

SOUTH CAROLINA
INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN
EXPOSITION

Charleston, S.C.
OPENING DEC. 1ST 1901.
CLOSING JUNE 1ST 1902.

F. W. WAGENER, PRESIDENT. JNO. H. AVERILL, DIRECTOR GENERAL

Factory and Domestic Work.

A number of factory girls are on a strike in New York. Many of them are said to be on the verge of starvation. At best, when the girls are at work upon full time their wages are small. They earn barely enough to meet their urgent wants. Meanwhile there is heavy demand for domestic help, for which the supply is totally inadequate. Why do not the striking factory girls go into domestic service? The wages are as good in the home as in the factory, if not better, and the work is no more exacting. Indeed, in domestic service an honest and capable girl would find the life easier and the temptations infinitely fewer than in the factory.

Many girls have the idea that as domestics they would be "looked down upon." They assume that working in a factory or a shop, at wages pitifully small, is more "honorable" than working as a domestic servant in a family. They have an erroneous ideal of the real dignity of labor. As a matter of fact, no work which a woman can do is more honorable and more dignified than house-keeping. Why it ever should have been thought that attending to a machine in a factory was more genteel than making parlor or bedroom tidy is a mystery. If the pay for the former were better, or the work lighter, or the hours more convenient, the preference for the factory might be accounted for reasonably. But such is not the case. A domestic servant who understands her business has no difficulty in obtaining a place where wages are as good or better than those of the factory, while the surroundings are much more refined and less dangerous.

As a domestic the careful and conscientious girl not only earns as much or more than the factory girl, but fits herself to make a happy and prosperous home of her own in after years. As a servant she comes into contact with and solves problems in domestic economy, acquiring experience and information that will be of greater benefit to her when she becomes the mistress of a household. In the factory the influences are too often vicious; in the household they are seldom so.

It may be that many ladies-of-the-house, who must be pleased by the domestics, are querulous, ill-tempered and unreasonable. But the majority of them are not. The average woman at the head of a household is disposed to be reasonable, just and kind. If she sees the domestic making efforts to do what is right and render satisfaction, she may usually be depended upon to encourage and help the girl in every way possible. It is the prejudice against domestic service that keeps girls out of it. It would be better for them if that prejudice were overcome.—*Savannah News.*

Rheumatism—Catarrh in the Blood—
Trial Treatment Free.

It is the deep-seated, obstinate cases of catarrh and rheumatism, the kind that have refused to heal under ordinary treatment that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) cures. It matters not what other treatments, doctors, sprays, liniments, medicated air, blood purifiers, have failed to do, B. B. B. always promptly reaches the real cause and roots out and drains from the bones, joints, mucous membrane and entire system the specific poison in the blood that causes Rheumatism or Catarrh. B. B. B. is the only remedy strong enough to do this and cure, so there can never be a return of the symptoms. If you have pains or aches in bones, joints or back, swollen glands, tainted breath, noises in the head, discharges of mucus, ulceration of the membranes, blood thin, get easily tired, a treatment with B. B. B. will stop every symptom by making the blood pure and rich. Druggists \$2. Trial treatment free by addressing Blood Balm Co., 380 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given. Blood Balm thoroughly tested for 30 years—over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by B. B. B. HEN-ORR Drug Co., Wilhite & Wilhite and Evans Pharmacy.

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Butter freezes at 13 degrees Fahrenheit, and when thawed becomes strong quickly. Milk should never be allowed to freeze. Pork is injured more quickly by high temperatures than other meats. But these are only a few of the useful bits of information which the weather bureau has gathered and compiled from the experience of shippers all over the country.

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The Cost to Clothe a Chinaman.

It may be interesting to note, apropos of the troubles in China, how extremely frugal the natives are in their habits and dress. Of course the rich Chinese wear more expensive garments and live in a manner befitting their purses, but the ordinary Chinaman, in his native land, can and does live on as much per year as we spend each month. The Celestial and his wife can clothe themselves more than comfortably for the small sum of \$5 per year. Their clothing is made in two pieces, from cotton. Only two measurements are taken—one from neck to waist and one from waist to feet. The garments have no especial shape, conforming to any figure. Underwear is unknown, and in winter the garments are padded with cotton and once a year they are ripped apart and washed.

The following figures serve to illustrate the great need they have for the strictest economy: Common laborers are paid from six to seven cents per day; masons, stone cutters and carpenters are paid from twenty-five to thirty cents per day, and by day is meant from sunrise until dark. They waste nothing that can possibly be put to any use. Small splinters of wood are glued and nailed together to form posts or boards; scraps of paper serve as shoe soles, and even the roots of grass and wheat are pulled up, cleaned and used in fires. The beautiful straw platted work and weaving that we see brought from China was all made by women who were paid two cents per day for their labor—and still strikes are never heard of and the Chinese laborer is, perhaps, as happy a member of his class as is found in the world.

