damage than heretofore, for it not only destroyed the crops, but, in many places, washed the land to the clay, and it will take many years to replace it. I estimate the loss of the corn crop at 66 2/3 per cent.

This brings us up to the present day, and the question arises, What shall we do? Well, first go forward. As the ground dries well, plant over with some early varieties of corn. If it does not fully mature it will make feed for stock; also plant all the early peas you can; sow a large turnip patch and later sow rye for stock; also, at the same time, sow a good lot of rape for hogs, cows and sheep, and don't be afraid to invest in the latter. It is a good thing. Sow oats in the fall. Sow in deep furrows and cover lightly, and then all the wheat you can.

We have passed through many such disasters and have received many profitable lessons therefrom. Whilst they are severe and cause much temporal loss, let us not be cast down, but look on the bright side and rejoice that not a living soul, to my knowledge, has been lost on Tugaloo river during any of these freshets.

We are told in His word that "God doeth all things well," and King David says: "I have been young, and now am old, yet I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

John W. Shelor.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a **Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion**

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant sugar coated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

Insect Pests in Anderson.

B. F. Earle, State organizer of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, said to a reporter this morning that the county's cotton crop is seriously threatened by insect pests which have proven a curse to cotton growers in Texas, where he resided for about 15 years.

He said that in one cotton field near Williamston he had found evidences of the boll weevil's work. Specimen stalks and weevils will be sent to Clemson College for examination and identification.

Mr. Earle said that all over the county, which he has traversed in all directions recently, he has found the "Texas sharpshooter," a tiny worm which bores into the square, causing it to drop off. The worm is about half an inch long and about the size of a small broom-straw.—Anderson Mail.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Never fails. Buy it now. It may save life.

Smith's Plan for Raising Association Funds.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Association, recently held in Memphis, Tenn., it was decided to recommend to every association, State, county and township, to erect warehouses at once wherever necessary. They further recommend that this be done by local capital if it be possible. This plan of erecting warehouses will be taken up by every State in the cotton belt so that there may be a sufficient number of warehouses ready for cotton by fall to guarantee organizing a mutual insurance company. The plan of this insurance is as follows:

Each warehouse is to become, through the mutual insurance plan, security for every other warehouse belonging to or under the control of the Southern Cotton Association. In this way the insurance will be reduced to a nominal sum, and will guarantee absolute fire protection without being forced to subscribe to all of the plans and specifications of the Southeastern Tariff Association.

E. D. Smith, President of the South Carolina Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Association, has given out the following:

"Bankers, merchants and business men of all vocations are solicited to take stock in these warehouses. This will solve the problem of cheap storage and cheap insurance and will save to the farmers and business men of the South, themselves, all the money that is now paid to foreign corporations for insurance.

"It will be impossible for me to reach each county in person, but I hope every county paper will copy this letter, and every organization building warehouses will notify this office as soon as it is assured.

"The Planters' Holding and Commission Company is now ready for business, and we hope that all farmers and business men in the South will take stock in this company, so that in conjunction with our warehouses we may have a fund from which money can be gotten at a low rate of interest to take up the surplus and distressed cotton if there be any such on the market.

"To sum the whole matter up, our plan is this:

"The cotton farmers and Southern people will build their own warehouses, organizing each State, and get a charter for doing a commission business, and then every warehouse in the entire cotton belt carries its pro rata share of the risk of every other one so that if no cotton is burned our insurance will cost nothing, and taking a ten-year average, if we can get enough warehouses built and enough cotton stored, the estimate is that it will not exceed 5 cents per bale for insurance. The farmers themselves, having taken stock in the warehouses, will have their storage charges reduced to a minimum, in that their stock will, if managed correctly, very nearly pay for their storage, and if sufficient funds are pooled by the Southern cotton grower and the Southern people, and it is managed correctly, there will be a loan fund sufficient to carry the weak and distressed cotton at a low rate of interest, thereby giving the South and the Southern planter absolute control of the marketing of his cotton.

"This plan I appeared the most feasible and I think will appeal to the business judgment of every one, and we hope that the warehouse feature will be pushed vigorously.

