

"THE BRANDYWINE WALL."

Was it Built by a Prehistoric Race?

Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 6.—It may be that by a chance discovery, away down in the wilds of Southwest Mississippi, will give antiquarians and archaeologists a new problem to solve, the answer to which may knock into a cocked hat all preconceived notions and theories as to the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, or those in the lower part of the Mississippi Valley.

At the present moment an expedition is being fitted out, amply provided with funds, and under the direction of distinguished archaeologists and antiquarians, who will give the "Brandywine Wall" in lower Mississippi a thorough investigation in the light of science and experience in such matters. This expedition is expected to reach Copiah and Claiborne counties some time in the present month, and excavations will at once begin. The results of the work will be watched by students all over the world with intense interest.

Some twenty years ago a few of the inhabitants of the southeast corner of Claiborne County, Mississippi, needed some stones for building purposes, to make foundations and chimneys for their dwellings. Some of the people remember, so it is alleged, seeing some very nice, regular looking stones in the woods in a pile, from which the accumulated loam of ages had been washed by the rains. To this place the people repaired. They prized some of the blocks, which were conveniently cut, from their resting place, and then the "quarry" became famous. People for miles and miles around came to get some of the stones whenever their uses demanded stone for any purpose. It was found that the "quarry" extended east and west. Tons of sandstone were taken away. Some of it was in blocks hewed into squares, and some of the blocks were longer than others, but they were all trimmed with almost mathematical exactness.

There was a sort of cement, also, which filled the cracks where the stones were laid. It is hard, and of a grayish color. In the upper layers of the stone, the cement has disintegrated, but down in the middle of the wall it was clearly defined and well preserved.

The discovery was made that a few miles from the "quarry" a branch of Bayou Pierre had broken through the "quarry." On either side of the stream a good idea of the "quarry" could be obtained, there was the same sandstone; it was out in the same rectangular blocks, and the "quarry" seemed to be about twelve or fifteen feet in width and the same in height, probably a little wider at the bottom than at the top. Along its top grew great live oaks, slow-growing scrub oaks and long-leaf pines large enough to furnish masts for the biggest vessel that ever breasted waters. It was noticed that there was a long ridge extending over the country, and that in various places where the dirt had been washed away, the blocks of the wall were shown.

Along about 1875-6, reports of the quarry, or the "Brandywine Wall," as it had become to be known in the community, owing to its proximity to Brandywine, a little country settlement and post office near where the first stone was taken out, got beyond the immediate neighborhood. The first person to take cognizance of them was a Miss Lou Jones, a resident of Hazlehurst, Copiah County. She was a scholarly woman, and moreover, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and she proposed to get up an expedition to go out in the Brandywine neighborhood and make excavations and take pictures of the curiosity, but for some reason the expedition fell through, and the pictures were never taken.

However, the talk of it stimulated local interest, and a few years later more definite reports were obtained. It was then discovered that the wall could be traced for several miles by the mound of earth which covered it. In some places it was almost level with the ground, in other places it towered a number of feet above the level of the surrounding country, and at various places along the narrow ridge the stones were exposed, showing almost conclusively that it was a continuation of the same work. The exact beginning or ending of the wall has not to this day been ascertained. After the agitation of Miss Jones in favor of an expedition to examine the wall at length, Captain T. B. Birdsong, of Hazlehurst, became interested in it. About that time Colonel Louis J. Dupre moved to Hazlehurst and began the publication of a paper there. In company with Captain Birdsong, they agreed to make an examination of the place. Colonel Dupre was a scholar and an antiquarian

of some note in this State. He held a consular position under President Cleveland's first administration in one of the cities of Southern Mexico, and while there became deeply interested in the Aztec ruins and aboriginal remains, with which that country and Central America are so rich. The two gentlemen visited the Brandywine Wall. Speaking of the trip, Captain Birdsong said recently: "Colonel Dupre insisted upon our visiting it, so together we drove through the country, some twenty-four or twenty-five miles, to the place, in an inaccessible part of the country."

"With a Mr. Bridges, who lives at Brandywine, and a Mr. S. S. Starnes, who also resides in the neighborhood, we visited the wall, locally known as the 'quarry.' On top of the wall it appears broad enough for a two-horse wagon to be driven on it, and with plenty of room to spare. In fact, the top, where the dirt has been removed, looks much like a paved street, covered with heavy blocks of stone.