The enormous demand for cotton makes it necessary even to import that article into the Flowery Kingdom, although a great deal is grown there. Unlike the United States, there is no such thing as the gin, all of the cotton being picked over by hand, and the consequence is that a great amount of labor is employed; whereas, if the gin were used, thousands would be thrown out of employment. An abomination of the Celestial is bare feet. If he is so poor that he cannot afford to wear another stitch of clothing his feet will always be encased in shoes and a hat will be jauntily perched on his head. But, of course, as everywhere else; there are well-to-do Chinamen, who spend the most unheard of amounts upon food and dress. Tea sells all the way from a few cents to \$150 a pound, which latter price is often paid by the rich mandarins.

A certain Chinaman came to this country several years ago to go to school. He was the son of a very wealthy merchant in Shanghai, and when he got to Washington walked down Pennsylvania avenue and had not gone five squares before he had bought \$500 worth of the most useless foppery which pleased his eye. One of his purchases was a very fine meerschaum pipe, for which he paid \$25, and a few moments later swapped with an Irish hod-carrier for a short clay pipe. Having never handled money before he did not know its value.—*Baltimore American.*

It Happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy. It is for sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co."

Anderson is Up-to-Date,
so are the

Peoples Furniture Co.

They have opened up a large and well-selected stock of

Furniture, House Furnishings,

And everything that belongs to that line of business.

Mr. Ben. B. Bleckley and Mr. Noel B. Sharpe are the managers, and will take pleasure in showing everybody their IMMENSE STOCK and CHEAP PRICES.

Their stock was bought in car load lots and from the best factories for Cash, and they feel sure that the most fastidious can be pleased. Go to see them.

They also have an elegant HEARSE, and carry a full line

Caskets and Coffins.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FRUIT JARS!

FRUIT JARS!

Now is the time to buy your Jars before they advance in price.

There being a big crop of fruit all over the country, Jars will be much higher later in the season. I have a big lot of them on hand at a low price. Fruit Kettles, Fly Fans and Fly Traps, and all other summer goods. I have a lot of Decorated goods in odd pieces at a bargain. I am running out of stock at very low prices.

Bring me your Rags and Beeswax.
Your patronage solicited.

JOHN T. BURRIS

Buggies and Carriages

To Please Every One, and at Prices to Suit You!

I AM SOLE AGENT FOR—

BABCOCK,
TYSON & JONES,
COLUMBIA, and
JEWELL

And a lot of other Standard makes of—

Buggies and Carriages, WAGONS.

All Goods bought for Spot Cash, and will sell them to you on same basis, which means a good deal to any one that wishes to buy.

I have on hand now a large and new line to select from, and if you are thinking of purchasing an outfit it will not do for you to buy until you visit my Repository and see my line of Goods.

Will sell for Cash or on Time—with good papers—at CASH PRICES. Call around and let us trade with you.

Respectfully,
JOS. J. FRETWELL.

GARDEN SEED.

Buist and Ferry's.

Remember when you go to get your Seed to get fresh ones. As this is our first year in the Seed business we have no seed carried over from last year.

Yours,
F. B. GRAYTON & CO.

Near the Post Office.

After Two Years Premiums have been Paid in the

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of New Ark, N. J.,

YOUR POLICY HAS—

1. Loan Value.
2. Cash Value.
3. Paid-up Insurance.
4. Extended Insurance that works automatically.
5. No Non-forfeitable.
6. Will be re-instated if arrears be paid within one month while you are living or within three years after lapse, upon satisfactory evidence of insurability and payment of arrears with interest.
7. No Restrictions after second year.
8. Incontestable.

Dividends are payable at the beginning of the second and of each succeeding year, provided the Premium for the current year be paid. They may be used—

1. To reduce premiums, or
2. To increase the Insurance, or
3. To make Policy payable at a fixed amount during the life-time of insured.

Every member of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. is insured under all circumstances, and no matter what happens he will get his money's worth in insurance, for it is all put down in black and white "in the policy."

M. M. MATTISON, State Agent,
Peoples Bank Building, ANDERSON, S. C.

ICE USED FOR HEATING.

Device for Protecting Produce in Transit.

WASHINGTON Sept. 22.—The use of ice for heating purposes is one of the most curious devices mentioned in a bulletin soon to be issued by the weather bureau on the subject of protecting perishable goods in transportation. A new kind of car is double-lined and has at each end four galvanized iron cylinders reaching from the floor to near the top. In summer these cylinders are filled with ice and salt, packed down hard, and it is claimed that a refrigerator vehicle thus equipped does not need any renewal of its stock of ice on a journey clear across the continent. The remarkable point, however, is that the car is iced in winter just the same, for the purpose of preventing freezing. Ice is normally at about 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is very reluctant to give up any of its temperature. Hence, when it is zero weather outside the cylinders of relatively warm ice act as stoves, helping to keep up the thermometer inside.

Another novel device by which ice is employed for protection against cold consists in throwing upon the car, when the weather is near the zero point, a stream of water, which promptly freezes and forms a complete coat all over the vehicle. This prevents radiation of heat from the car and so tends to keep up the temperature inside. It is a plan frequently adopted in the transportation of bananas, which are particularly susceptible to cold. Fruit of this kind is put in paper bags, and covered with salt hay, when the temperature is dangerously low.

