

ANIMALS' FEAR OF MAN.

It is Not a Natural Instinct, But Results From Bitter Experience.

According to the evidence collected by ancient and modern naturalists, from Don Felix d'Azara to Mr. Hudson, the puma, the second largest of the big cats of South America, neither feared man nor regarded human beings as its prey; but on the contrary sought their society, and even protected man from the attacks of the jaguar. Trustworthy facts which lend additional confirmation to this interesting question must necessarily be slowly acquired. The following anecdote, which comes first hand from one long resident in British Guiana, supports the belief that the puma seeks the society of man instead of attacking or fearing him. When making an expedition up one of the large rivers in a steam launch our friend gave a passage to an elderly Cornish miner, who was anxious to reach the gold fields. Not wishing to intrude upon his hosts, he did not sleep on board the launch, but always slung his hammock between two trees on shore. As climbing into a high-slung hammock is not easy, he usually fastened it rather low, and his weight brought it to within three feet of the ground at the bottom of the curve. One morning, being asked how he slept, he complained that the frogs had made such a noise underneath his hammock that he had kept him awake. Some Indians of the crew, who were folding up the hammock, laughed a good deal when they heard this, and being asked the reason, said, still laughing: "Oh, tiger sleep with an old man last night." They had found under the hammock the marks of where a puma had lain. The noise which had kept the occupier of the hammock awake was probably the purring of the puma, pleased at occupying the "next birth" below a man. As these Guiana Indians have, in addition to the unerring eye of the forest dweller, a special liking and capacity for taming animals, it can hardly be doubted that their conclusion was correct. Such an absence of fear and liking for human society, could only be paralleled by the behavior of some domestic cats.

Yet in the case of the puma this can only be a survival of a primitive disposition, which has already been lost in a great measure by the same species in North America. Are we, then, to suppose that that absence of fear of man so general even among the large carnivora was the rule in the primitive world? If it was, we shall have to account for the survival of man in the presence of creatures which did not fear him, and possessed a far more effective physical equipment for attack than man possessed for defense, for we can not suppose that the benevolent neutrality which can safely be attributed to the puma was exhibited by the other carnivora. The evidence that fear is not the natural attitude of animals toward man is mainly of two kinds—the notes of explorers who have pushed into the few regions of earth where animals were numerous, but man had not trodden, and the results of the very latest experiments of to-day in districts where the killing of animals has been absolutely prohibited. In other words, we must compare the behavior of the creatures in the Arctic seas in the days of the Willoughby and Berants, or in the voyage of Weddell to the Antarctic, with the latest reports from Yellowstone Park. The results show a striking agreement in the demeanor of the beasts when first confronted with the new creature, man. Few of them exhibited fear, so far as the records show. When Berants' crew was on its first voyage a polar bear, who probably had never seen man before, took one of the crew, who was lying down, by the back of the neck, and dragging him some way, bit the top of his head off. Even now the polar bear is the least shy of his race, though so constantly hunted.

The general tendency of wild animals kept in large reserves and never molested points to the same conclusion, though for obvious reasons none of the most dangerous carnivora can be maintained in such places. The fear of man is lost by creatures wild and free; but unmolested so quickly as to be a matter of surprise to those most conversant with animals in captivity. Reports published in the United States newspapers dwell repeatedly on the loss of fear of man by all animals in Yellowstone Park, where the deer (both wapiti and black tailed deer) come to the houses to be fed, and even eat the flowers from the window boxes. Brown bears hang around the hotels and come daily to eat the refuse carted into the woods close by, and many of the smaller rodents are absolutely fearless. In the menageries and zoological gardens the fear of man is lost mainly by constant and daily contact with no power to escape, and by the remembrance that it is man who provides their food. But here the conditions are abnormal and it would be useless to draw conclusions from the behavior toward man of animals in captivity and apply them to the solution of the earlier problem

of the innate or acquired character of their fear of human beings. It is, however, matter of general knowledge that where man is weak and beasts numerous, as in the country beyond the Zambezi and Shire River, the boldness of the animals leads to serious disasters. In the present day the only frequent reports of attacks of lions and leopards on men, for food and not in self defense or fright, come from these districts, though the story is as old as the rebuilding of Samaria.