"Mr. Bridges got a negro and a crowbar and showed us how the people of that section got the stone out of the wall. The negro stood on top of the wall with the crowbar, and then pounded at the wall with repeated vertical strokes until the crowbar 'bit' into a crack or seam. Then, working the bar laterally, out rolled a stone, several feet square, almost a perfect cube, from its ancient bed of cement, falling from our feet as though fresh from the stonecutter's hand. From the spot from which the stone was moved could be seen the cement which held it in place, and the ends of the other stones and their sides, cut and adjusted with mathematical nicety, were plainly visible.

"High above us, 200 or 300 feet, rose a hill with an oval shape, much like the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and the marvelous part remains to be told—the wall apparently runs under the hill, for it is exposed on the other side.

"I distinctly remember Colonel Dupre remarking: 'If the hill be the sediment of ages, how old must be this ruin?'

"I received a letter from Mr. John D. Jewett, who resides at Newton, O., in regard to the wall, and who got all the information I had about it. He prepared a statement about the wall and submitted it to Professor F. W. Patnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum, and to Doctor J. F. Snider, editor of the American Archaeologist, and to Doctor D. G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania, the latter being probably the most noted authority in America on archaeology.

"Doctor Brinton wrote that he 'thought the wall might be a natural stone ledge with regular stratifications. Just such a wall is found in East Tennessee, and has at various times been quoted as the work of aborigines, and the supposed cement is the decaying surfaces of the layers in juxtaposition.' But one glance at the wall will convince him that he is not correct in his surmise. You will notice that he does not state positively, but says 'it might be.'

The conditions for miles around preclude any chance of the wall being a natural ledge. The nearest sandstone is in the upper part of Hinds County, nearly fifty miles away, and it is of a totally different character from the stone in the wall under discussion and has no regular stratification.

Governor Longino, of Mississippi, has become interested in the subject and he has individually set to work and collected a fund of several hundred dollars to be expended in making excavations along the wall and in the hill referred to. In addition a private expedition, consisting of R. W. McClaughry, warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., and several scientists, is expected during the present month, as is in expedition under the auspices of the University of Chicago, with the projectors of which Governor Longino has been corresponding. Mr. Thomas C. Watson, a prominent citizen of Copiah County, wrote to Governor Longino, some time ago, suggesting that the Capitol Commission might get the stone for the new Capitol from the "Brandywine Quarry." A section of the stone was sent to Governor Longino as a sample. The stone was sent by a gentleman who lives in the vicinity of the wall with the hope that the Capitol Commission, of which the Governor is the president, will find it available in the construction of the new million dollar Capitol. The supply seems inexhaustible. The Governor has sent the sample to the Smithsonian Institute. If the scientists there report that the stone is good for such building purposes, the commission may visit Brandywine with a view to purchasing a portion of the land upon which the wall is situated. In that event Mississippi will have the most interesting Capitol in the United States—one built of stone quarried and dressed by some prehistoric race.

Clap Giving of the Rich.

Abraham S. Hewitt, formerly mayor of New York and member of Congress, has long been a man of wealth and distinction. He has been successful in business and honored in society. No one could speak severely of the shortcomings of the rich with less risk of being written down an envious or mischievous person, seeking any unworthy end.

Therefore when Mr. Hewitt told the Educational Alliance, at a meeting held in his own splendid and fabulously wealthy city, that the rich were very far from doing their duty to the poor, and asserted that their giving, even the freest and the greatest, is relatively small and inadequate, he was listened to as one speaking with authority. He is out of politics. For two national campaigns he has stood with the organization against which he used to struggle in the more conservative days of Democracy. He has nothing to gain by sensationalism.

And the rich manufacturer and civic leader is right. The giving of the rich, even the most imposing and famous of the benefactions of the very wealthy, is small and niggardly by contrast with the offerings of the poor. It is vast in amount. In figures it is the most notable giving ever known, but weighed against the wealth out of which it is taken it amounts to little. Measured by the personal sacrifice involved, by the narrowed opportunities for enjoyment, the pinching and care required to get along without what is given, all the gifts of all the millionaires combined cannot stand against the relief that very poor people give those still poorer when a simple tragedy of death or terrible illness blackens some dark fireside in the slums of a great city.