Large shippers of fruit in the South have found out by experience that it does not do to take fresh fruit, especially peaches and canteloupes, and load it upon the cars without chilling it first. Accordingly, one railroad in that part of the country is about to establish at the largest shipping points along its lines cooling rooms, in which the perishable merchandise may be put for a while before sending it on its journey. Oranges on the trees will endure 26 degrees for an hour or two, but in four hours will freeze inside. One recommendation made by the weather bureau in regard to lemons is that in large hotels and other places where quantities of them are used for lemonade and other purposes, they shall not be taken from the cold storage room to a heated room, but shall be squeezed in the cold storage room. They lose quality quickly after being taken out of cold storage.

One very curious fact that has been ascertained is that perishable produce, such as fruit and vegetables, will stand a lower temperature when the car is in motion than when it is at rest. No theory has been suggested to account satisfactorily for this phenomenon, which is certainly interesting. It is suggested by the weather bureau that growers may derive suggestions of the utmost value from the weather reports and predictions, thus avoiding the shipment of their goods when a cold wave in winter, or a hot spell in summer, is imminent. They ought to learn at what points on the railroads transportation is liable to be

blocked by snowdrifts, and from the United States geological survey they can find out as to the altitude of regions traversed by shipping routes. Of course, the temperatures encountered in crossing mountain ranges are apt to be much lower than in the valleys.

The use of paper for protection against cold is increasing very much and its effectiveness in this way is wonderful. Fruit wrapped in heavy brown paper will endure 15 degrees more cold than without it. Potatoes are sometimes packed in barrels lined with paper, and when the weather is unusually severe the barrels are covered with paper also. Clams and oysters are similarly shipped in paper-lined barrels, to keep them from freezing, and cars for transporting perishable merchandise are quite commonly lined with paper. There is said to be nothing like it to keep out frost. Eggs, shipped in crates with separate pastboard divisions and covered with a layer of oat chaff, will endure a very low temperature. It is observed, by the way, that pickled eggs are injured by cold more quickly than fresh ones.

Thick or fat clams or oysters do not freeze as readily as lean ones, and oysters resist cold better than clams. Shucked oysters, kept in their own liquor in tight barrels, will not spoil if frozen in transit. When clams or oysters in the shell are frozen they should be thawed gradually in a cool place. Oysters in the shell can be kept two months in a dark place, when the temperature is a little above freezing. If they are sprinkled from time to time with ice water. It has been noticed, by the way, that clams and oysters in transit through a snow storm do not freeze as readily as when the weather is fair. Fish may be kept sound and marketable for thirty days provided they are cleaned soon after capture. They are shipped by express in barrels with ice, or by freight in casks or boxes on wheels.

Little points of value have been ascertained by shippers of perishable produce through long and costly experience. For example, it is now known that sweet potatoes and turnips must not be put together, because the proper temperature for the former (60 degrees) is too high for the latter and rots them fast. Potatoes do better in double-walled cars, heated by stoves to keep out frost. Thirty-two degrees will not injure them for eating, but will prevent them from sprouting in the spring. On the other hand, all sorts of tree seeds, including peach, plum and walnut, sprout better in the spring if frozen in the winter. Bulbs, such as tulips, lillies and hyacinths, are not injured by a temperature below zero.

In sending early vegetables from the South the utmost care has to be taken that they shall be well ventilated, so as to get rid of the carbonic acid gas which they engender, and on this account open-work baskets, slatted boxes and barrels with openings out in them are employed. Where fruit is concerned it has been found that precautions to keep out cold may actually cause decay by keeping in the heat which the fruit generates. This may go so far as actually to cook the fruit. Not a very low, but a uniform, temperature is required, of 40 to 60 degrees, which will keep fruit twenty

or thirty days, if it is carefully handled. Strawberries have been transported from Florida to Chicago, transferred to cold storage rooms, and kept in perfect condition to the end of the fourth week after being picked.

A new contrivance is now on the market for ventilating grain in transit, at the same time securing the contents of the car against rain, sparks orinders. It can be attached to an ordinary car and is likely to come into general employment before long. Among the precautions adopted against cold are packing in straw or sawdust, and heating by steam or stoves. Sometimes on the prairies, when the force north wind is blowing, cars loaded with perishable goods are covered with canvas on the north side. Steam is supplied from the locomotive. With bananas one method is to heat the refrigerator car to 90 degrees by oil stoves, remove the stoves, put the fruit aboard quickly, replace the stoves, raise the temperature of the car to 50 again, remove the stoves—once more, close the car tight and start off. This process makes the cargo perfectly safe for forty-eight to sixty hours, even though the thermometer outside should go down to zero.

Manure, on account of its property of generating heat, is largely used as a protection for perishable products on the rail, the bottom of the car being thickly covered with it, while sometimes it is put on top of the goods also. Flowers are packed in moss and will remain fresh four days under favorable circumstances. Shrubs and fruit trees are covered with straw, and the roots are carefully packed in straw. Extra precautions are taken with trees when passing over mountains, on account of the cold at high elevations, and no shipments are made through mountainous regions when zero weather threatens.

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