Humorous Department.

Too Much .- The Man of the Future sat back in ease in his luxurious armchair, his feet arranged before him along the line of least resistance.

At his elbow was a keyboard that connected with the outer world.

He touched a button, and through a gold-mounted transmitter was thrust his morning paper. He touched another, and a tray containing his breakfast rose before him. It seemed an easy thing to do. He

had but to lift his finger.

A phonograph began calling off the opening of the stock market. A piano attachment gave out the strains of the latest opera. Three friends in distant parts of the Empire bade him good morning, and communicated some piece of gossip in response to his inquiry. He talked with the manager of his office, with his tailor, his air-ship maker, his architect.

With him it was indeed a busy day. Finally his head sank back. He was evercome by the unusual exertion. He looked worried.

His wife entered. "What is the matter, dear?" she said. "Isn't everything all right?"

"No," replied the Man of the Future, testily. "I can't stand this pressure. I've simply got to have some one to press these buttons for me."-Life.

THE TIPPING TYRANNY .- Two energetic, hard-working little business women had finished their meagre luncheon at a restaurant. They were figuring out the amount of their checks, and decided that they owed 20 and 25 cents, respectively.

"Are you going to give a tip?" the little one asked.

"I'm tempted not to," returned the "The nerve and impudence of other. these horrid men waiters are becoming unbearable.'

"I shall never, never, tip again," said the little one grimly. "Yesterday I was not hungry and my check came to 20 intensely interesting. The power of cents. I put down an extra nickel. At the speaker's words came chiefly from first Mr. Waiter seemed not to notice the nature of the facts presented and it, but as I was about to leave the table he said, most impudently, 'Do you work as a missionary in Mexico. Mr. want this carfare bit; I don't.' I sup- Dale is especially near to the A. R. P. pose he thought I would not take it congregation here, being a brother of back, but I did."

had my experience," said the other Dale, is a medical missionary and is a woman. "I asked the waiter to bring most zealous and successful worker. me small change for a dollar bill. He brought me four quarters.

"'Is that small enough for you' he sneered.

"'Yes, it's small enough for me,' I snapped back, 'but it isn't small three sons and two daughters. The enough for you to get a tip,' and I sailed out."-New York Tribune.

NOT ON HIS OWN TIME.—Charles M. Schwab, on the day he sailed for Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, said illness from dropsy, aged 72 years. that he believed America offered to The funeral service and burial will be workingmen more opportunities than at Old Purity grave yard this afterany other country.

ed, "must be of the right kind. He The meeting of Bullrun grange last "The workingman, though," he addmust not be like the Greek I heard of Saturday marked an era in its history.

"This chap, having come to America, secured a good laboring job at \$11 a week. But he did not get on well. He was continually afraid of doing more than he was paid for.

stomach on the sidewalk. His face was trace its history back to the early days salts into other compounds, the fixation quite 400 feet. was working on, saw him lying on his pale; a succession of loud groans arose of the organization in this state. There of the nitrogen of the air, the electrifi-

"'What is the matter with that fellow?' the gentleman said.

"An Irishman replied that he was sick. "'Well,' said the gentleman, 'if he

is sick why doesn't he go to the hospital and get some relief. "The Irishman laughed scornfully.

"'Do you think he'd go to the hospital in his dinner hour?' he said."

Speckilation .- Baron Moncheur, the month. At a dinner in Baltimore he

"The spirit of business enterprise and speculation is what impresses me most profoundly in America. For instance. I was riding one day on the outskirts of Washington, and at a certain place I dismounted and got a little boy to of Gastonia's baseball cranks went hold my horse. I was gone about 10 down to witness the game......Cards minutes, and on my return I found the first boy gone, and another, smaller one, standing at the horse's head.

"'How is this?' I said. 'You are not the boy I left my horse with.'

"'No,' said the tiny urchin; 'I speckilated and bought the job off the oth-

er fellow for a dime.' "Of course, after that," the minister ended, "it was impossible for me to 'bear' the market."