Can a man who retains \$10,000,000, or one-tenth of that sum, out of his yearly income be said to make any personal sacrifice if he devotes all the rest of his annual gains to benevolence or philanthropy? Does his generosity entail any lack? Does it make the least difference to him except in the accumulation of money beyond his utmost possible wants?

But the unnoticed giving of the poor and much of that which is done by the middle classes must always mean self-denial. Its price is paid in less enjoyable food, less satisfactory clothing, fewer books and pictures, restricted travel and sight-seeing. It means less provision for the chances of adversity, more danger of want in old age or long illness. It is real giving of the very heart and spirit of the giver. Who shall presume to measure in the same balance such gifts and the great sums set apart by the very wealthy for purposes of charity or any other public object so long as such use of riches implies no privation and costs no self-denial?

Mr. Hewitt emphasized another phase of the meager giving of the rich when he pointed out that by letting the poor jack ample means of education in youth and reasonable opportunities for self-improvement all through life possessors of wealth were neglecting the best possible precautions against social disorder and excesses. He laid great stress on the need of schools, libraries, museums, and like institutions as safeguards against dangerous forms of vice and ignorance. He asserted that from a purely selfish point of view every rich man must do more giving than he has done heretofore if he is to be guided by prudence.

The obligations of great wealth are much discussed at present, but there is still more to be said on that great subject. It is a matter of the utmost importance in a country where great fortunes are rolling up to prodigious size with the rapidly witnessed in the United States.—Cleveland Leader.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 60c.

Governor Tyler has called the Virginia assembly in extra session for January 23, to arrange for a constitutional convention.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver and invigorate the system. Evans' Pharmacy.

A large shipment of potatoes, first of the kind, will soon be made from Washington to China.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

By doing our work properly we do not have to perform the same labors the second time.

The Best Prescription For Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 60c.

Neither Turkey nor Quail.

"I reckon that my epicurean tendencies are as well developed as those of most men," said an old newspaper man yesterday to a group which was discussing things gastronomic, "and I have quite a taste for the elegant in the edible line, so to speak. But of all the meals I ever partook of the one stands pre-eminent in my experience was my Thanksgiving dinner in 1888. Some time previously I had started from Memphis with an artist on a commission from a Memphis paper to write up the educational institutions of Mississippi, and during Thanksgiving week was at Columbus, in Lowndes County, where the Girls' Industrial School, one of the most valuable colleges I have ever seen or heard of, is located. I was invited by a friend to go quail shooting Thanksgiving Day and gladly accepted. By daybreak we were on our way to the sparsely settled country down the Tombigbee River in a light wagon that not only carried us and our dogs and a darky boy driver, but a basket filled with eatables and drinkables. Reaching a point where my friend said we would begin to find birds we left the wagon, the boy being directed to meet us later in the day several miles away.

"We followed the dogs, which were duly diligent, but not a covey did we find. Reaching the rendezvous made with a chuckle-headed darky we didn't find him or wagon either. My friend had killed a rabbit a short time previously, and we were discussing the propriety of building a fire and barbecuing the bunny, when we noticed smoke curling out of a hollow near by. Investigation discovered that it came from a negro cabin, and when we reached it a big, fat, obsequious, smiling mammy, with a bandanna around her head, stood in the doorway. Well, she cooked that rabbit for us and made us some ash-oke and fried us some big hominy left over from breakfast and made us a cup of coffee. Talk about your Thanksgiving dinner. I have eaten my share, but that meal stands out pre-eminently in my memory as the finest ever."

Washington Star.

To Cure A Cold In One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The only successful way to give advice to a woman is to knock her senseless and then hypnotize her.

A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures coughs and colds, and the worst cases of croup, bronchitis, grippe and other throat and lung troubles. Evans' Pharmacy.

Finding fault with another is only a roundabout way of bragging on yourself.

The best little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. Evans' Pharmacy.

"Husband in?" asked the gas collector cheerfully. "No," answered the woman, "he isn't at home." "Expecting him soon?" asked the collector. "Well," the woman replied, thoughtfully, "I don't know exactly; I've been lookin' for him 17 years, and he hasn't turned up yet. You travel about a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as though he'd make me a pretty good husband, tell him I'm waitin' and send him along."

The worst delusion into which a man can fall is to suppose that somehow or other it is possible for him to evade the penalties which the law of God has attached to sin.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system a CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.