"The Southern Cotton Association also decided to ask every man, woman and child in the South, who today feel that they are under obligation to the Southern Cotton Association for the present rise in cotton, to contribute one nickel apiece. All South Carolinians who feel so disposed and think they can afford this much for this great Southern cause, can forward their nickel to F. H. Hyatt, Treasurer of the Southern Cotton Association, South Carolina Division, Columbia, S. C. The association is in debt and thinks that this is a just and equitable way of appealing to the people for aid.

"We hope there will be a generous response from the people all over the State.

"I want once more to congratulate the people of my State and the South in general upon the magnificent achievement of the Southern Cotton Association. For once in the history of the South we seem to be in the saddle, and my advice to the people at large is to sit steady and ride easy.

Ullmann & Philpott Waterproof Paint.

QUALITY TELLS.

Two One-Dollar Bills or
One Two-Dollar Bill

GETS YOU ONE

GENUINE ATKINS SILVERED STEEL HAND SAW.

Don't be troubled with the Flies. Everybody can buy SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS this season, as our prices are so low. We are also offering bargains in Hammocks, Creek Seins, Cherry Seeders, Base Ball Goods, Ice Cream Freezers, Grazing Chains, Calf Muzzles, Bicycles, Bicycle Tires, etc.

GRAIN CRADLES.

Sash, Doors, Lime, Cement, Saw Mill Supplies, Buggy Umbrellas, with and without Fringe. Stapler Cultivators. **BROWN BUGGIES. BOSTON WAGONS.**

MATHESON HARDWARE CO.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

People Unwilling to Wait.

In his letter upon the dispensary situation Senator Tillman advises the people, before voting out the dispensary, to wait and see "whether or not the Legislature, at its next session, will purge the corruption out of the dispensary system and put safeguards around it for the future."

We believe that the people are unwilling to wait, for the following reasons:

1. They have but little hope that the next Legislature will afford any relief. The last Legislature, in which the pro-dispensary influence was dominant, refused to revise or amend the law; that, too, in the face of the open charges of corruption, which charges were as true then as now.

2. The personnel of the next Legislature will be the same as the last; the same dispensary leaders in the Senate and House; the same members of these bodies to vote as voted last year; the same dispensary employees to distribute free liquor among the law-makers; the same wholesale liquor dealers and distillers to furnish this free liquor. Why expect any relief from such a source?

3. The people are unwilling to wait another year because they desire the matter settled while the "dispensary" or "no dispensary" question is divested of politics. During an off-year, politically speaking, the voters can quietly—without any passion or prejudice—express their wishes. It is now a moral question and they desire that it be settled as such. If its settlement be postponed till another year, when men are scrambling for office, it will be made a political issue and will not then be considered dispassionately. In other words, we believe the people of this county want the liquor question voted upon apart from men and politics.—Edgefield Advertiser.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Horrible Disaster in Welsh Coal Mine.

An explosion of fire damp in No. 2 pit of the United National Colliery Company at Wattstown, Rhondda valley, Wales, the center of the great Welsh coal fields, is believed to have resulted in the loss of 126 lives. The explosion was followed immediately by belching of clouds of smoke and dust from the pit shaft, in which one hundred and fifty men were working. The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit. All communication with the doomed men in this direction was cut off. Up to last Tuesday at midnight 68 bodies had been removed. It is not believed that a single man now in the shaft will come out alive. Rescuers are making heroic efforts. It is the worst Welsh mine disaster since 1894.

Twenty-Four Mutineers Hanged.

Odessa, July 17.—Twenty-four leaders of the recent disturbances here were hanged at various prisons last Thursday. Seventeen more will be publicly executed upon the arrival here of Gen. Ignatieff. The battleship Pobiedonosetz arrived last week with a fresh crew to take 67 mutineers to Savastopol for trial by court martial.

Graft Unearthed in Dispensary.

It has been suspected for some time that certain liquor dealers who sell their goods to the State dispensary were paying the county dispensary to push their brands of liquor. Commissioner Tatum has made a discovery which proves that there was ground for suspicion. He has found that some cases of goods contained a greater number of bottles than were billed to or paid for by the State dispensary. This excess would become the property of the county dispenser to whom the whiskey was shipped, who would either drink or sell it and put the money in his pocket, instead of the cash drawer. On opening the cases of whiskey that yet remained in the State dispensary Mr. Tatum found \$3,000 worth of whiskey that had not been invoiced.

