THE

HAS BEEN STRUCK.

Prices Cut in Half!

All Winter Goods to be Closed Out tween England and France, their coloto make room for Spring stock.

THESE ARE FACTS,

And we want you to come and see for yourself and get some of the

BARGAINS

WE ARE OFFERING.

Don't delay, but come while the good things are going. Money saved is money made,

> W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, Next to Masonic Temple.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

On and after January 1, 1892, all

Heavy Winter Boots and Shoes in our Establishment

COME early and secure a REAL BARGAIN, for we will surely offer you one. isy upon our shelves from season to season. We need the money to buy Spring Goods, and the norm to show them. This reduction includes a large lot of the famous Bay State Prison-made Shoes, consisting of Plow Shoes, Brogans, English Ties, and twenty

Cases of Boots.

Remember, that all Shoes bearing our firm name, or the name of the Manufactuvers, are guaranteed to give a reasonable amount of wear. We will exchange Shoes or refund the full amount of money paid to all parties not satisfied with their purchases, regularly they return them to us immediately unsoiled.

ENERGY, FIDELITY, DISCRETION, INSURE SUCCESS.

JAS. P. GOSSETT & CO.,

WANTED!

RAGS. HIDES and BEESWAX by PEOPLES & BURRISS, at good prices.

SECOND HAND STOVES As good or better than most of the new ones now offered you, which we are offering at a low price. We hope you will bear in mind that we deal in—

Tin, China Crockery, Glassware, And EVERYTHING in the House Furnishing line, and at prices that cannot be

> TIN ROOFING. GRAVEL ROOFING and GUTTERING,

Promptly done by experienced men.

PEOPLES & BURRISS.

LADIES' STORE! KEEPING PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES!

For the next sixty days our Mammoth Stock is at the

MERCY OF OUR CUSTOMERS. COME ONE. COME ALL, and get the BARGAYNS. The Stock must be re-

duced to make room for our Spring Goods. Wishing one and all a happy and prosperous New Year,

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

E. W. BRUWN

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

STAPLE AND FANCY CROCERIES.

FRUITS and CONFECTIONERIES.

We are selling Goods CHEAP, and will treat you was holding it the way you showed me. right.

Give us a call. Yours truly,

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1892. FRIENDSHIP, S. C., Feb. 16, 1892.

Mr. Editor : In regard to the "Two

TEACHERS'GOLUMN.

ROBERTS, S. C., Feb. 20, 1892. Mr. Editor: As my other letter es- sure to follow. Parents need not think caped your "waste basket" I will try to or expect their children to be something answer your questions of last week. great if they wallow in the mud them-There were eight wars: King William's war, 1689-97. Cause: War having bro- about what their parents are in morals. ken out between England and France. their colonies in America soon took up the quarrel. Second. Queen Anne's war, 1702-13. Cause : England declared war against France and Spain, their colonies in America were soon aroused to war. Third. King George's war, 1844-48. Cause: War having broke out anew benies in the New World at once took up the quarrel. Fourth. French war, 1754-63. Cause: Both the French and English claimed the tract of land lying west of the Alleghany Mountains along the Ohio river. The French seized the English surveyor and captured their posts; also built forts along their line of possession. Fifth. Revolutionary war, 1775-88. Cause: The British tried to tax the colonies to pay the expenses of the recent war. Six. War of 1812-14. Cause: The impressment of American seamen and the capture of their ships. Seven. Melican war, 1846-47. Cause: The annexation of Texas to the United States. Eight. Civil war, 1861-65. Cause: The antagonism between the North and South was mainly on account of the slavery question. This difficulty was first settled by the Missouri Compromise in 1820. The "squatter sovereigncy" policy, roused to fury by the trouble in Kansas, while the Dred Scott decision and the attempted execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, together with the John Brown raid, made it now plain that war would be the result. The Southern States, headed by South Caro-

B. Spearman.

Yours respectfully,

good example for younger ones.

ter Anna. I am 12 years old.

others before themselves.

ter Anna. I sm 10 years old.

I go to school at Dorchester to my sis-

I go to school at Dorchester to my sis-

Very respectfully,

Bound for Liberia.

NEW YORK, February 22 .- A party of

colored men, numbering about 100, ar

looking lot of people, dressed in all sorts

of fashion. The police took them to

Stephen Merritt's Mission to give them

One of the number, a venerable darkey

named George Washington, told the

story of their wanderings. He said

the Cherokee Nation, sixteen miles from

Fort Smith, Arkansas. Most of them

last summer the crop was a failure and

they became dissatisfied. The trip to

Liberia had been discussed last June.

Rev. Mr. Hill, their pastor, favored the

that it would cost \$1,500 to get

company would give them free

Many of them sold their homes for al-

most nothing to raise the amount. The

money was given to Rev. Mr. Hill. The

ferry house, but could not tell where it

Rev. Mr. Hill tells a sad story of his

ime ago he received a circular from a

Society. The circular stated that negroes

could go to Africa free of charge after

taking the oath of allegiance to the Afri-

here without means, and all of them be-

An Exciting Wedding in Georgia.

peering wildly over the headboard.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,

LUCAS COUNTY.

City of Toledo, County and State afore-

each and every case of Catarrh that can-

mucous surfaces of the system.

Send for list of testimonials.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A. W. GLEASON,

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Notary Public.

ried the justice.

reft of home and farms.

shelter from the drizzing rain and some

BERTHA GRUBBS.

BELTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1892.

BELTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1892.

OSCAR CALLAHAM.

JESSIE GRUBES.

declared between the North and South. Respectfully,

lina, seceded from the Union, so war was

GRACE GILMER. ANDERSON, S. C., Feb. 22, 1892. Mr Editor: In regard to your ques tions of last week, my answer is this, there were four wars: Revolutionary in 1775, the war with England in 1812, the Mexican in 1845 and the Civil in 1861. The cause of the Revolutionary was that England wanted to rule us, and we did not want to be ruled by her, so we re-The war with England pecause England claimed the rights of stopping American vessels, the British aroused the Indiana against the Americans, so war was declared against Great Britain June 19, 1812. The Mexican war was about the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. The Civil war was whether we should have slaves or not.

BETTIE ERSKINE. Broadaway School.

THE TWO CRABS.

NEVA. S. C., Feb. 16, 1892. Mr. Editor : My opinion of the fable of the "Two Crabs" is this: If she had wanted the young one to walk right she should have walked right herself. It is just like a school with large pupils and small ones. The larger ones generally to this city and that the steamship want the vounger ones to behave well, and don't behave themselves, and they are the ones to set the examples for the little ones. If the larger pupils would always behave well, the teacher would have very little trouble with the little

I go to school at Long Branch to Miss | for his people when they arrived and got Bettie Earle.

> Very respectfully, HENRY MILFORD.

BELTON, S. C., Feb 23, 1892. Mr. Editor: Seeing that there was prize offered in the Anderson paper for the best composition on the fable of the "Two Crabs," I thought I would try for it, although I do not know much about writing compositions. I think it shows that parents should set good examples for their children, as a child will generally notice what parents do and will try

I am a little girl 12 years old, and I am now going to school to Mr. J. T. VIRGINIA BIGBY.

NEVA, S. C., Feb. 16, 1892. Mr. Editor: My opinion of the fable of the "Two Crabs," is this: The older Crab should have walked straight herself if she wanted the younger one to do so And so it is with people who have children, if they want their children to walk the straight road they must walk that road before them. Then I am sure they will gladly follow.

I go to school at Long Branch to Miss Bettie Earle.

Respectfully, MARY MILFORD.

BELTON, S. C., Feb. 22, 1892. Mr Editor: I saw the offer of a prize in reference to the fable of the "Two Crabs." I thought I would write a few lines. It teaches that mothers should set good examples for their children to go by. They ought not to find fault

I go to school at Belton, and Mr. Smith is my teacher. I am 11 years old.

with others before they do with them-

NEVA, S. C., Feb. 17, 1892. Mr. Editor: Mr. Smith was trying to teach Henry and James how to plow. He showed them both how and then went away. When he came back Henry was holding his plow right, and James was holding his plow wrong. Mr. Smith said James you are not holding your plow the ay I showed you. "Why I thought I You show me again and I will try to hold it like you." The way to teach others how to do right is to first do right yourself. This is my opinion about the fable of the "Two Crabs."

Miss Bettie Earle is my teacher. Very respectfully, Lois Milford.

