

Bull Dog Stopped Seventeen Cars.

The glance of a bull dog's eye and the raising of a few hairs on the brute's neck stopped seventeen street cars Tuesday afternoon, blocking the Mitchell and Whitehall lines for fully fifteen minutes, while hundreds of puzzled passengers craned their necks in an effort to see what the matter was. Only those in the car with the dog got the benefit of the comedy enacted in which two street car men and two policemen figured most prominently.

A passenger boarded the car at the corner of Whitehall and unconcernedly took his seat. Following him came a heavy-set white bulldog, which curled up beneath his master's feet. The keen eye of the conductor caught sight of the animal and he made haste.

"If you haven't a dog pass I will have to put that dog off," said the conductor, pleasantly.

The passenger smiled. "Here," said the conductor, "he can't stay on this car." And he made a movement as if to grab the dog by the collar. Then the dog looked at him. Some say the animal winked.

The conductor came back with the motorman, who also said the dog had no right to ride on the car. The motorman squatted down, looked the dog over, then shook his head. "Look here," he said, "It ain't my business to put dogs off cars. I run cars.

What do you conductors get paid for?" and he went back to the front end, where he pounded the bell impatiently.

The conductor set out in search of a policeman. In the meantime the car remained stationary, and the dog beneath the seat closed his eyes. One by one the other passengers took a look at him.

Behind the car in which the dog lay were other cars, all motionless.

Each minute increased the number, until the string reached to Whitehall, where the congestion threatened all sorts of things.

Accompanied by two policemen, the conductor returned, and, pointing out the dog, said, "There he is." One of the officers put out his hand, but drew it back. There was a brief consultation, and the older officer referred to a book of rules in his pocket.

"There isn't any city ordinance against dogs riding on the cars," said the senior cop. "At least I never heard of it. It's against the rules of the company, but then, we don't work for the company," and the officers marched away.

Two bells sounded and the car went ahead. The dog closed both eyes. In two minutes more the congestion was over and the lines were clear.—Atlanta Georgian.

Condensed Knowledge.

Elevators with a platform eighteen feet square are in use in some New York garages.

The Sirius, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, was 178 feet long, and her tonnage 450.

Food valued at \$2,175 is brought into Great Britain every minute of the day and night.

Greece is said to be the poorest country of Europe. Her total wealth amounts to \$1,000,000,000, or about half that of Switzerland.

A modern incandescent lighthouse lantern, with 3½-inch mantle, gives 2,400 candle power, and uses no more oil than the old 6-inch wick burner, which gave only 700 candle power.

The ostrich yields about 3 pounds of feathers yearly.

China and Japan together produce 125,000 tons of silk annually.

England has 30,000 persons with a single leg or arm.

The Japanese have a coin called the "mouyang," which is worth one two-hundredth part of an English penny.

Europe and America have about 8,000,000 hives of honey bees.

The birth rate of both England and Germany is decreasing. That of Germany is at present 34 per 1,000, while England's is 28 per 1,000.

The condor can fast for forty days and the eagle twenty-eight days.

France has 2,900,000 dogs. Europe has fifty languages, with 587 variations.

A young plant is 75 per cent water and the remainder carbon, which it has taken from the air.

The average amount of honey taken from an English hive is 50 pounds, double the American average. The record "take" from any hive was 1,000 pounds, from a stock of Cyprians.

The Australian tallgalla is the only bird which leaves the egg fully feathered.

The London and Northwestern railroad has in its regular employ an artificial limb manufacturer.

The best microscopes magnify about 16,000 times and make a tiny pile of flour look like a pile of stones.

The average size of the heart is about that of the closed fist of the person to whom it belongs.

A normal man breathes 20,000 times in the course of one day.

In the census of the world the percentage of blind persons is 64 to every 1,000,000.

The fortress at Malta is regarded as second to Gibraltar.

Every inch of the human skin contains 3,500 perspiration pores.

The female brain begins to lose weight at the age of 30, but that of the male not until ten years later.

On the average the coolest part of the day is at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The wettest hour of the day is at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The life of a North Atlantic iceberg is often 200 years.

The light of one candle power is plainly visible at one mile, and one of three candle power at two miles.

The wreck record of the Baltic sea is greater than that of any part of the world. The average is one a day throughout the year.

The efficiency of the human heart is greater than that of any other piece of machinery, taking into consideration the size. It pumps nearly eight tons of blood daily.

Nearly half of the railroad mileage of the world is in the United States.

Eighty-seven per cent of the Canadian farmers own their farms.

The Automobile Club of England, founded ten years ago, has 2,900 members.

Out of the 212,000 women in Australia qualified to vote, 174 exercise the right of franchise.

Prehistoric Skulls in Nebraska.
Prehistoric skulls have been found in Nebraska. Of six skulls found two were of the modern Indian type. But beneath these and covered by a layer of ashes resting on a stratum of silt compacted by the fire above four skulls of a remarkable character were unearthed. The only implement found with them was a small broken triangular flint knife. Unfortunately the back of each of these crania is wanting, but the portions which remain exhibit low cranial capacity and are believed to approximate to the Australian type. The forehead is even more flattened and receding than the Australian forehead. These skulls indicate a low cerebral capacity, inferior to the modern Indians or the typical American mound builders. Their average stature was about five feet ten inches. Even if not of great antiquity, says Professor Osborn, it is certainly of a primitive type and tends to increase rather than diminish the probability of the early advent of man in America.

People Still Moving Westward.
"Westward the course of empire" in a modern exodus 400,000 settlers strong every year. New ideas in agriculture, outside of the results secured from experiment in the ordinary course of crop production, have come to the fore. Irrigation is enormously developed and has added many hundred thousand acres to the tillable area of the west. Pumping machinery has been cheapened and perfected. Natural reservoirs have been utilized to a remarkable degree, and the projects under way enormously increase the land. Scientific farming has multiplied the value of western lands. The west has entered on a new era. It thinks it knows exactly what crops to raise and how to cultivate them to secure a permanent income from the farm. It is so confident of this that it pays large prices for real estate. The prices are based on the net income.

Impure Milk Dangers.
Professor E. von Behring, discoverer of antitoxin, recently made this statement: "The milk fed to infants is the chief cause of consumption." Dr. Bryan Bramwell of Edinburgh, Scotland, a recognized authority on tubercular diseases, said, "Infection by milk is the most important source of tubercular disease." Sir Frederick Treves in an address to the National Health Society of London said, "The absolute reckless use of raw unpasteurized milk is little short of a national crime, for which we are paying heavily in ill health, disease and death."

Substitute For Platinum.
A new alloy which serves electricians as a substitute for platinum consists of sixteen and a half ounces of silver, four and a half pounds of nickel, half an ounce of bismuth and fifty-three pennyweights of gold. The cost is about one-thirtieth of that of platinum.

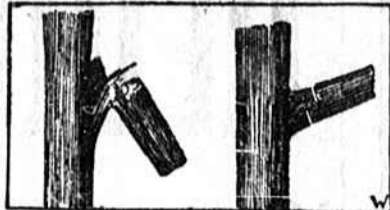
FARM AND GARDEN

CORRECT PRUNING.

The Right and Wrong Way Illustrated and Described.

The question frequently arises when to prune. Among the earlier horticulturists this question was often answered as follows: Prune when your knife is sharp. This is a comparatively safe method to follow with some plants, but where the problem involves the management of extensive commercial plantations it is not so easy to prune in this miscellaneous fashion, remarks New England Homestead. The work must necessarily be done at some particular season and carried on in a systematic manner after some definite plan.

With most orchardists and gardeners pruning can best be done during the winter or early spring months, and where the object is the removal of small branches this season is undoubtedly quite as satisfactory as any other. In fact, pruning during late



PROPER AND IMPROPER PRUNING.

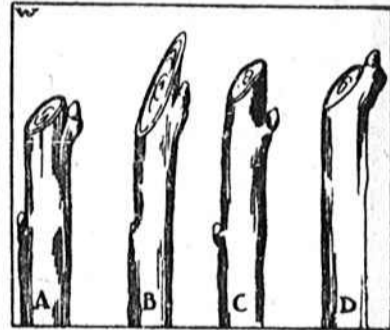
spring, about the time or just previous to the beginning of growth, is particularly advantageous with the peach, because at that season, as a rule, all injury to the annual growth from winter killing will be apparent, and the pruner can take advantage of this to remove all dead or injured branches and at the same time modify his plan so as to leave a maximum quantity of wood in order to secure a profitable crop of fruit, which might not be possible were the usual practice of removing half the annual growth followed in such seasons.

With apple and pear, which suffer less from winter killing, the annual pruning can as well be done in March in the north as at any other season. With the grape, however, which is likely to produce a heavy flow of sap if the pruning is delayed until late in the season, it is undoubtedly best to do the pruning during the late fall and early winter months.