It is then a fact that some county dispensers have been paid thousands of dollars to increase the sales of certain brands of liquor, and, as a matter of course, this money was taken out of the quality of the liquor. If this form of graft has been conducted in the broad open daylight, so to speak, think of what probably has been done in the dark hours and in "executive sessions."—Edgefield Advertiser.

Testimony of a Thoughtful Man.

A gentleman who resides twelve miles north of the county seat said to the writer a few days ago: "If we do not get rid of the dispensary I do not see what is to become of the boys and young men in the country. A young man who likes whiskey will go to Edgefield and buy a half gallon of mean liquor for eighty cents, and bring it home and demoralize half a dozen boys with it. Often they carry it to church on Sunday and drink it out in the bushes. You all in the towns do not see near the evil from the dispensary that we do who live in the country. The old bar rooms corrupted the towns but the dispensary is corrupting the country people." The condition set forth in the foregoing is what this thoughtful and very reliable citizen has seen with his own eyes—not what he has heard.

Are the people of Edgefield county willing, for the few dollars that are paid into the public treasury by the dispensary, to stand by and see the boys and young men of the country thus debased and debauched? We do not believe that they are. Father, who knows but what if this deplorable condition continues, your bright boy will become a victim of this forty-cents-per-quart corn liquor. Aid in stamping it out before he suffers from its blighting influence.—Edgefield Advertiser.

Truckers to Sue for Losses on Strawberries.

Wilmington, July 15.—A suit which it is said, is but the first of many claims, has been filed in the Superior Court here against the Atlantic Coast Line by truckers in the Chadbourn section for alleged losses by the failure of the railroad to furnish adequate facilities for handling the strawberry crop during the late corn famine. It is estimated that the total claims against the Coast Line will aggregate \$100,000.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Interesting Situation in Horry.

The correspondent of the News and Courier from Conway has been recently writing some interesting matter in regard to the whiskey situation in the Independent Republic. From 1875 to 1895 no whiskey was openly sold in the county, and conditions were ideal, according to our correspondent. The people were "noted for their sobriety and piety. They were law-abiding citizens, riotous, disturbances, or disorders were practically unknown, magistrate courts and constables were not called for. Courts were held twice a year, and generally continued for two days. There were no incorporated towns, no police courts, and the sheriff lived on his farm, coming to town on sales-day. No locks were on the doors, and everybody was neighbor to everyone else, and it was considered a disgrace to be seen drunk, in fact an intoxicated person was about as rare as a millionaire." Surely here are conditions that are little less than ideal, making Horry an exceedingly happy place. But in 1895 came the dispensary, three of them—"all out in the woods without police protection, and, it is said, managed without regard to law and regulations." With their coming our correspondent implies that all is changed, and that conditions are no longer ideal in Horry. If this is the case, those good people are paying very dear for their whiskey, and one need not wonder that a movement is gathering force to wipe it out altogether. The entire State will watch with interest that effort on the part of the people to restore conditions in the Republic to that former ideal and happy situation, when drunkenness was not and courts and officers of the law were not needed. A victory in Horry will give new energy and hope to the fight which every county means to make at the proper time.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Murdered on His Way to Prison.

A special term of the circuit court convened at Hazelhurst, Miss., on Tuesday of last week to try Jim Collins, a negro, for attempted criminal assault on a young white woman, several weeks ago. The grand jury returned an indictment, the negro pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years, the limit of the law and was started on his way to prison, all within five hours. On the train at Crystal Springs, Mr. Dickery, a brother-in-law of the intended victim of the negro, entered the car, fired three shots into Collins, killing him instantly. Dickery surrendered, expressing satisfaction at his deed.

Claim Entered by Lumbermen.

The lumbermen of Western North Carolina will make an effort to have the Southern Railway repay them a 2-cent rebate on all lumber shipped during the period in which the advance of 2 cents a hundred pounds was kept in force by that company. This is in accordance with the decision of Judge Speer that the railway had no power to make the advance. The amount involved is about \$100,000. The claim is already made upon the company and if it declines to meet it the matter will be put in the courts.