LENGTH OF LIFE. The Changes Constantly Going on in the

Crabs" my version is this: We have no right to accuse others of doing evil if we indulge in the same habits. First cast Among the many differences between not living and living things is the fact the beam out of our own eyes, and then that changes are constantly going on in we can see more clearly to pull the mote those parts of the body which are alive out of our neighbor's eye. If we would and occur in certain definite times; and have others to do right we must first do the amount of time allowed for these right ourselves, and some one will be changes depends largely on the properties of the living matter itself. The time required to hatch an egg depends upon what sort of an egg it is; it is the same selves. As a rule children will be just in a chicken hatching oven as it is under the setting hen. Growth, decay and death They will generally come up to the example their parents set them. Parents have each their allotted times and seasons-the little mass of living matter need not give their children advice which produces a hair can form just so unless they live up to the advice they give themselves. Precept upon precept much leagth of hair and no more, and will be worthless, unless a good example when it has done its work it shrivels and accompanies them. Not only are parents | dies; when another little mass of cells responsible, but we, as scholars, are re. takes its place and begins to push out a sponsible for the example we set before new hair. The life of a single hair in a the smaller scholars. There is never a grown man is from two to six years; evtime but what somebody is following our ery day he loses from thirty to fifty dead example. Actions speak louder than hairs and begins to produce nearly as words. One example is worth a dozen many new ones.

So, also, each animal has a certain I go to school at Friendship to Mr. J. time which it can live; it is like a machine constructed to run so long and no longer. For most animals this time is about five times that required for the anmal to obtain its full growth and develpment, which in man occurs when he is rom 20 to 22 years old, so that he ought Mr. Editor: I am going to try for the prize about the fable of the "Two Crabs." o live from 100 to 110 years. As a mat-I think it teaches that mothers ought to | ar of fact, the average life of all the ba iles that come into the world is onl set a good example for their children, as children generally follow the example of | bout 38 years; very few live to be over their parents. It also teaches that teach- | 0, and not more than one out of 2.000 ers ought to set a good example for their ses his hundredth birthday. Is this due original differences in the babies pupils, and that older pupils should set a emselves, or in the way they are tought up, in the places in which they be, in the air they breathe and in their mde of life after they become fullgown? To answer these questions one the first things we want to know it mether people die equally fast everywere, and, if not, where is it that they Mr. Editor: I am going to try for the The "Two Crabs" teaches that d soonest or live longest? The answer parents and teachers should set a good this is that people die much more rap ity in some countries than in others: example for the younger ones to go by, and that they should not find fault with f instance, they die twice as fast in Engary as they do in Sweden. In the yir 1889, out of every 1,000 persons liv in in the following countries there died, in logland, 18; in Norway, 17; in Swe de 16; in Austria, 28; in Hungary, 32 inBermany, 23; in France 21, and in Ity, 25 How many died in the United Stes we do not know, because no acount of them was kept in the greater paiof the country; but it was probably rived here to-day with their families 17: 18 out of each 1,000 living. We do from the Indian Territory, on their way

to Liberia, Africa. They were a curious kn', however, that they died faster in son cities than in others. For example outf each 1,000 people living there die during the year ending May 31, 189 in New York city, 27; in Brooklyn, 25,n Boston, 24; in Philadelphia, 22; in licago, 21; in Detroit, 20; in St. Loi, 19; in Minneapolis, 15, while in theountry districts the loss was only 11 or lout of each 1,000. Ao, we know that they died faster in

they came from Redland Territory, in son parts of the same city than they didn others; thus, the death rate per owned property and raised cotton, but thound in Boston in the eighth ward washirty-three, while in the twentyfour ward it was eighteen. In Brooklym the fifth ward, it was thirty three, and the twenty-fourth ward eighteen : project and consented to go with them and Philadelphia it was 34 in ward as their leader. Mr. Hill told them found 14 in ward thirty-three. What aree causes of these great differences? nuier of little children present in these passage to Africa. His proposition was difent places. The baby's grasp of exince is at first feeble; the little flavof life in it flickers and trembles. ant does not require much to put i oultogether. The heavy death rates occamong the children. Thus, in the fou ward in Philadelphia out of each lost for a time. He left his family in the thand white children under five years old15 died; while in the thirty-third was. He went to the police headquarters wabnly 53 died, which accounts for a and asked if the police would not try and larpart of the difference in the death ratif the two wards, and at the same timhows that there must be some great people's experiences. He said that some difface between them in their influence

man named Coppinger of Washington, manager of the American Colonization Is not quite correct to say that in tholaces where the fewest number per thond die the people live the longest buts true in most cases, and we may there say that people live longer in can government administered here at the enstom house. This they found was unsmowns than in large cities. This is trust only in the United States, but true. The pastor and his people are left all r the world.

Ius now see where the greatest nur of old people, in proportion to theal population, are to be found livingthe United States. An examina-A runaway couple pursued by an antiof the records of the tenth census gry father rushed into the bedroom of a shothet in 1880 this was in New Engsleeping justice and demanded an imme lan Of each 100,000 white persons diate marriage. Arrayed in a flowing therere then living and over 80 years, gown of white, the startled justice leaped oldi Connecticutt, 996; in Maine, 1,from his couch, and, seeing a woman 1471 Massachusetts, 809; in New present, as quickly leaped behind the Habire, 1,478; in Rhode Island, 827 and Vermont, 1,222. These are high-"What do you want?" he thundered er fes than are shown for any other Sta In New York the corresponding "Want to get married!" shouted the proion was 563; in Pennsylvania. 411 Maryland, 347, and in Delaware "Take her and go, and God help you!" 409a Ohio, it was 412; in Indiana, 261 Illinois, 215 in Iowa, 218; in And the nuptial knot was tled-Allanta Mian 319; in Minnesota, 139; in Kerky, 328; in Tennessee, 347; in Vira, 501; in North Carolina, 507; in th Carolina, 441; in Florida, 204; in tgia, 301; in Alabama, 341; in FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F.

Misppi, 345; in Louisiana, 161; and in 's. 111. In Montana, it was only J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the 27; Nevada, 26; in Wyoming 35; in said, and that said firm will pay the sum Ida40: in Dakota, 57; in Arizona. of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for 53, in Colorado, 81. Fa study of these figures it is very

planat the fact that there are more not be cured by the use of HALL'S CAold le in one State than in another dep very much on how long the Sworn to before me and subscribed in Stats been settled. my presence, this 6th day of December, Ite movement from the eastern

Stato take possession of the broad praithe fertile valleys and the gold ander threaded mountains of the greest those who went were the Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and And movement has been been so re centas been so comparatively short a peohat there has not been time for Carmel, Ill.

any large number of grandfathers and grandmothers to grow up and get their hairs properly whitened and their backs bent to the curve which belongs to 80

When another hundred years have one we may be sure that there will not be nearly so great a difference in the number of old people in the different States, but we may also be quite sure that then, as now, those people will live longest who live among the wind-swept hills of the northern and middle States of this

Perhaps I ought to say not "people," out "white people," for the negro lives onger in the South than he does in the

One of the best means of measuring he relative length of life in the different States is that afforded by the experience of the thirty principal life insurance companies of this country previous to 874, including the records of over a milion of lives, insured for over twenty-six hundred millions of dollars.

From these records we learn that the tates and Territories in which the insurance companies had the least loss by beng compelled to pay the money they had agreed to pay in case of the death of the persons insured in them, or, in other words, where healthy, full-grown white men and women, sufficiently well-off to pay insurance premiums, lived the longest were the following: Nebraska, 61: Iowa, 76; Wisconsin, 77; Vermont, 80; West Virginia, 81; Maine, 83; Massachusetts, 86; Kansas, 86; Oregon, 86; Illinois, 87; Colorado, 87; Delaware, 88; New Hampshire, 89; Rhode Island, 89; and Michigan, 89. In this list the figures following the names of the States show the proportion of the loss by death, if the average loss is considered to be 100, so that the smaller the figure the greater s the average length of life indicated.

On the other hand, stated in the same vay, the States where the loss was greatest, and the length of life least, were Louisiana, 176; Texas, 175; Arkansas 172; Florida, 167; Mississippi, 164 Tennessee, 163; Alabama, 134; and Maryland, 129. The corresponding figures for some of the other States are: California, 97; Connecticut, 94; Georgia, 96; Kentucky, 103; Minnesota, 107 Missouri, 111; New York, 95; Ohio, 93 Pennsylvania, 92; South Carolina, 115 Virginia, 104.

These figures also show that life shorter in the South than in the North, and in the flat, low lying grounds than among the hills and mountains.

Thus far I have been speaking of the time-by days and weeks and years. But there is another way of measuring the life of a man, or of a boy, and that is by the number of new things that he sees and hears, the number of thoughts that he has, the amount of work that he does. There have been men who for several years slept twenty-four hours out of the twenty four each day, and in one sense such a life, though extended many years. is but a short one.

It is not only how long a man lives but how much he lives that is to be considered. Every boy knows that a week of one another part. Where, then, do men live the most? You can easily tell the places where men think they live the most, for they are the places where there are the nost men, that is, the great cities. There s where a man lives not only his own ife, but a part of a dozen, a hundred, a thousand other lives as well; where he has the strongest inducements to make the most of every hour he can spare from sleep, either for work or for play.

What almost all boys desire is to have much life and many kinds of it; to see the entire show and not to have to wait too long for something new. And you all know that the more life you get in a given time, the more sensations and changes you perceive, the more you do, the shorter seems the time. When the same things and the same people are seen day after day, a man's day may not only seem long to him, but actually be long in the Scripture sense-that is, increased in number and yet give him less life.

It is the instinctive recognition of this fact that makes the farmers' boys dissatisfied with mending country life, and leads the young men and women to seek the cities. And hence, it is that our cities are growing so fast, although in many parts of them the people are dying

But is this shortening of life in the cities a necessity? It is not possible to obtain many days as well as full days, to have most of the opportunities, the excitements, the society, and the pleasures of city life, or at least all that are really worth baving, without giving up the prospect of a peaceful and pleasant old

Certainly it is; and people are begining to understand this, and to ask that t shall be made possible for them to do t. This is a piece of work that the boys all over the States, country boys as well they will have full lives in doing it. How it is to be done-that, as Kipling says, is another story, which may be told

"How delicious is the winning Of a kiss, at love's beginning.

sings the poet, and his sentiment is true with one possible exception. If either party has the Catarrh, even love's kiss loses its sweetness. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a sure cure for this repulsive and distressing affliction. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and dealing properties it cures the worst cases. \$500 reward offered for an incu-

- Pennington, 'he inventor of the airship, says that in about a year he will have an airship capable of carrying fifty passengers across the Atlantic. It will travel at the rate of 600 miles an hour. vouthe energetic and the strong. A man can go to sleep in New York leawehind them the fathers and the and wake up in London. The mails can fields cultivated by fine young white necessary to run a light harrow or hand one for three." Of course I declined so grathers in the New England homes | go from New York to Chicago in five | men? hours. The ship will be built of alumitimthe history of the nation since the water. It will fly against the wind, and Statest of the Mississippi have been locomotion. Mr. Pennington's compafille, and pierced with the railroads ny has a capital of \$30,000,000. The com-- A thing of beauty is a joy until you howssary to supply large groups of pany's workshops are located at Mount hiring out to "be keepers of the house," vesting or marketing, we re'er our readers that he would give me a dog for noth-

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Southern Farmer's Relief Must Con

A "progress" that increases bread and meat is what is wanted. You might as well tell young folks not

to marry or a woman not to follow the fashions as to tell farmers not to raise A way to raise it cheaper in thes

Southern United States than in any other portion of the world is the best thing to find out. All will agree that in the producing of crops the improvement of machinery cannot be overdone. The farmer's increase in production

did not keep pace with the spirit of ex

travagance that was growing. The old

pinning wheels and the hanks of thread the old looms with shuttles a flying ; the warping bars and quilt frames and the old reel that cracked with a snap that made us jump at one hundred turns. these things were put aside, for the machines of the towns done such work so cheap. The farmer father, though, kept right along in his old way of producing At night around the fireside there ceased to be the walking back and forth of the young girls at the spinning wheels, drawing out the white thread between their fingers as the spindle twirled into thread. this passed away the old father kept along in his simple way.

Right in the cultivation of crops is where progress is needed—and no where else. Let the mothers educate the children back into the old-time ways and simple customs, while the father reaches out for everything that will give an inrease of yield.

The Rip Van Winkle sleep has passed ver with most of the "old clod hoppers" and will soon be gone from all of them. The farmer is on top, in other words, and the "problem" now is for the town folks o save themselves. There are a few farmers yet who are sliding around ratching their neighbors to see how the crops are to be pitched and hoping that no other fellow will plant any cotton but himself, but a greater number have figured it out that the speculation on ictitious quantities has more to do with prices than does acreage. If Jay Gould buys 20,000 bales of futures it makes them real to the extent of his backing and affects the price, is the way it is thought.

If a short acreage is really the thing, then stir up the belief that everybody is going to plant a heap of it. But it is my notion that we don't want to reduce acreage and we want to raise a great length of life as measured by ordinary tion. The world must know that we can quantity more over the present producand at such figures as to shut off competition. How to do this is the question. Use machinery, is what I say.

Stimulate the invention of Southern agricultural implements. We want chopping machines, picking

nachines, planting machines and cultivators. Machines that will enable one man to do as much work as three or four is what the farmers want.

I am not crawfishing from my position on the evils of progress. Such things as cause the soil to yield more abundant is nothing to compare with "modern progress" in its general acceptation. And then, too, the matter of invention has been out of proportion in the interest of other industries as compared with Southern farm implements. I say "Southern" for the reason that Southern farmers have not bestired themselves to stimulate inventions suitable for the section as have the farmers of the North. Look at Brown now as he walks behind

'old Kit" and slashes her side with the plow line and yells "gee," "haw," "whos He grits his teeth and fairly foams at

the mouth as the plow hits a root and the handle gives him a diff in the side. Poor 'old Kit;" she gets jerked and cussed and Brown fairly tiptoes as he tries to souze the plow deeper in the ground, but it jostles him up and makes him mader as it jumps and bumps over roots and hard places, while "old Kit" is humped ike a camel in the strain, wondering all the time what makes her master so mad. Brown is a fool. He worries along and manages to scratch over about threequarters of an acre a day, while George Truitt sets up and rides on a machine as big as life to pulverize five to six acres. Brown makes a bale to five acres; Truitt nakes five bales to the acre. Brown

makes about two bales to the hand; Fruitt makes about thirty bales. Truitt's is the kind of overproduction that we want in the South-a production that says to the world "you can't compete, you'll lose your money if you try." There is lots of Browns, but they will grow fewer mighty fast from now on. In

and you can't combat 'em. If it was only in such things that the sex was unsexing I woulden't say a word, for all girls "working girls," they are called, who, in the goodness of their pure hearts, wish to help the fathers and the brothers support the family. They are making loafers out of men.

It is no use in saying that it's a sorry man that whine over woman competition, and I want the girls to understand that I love them for the spirit of their intentions, but it's a mistake.

Five thousand idle men in Atlanta today are walking the streets and standing in groups upon the corners for the reason that women competition has made a surplus-the working men tell me this. To the country, boys, is the remedy.

And take the girls with you.

num, and will be nearly as light as would be to see the young white women ing too many stalks than too few in the have found his wife better than he ex-

ing done by the "sister in black."

as against keeping books in the stores, to a small pamphlet prepared by the Dan ing.

measuring calico, acting as agents, or any other of the pursults of women.

I don't want to be harsh about Get back to old ways of economy and in- Plant. dustry, and as you sit by the blazing fires of winter nights chat and sing and remember me. SARGE PLUNKETT.

Plant Rice.

In giving this advice, we do not prom se a fortune the first year, nor in several years, to every one who adopts this advice. Neither do we advise anyone to drop all other crops to turn his attention exclusively to rice culture. We do offer it, however, after mature consideration and study, as a partial substitute for cotton, which all admit is a profitless crop at current and prospective prices.

For some months we have been casting about for something we could recommend the farmers of South Carolina to try in place of cotton. We say to try because it would be unwise for any farmer to begin the planting of an unacustomed crop upon a large, or upon a small scale for that matter, in the expectation of large and immediate returns, The only safe course is the wise course, and wisdom dictates that the change from cotton be made gradually, carefully fully feeling the way at each step. In this way alone can the risk of further loss be reduced to a minimum.

The principal requirements to be fulfilled in a crop that proposes to supplant cotton are two: 1. A marketable crop at good figures; and 2, a crop that can be raised upon a large proportion of South Carolina soil. Both conditions are fulfilled in rice, we think, in measures sufficient to warrant the trial

1. As to the first condition, it is only neccessary to state that the production of rice in the United States is far below the requirements of the people for consumption. This fact should insure a ready market and a good price. That clean rice does bear a good price, needs no proof with the farmers who buy the article for table use. They know that every peck they buy at the store costs them from 80 to 100 cents. As good rice turns out half in the beating, this means that they are paying at the rate of two dollars per bushel for rough rice; and when it is understood that the yield varies from fifteen to seventy five bushels per acre, it is not hard to see that there is a considerable margin for profit after paying for the beating and the marketing.

It is a truth in medicine that the smallest dose that performs the cure is the best. De Witt's Little Early Risers are the smallest pills, will perform the cure, and are the best.—Wilhite & Wilafter paying for the beating and the mar-

connection, that the higher yield referred to above, is rarely if ever realized - Daniel Webster was once asked: upon uplands, and then only when soil, cultivation and season are in conjunction. In this section of the State, where no attention is given to fertilization and the crop is limited to wet soils that have been planted in rice for a long time, the yield is about twenty bushels.

2. Can rice be grown upon a considerable portion of the area now devoted to cotton culture? This is a more difficult question to answer, so as to not mis lead anyone, Our conviction is that it can be grown. We have observed volunteer hills of rice very frequently in our corn and cotton fields, and they have nous. In round numbers 5.000,000 bainvariably made good heavy heads. A neighbor's field that has been run in cot ton for a long time, and that is moreover distinctly high-land, well adapted to cotton, was successfully cultivated in rice long ago-indeed, we have frequent ly heard of the wonderful rice made on that field. These observations lead us to conclude that rice may be successfully grown upon a very large portion of the lands of the State heretofore run in cot ton. At any rate we were sufficiently impressed with the probability of success

to set apart for that purpose, some time ago, a portion of the area originally in tended for cotton this year. While a moist soil is the natura habitant of the rice plant, there can be no doubt that it grows, though with less luxuriance, upon uplands. Our own observations point to the couclusion that the most critical period of growth for up-land rice is at the stage of heading

is to a full yield of cotton. In our judgment, it is at this point that the chief superiority of low lands or bottoms shows itself, more than in any peculiar quality of soil, or in any extraordinary degree of moisture constantly in the soil.

Candor compels us to state that our

out. A drought at that stage is fully as

fatal to a large yield of rice as a wet July

past experience in raising upland rice has not been successful. It was limited to a very few acres of low-land that has been run in rice for many years, and with the exception of a few rows, no effort was made at fertilization. The the meantime it is poor town folks who difference between the fertilized and the are to be pitied. Nature is plum out of unfertilized rows are sufficiently markioint in the towns. All night long the ed. however, to warrant the conclusion machinery must be kept running-an that it will respond to intelligent fertiliunnatural life for the operatives. The zation and cultivation. Our conclusion women are unsexing themselves; in is therefore, with the light before us, as city boys, will have to undertake, and Church and State they are conspicuous that a large proportion of land now planted in cotton may be turned into rice with profit : and that a market may be readily had at good prices; but we do you've got to do is to give that kind rope, not advise any farmer to plant enough but there is an innocent great majority of to cripple him in case of failure-and in case of success the first year, it would be unsafe to stake all on one crop, for the possibilities and probabilities in the case cannot be developed in one year nor As to the time and method of plant

ing. Select the land, giving preference to low lying lands and bottoms. Prepare it as if for cotton. The planting should begin about the same time as corn or a little later. Having selected the seed carefully, open the bed with an old bull tongue or the plow foot. Ther drop three to six grains of rice at intervals of fifteen to eighteen inches. Brush over lightly with a board fastened to plow. Be careful not to cover too deep;

What could be nicer than to see the and if packing rains come, it may be | five dollars a piece, and I'll let you have rake over the beds when the plants begin | ridiculous a fee, as I had no use for the But one thing, I will answer, and that to come up. There is more danger in hav hound pups. When he got home he must doing the domestic work that is now be- hill. Subsequent culture is very similar pected, for he sent me one of the to that of cotton. For instructions about | hounds pups, accompanied with a letter Where is the compromise to dignity in selecting seed, planting, cultivation, har- saying that he was so happy with Maria

Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C. New Orleans or New York. On application to them at either place, a copy matter-I mean it for good. Do as I say. | will be sent you free of charge.- Cotton

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- It doesn't take many pints of whiskey to make a peck of trouble. - Thirteen tons of postage stamps are said to have been sold in New York city

- We cannot be wise in everything, but we can at least be punctual to our engagements. - There is more than sadness in some

of the sacrifices made by our American - First Small Boy : What does your ma do when you lie to her? Second

Small Boy: She tells pop I take after — Mrs. L. R. Patton, Rockford, Ill., writes: "From personal experience I can recommend De Witt's Sarsaparilla, a care for impure blood and general debility."—Wilhite & Wilhite.

- An exchauge truly says that the grip is the only thing that can make ome tough people feel meaner than they

-The letter I in the Chinese language has one hundred ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a differ-

— Bright people are the quickest to recognize a good thing and buy it. We sell lots of bright people the Little Early Risers. If you are not bright these pills will make you so.—Wilhite & Wilhite. - Name some of the most important things existing to day that were unknown 100 years ago. Tommy-You and

- "I have always wished," soliloquizd the coroner, pensively, "that I could have held this office immediately after - Early Risers, Early Risers, Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia and nervousness.-Wilhite & Wilhite.

- The War Department reports that there are 8,567,250 men in the United States who are available for military du-

- It is estimated that Free Masonry has gained in numerical strength through out the world at least 25 per cent. in the last three years. -Contempt for holy things is the high road to infidelity. Once let a man begin

to make jest of any part of Christianity,

and I am never surprised to hear that he is a downright unbeliever. - It is a truth in medicine that the

"What is the most important thought you ever had?" He replied: "The most important thought I ever had was my individual responsibility to God."

- Christ is all. Not a tangled thread but He can straighten it out, not a plurred Scripture but He can erase it, not a missent arrow but He can direct it. All in all He is for life, in death, through

 We truly believe De Witt's Little Early Risers to be the most natural, most effective, most prompt and economical - The rate of infant mortality is enor-

ies never live long enough to talk : 5.-000,000 more never have a chance to walk or run, and 5,000,000 more never get old enough to go to school. - "I thought you advertised that you vere selling out at cost," growled the ustomer, throwing down the required

wenty five cents for a small package of note paper. "Yes, sir," replied the stationer briskly. "That's right. We referred to our postage stamps. Want any to-

— "Late to bed and early to rise will shorten the road to your home in the skies." But early to bed and a "Little harly Riser," the pil! that makes life longer and better and wiser.—Wilhite & Wilhite. - The wisest man should take notice from this: "It is the rule in the family of an Erie man that before his girls can

have beaux they must learn to cook and sew. He has raised seven girls and has three more coming on and all are excellent housekeepers. Six have married. and the seventh is spoken for, while young men are already shying up to

- Education is learning the game of life. Its rules are the laws of nature. Retzch depicted Satan playing chess with a man for his soul. The real chessboard is the world. The player on one side is hidden. The life, fortune and happiness of everyone depends on his knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess.

— If dull, spiritless and stupid; if your blood is thick and sluggish; if your appetite is capricious and uncertain, you need a Sarsaparilla. For best results take De Witt's.—Wilhite and Wilhite.

- Mr. George W. Sheridan, who lives on Rose Hill, owns one of the most truly patriotic hens in the United States. Saturday morning the bird laid an egg which was different from an ordinary egg, in that it had a little cup on one end of it, and in the center of the cup was a beautifully formed C. It was evident that the fowl wished to show its marked preference for Cleveland, and could find no other way of making itself understood. Mr. Sheridan now firmly believes that Cleveland will be the next president,-Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer Sun.

- It is a fixed and immutable law tinti to have good, sound health one must have pure, rich and abundant blood. There is no shorter nor surer route than by a course of De Witt's Sarsaparilla.—Wilhita-- A well known Kentucky clergyman

tells this: I married a couple up in Allen

County, and after I had pronounced them man and wife, the groom took me to one side and asked me what the damage was. I told him that there was no fixed price. He might give me whatever he chose. "Parson," said he, "I've got five hour pups down home for which I am asking

E. W. BROWN & SONS.