If, as seems probable, the animal fear of man was acquired, and is not natural to their minds, it is not very clear how the very early tribes of men, when the larger carnivorous animals were far more numerous than now, escaped destruction and survived long enough to impress on the animal world the sense of fear by which man now dominates it. Regarded merely as a conflict between one class of animal and another, the result should not have been doubted. Man ought to have disappeared from the face of the earth, or, in any case, to have retreated to remote strongholds in regions not frequented by the beasts. That he did not do so, but turned the tables on the better equipped offensive creature, is fair presumptive evidence that original man never was on a level with the animals in intelligence, but was equipped with the predominant brain power which has put him ahead in the race ever since. Primitive man, literally speaking, "lived by his wits," for he was evidently not nearly so well equipped as the monkeys for physical offense or flight, though their survival is not altogether easy to explain on purely physical grounds. Their power of using their arms and hands as a means of swinging rapidly from branch to branch gives them an advantage over all the tree-climbing cats. Their habit of throwing missiles is also very disconcerting to other animals, though this art is only practiced by certain monkeys. But their rapid and intelligent combination for defense, menace, and outlook duty, has contributed quite as much to their survival as their speed and activity.

In tropical America even the monkeys are hard put to it to escape the attacks of such active and formidable foes as the harpy eagle and the ocelot. But it cannot be that even the most debased or physically weakest of mankind has ever been the "natural prey" of that "natural enemy" which, according to Sir Samuel Baker, is the nightmare of nearly every species of non-carnivorous animal. The causes which make exceptions to this rule are temporary and narrowly local. Even the Greenlander and the Eskimo are the masters of the polar bear, and probably always have been, though little better armed than primitive man, and the pigmies of Central American forests are mighty hunters. It may even be that the neighborhood of fierce animals aided the early development of man; for the least developed races are largely found in such places as Terra del Fuego, where, in the absence of savage beast, savage men had no inducement to arm and equip himself.

But man has an even more potent ally than his own ingenuity, which from remote antiquity has invested him in the mind of the animal world with something of the supernatural. He is ever accompanied by the one element which the animal mind cannot create, cannot understand, stands in constant awe of and dreads by night, when its courage is greatest and that of man least steady. Fire, that pillar of cloud and flame which precedes not only the aggregate human host, but the smallest fragment of the invading army, the constant and dreaded harbingers of human presence, springing up, as the beasts must think, automatically from the earth wherever man rears his body, guarding him in sleeping and waking, always associated with his abode, has for ages terrified the beasts.

Since the first appearance of man in any given region of the earth he has been teaching the beast to fear him, and it is not until to-day, when he is absolutely their master, and has in many instances totally destroyed them, that he thinks of restoring on a tiny scale and on a few spots on the earth's surface "the state of nature," and allowing those creatures which he dares to experiment with, once more to lay aside their acquired terror, which makes them flee from his presence.—London Spectator.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of Pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

An Arkansas editor thus announced an important event in the local newspaper world: It is with a feeling of distress that we retire from the active control of this paper; but we leave our journal with a gentleman who is financially better able than we are to handle it. The gentleman is well-known in this community. He is the sheriff.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

Crude Oil For Bad Roads.

Major M. Meigs, a civil engineer of Keokuk, Iowa, made a short address at yesterday's session of the Missouri Good Roads association, which, in the opinion of many, was the most interesting part of the day's work. He opened a new field of investigation, and proposed experiments in securing good roads along a line practically unknown outside of a few localities in the East. It is his opinion that the use of crude oil may prove a panacea for bad roads in localities where road material is hard to obtain.

He said his attention was first directed to using oil on the highways by reading a newspaper clipping from a Pennsylvania town. It seems that a leaky oil pipe near the town in question was responsible for the discovery. This pipe was near a place in the road that was invariably impassible during the season of spring and fall rain. When the leak occurred in the pipe the ground became saturated to some extent with oil, and very soon it was noticed that the mud dried up and the surface of the earth became hard and remained so. It appears that so notorious was this piece of bad road that the effect of the oil on it became a matter of so much comment that presently the experiment was repeated in other localities, and with the same effect.

Major Meigs said that he sent a letter to the officials of the Standard Oil Company and asked them to furnish him some crude oil for experimental purposes. They forwarded a tank containing 130 barrels with their compliments and wishes for success. Some eight barrels of this oil have been used on a notoriously muddy road near Keokuk with many satisfactory results.

Major Meigs said that it was no trouble anywhere to keep dry roads in good condition at minimum expense. Oil will prevent the earth from becoming wet by forming a waterproof crust. So far as he has carried on experiments a barrel of crude oil is sufficient for a strip of road 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. The cost of the oil at the wells is about 90 cents a barrel. No other material, he said, is so cheap, and no other will prove so effective. In conclusion, he said that he would send oil free to all wishing to make experiments if they would pay the freight.