HAD TO KEEP HIS WORD .- At a not distant school the other day a grave infraction of discipline was committed. The teacher was very angry and called upon the guilty party to confess. Not one in the class would tell, however, so the teacher said he would he would be sure to find the right one.

thrashing every boy but one. Finally as he reached that last one his anger had cooled a little. Thinking to be lenient, he said:

"Now, tell me who did this and I 1,600 looms. This increase will neceswon't thrash you."

"All right, sir," was the reply. did it."

And the schoolmaster had to keep his word,-Philadelphia Press,

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS .- A prominent actor tells this story about two been the most beautiful woman in the brother players and their experiences in a Maine temperance town. Feeling ferred to the United States National in need of alcoholic refreshment, they made application at the local drug lived for a time across Grand river stores, but were told that stimulants from the old fort, on the farm owned were sold only in cases of snake bite. by Gip Scott. The house in which he The actors had about decided to content themselves with such refreshment two pear trees which the "Liberator as the town provided when they heard of Texas" planted are still standing as that a certain resident owned a rattlesnake which he kept as a pet. Securing his address, they called on him and some scientific experiments.

"Nothing doing!" answered the owner. "He's booked solid for four months ed on horse ahead "-Harner's Weekly.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

News and Comment That Is of More or Less Local Interest. LANCASTER.

tree near the corner of the barn of section, was struck by lightning and set afire. The tree had to be cut down before the fire could be extinguished and for a while the barn of Mr. Nelson was in imminent danger of catching afire from the flying sparks. It took an hour or more to fell the tree...... Mr. Wni. D. Cook, an aged and respected citizen of the Sincerity neighborhood died yesterday morning after a protracted illness of dropsy. He was a native of North Carolina and came to this county about thirty years ago. He was 52 years of age and leaves a widow and three children surviving him. He was a consistent member of Zion Methodist church and his remains will be interred there at 11 o'clock a. m., today after funeral services by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Counts.Miss Josie Carroll of Yorkville who has been visiting Miss Hattie Elliott this week, returned home yesterday A big crowd of colored excursionists from Westville and Kershaw, passed through here yesterday en route for Charlotte. About 200 more got aboard the train at this place. ... Another aged citizen of the county and a veteran of the Confederate army has gone to his reward. Mr. John C. Stover died at his home at Kershaw last Wednesday night after a protracted illness at the advanced age of 82 years. CHESTER.

Lantern, June 24: At the prayer meeting at the A. R. P. church Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Jas G. Dale made an impromptu address which was Mrs. M. E. White. Mrs. Dale who, "It was on Monday, I think, that I with one of her children, is with Mr.Mrs. Eliza J., wife of Mr. B. C. Horton, died of consumption at her home at the Springstein Wednesday about 1 o'clock, aged 48 years. She leaves a husband and five children, funeral services were conducted at the home at 3 o'clock by Rev. J. S. Moffatt and the burial was in Evergreen cemetery Mr. James Orr of Knox Station, died last night after a long noon at 6 o'clock. His wife, three sons and four daughters survive him..... The meetings were held at Old Purity church until that building was held in their new hall, at Evans stajoint use of the grange and the school and is a monument to the public spirvas a period of suspended animation during the brief days of the Alliance, after which it revived, and interest has

never abated. GASTON. Gastonia Gazette, June 24: At the home of Esquire Jacob Kiser last Sunday morning, Mr. Robert Haynes, aged 66, became an ex-widower by taking to himself as a bride Mrs. Sallie Word, aged 24. Esquire Kiser performed the ceremony and they went rejoiting on Belgian minister, visited Baltimore last of ball played at King's Mountain Tuesbatteries were as follows: King's catcher; McAdenville-Shuford pitcher, and Bentley catcher. About thirty were received here yesterday announcing the marriage on Wednesday, the 22nd, of Mr. John Hemphill Wilkins

and Miss Amy Lee Lynch, at Bessemer City. The groom is a young business man of ability, being the manager of the Southern Cotton Mill's store. The bride is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Saxton Lynch and deep wooden stringers proved the most is prominent in Bessemer social circles. Both of the contracting parties have friends in Gastonia who congratulate them on the happy event and wish for them many years of unalloyed pleasure and prosperity....The Loray Mill will be completely equipped with machinery and ready for the new season's cotton crop within the next three months. Such was the dethrash every boy in the room and then cision made at a stockholders' meeting held in the company's uptown office This threat was carried out, the Tuesday. Those present were Messrs. teacher starting with the first boy and Stewart W. Cramer of Charlotte, J. Dana Cloudman of Atlanta, John F Love and G. A. Gray of Gastonia. When all the machinery is installed this mill will have 60,000 spindles and

> number of operatives employed. GEN. SAM HOUSTON'S INDIAN WIFE .-General Sam Houston lived at Port Gibson, where he married his Cherokee wife, Talihina Rogers, said to have tribe, whose remains are to be transcemetery at Fort Gibson. Houston lived has long since disappeared, but monuments to this great man's stay among the Cherokees

sitate a considerable addition to the

"His last residence in the Cherokee offered to hire his snake for use in nation was at Wilson's Rock, on the Arkansas river, about fifteen miles above Fort Smith, from which he started on horself for Took, to lead the His beauti- copodium. patriot a

ful Cherokee wife did not long survive his departure, and died a few years later, and was buried in a beautiful Survey of Work to be Done on Panagrove near a cedar tree, on an eminence overlooking the Arkansas river, where, after a repose of over sixty at Fort Gibson, to be marked by a suitable monument bearing the inscrip-Ledger, June 25: During the storm last Saturday night a large dead oak tion: "Sacred to the Memory of Tallhina, Cherokee Wife of General Sam Mr. J. C. Nelson, of the Jacksonham Houston, Liberator of Texas."-Fort Gibson Post.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Surprising Effect From Slight Cause-Jap's Illusion.

ium oleate-even as little as 0.02 per this remarkable effect of the cleate has not been understood. It has now been and with honesty. investigated by G. Just at Karlsruhe, and he finds that the conductivity of the benzine is very slightly increased, charges. In pure benzine an electrode kept its charge for minutes, while in the diluted oleate solution it refused to take any charge.

A new camera of great importance duction of Dr. Walther Thorner of Bergives accurate focus under the mild borers the work might be done in spark impresses the image upon the ly worked there. At best, therefore, plate. The pictures show the variations of the eye in health and disease, making it possible now to follow the progress of disease step by step.

The new four-cylinder compound locomotive of the Adriatic railway, Italy, is claimed to yield 9 pounds of steam per pound of coal, an increase of 2 pounds over the old style of engine. smoke-stack at the rear, the low front equally reasonable rates; adding preswidth and depth. Remarkable power results.

The 300 aerolites of the nineteenth century furnished nine instances of the fall of two stones on the same day in two successive years. This suggests unable to find the amount called for

steams of stones in space. continent of undeveloped possibilities." The electrolytic refining of copper has grown already into a great industry, and calcium carbide is now produced by the electric furnace by thousands of tons annually, while the electric refining of other metals and the production of other carbides on a large scale are to be expected soon. Even silicon, the burnt. Last Saturday's meeting was most abundant of metals, but one of fifths of a mile wide at the top, falling tion. This building was erected for the oxide is now offered, fresh from the into which the great lake made by the electric furnace, at a fraction of a dollar a pound. In the direct preparaone day the new building the Greek it and the liberality of the grange and tion of metallic compounds from the of the Culebra on the north side of the neighborhood. Bullrun grange can metals, the transformation of metallic the cut the depth will be nearly or

commercial revolutions. their way......In an interesting game tissue increase the brightness of ating 90 or 100 of these steam excavaday afternoon between the teams of that nervous energy having the same King's Mountain and McAdenville, the effect can be transmitted to the screen former won by a score of 6 to 4. The of calcium sulphide over a wire. This has enabled him to detect and even Mountain-Reagan, pitcher, and Rowe measure the oscillations of intensity. The nerve-oscillations are found to number from 750 to 800 per second, with a wave-length of an inch and a be made to vanish in a way that demonstrates wave interference.

The sound-deadening arrangements tried on the Berlin elevated railway include felt under and at the sides of

The distinct compounds from coal-695, not less than 300 of the present Culebra.

products being dyes. The system of identification by finman, Rev. Mr. Collyer, was missionary ple, by the way—have long made use of finger prints in the deeds for the sale of slaves. He has been able to trace the practice back, in fact, for 1200 years. The slaves are all women, and each is required to place her hand upon the sheet of paper on which the deed is written, the outline of the fin-gers and thumb being traced after which an ink impression of each of the

fingers is taken.

The reappearance of sharks in the Baltic sea, after an absence of one hundred and fifty years, is causing much speculation among naturalists. One explanation is that the fishes have been led to return by the recent unusual climatic conditions. Another guess is that the configuration of the bottom of the sea has been changed by earth-quakes, and that this may have forced the sharks to abandon their later haunts and take refuge in their ear-

Protective mimicry in insects takes nany curious forms. One of the most striking, lately shown at a meeting of the Selborne society in London, is that of a tiny insect from Costa Rica, which is a perfect model of a rose thorn, and which escapes its natural enemies by ranging itself in perfect sympathy with the real thorns on the bush.

face of water is made to gyrate by a jet of air, and after this has been re-garded steadily and the eyes have been turned toward a table near, the sur-face of the table appears to move in a direction contrary to that of the lyA GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.

ma Canal. Dr. C. A. Stephens, who has been

well known for a generation as a wriyears, her remains are to be removed ter of stories of adventure for boys, to the United States National cemetery has recently visited Panama, where he has had excellent opportunities for observing the great project the nation But no sensible person can spend an has undertaken there. Americans speak glibly of the possi-

bility of a tide-level canal at Panama. Of this Dr. Stephens says: "It is not all easy matter to estimate the exact amount of earth which would have to ver, worth about 44 cents in United be removed to get a clear channel across the Isthmus, thirty-five feet be-Eye Photography-The Reversed Lo. low low tide at Colon and at LaBoca comotive-A Coming Harvest of on the Bay of Panama. But computing Changes-Nerve Waves and Radia- it at the various levels, step by step tions-Sound Dampening-Korean up to the Culebra, through this vast Science-A Zoological Puzzle-A cut and beyond, deducting what the French appear to have done, we ob-About a dozen years ago M. Richter tain 446,000,000 cubic yards as a very howed that the mysterious fires in conservative estimate of what remains cleaning establishments are to be removed in order to have an due to electricity, which produces open ditch from ocean to ocean, 150 sparks as pieces of wool are drawn feet wide at the bottom, with 35 feet various points in the tropics will affrom the combustible fluid on cool or of standing water in it. As to the dry days, and he found that the sparks length of time required, we have to could be prevented by adding magne- guide us only what the new French company have done. It is agreed on ent-to the benzine. The reason of all hands, however, that they have worked with a fair degree of diligence

"During their most successful year 1897, the new company employed 3,600 men and removed, mainly in the Culethis change being sufficient to prevent bra cut, 960,000 cubic metres, chiefly the accumulation of dangerous electric earth. This was by far the best ever done by the French. Adding 40 per cent to this 960,000 metres, for better American methods and better machines, and assuming that the United States will employ 20,000 laborers in photographing for the first time the place of 3,600, we find that to remove interior or back of the eye, is the pro- the 341,600,000 cubic metres forty-six years and nine days will be required, lin. A telescope-like focusing glass or until 1951. By employing 30,000 laillumination of a kerosene lamp, and about thirty-one years. More than flash-light ignited by an electric 30,000 men could not be advantageousallowing nothing for contingencies or accidents a tidewater canal at Panama could not be completed before 1936 -so that few of the present generation would see it.

Immense Cost of Tidewater Canal. "As to the cost of a tidewater canal at Panama, reckoning laborers' wages at only a dollar a day, and the sala-The cab is in front of the boiler, the ries of engineers, foremen, etc., at truck admitting a furnace of unusual ent cost, figures for machinery, tools, explosives, transportation, hospital equipment and maintenance, with the thousand other minor expenses, and to this the interest on the money as used for thirty years, at 3 per cent; I am to construct a tidewater canal at less "Electrochemistry," says a practical than \$570,000,000, or adding the price worker in this new field, "is a virgin of the canal from the French company,

Magnitude of the Project.

Dr. Stephens in other ways makes more distinct than .do the formal ·reports the size of the project to which we are already committed. The Culebra cut he describes as the greatest thing of its kind ever undertaken by man. When complete it will be threethe most difficult to reduce from its off to a width of 150 feet at the bottom dam at Bohio will flow back, filling it to a depth of 35 feet. From the top

These figures, he says, convey little cation of soils, the sterilization of water idea of the tremendous quantity of haunted by Chagres fever ghosts. Inby electrically made ozone, the disinfec- earth and rock which must be removtion of sewage, and hundreds of other ed. It is not until one descends into likely developments, electrochemistry this vast trench and marks how tiny gives promise of future industrial and the locomotives and great excavators look when seen in the prodigious Waves in nerve responses were shown depth and breadth of the excavation some years ago by Dr. Charpentier, the that a conception of the herculean la-French physiologist, by the fading bor dawns on the mind. It is like away of luminous impressions in flash- Niagara, and must be contemplated gan making careful inquiries as to the es. In his later experiments he has for awhile. At first sight it might proven that radiations from nervous be thought that a thousand men, operphosphorescent calcium sulphide, and tors, would dig it out in a year; but by the time the visitor has walked and climbed about the cut for an hour or two he can readily believe that the task may occupy 5,000 men, with machines, for ten years.

The temperature in the cut he describes as intense. The lofty, bare sides of the excavation accumulate heat half; and with two wires the effect can like the walls of an oven. The seething steam boilers add to the calorific glow. It makes the eyeballs ache and the lungs feel dry and hot.

"It is no place," says Dr. Stephens, "for a white man's unprotected head. the rails, wood-filled car wheels, steel A cork helmet, or a green umbrella, or and wood ties resting on sand, and both, are necessary to his safety. It cork-lined floor planks. Low rails on makes me shudder to think of the human suffering implied by ten years of labor here on the part of 5,000 men. But only at the price of all this toil can tar have increased from 454 in 1894 to stately vessels steam through the

The French Canal company has removed much earth here, but vastly ger prints proves to be not so new as more remains to be taken out. With we have supposed. A London clergy- the lights strung along the cutting, the men of the night shift would have by in Korea for some years, and he reports far the easier day's work, for then the that the Koreans—a sharp witted peoterrible sun rays would be absent, and the cooler night wind would be blowing through the trench. Indeed, if but one shift of men were employed, he thinks it would be better, after the light plant was installed, to work them only by night and have them sleep in day time.

> The Sanitary Problem. His account of the sanitary problem

is even more impressive: "The French exercised little or no sanitary control over their canal laborers. They built little villages of wood and galvanized ron for the men to live in, but in most cases provided neither water nor drains. If they fell ill in camp and did not die at once, they were transported after a day or two to the hospitals at Colon or Panama. That was about as far as the French medical care or control extended from 1880 onward. As a result they lost a great number of employees-some say 50,000. The construction gangs were often crippled and ineffective. Excavators, locomotives and other machines stood idle An interesting optical illusion has for weeks, because the men or the ten brought to notice by T. Terada, of bkio. Lycopodium powder on the sur-of time and money from this course of time and money from this course vere enormous. Work was stopped from time to time, and often did not

The direct loss from this cause alone leg.

is believed to have exceeded seventy million francs! The indirect loss from delay and demoralization can never Discovered in New South Wales Holds be determined.

"Labor unions in the United States have already debated the regulation of in a newspaper about the finding of a ATTORNEY AT LAW. wages and working hours at Panama, and have announced an intention to organize the laborers there to this end. hour in the heat of the Culebra cut without coming to the conclusion that this is not a white man's job. The French Canal company is now paying its laborers \$1.08 a day, Colombia sil-

States currency.' Dr. Stephens says that it is an er ror to speak of any locality as in itself "unhealthful." If disease is present it has been brought there by the men or animals which have become infected elsewhere. No locality breeds new disease. He wants the government to establish a school of tropical diseases at Colon. The greatest variety of clinical material would be abundant. Canal laborers arriving from ford excellent material for study, with the added advantages of observing the course of the diseases in a tropical climate. Dr. Stephens also favors a camp of

detention and observation for incoming laborers. In no other way can disease be prevented from gaining access to the labor camps along the line of the canal. Nor when forwarded from the camp of observation to labor camps should the executive guardianship over the laborers cease or be relaxed for a moment. A single hole in one's mosquito net lets in the mosquito that will inoculate him with yellow fever or malaria; so with a system of health protection for 20,000 laborers. At a single weak point of the system an epidemic may enter; the system must be precise, efficient at all points and constantly operative. If the best economic results are to be obtained the labor camps must be inclosed, policed and regulated as if under military discipline. He thinks it would be found expedient to have a canteen at every camp, where tobacco, malt beverages and a limited quantity of distilled liquors of standard quality could be purchased by the laborers.

Good Words For the Chagres River. This observer's account of the Chagres river is interesting. The whole world has heard of the Chagres river but has heard no good of it. Indeed, the English. French and Spanish languages have been ransacked for terms with which to stigmatize it. It is the "torrential" Chagres, the "deadly" Chagres, the "miasmatic" Chagres, the "uncontrollable, ungovernable" Chagres the "accursed" Chagres, "that infernal It has even had a fever of river." lethal character named after it.

"When the French Canal officials wished to find a scapegoat," says Dr. Stephens, "for their malfeasance in spending, or stealing, \$200,000,000, and not digging a canal with it, they selected the Chagres river and attributed everything bad to that. It washed back all the earth which they dug out; it rendered a tide water canal impossible; it brought malaria and death to their laborers: in fine, they would have constructed the Panama canal by 1892 but for that awful Chagres river!

"I really expected to see a moral monster of a river there. I was looking for something like the Styx, as described by the classic poets. It would not have surprised me greatly to see a stream of miasmatic, green slime, river of azure water, purling gently over sandy bars-quite an ideal stream with lovely gravels and pools beneath green banks, the bare sight of which makes one think of his fish hook and

"But this was the dry season. I beago, it did rise pretty high. At a place where the channel is much compressed, at Las Cascades, it rose between thirty and forty feet that year for a few hours. I found that at home -among its neighbors, so to speakthe Chagres bore a good enough reputation as rivers go. In the matter of floods the Chagres is no worse than the Big Sandy, the French Broad, or the Androscoggin in our own country. But for the Chagres an inter-oceanic canal at Panama during the next quarter of a century would be a physical impossibility. A tide-water canal at Panama is impossible, except at such cost as to be practically useless to the American people. It is just here that the Chagres river comes in. By building a dam across it and across the ca nal at Bohio, near sea level, on the Atlantic side, an elevated island lake may be formed across the highest portion of the Isthmus extending through the Culebra cut. By using the Chagres to form this lake, more than fourfifths of the excavation necessary for a tide-water canal may be avoided. Were it not for the Chagres river this lake could not be formed. The volume of water which flows is just about sufficient to fill the lake and supply water for the locks. If it were much larger, it would give trouble; if less, it would

be insufficient. "A ship canal, like that at Panama, requires a vast amount of water for feeding the locks. Nothing less than a river of considerable size will suffice for the water supply. This much anathematized Chagres river is, therefore, the right thing in the right place. It is very fortunate for us that it is there."-New York Evening Sun.