When the pruning involves the removal of annual growth rather than large branches, the cut should invariably be made immediately above a bud, as shown in the first figure at A. Never cut as indicated at B, C and D. All wounds that are made should be left smooth—that is, if it is necessary to use a saw in removing a large branch the cut surface should be left smooth and clean, particularly around the edges.

To obtain best results in removing large branches two cuts should be made—that is, the branch should be sawed off eighteen or twenty inches above the point of its origin to prevent splitting down and tearing off a considerable portion of the bark. After the weight of the branch has been lessened by cutting away the main part a second cut can be made and the stub held in position until the cut is completed. This prevents the splitting down and tearing of the bark which are likely to result from the careless removal of large branches.

The evil results of splitting can be overcome frequently by cutting first on



WRONG AND RIGHT WAY.

the under side of the limb and then upon the upper side, as shown in the second figure, so that the breaking of the tissue occurs near the middle of the wound instead of at one side. When this is the case, tearing and splitting seldom occur.

Farmers' Institutes.

Not the least of the benefits of farmers' institutes is that they are teaching farmers to think when standing on their feet and facing an audience. The old fashioned farmer felt bungling and awkward in public. He could sit and see holes in the other fellow's argument, but he became speedily a victim of stage fright when he arose to express his own views.—Iowa Homestead.

Burn the Branches.

Never leave prunings of trees and bushes lying round. Burn them in the garden fire, and you will know then that all the insects upon them are destroyed. The wood ash, too, is an excellent fertilizer for every crop grown, but especially useful for tomatoes and all fruits.—Gardening.

The San Jose Louse.

The scale under which the louse hides is impervious to most insecticides, and during a certain season the louse can crawl about or be carried from place to place by birds, heavy winds, etc. Strong, healthy trees soon succumb to the attacks.—Farm Journal.

IRON COWPEA.

A Great Soil Improving Crop—Half Dozen Best Varieties.

Cowpeas are becoming one of the great soil improving crops of the country. For a long time the cowpea crop has been regarded as one of the best crops that could be planted in some sections of the south, but it has been only in recent years that the crop has attracted national attention, so to speak, states a writer in Farm and Fireside. This is due to the improvement in varieties and a greater study of soil conditions.

The Best Varieties.

While there are more than 150 varieties of the cowpea, there are a few of them so much superior to the others that it is useless to plant any but the half dozen best ones. These are recognized in the south under the names of the Whipperwill, the Unknown Whipperwill, Unknown Wonderful, Black Iron, Sugar Crowder and Little Cream. The latter two are table peas, and the iron ranks as the very best for all sections except possibly for New Era, which might be best for extreme northern sections, as it is a pea that requires but a short growing season.

Disease Resistant Qualities.

In many sections of the south it has been considered impossible to grow a crop of cowpeas on account of wilt or root rot, but the iron cowpea remedies this trouble. Unfortunately the supply of seed now does not equal the demand, and there are many farmers who do not recognize its value as a resistant pea. Aside from its disease resistant qualities, the iron pea holds its foliage longer than any of the common varieties, even under ordinary conditions, and this makes it valuable under all conditions.

Its Soundness of Seed.

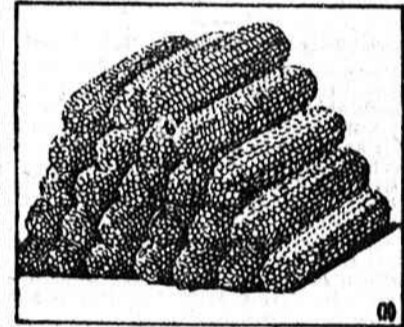
Another feature to be added to the commendable qualities of the iron pea is its soundness of seed. It will keep through the entire winter season and germinate well if left out in the fields, and I have seen acres of them making good hay when the oats which had followed a previous iron cowpea hay crop had been cut off and no preparation given the soil.

The cowpea crop is a salvation to all sections of the country where the land needs renovation and building up.

SEED CORN TEST.

Important Point in Securing a Good Stand in the Field.

For testing corn take a tight wooden box eighteen inches square and four to six inches deep (or of some convenient



GOOD EARS OF WHITE CORN.

dimensions), put in two or three inches of moist sand and cover with a piece of white muslin which has been ruled into squares about two inches across. Have the seed corn laid on a table or shelf where it will not be disturbed. From the first ear take kernels from near the butt, middle and tip of ear, then turn the ear over and take three more kernels from the other side. Place these six kernels in the first check or square (No. 1); take six kernels from the second ear and place in the second square (No. 2), etc., until you have sampled all of the ears. Cover the grain carefully with another piece of cloth about the same size as the box and also with a second piece of cloth enough larger to extend up on the sides to the top of the box. Put in one or two inches more of moist sand and keep the box in the ordinary living room temperature of the house. Add more water if the sand becomes too dry. The corn should germinate in from three to five days. Those ears whose kernels do not all germinate in five days should be discarded.

Fertilizer For Peanuts.

A fertilizer formula for peanuts given by the Virginia experiment station is 1,200 pounds acid phosphate containing 16 per cent phosphoric acid; 400 pounds dried fish containing 8 per cent nitrogen and 8 per cent phosphoric acid; 400 pounds muriate of potash containing 50 per cent potash. This mixture contains 10.2 per cent phosphoric acid, 1.6 per cent nitrogen and 10 per cent potash.

The peanut being a leguminous plant, it can obtain its nitrogen from the air; therefore only small applications of this material will be necessary.

Golden Beauty Plum.

The Golden Beauty plum will probably never be popular in the central states, but in those fruit regions bordering on the gulf of Mexico it has already made a good name for itself. It is yellow, to be sure, and not suitable for shipping to northern markets, but it is an excellent variety for culinary use and will stand any amount of hard shipment when necessary. It is hardy and thrifty in the south, bearing regularly and abundantly. It belongs to the Wayland group and is a native of Texas.—F. A. Waugh in Gardening.

In Georgia.

Mules are used exclusively on the farms, but the horse is coming into favor, and many Georgia farmers are raising a few horses for their home use, and many are also growing mules.

All new farming ideas in The Courier.

Attention, Union Men.

W. Westminster, June 26.—The Oconee County Farmers' Union is called to meet at Bounty Land on Friday, July 12th, next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Union, which meets at Greenwood on July 24-25, and to transact such other matters of business which may come before that body. A full attendance of delegates and members is desired.

The secretaries of all local unions are requested to send to the County Secretary, at the earliest date, a report of name and number of each union, number of members in good standing—those who have paid dues for the current quarter, and name and address of officers. It is necessary that we have a report of number of members in order to know how many delegates we will be entitled to in the State Union. So please let each secretary see that the reports and dues are sent in promptly. Let every member come and help us to have a lively meeting.

J. B. Harris, President.

A. N. Pritchard, Sec'y-Treas.

A Call.

The State Farmers' Union of South Carolina will meet in Greenwood July 25, 26 and 27.

O. P. Goodwin, State President.

If you suffer from bloating, belching, sour stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia, take a Ritz's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal, and overcome the disagreeable trouble. It will improve the appetite and aid digestion. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Thirty Injured in Trolley Wreck.

Washington, July 4.—Nearly thirty passengers en route from Falls Church, Va., to Washington were injured in a collision of a street car with a freight car about three miles from here to-day. No one was killed outright, but two or three deaths are expected to result among the badly injured.

Stimulation Without Irritation.

That is the watchword. That is what Orino Ixative Fruit Syrup does. Cleanses and stimulates the bowels without irritation in any form. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell.

Twelve Mile River Association.

Murphy, S. C., May 18.—We, the committee of the Twelve Mile River Association, together with the State Board, have secured the service of Rev. W. M. Walker, the Baptist evangelist, from the Spartanburg Association, to hold revival meetings at the following churches on the dates specified below:

Eastloe, from July 14 to July 21.
Mount Carmel, from July 21 to July 28.
Antioch, from July 28 to August 4.
Bethel, from August 4 to August 11.
Six Mile, from August 11 to August 18.
Shady Grove, from August 18 to August 25.

Pleasant Hill, from August 25 to September 1.

Stamp Creek, from September 1 to September 8.

Little River, from September 8 to September 15.

Camp Creek, from September 15 to September 22.

Golden Creek, from September 22 to September 29.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. Cox,
T. H. Stewart,
Frank Heaton,
Executive Committee.

Pineules for the kidneys and bladder. They bring quick relief to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, tired worn-out feeling. They produce natural action of the kidneys in filtering waste matter out of the blood. Thirty days' treatment \$1. Money refunded if Pineules are not satisfactory. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Murder in Court.

Paintsville, Ky., July 4.—During the argument of a case in the Prestonsburg Court yesterday Joe Fitzpatrick shot Andy Coburn three times in the back, killing him, and Fitzpatrick and several relatives left the court room in the panic and went home. Coburn was recently indicted for the murder of a cousin of Fitzpatrick.

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Attorneys and Counsellors,
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