Major Meigs' speech caused a great deal of comment. To the delegates it seemed to open an entirely new field. Many questions were asked him, all of which he answered as information warranted. He explained the well-known theory that oil and water will not mix, and made it apply to the question of good roads. The earth was porous enough, he said, to retain the oil and cause it to shed water, so that where the oil took hold moisture must depart, and naturally the earth became compact.

It is maintained that no roads are so good as dirt ones, when they are dry, and none so cheap. In many localities material for constructing macadam or gravel roads must be brought long distances, and consequently is quite costly. But from what Major Meigs said it was thought possible that with the aid of crude oil earth could be utilized at a much less cost than macadam and gravel, even when the latter was near at hand.—St. Louis Republic.

Charity.

Universal love, charity, or good will to men, signifies the same sentiment. Charity is more generally used in the sense of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, the Mohammed gave it a wide range, as follows:—Every good act is charity. You smiling in your brother's face is charity—an exhortation of your fellow-men in virtuous deeds is equal to alms-giving—your putting a wanderer on the right road is charity—your removing stones and thorns, and other obstructions from the road, is charity—your giving water to the thirsty is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the work he does in this world to his fellow-men. When he dies, people will ask what property has he left behind him?—but the angels who examine him in the grave will ask, "What good deeds hath thou sent before thee?" Knight's Review.

The vegetarians may be expected to deny the recent statement of an American physician in Porto Rico, who says that the Porto Ricans have become physically degenerate because they eat vegetables and not meat. The vegetarians can bring up the authority of the Bible, for it relates of Daniel that, after eating nothing but pulse and water for ten days, his countenance "appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children, which did eat the portion of the king's meat."

Constipation leads to liver trouble, and torpid liver to Bright's disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is certain cure at any stage of the disorder. Sold by Evans Pharmacy. Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald except by disease, and they do not wear close headgear. Men never lose hair below where the hat touches the head, nor if they have been bald 20 years. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration; thereby the hair glands become weak, and the hair falls out.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Idleness is a public mite where various kinds of mischief are coined. Vice can be learned of ourselves; but virtue and wisdom require a tutor. Civility is the lowest price we pay for things, and repentance the highest. Some of the string beans which grow in Peru are as long as a man's arm. An increased use of crude rubber threatens to exhaust the supply. If some people didn't believe everything they hear, they would not hear so much. The general feeling among the soldiers in the Philippines is against retention of the islands. When a man has once gained his consent to do a thing which he knows to be dishonorable, he is on the broad road to temporal and eternal ruin. To say what should be said, and to say only what should be said, and to say it only as it should be said is a rare gift. At a gum chewing contest in New York, Miss Martha Monroe chewed 144 sticks of gum in 30 minutes and won the championship. The cutting of a button from a man's coat led to a fight at Hughes' Spring, near Dallas, Texas, resulting in the killing of three men. The pleasure that some men feel at being able to borrow money, isn't a circumstance to the joy of the other fellow when he gets it back. She—"And you expect me to return your affection?" He—"Not a bit of it. I'd rather have a little of yours."

Mr. Samuel Whitstone committed suicide near her home in Aiken county. She was about sixty years old and had been in bad health a long time. Robert Rainby and his wife, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, have separated. The husband has appealed to the law to divorce him forever from his wife solely because she ate onions in disobedience to his orders. Mrs. Quinby had been repeatedly warned by her husband not to eat the vegetable, and nothing seemed to irritate him so much as the odor of onions. He has left the little home on many occasions and vowed never again to return, but the love for his wife and her promise never again to eat onions would reunite them. The husband came home unexpectedly one day last week, and found the surroundings very offensive to him from the odor of onions. Mrs. Quinby has gone to her home in Pennsylvania, and the husband will seek relief by law.

With the launching of the battleship Illinois the American navy is increased by the largest and most powerful vessel in all its squadrons. The new ship is larger by 1000 tons than the victorious Oregon; when fully armed she will be a more powerful fighter than the Oregon or the Texas, and with her complete equipment in place she will present to the maritime nations a magnificent example of American genius and skill in naval construction. Here's hoping—and believing, too—that the new battleship may prove worthy of her sponsor State! May she never fire a gun without cause, nor ever cease firing until the enemy signals "Enough!"

S. S. S. Cures Sores and Ulcers

It Matters Not How Obstinate, or What Other Remedies Have Failed.

