

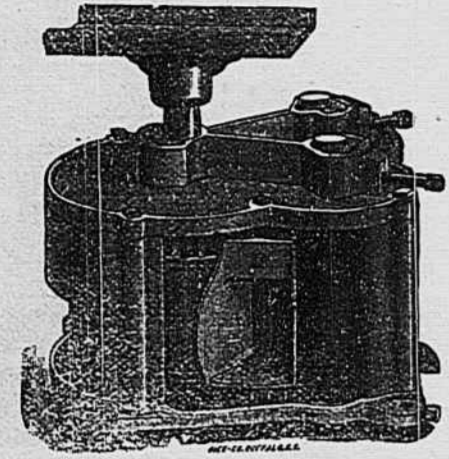
THE BOY!

ALWAYS needs CLOTHES. He needs 'em often when you clothe him cheaply. Give him well sewn, strong suits that will stand the strain. Now is the time for him to need a new pair of KNEE PANTS—the old ones are worn out. We have received a new lot, (third shipment this season,) out of which we can please you.

A good pair for 35c. Something better for 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Call and see them. Have you seen our 25c. COATS?

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Chattanooga Cane Mills,

Chattanooga Galvanized Steel Evaporators, With the Patent Cups.
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TO EVERYBODY, ONE AND ALL.

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SELLING GOODS CHEAP
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CANNOT fully appreciate the elegant assortment of Fancy and Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Confectioneries, Tobacco, Cigars, other Goods, that we are displaying on our shelves and counters, but we—

WANT WIVES,

And Housekeepers, especially, to come and see the nice things we can furnish them for their tables.

We have the goods, guarantee them to be pure and fresh, and the prices VERY LOW.
Give us a call.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES,
BEST GOODS!

COFFINS and CASSETS furnished by Night.

WE have on hand the LARGEST and BEST-SELECTED Stock of FURNITURE in South Carolina! bought this Summer when everything struck bottom, and while there was a big out in freights. We have determined to give the People the advantage of our BARGAINS!

We will sell you Furniture at Prices below anything ever heard of in this Country before!

And prices it is impossible for any one else to buy the same quality of Goods for. When you need anything in the Furniture line give us a call, and—

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Prices Lower than Cotton at 5c.

Yours for business.

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J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.,

— Will sell you the —

Best Coffee,
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Crockery, Decorated and Plain,
Dinner and Tea Sets,

All for less Money than you have been paying.

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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Arp Talks About Bribery.

Atlanta Constitution.

The number of men and women who get a living by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" is rapidly increasing in the South. Every day the papers tell of new schemes and frauds and short cuts whereby to get money without working honestly for it, and most of them by persons who have good manners, good education and who wear good clothes. Diamond Charley is very much of a gentleman, and is smart enough to make a fortune at any reputable profession. If he would turn his hand to the law he would succeed as a politician and to Congress—what perversion of nature it is that inclines such men to prefer dishonest and dangerous methods we cannot tell. As a rule, these swindlers are not malicious. They would not rob nor do persons violence, but will commit forgery or perjury or embezzlement or larceny with an easy conscience and all on the principle that justified a cook we used to have—"You all don't miss what I takes."

The State, the government, the railroads and the other concerns considered by some very respectable people as legitimate subjects for plunder. The methods of plunder differ only in kind. It may be done by tricks of law in the Court House or by bribery in the Legislature. I was talking to a friend—a man of place and position—a thing of bribery, and said I wondered how it was done; that I would be afraid the first man I approached with a bribe would haul away and knock me down. "Oh," said he, "it must not be done that way. Professional lobbyists know how to approach men. In the first place they are good judges of human nature, and soon have a man's weak point, his blind side, as it were. If he is under a cloud of debt they find it out and work on his financial embarrassment. Sometimes there is a woman in the case; sometimes it is a man's ambition, his pride, his vanity, or his love of money. The lobbyist studies him how he can accomplish his desires. I have been in Washington a great deal and watched these big schemers, who want their bills put through the committee. I knew a millionaire who didn't mind spending \$50,000 a session for promoting his measures. I have known him to lose a thousand dollars a night at poker while playing with a United States Senator. I knew the Senator who won \$5,000 from him in two weeks, and yet he was a member of the legislature. He let him win so as to place him under an unconscious obligation, for no generous-hearted man would keep his money and vote against his bill. The Senator was a brainy, gifted, eloquent man who stood high in the estimation of his colleagues. He was poor and needed the money to keep up his extravagant family. Of course it wouldn't do to approach such a man with a direct offer of money for his vote."

This was a revelation to me. I had not long ago an account of the death of John A. Morris, the lottery king, in which his biographer, who was his friend, said that he was a most philosophic judge of human nature and did not hesitate to buy judges and members of Congress, and that the only tribunal he never dared to tackle was the Supreme Court of the United States. And yet he was big-hearted and generous and gave away in charity not less than half a million dollars a year and was a member of the legislature. He was educating and supporting in generous, lavish style a dozen or more orphan girls and among them two daughters of General John B. Hood.

Another way of bribing a man is to make him a liberal gift for the use of his name to give good booming schemes, as promoting a new town. If money is not given it may be stock in the scheme. Just so patent medicines are promoted by first convincing a man that the medicine is no humbug, but is a real honest specific. Of course, he is easy to convince if he has any malady himself and there is any profit in sight, and so we see preachers' names figure more frequently in patent medicine certificates than any other class. Their certificates are more likely to convince a credulous public, for, as a rule, preachers are above suspicion. A block of stock in a popular medicine is a right good thing to have in the family. Many Georgians remember a certificate for the treatment of a certain medicine had cured him of a malignant cancerous affection. In a year or so he died of that same cancer, but the certificate went on. I have been told that in North will get up a pamphlet that is for circulation in Texas and Arkansas and have lots of certificates from people in North Carolina and other Eastern States, and get up another pamphlet for the Western States with certificates from Texas, Kansas and Missouri. They are very careful about mixing things in a promiscuous manner. I don't know whether our medicine men have learned this trick or not.

Credulity is the easiest prey that a man can set a trap for, and there is no against setting it. The New York World tells about a spider farm in New Jersey, the only one on this continent, where the Frenchman openly breeds spiders and sells them at 50 cents apiece to teachers. They are used to frighten children. They are bred or so in their wire cellars and the spiders spin their webs all over the bottles and give them an ancient appearance and they have on them old musty labels marked vintage of 1890, or 1820, or 1830, and when an old sea captain or other old man is asked to buy they are out of a job and don't want to steal and so they tramp—they exult—they travel and study geography without a book. One called yesterday for a second-hand pair of shoes and I

IN THE PEN.

Disproportionate Number of Negroes to Whites.

Columbia State.

The State penitentiary is an interesting place to visit, if it is not so pleasant a place to make one's abode. Standing on the piazza of the captain of the guard's office, one looks at the granite buildings, the heavy iron doors to the narrow cells which mount upwards five stories high, and at the high brick walls, surrounded by sentry towers with sentries in them, the gates locked and barred, and the guard's office, one looks at the penitentiary and wonders how it is possible for any one to escape from such a place. And as he looks his wonder grows and the desire comes to him to see those who are confined within the prison, and an invitation from Captain Westfield Sergeant, who is located at the penitentiary, is not declined. Such was the privilege of a representative of the State on Saturday.

He was put in charge of Mr. W. B. Young, who showed him the sights of the place. What struck him more than anything else was the disproportionate number of negro convicts as compared to whites, when the population of the State is considered. The colored population of the State is greater than that of the whites, but of the 1,064 convicts whose names now appear on the rolls of the penitentiary, but 100 are negroes. There are forty-eight women convicts, all of whom are colored.

But what the white man lacks in numbers some of them make up in reputation for the crimes for which they are confined. The most noted criminal within the walls is Bob Jones, the exterminator of the Pressley family of Edgefield. Six feet of earth is the portion of the Pressley's as a result of the efforts of Jones, and the State of South Carolina is several thousand dollars poorer for the killing them, since his several trials and convictions cost that much. He was first tried and convicted in Edgefield County, and thence taken to Lexington, where he was again tried and convicted. He was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, but was given credit for the four years he had spent in jail before conviction. Jones is a mild-mannered man, and there is nothing in the man to denote cruelty of heart. He had charge of the dining-room of the convicts, and judging by the way he dealt out to his comrades in stripes, he is at least willing that they shall live, and live well as he can make them.

Another noted prisoner is Professor Frank Shuford, who was sent down for the murder of a woman, and is now in the cell of his pupils. He is a very highly educated man, and is a fine musician besides. Neither of these Jones comes from Georgia, and Shuford from North Carolina.

Other prominent convicts, more for what they did than for the enormity of the offense—are the "blind tiger" convicts. The first is William Sheppard, from Columbia, who is yet confined in the hospital. There is the well-known Charlie Jagers, from Chester, who was sentenced to life for poisoning. Keeping him company is John Jones, who bought liquor from Jagers and then swore that he did not. Both of these men have six months to wear the stripes and do the work of a convict. The last of this tribe is Andy Floyd, from Edgefield, who is serving a sentence of three months.

Passing over many points of interest, the ways that some of the convicts have escaped from this seemingly secure prison are worthy of note.

Albert Jenkins is the name of an old cripple negro convict. He was confined in the penitentiary. He was confined in one of the inner cells, besides having his own inner door, fastened by a padlock, and the long iron bolt which passed in front of all the cells, and which impinged on an iron bar which closed the iron doors. He was in closed in a space at each end of the whole height of the building to the roof, where it was attached to a heavy covering of a double thickness of a heavy plank. Jenkins succeeded in picking the padlock on his door, though he had to reach through the bars to do so, and he broke off the ends of the bolts fastening the iron bolts to his door, and twisted the iron bar across the front of the cell. He then climbed the lattice work five stories high and hung on by his legs while he broke a hole in the roof. Then he slid down a sixty foot post to the ground, though he had to hold fast for several minutes until he was rescued by the sentry. The sentry with his lantern stopped just beneath him. On the ground he secured a piece of rope and a scuffling, and when he was secured the twenty foot wall around the building. He enjoyed his liberty only for a short time, and was recaptured and returned to the penitentiary to serve out his time.

In some of the cells are spliced bars to show how prisoners have sawed through half-inch iron and then squeezed their bodies through a space about ten inches wide, and by the aid of the same implements to saw through iron bars across the front of the cell. In one of the cells for short periods of time. Altogether very few prisoners ever escape, and very few of those who do ever remain free long.

— Only one kind of man is excusable for not hearing argument on both sides: When he is deaf in one ear.

— Sally: "An' after we are married, will you keep on lovin' me?"
Rube: "I'll keep on lovin' you, as long as you come home, as the feller says."
Sally: "Ya-as, an' then go down to the grocery an' let me do all the milkin'."

— More overproduction! Now comes Sarah Jane Johnson, wife of Samuel Johnson, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., now in her forty-sixth year has just presented her husband with six bouncing babies.

— My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as strong and stout as ever. I feel sure that Chamberlain's Remedy will save the life of every child I am sure everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.— Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by Hill Bros.

A TEXAS QUEEN.

Washington Evening Star.

One representative in the next congress will be nominated and elected by a woman. She is the widow of Captain Richard King, and she owns a princely estate in Southern Texas. Her landed estate consists of about 1,500,000 acres— that is to say, nearly 2,000 square miles. For taking care of this vast domain a small army of men is required. Their votes are controlled by the mistress, who is to all intents and purposes a queen.

The records of the land office at Washington reveal some extraordinary facts with relation to that part of Southern Texas, which seems on the map to intrude into Mexico, terminating in a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This region, nearly as big as New England, contains four big counties, and is owned by four families—the Kings, the Kennedys, the Collinses and the Armstrongs. Much the largest of the four shares belongs in fee simple to Mrs. King.

The ancient road from San Antonio to Brownsville has been closed by Mrs. King's fences, and there are no roads. There is no road law in that country. The only way to get from Brownsville is by a stage route of forty hours. The stage carries mail for a large part of the territory, and because there is not a single station, because the territory traversed belongs to Mrs. King. The region is wholly wild, being used for cattle grazing. Mrs. King is referred to by Richard Harding Davis in one of his articles, who remarks that it is difficult to enlarge the territory, and that the East support a State capital, with Governor and Legislature and numerous small towns, with competing railway systems and rival baseball nine.

The owner of this principality is a general and a liberal-minded woman, about sixty years of age. She does much good and takes care of her people. To each laborer on her estates she gives a cow. Her ranch of Santa Gertrudis is the largest in the world. It is bounded by Corpus Christi bay for a distance of 300 miles more. From her front door to her front gate is thirteen miles, and she can drive in her carriage sixty-five miles in a straight line without going off her own premises. Her house looks like a castle on the coast, and is a princely mansion. It is situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by the modest dwellings of her dependents and by fields of waving corn. Beyond on every side is a green wilderness of mesquite and cactus.

The ranch is completely furnished and as handsomely equipped as any mansion on Fifth avenue in New York. No luxury that money can buy anywhere is lacking to the widow, who, by the by, is the daughter of the first Presbyterian missionary to the Rio Grande. Her husband was the terminus of a railway, and from that point a continuous stream of wagons carry ice and other necessities to the ranch. Mrs. King lives for several months of each year in a palace at Corpus Christi. Her son-in-law, Robert J. Kleberg, is general manager of the ranch, and has 200,000 cattle of improved breeds. Long trains of freight cars are made up at Corpus Christi to carry Mrs. King's cattle to the East.

To run the vast estate costs about \$100,000 a year. For every twenty miles of barbed wire there is a man to make repairs and see that no break occurs. In the old days to cut a fence was an offence likely to result in the death of the perpetrators of the act. Three hundred cowboys are regularly employed, 1,200 ponies being used to do both day and night work. All of the calves are rounded up for branding. They are driven into a pen through a wooden chute, and, as they leave the chute, each one is caught by the leg and thrown upon its side.

Then one or a dozen men are kept round the pen in open air, pressed upon the animal's nose. All brands are registered, and sometimes each member of a family has one. Mr. Davis speaks of a girl who came out in society in New York three winters ago, and who is known in Texas only as "the girl who was in the pen." Nobody can get water in that country save by good will of the owners of the great estates, and no one can travel without their permission, inasmuch as there are no public roads. The theory that the electric light is the only theory that plants grow mostly at night, making use of the air, water, sunlight and other materials which they have received during the day, when the sun is shining. It is generally believed, therefore, that they need rest, just as animals need rest during the day. Professor Bailey, however, does not believe that plants need rest in the same sense that animals do. Plants have simply acquired the habit of gathering up their energy during the day, because nature has divided the day into light and darkness, and because it is better to "make hay while the sun shines," and to use it at night when there is nothing else to do. There appears to Professor Bailey to be no reason why plants cannot grow in full light all the time, and in fact, he has demonstrated that they can. He has divided into one long day and one long night, plants grow continuously, as conditions require. Now, if electric light enables plants to acquire stimulation during the night and does not interfere with growth, it will cause them to grow to a greater size.

Artificial light is found to produce much the same effect upon plants as does sunlight, only in a smaller degree. If a ray from an electric arc light be thrown through a prism it will separate into various colors, as will a ray of sunlight. The arc light contains more violet rays than sunlight, but has less orange rays, which latter are very valuable to plants. By using an amber globe over the arc light, therefore, its rays become as bright as sunlight. Professor Bailey has experimented both with a naked arc light and one covered with a globe. He hung the uncovered arc light, of 2,000 candle power, inside his greenhouse, burning it all night. He found that the plants matured earlier than others in a greenhouse lighted only by the sun. The nearer the plants were to the light the faster was their growth.

While Professor Bailey is continuing his experiments with the arc light, similar investigations are being made with the incandescent lamp at the West Virginia experiment station, under Professor F. W. Rane. Professor Rane prefers the incandescent lamp, because it is cheaper, consumes less time and is not so bulky. Professor Rane is meeting with much success in his experiments. He has noticed by the spectrograph he makes

NO NEED OF SUN.

Plants Grown by Electricity at Agricultural Experiment Station.

New York Herald.

Probably the most interesting of the many miracles which scientific men are learning to perform by aid of electricity is the artificial growth of plants, technically known as electroculture or electro-horticulture. This is as yet a new science, and little has been told the public concerning it. Interesting experiments with these lines are now being carried on at several of the experiment stations of the department of agriculture.

East Indian jugglers have excited the curiosity of the world by their marvellous creations of certain plants, which they cause to spring up from seeds in a few seconds. Whether these adepts are conversant with the stimulating effects of electricity upon vegetable life, and whether they use the electric fluid in these tricks, is yet to be solved. It is, however, a fact that agricultural experts in this country are growing plants much more rapidly than nature herself, although no lightning flash juggleries have yet been accomplished.

The agricultural experiment stations are testing several different systems of electroculture. One of these is the direct application of electricity, furnished by a dynamo, to the plant itself and to the soil in which it grows. Another is the distribution of atmospheric electricity among plants by a similar method. Still other tests are being made with both arc and incandescent electric lights for supplying sunlight, so to speak, at night. The first mentioned experiments are being carried on by Professor C. D. Warner, of the experiment station at Amherst, Mass. Professor Warner has prepared two plots of ground, side by side, each six to twenty feet long. To compare plants grown by electric aid with those raised according to the natural method is furnished with electricity and the other without it. The soil is of a rich loam, and that of the electric garden is surrounded with both arc and incandescent electric lights for supplying sunlight, so to speak, at night. 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