JEST SAVES A LEG .- It is seldom that a hospital surgeon is placed at a loss to answer patients, but one of the best known operators in this city was completely taken aback recently, says the Philadelphia Press.

The patient, with a leg so badly hurt that amputation had been decided on, had excited the interest of the surgeon because of the peculiarity of the complaint. He brought a couple of surgical friends into the ward to see the case, and, as he approached the ot remarked: "Well, how are you today?"

Like a flash the patient answered: "O, I'm aick abed," and the surgeon from time to time, and often did not be begin again for a month, pay being drawn all the while for the entire gang! of all he saved the merry young man's GOLD NUGGET.

the Record With 640 Pounds. "I have just been reading an account

large nugget of gold in an Australian mine, and the writer calls it the largest nugget of this metal ever unearthed It weighed 152 pounds and sold for a trifle over \$35,000, and this shows that the writer was mistaken in his assertion, for many larger nuggets have been found," Mr. Gustave Raacke tells "The largest nugget ever discovered was at the Byer & Holt, claim, Hill End, New South Wales, on May 10 1872. That single piece of gold weighed 640 pounds and was about 4 D. E. Finley. inches thick, 4 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet 2 inches wide. Its total value, after the baser metals had been ex tracted, was \$148,000, and it still holds the world's record, unless the informa tion I have on the subject is deficient and I don't think it is. As a rule large gold nuggets are very, very sel dom found, and generally about one is all that has ever figured in the history of a single mine, with the exception o the Canadian Gully, Ballarat. This mine was started in a most unsatisfactory-appearing locality, and after working down a few feet the prospectors themselves were beginning to grov somewhat dublous, when, on Jan. 20 1853, they struck a pocket from which they took a nugget weighing 93 pounds that brought the finders \$22,350. camp went crazy with excitement, but two days later, at an additional depti of 7 feet, another nugget weighing 84 pounds, and selling later for \$20,325, was taken out. This established a new record, and the mine was surrounded after that for days by crowd of interested spectators, hoping against hope that another rich discovery would result from the workings and for once anticipation was not dis appointed, for on Jan. 31, 1. : elever days after the first nugget had been unearthed, a third was brought to light, that weighed 134 pounds, and sold for \$32,360. One may readily picture the mental condition of those miners after the third rich prize, and the consequent reflected excitement in the camp. Australia, you know, has always been the land of nuggets. The Oates & Nelson find at Donnelly, in 1880, was extracted from the roots of a tree which the prospectors had decided to remove only because it inter fered with some work they contem plated on the surface, and not because they thought there was any gold beneath it. This nugget weighed 189 No. 114, Southbound-Blacksburg to nounds and a bank bought it for \$50, 000. Another almost accidental find was the 'Welcome Stranger,' taken from

There is no comfort where no con

a shaft at Bakery Hill, June 9, 1858

The prospectors were just about to

abandon their mine in disgust, for the

working had been productive of little gold, when their picks unearthed this

lump of gold, which weighed 184 pounds, and sold for \$44,360. With only two exceptions, all of these nuggets were larger than the one about

which I spoke first."-St. Louis Globe-

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Roasted Coffee

(The Housekeepers Standard).

This is the choicest roasted coffee we have ever handled. It is blended and roasted just right. Lv. Marton Put up in four pound airtight tin Lv. Blacksburg 8.45p.m. Lv. Smyrna 9.10p.m. cartons at 25c per pound—\$1.00 Lv. Hickory Grove 9.23p.m. cartons at 25c per pound—\$1.00 Lv. per can. Its aroma is delicious.

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Office in WILSON BUILDING, opposite Telephone No 136 Court House. A. Y. CARTWRIGHT.

SURGEON DENTIST. YORKVILLE, S. C. OFFICE HOURS: 9 am to 1 p. m; 2 p m, to 5 p. m.

Office in upstairs rooms of Cartwright

PHOTOGRAPHY IS AN ART

AND it takes an artist to be a photographer. One who is not an artist doesn't stand much of a chance of making a success at photography. I have given years of study to this especial line and I can say with pride that my work will compare favorably

The best and most perfect photographs are the result of experience and not experiments. I do all of my developing, retouching and finishing, thereby obtaining the best possible re-

As Far As Prices

Are concerned, you need not worry yourself along that score. I know that my prices are reasonable and you will agree with me when I tell you what they are. I am also prepared to devel-op and print pictures taken with pock-et cameras. If you have a Kodak or Vive or any other camera, and for any reason you can't develop and print your pictures, bring them to me at my gallery on West Liberty street. J. R. SCHORR

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Charleston-Daily. Lv. Blacksburg8.45a.m.

Sharon Yorkville 9.45a.m. 9.57a.m. 10.15a.m. Lancaster Kingville Ar. Columbia 9.25p.m. Ar. Charleston 7.45p.m.

No. 114 leaves Blacksburg after arrival of No. 36 from Atlanta. No. 113, Northbound-Charleston to

Blacksburg-Daily. Lv. Charleston 7.30a.m. | Columbia | 7.20a.m. |
| Kingville | 11.00a.m. |
| Camden | 12.35p.m. |
| Lancaster | 2.35p.m. | Lv. Columbia Lancaster Catawba Junction Rock Hill Lv. Hickory Grove Lv. Smyrna

No. 113 connects at Blacksburg with Trains Nos. 12, 38 and 40 for Charlotte and Washington. No. 135, Northbound-Rock Hill to Marion-Daily. Lv. Rock Hill 6.00a.m.

 Lv. Sharon
 6.45a m.

 Lv. Hickory Grove
 7.00a m.

 Ar. Blacksburg
 7.40a m.

 Lv. Blacksburg
 8.10a m.

No. 136, Southbound-Marion to Rock Hill-Daily. Lv. Sharon 9.38p.m. Lv. Yorkville 9.54p.m. Lv. Tirzah 10.10p.m. Ar. Rock Hill 10.30p.m.

No. 136. leaves Blacksburg, south-bound, after arrival of No. 40 from At-lanta, and connects at Rock Hill with No. 29 for Columbia.

Agent of the Southern Railway, or to ROBT. W. HUNT, Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, or to Agent, Charleston, or to BROOKS MORGAN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. CHEAP EXCURSION RATES VIA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern Railway announces the following very low Excursion rates to the following points named KNOXVILLE, TENN., and return,

"Summer School" from June 28, to August 5th, 1904, at the very low rate of one first-class fare plus 25

DETROIT, MICH., and return, account "Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention," July 13 to 15, 1904, at the very low rate of one first-class fare plus 50

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., and return, account "Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," July 13 to 15, 1904, at the rate of one first class fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip.

MONTEAGLE, TENN., and return, account "Woman's Congress," from August 1st to 7th, 1904, at rate of one first-class fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. MONTEAGLE, TENN., and return,

account "Monteagle Sunday School Institute," from August 15 to 30, 19°4, at the very low rate of one first-class fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. MONTEAGLE, TENN., and return,

account "Monteagle Bible School," from July 4 to August 4th, 1904, at the low rate of one first-class fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. ATHENS, GA., and return, account

"Summer School" from July 5, to August 6, 1904, at the very low rate of one first-class fare plus 25 cents for the round trip.