Obstinate sores and ulcers, which refuse to heal under ordinary treatment, soon become chronic and deep-seated, and lead to conditions most serious. They are caused in different ways, but in every case the blood is involved, and no amount of local treatment can have any effect. The poison must be eliminated from the blood before a cure can be had.

THROWN FROM A HORSE. Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kansas, writes: "About three years ago my granddaughter, Bertha Whitlow, was thrown from a horse, receiving a wound of the scalp. Though under the treatment of physicians for several months, the wound remained about the same, until it finally became very angry-looking, and broke out into a running sore. This soon spread to other parts of the scalp and ran down the side of the neck, increasing in severity and fearfully disgusting her. She was then placed under the care of the faculty into a well-known hospital, but even the treatment she received there failed to arrest the terrible sore. Reading of the many cures of blood troubles effected by S. S. S., we decided to try it, and it relieved her promptly. In a few months she was entirely cured, and scarcely a mark now remains where the disease held full sway."

A GUNSHOT WOUND. Capt. J. H. McBrayer, the well-known distiller, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "I received a gunshot wound of the head, which was very serious. I was treated by several physicians, but without success. I then read of the cures effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It relieved me promptly. In a few months I was entirely cured, and scarcely a mark now remains where the disease held full sway."

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Purely Vegetable and contains not a particle of potash, mercury, or other mineral. S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofulism, Cancer, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, or any other blood trouble. Valuable books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address, by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

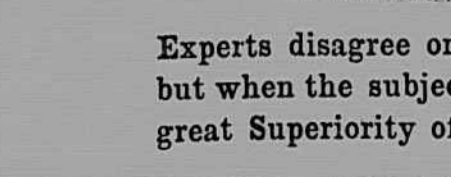
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Are Sole Agents at Anderson, S. C., for Iron King and Elmo Stoves, Garland Stoves and Ranges, AND THE Times Line of Cook Stoves.

The above Stoves are bought in Car Lots direct from the manufacturers. Thus we save "middle man's" profit, and also get cheaper freight rates. Customers who buy Stoves from us get the advantage of this.

We carry a well-selected stock of FANCY CHINA, PORCELAIN GOODS, CHINA DINNER SETS and TEA SETS. Just the thing for Christmas Presents. Call on us.

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Experts disagree on almost everything, but when the subject touches upon the great Superiority of

THE GREAT SYRACUSE TURN PLOW

There is but one opinion, and that is that it is the best Plow on earth. Syracuse Plows are designed right, made right, and build for themselves a demand wherever introduced. The popularity of this Plow comes from genuine merit. Competitors will tell you that they have something just as good, but don't be deceived—there is but one best, and that is the SYRACUSE. We also sell the

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Advertisement for Goldust Washing Powder. Text: "All That's Needed. No soap, no soda, no borax, no ammonia—nothing but water is needed to make things white and bright and beautifully clean with GOLDUST Washing Powder. It cleans everything quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Sold everywhere. Largest package—greatest economy." Includes an image of the Goldust product box.

GLASS FOR WINDOWS. GLASS FOR HOT HOUSES. GLASS FOR SHOW CASES. GLASS FOR CRAVAT AND GLOVE CASES. CUT ANY SHAPE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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Something Choice to Eat

IS what every person wants and I can supply them. I make it a point to keep pure, fresh Goods, and can please the most fastidious in both quality and price. Just now the house-keeper finds it difficult to supply the table, but if you will give me a call I can help you, as I keep—

PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES of Every Description. My Stock of Canned Goods can't be Excelled.

FRUITS of all kinds in season, and when you want to make a Fruit Cake I can supply your demands. Fine line of CONFECTIONERIES, TOBACCO and CIGARS. Just received a fresh lot of POTATOES, CABBAGE, Etc.

Yours to please, G. F. BIGBY.

Santiago is under American rule, becoming the cleanest city in Cuba; and its death-rate has decreased from 70 a day to 20.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect Oct. 16, 1898.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Ex. Sun. No. 17, and Daily No. 18. Lists routes between various cities including Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, and Atlanta.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily No. 19, and Daily No. 20. Lists routes between various cities including Greenville, Spartanburg, and Columbia.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD. H. C. BEATTIE, Receiver. Time Table No. 7, Effective Oct. 1, 1898.

Table with columns for WESTBOUND, STATIONS, and EASTBOUND. Lists routes between various cities including Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20, 1897. Fast Line between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina.

Table with columns for WESTBOUND, STATIONS, and EASTBOUND. Lists routes between various cities including Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville.