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WALHALLA, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1913.

COTTON CONDITION IS LOWER.

Deteriorated 11.1 Per Cent Since the July Report Was Issued.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Announcement yesterday by the department of agriculture that the condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States was 68.2 per cent of a normal on August 25, disclosed the facts that the crop had deteriorated 11.1 per cent since the July report was taken.

The August figures were the same as those of August, 1909, and the condition at this period had been lower only three times during the past 22 years; in 1896, when it was 64.2 per cent; in 1902, when it was 64 per cent; and in 1909, when it was 63.7 per cent.

The greatest deterioration was in Oklahoma, where the condition dropped 36 per cent to 45 per cent. In Texas the condition of 64 per cent showed a deterioration of 17 per cent. Deterioration in other States in the part of the belt stricken by drought was:

Arkansas, 15 per cent; Missouri, 14 per cent; Louisiana, 12 per cent; Tennessee, 10 per cent; Mississippi, 8 per cent; and Alabama, 7 per cent. In all the States the condition was much lower than the 10-year average report. Comparisons of conditions, by States, follows:

Table with columns: By States, Aug. 25 1913, 10-yr. 1912 Av. Rows include Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, California, and United States.

Since the July report growing conditions had been generally favorable throughout the Eastern section of the cotton belt, and the condition of the plant in the States east of the Mississippi was expected to show up well. In the States west of the Mississippi conditions were not so favorable, drought in Texas and Oklahoma, parts of Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana marking the early part of the period which to-day's report covers. High temperatures prevailed throughout most of this section. The drought was partially relieved during the last week of the period.

Uncle to Wed Niece.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 4.—An uncle and his niece, on marriage bent, were made happy here to-day. Harry Kander, aged 23, an iron dealer, and his brother's daughter, Miss Bessie Kander, aged 22, traveled all the way from their home in Bowling Green, Ohio, to this city to secure a license to marry, their request having been denied in all States in the Middle West. The couple arrived in Providence and visited the city hall, accompanied by Rabbi David Baehrah, of the Congregation Sons of Zion, this city. They were granted a license, but will have to wait five days before being married. After some search they found that in Rhode Island uncles and nieces of the Jewish faith could marry. They will be married here and return to Ohio.

Killed by Accident.

Greenville, Sept. 5.—Cicero Pierson, a young white man, was accidentally shot and killed near here while hunting to-day. This is the first fatality of the hunting season in this county.

Caught Bad Cold.

"Last winter my son caught a very bad cold and the way he coughed was something dreadful," writes Mrs. Sarah E. Duncan, of Tipton, Iowa. "We thought sure he was going into consumption. We bought just one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that one bottle stopped his cough and cured his cold completely." For sale by all dealers.

FLAGMAN AND ENGINEER HELD.

Both Are Arrested After Giving Testimony at Inquiry.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.—August B. Miller, engineer of the White Mountain express, and Charles H. Murray, flagman of the Bar Harbor express, the two trains involved in the fatal North Haven wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad Tuesday morning, were placed in \$5,000 bail under a coroner's writ to-night, charged with having "criminally caused the death of Royal H. Hotchkiss," one of the victims of the disaster. Each was placed in \$5,000 bail under a coroner's warrant effective until 24 hours after the coroner has rendered a verdict in the inquest into the catastrophe which he began in private to-day.

Bail for Miller was furnished by the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Murray was locked up for lack of a bondsman.

Both men, who have been detained by the coroner in the county jail since last Tuesday as material witnesses, were arrested after they had given testimony at a night session of the inquest. It is said that they told widely conflicting stories as to the causes of the accident. Miller, though gaunt and nervous, was in a fighting mood after his release on bail.

"They have called me a scapegoat," he said. "I am no scapegoat. I want to say that I have nothing to fear. I am going to clear myself. I have been demoralized by all that has been printed about this wreck, but I don't care so long as the truth comes out. That's all I want."

Inspector Belnap said to-night that he had been informed that Murray had testified Tuesday at the joint preliminary investigation by the coroner, public utilities commission and railroad officials, that he had placed the torpedoes "six or seven telegraph poles back," a distance of from 996 to 1,162 feet. Engineer Miller testified, Belnap said, that the torpedoes were only two poles back, or 332 feet, when he heard them go off.

"In either case," said the chief inspector, "it appears from their testimony that the torpedoes were too near to give adequate warning."

Victims Robbed by Ghouls.

New Haven, Sept. 5.—Wholesale and disgraceful robberies are declared to have been made from dead bodies at the New York and New Haven railroad wreck at North Haven on Tuesday morning, in a report made to-day by Coroner Mix to Chief of Police Smith, requesting him to apprehend the culprits.

Hands Cut Off for Rings.

Coroner Mix said to-day that during his inquest witnesses told of men cutting fingers off dead passengers to get rings and of persons searching clothing of injured passengers to secure money or valuables.

Engineer Miller, of the White Mountain Express, testified that he saw a man cut off a woman's finger on which were several rings. He also saw a man strip a dead woman's hands; and afterwards he saw a man lean over an injured woman and snatch away a locket.

Another railroad man told of a man with a pillow case picked up jewelry and other articles of value. Pursued across the fields he escaped.

DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity is Here, Backed by Walhalla Testimony.

Don't take our word for it. Don't depend on a stranger's statement.

Read Walhalla endorsement. Read the statements of Walhalla citizens.

And decide for yourself. Here is one case of it:

J. R. Hughes, railroad engineer, Faculty Hill, Walhalla, S. C., says: "For many years I worked on a locomotive and the constant jarring weakened my kidneys. I had soreness in the small of my back and through my shoulders. I felt miserable in every way. As soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Dr. Bell's drug store, I was relieved. It was not long before my health improved. I do not think there is another medicine like them. I have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills before and I am pleased to say I haven't had any kidney trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Where Sheep Grow Largest.

Some of the largest fleeces ever produced come from the State of Washington. Sheep grow to large size on the ranges in the Snake River Valley. What is believed to be the largest fleece ever taken from a sheep was brought to Pullman, Wash., by J. Ross Husby, a rancher. The fleece weighed sixty pounds. At the prevailing price for wool this fleece is worth almost \$8. Three fleeces from the same flock of Rambouillet sheep weighed 142 pounds, and another one tipped the scales at 50 pounds.

BROUGHTON ON WOMAN'S DRESS

Says Devil Would Enjoy Walk Down Broadway, New York.

Atlanta, Sept. 4.—All the way across the ocean to help root for the Atlanta ball team, Dr. Len G. Broughton, fresh from London, was an enthusiastic figure at Ponce de Leon Park yesterday afternoon, and lifted his voice with the other Atlanta fans to cheer the crackers.

"We don't have base ball in London," said Dr. Broughton, "and it is a rare treat to be back again where I can enjoy seeing my old home team play."

Dr. Broughton will be here through Saturday of this week, will visit other Southern towns, and will be back in London by October 1st.

The former Atlanta preacher, now world-famous, says that the dress of Atlanta women is not as extreme or immoral as in New York. He says he doubts very much whether "the devil would enjoy a walk along Peachtree to the extent that his Satanic Majesty would enjoy a like stroll on Broadway."

"The women who affect the extreme style of few clothes are but a coterie of rapid ones who do not in any way represent the great bulk of American women," declared Dr. Broughton when asked to further enlarge his views on the interview he gave on landing in New York.

"The slit skirt, shadow dress and other styles of dress, or lack of dress, can hardly be other than the devil's own invention," he reiterated. In sharp contrast to what Dr. Broughton says are the views of Dr. Lincoln McConnell, who, by a coincidence, arrived the same day as Dr. Broughton to take charge of the Tabernacle pastorate, which was Dr. Broughton's old charge.

Dr. McConnell takes the view that many women do not mean to be "bad" by wearing the slit skirt and other scanty garments. "Modern woman," he says, "does not mean near as much by her fads as people think. Neither is she bad, nor has she given up her ideas of virtue. The fact that she has gone to extremes in dress, as in other things, is simply an indication of the general trend of the times to throw off restraint. People should not be needlessly alarmed at the bad, for the pendulum will swing back again, and only then will we be able to understand the good that has been reaped from the present movement. Woman will then have universal suffrage."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's family Pills for constipation.

THE AGE OF THE ALPHABET.

Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie Says It is Older than the Phenicians.

(Boston Globe.)

The celebrated Egyptologist, Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, has published a new work called "The Growth of Signs," in which he attacks the theory that our alphabet is Phenician. Prof. Petrie says that the most commonly accepted theory is that the Phenicians derived their alphabet from the ancient Egyptian hieratic writing, that they developed it and added to it and passed it on practically in the form we have it to-day.

The professor, on the other hand, maintains that the signs composing the alphabet originated in many parts of the world as far apart as Asia Minor and Spain, that they were gradually brought together by the nations dwelling around the Mediterranean and condensed by them into our convenient system, and that while the Phenicians used this system, they were in no sense parents of it.

He was first started on the way to those conclusions when he discovered in Egypt signs similar to those of the alphabet that were older than hieratic or hieroglyphic writing. He found these signs dating from the twelfth dynasty.

He then traced the existence of other alphabetic signs in other various parts of the world, which could have been derived from the Phenicians. He has compiled a list of signs found in 35 ancient languages from which he undertakes to show that our alphabet was derived.

He attacks the old idea that our letters are drawings of animals and things that suggest the sounds that we give to the letters. For instance, it has been said that "A" represents a bull's head, because the letter sounds like the bellowing of an animal; that "S" represents a serpent because the sound of the letter is like the hissing of the reptile, and so on.

Prof. Petrie argues that the signs from which the alphabet is derived were in use before the art of making pictures arose, and that, therefore, it is absurd to suppose that the alphabetic letters and pictures were derived in this way. He cites alphabetic signs 7,000 years old.

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INOCULATION AGAINST FEVER.

Growing Practice By Guarding Against Infection by Disease.

(Springfield Republican.)

It is only a question of time when vaccination against typhoid fever will become so general as not to excite remark. Now that the vacation season has come around again, with the exposure to typhoid germs it brings, the public health authorities are urging upon the people in many parts of the country the use of the preventive.

Our own State Board of Health, for example, has sent letters to large corporations throughout the State urging that all salesmen who travel widely throughout the country, especially through the South, be inoculated with anti-typhoid vaccine. The Massachusetts death rate from typhoid fever last year was 7.8 for every 1,000 persons, but in the South, for example, the incidence of the fever runs up in many cases as high as ten times our record. Of course, typhoid acquired in other localities is a contributory cause of this State's death rate, and for this reason the board urges inoculation. The material for this is furnished free by the board to citizens of the State.

In Philadelphia the director of the department of health and charities, Dr. Neff, is prepared to vaccinate all persons who may apply for treatment. He makes the positive statement that typhoid fever, like smallpox, can now be prevented by vaccination. He particularly urges that those who are planning to visit country districts take the treatment. Thus are the public health authorities agreeing that the efficiency of anti-typhoid fever vaccination in preventing, or in lessening the severity of the attack in the small proportion of cases in which the disease occurs in spite of vaccination, has been established beyond question. Furthermore, the vaccination against typhoid, when performed in a surgically clean manner, is as simple and harmless a process as that against smallpox. It requires three injections of the typhoid vaccine under the skin at intervals of from seven to ten days, and about twenty days is required for the vaccinated person to develop immunity or protective resistive power against typhoid fever germs. There is a mild reaction after each injection, causing some minor discomfort such as weakness and perhaps a chill or slight nausea, but in the thousands of vaccinations performed in the United States army and elsewhere no serious harm has ever resulted.

The Hatteras wireless station is near the scene of the reported Ocracoke disaster. It also was reported that the revenue cutter Seminole had been ordered to Ocracoke Island, where it is rumored several hundred lives were lost. Efforts to verify this rumor at a late hour to-night were futile.

At Beaufort, N. C., many small craft were capsized or smashed against harbor breakwater over which the seas were running. The steamer M. M. Marks had her propeller and rudder damaged. Mail boats from Core Sound reported that all wharves for 25 miles along the shore had been destroyed, many houses blown down and hundreds of cattle and horses drowned. No loss of life was reported in that section.

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\$3,000,000 LOSS BY STORM.

North Carolina Coast Swept by Gale. Many Reported Dead.

Washington, N. C., Sept. 4.—Property valued at more than \$3,000,000 is reported to have been destroyed, and rumors are current of a heavy loss of life, as the result of the destructive storm that swept the eastern Carolina coast yesterday. Wire communication with the stricken district only was meagre to-night. Efforts to verify by wireless reports of many casualties on Ocracoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, have been fruitless. All wireless stations in that vicinity are believed to be wrecked by the storm.

The greatest damage to property was in Beaufort county. Havoc was wrought by the storm among the fishing craft in the Pamlico river. In Washington business houses and manufacturing plants along the water front were partially swept away. The total damage in this county alone was roughly estimated at \$2,000,000.

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GOVERNORS WORK ON ROADS.

Major, of Missouri, and Hays, of Arkansas, Lead the Workers.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 3.—Governor Elliott Major, of Missouri, joined the Arkansas "good roads" workers this morning, with Governor Geo. W. Hays, of this State, and hundreds of other prominent citizens. The Governors donned overalls and hurried to the highway building sites in automobiles. More than 100 automobiles were given over to the service, and by 8 o'clock at Capitol avenue and Main street, the center of business activities in Little Rock, thousands of people gathered to watch the departure of the gubernatorial party and others to the country roads.

Governor Major, of Missouri, was enthusiastic over the big turnout. During breakfast, in a brief talk, the Missouri Governor pointed out how the recent "good roads" demonstration in his State had brought out popular sentiment.

"You have great opportunities here," said Governor Major, "and this good roads demonstration to-day in your city, the hub of the State, shows that your people in the cities as well as in the country are in earnest."

Governor L. E. Hall, of Louisiana, wired his regrets, saying that owing to an extra session of the General Assembly of that State, he couldn't join the good roads workers here to-day, but he pledged his good will in behalf of the movement.

It was reported that 50 of the 75 counties of the State went into the highway movement to-day, and that grading and other work will be done on 500 miles of roads.

Never in its history has Little Rock seen such a demonstration as was witnessed this morning when the good roads workers "hiked" to the country. Mothers, wives and sweethearts of the good roads workers joined in the movement, supplying friend chicken and other delicacies. A bunch of Boy Scouts volunteered to supply drinking water. Under the proclamation of Governor Hays, two days, to-day and to-morrow, are to be devoted to the good roads movement.

Durant Whipple directed the "army of occupation" as it was called. During the afternoon a barbecue will be held in the country, thousands of pounds of meat and other food articles having been donated for the feast.

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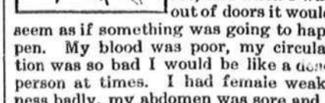
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SUFFERED AWFUL PAINS

For Sixteen Years. Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Moretown, Vermont.—"I was troubled with pains and irregularities for sixteen years, and was thin, weak and nervous. When I would lie down it would seem as if I was going right down out of sight into some dark hole, and the window curtains had faces that would peek out at me, and when I was out of doors it would seem as if something was going to happen. My blood was poor, my circulation was so bad I would be like a dead person at times. I had female weakness badly, my abdomen was sore and I had awful pains."



"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash and they certainly did wonders for me. My troubles disappeared and I am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. W. F. SAWYER, River View Farm, Moretown, Vermont.

Another Case. Gifford, Iowa.—"I was troubled with female weakness, also with displacement. I had very severe and steady headache, also pain in back and was very thin and tired all the time. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am cured of these troubles. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. IMA HILL-SLAGLE, Gifford, Iowa.