When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 24, Winona, Minn., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the ankle was so sore and swollen that I was treated by several physicians, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to clog the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE undersigned hereby warns the public not to hunt, fish or otherwise trespass upon our lands in any way whatever. We will prosecute to the full extent of the law any person disregarding this notice.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Louisa C. Ligon, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 15th day of December, 1900, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Executor.

H. A. LIGON, Ex'r.

CORN, CORN.

Now is the time to buy it cheap. We have just received twenty-five Cars Tennessee Corn in slip shuck, and we think now is the time to buy it. Come and see us.

LIGON & LEDBETTER, WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, Executors of the Estate of John E. Peoples, deceased, hereby give notice that they will on the 15th day of December, 1900, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from their office as Executors.

WM. A. BOYDEN, Adm'r.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, Administrator of Estate of Wm. J. Bowen, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 17th day of December, 1900, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

WM. A. BOYDEN, Adm'r.

The "Confederate Veteran."

LOW CLUB RATES GIVEN WITH THE INTELLIGENCER.—The growth of the Confederate Veteran, published by S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., is remarkable. Its circulation of eighty-four issues, monthly, aggregated to January, 1900, 1,195,493 copies. Average for 1899, 7,629; 1894, 10,137; 1895, 13,916; 1896, 13,444; 1897, 16,176; 1898, 19,100; 1899, 20,160.

Subscriptions for the Veteran will be received at this office. It and the Intelligence will be sent for a year at the club rate of \$2.15. By application to the Intelligence copies of the Veteran will be sent to our veteran friends who are unable to subscribe.

CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY.

AUGUSTA AND ASHEVILLE SHORT LINE In Effect November 26th, 1900.

Table with columns for stations (Lv Augusta, Ar Greenwood, Ar Asheville, etc.) and times (9:40 am, 8:33 pm, etc.).

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect June 10th, 1900.

Table with columns for stations (Lv Charleston, Ar Greenville, Ar Columbia, etc.) and times (11:00 pm, 7:00 am, etc.).

Table with columns for stations (Lv Greenville, Ar Columbia, Ar Charleston, etc.) and times (7:00 am, 11:00 am, etc.).

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Blue Ridge Railroad.

H. C. BEATTIE, Receiver. Effective September 20, 1900.

Table with columns for stations (WESTBOUND, EASTBOUND) and times (Daily, Mixed, No. 11, No. 5, etc.).

Regular station; (t) Flag station. Will also stop at the following stations to take on or let off passengers: Pheney, James' and Sandy Springs.

No. 11 connects with Southern Railway No. 6 at Anderson.

No. 11 connects with Southern Railway Nos. 11 and 33 at Seneca.

No. 6 connects with Southern Railway No. 68 at Anderson, also with Nos. 12 and 37 at Seneca.

J. R. ANDERSON, Supt.

SEABOARD AIR LINE VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS North, South and Southwest.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 5th, 1899.

Table with columns for stations (SOUTHBOUND, NORTHBOUND) and times (Lv New York, Ar Washington, etc.).

Table with columns for stations (SOUTHBOUND, NORTHBOUND) and times (Lv Washington, Ar New York, etc.).

Non. 403 and 402 "The Atlanta Special" Sold Vested Trip, of Pullman Sleepers and Coach-Sleepers between Washington and Charlotte.

Non. 411 and 412 "The A. L. Express" Sold Vested Trip, of Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For Tickets, Sleeper, etc. apply to S. M. P. Bate, P. O. 23 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

W. W. Glover, Traffic Agent. L. S. Allen, Gen'l. Passenger Agent. General Offices, Evansville, Ind.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 11, 1895. Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Table with columns for stations (Lv Charleston, Ar Columbia, Ar Greenville, etc.) and times (7:00 am, 11:00 am, etc.).

TRADE MARKS. Any one sending a sketch and description of a trademark to the undersigned will receive a copy of our Patent Law and a list of our attorneys.

Scientific American.

DEAN & RATLIFF'S LETTER! SOME PLAIN TALK.

WHEN it comes to plain, open lying we are not in it, but when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for us to tell just what we are doing we are bound to do it. Anybody that watches the intelligent crowd of pleased customers who throng our Store from dawn 'till dusk must know that we don't have to advertise in the newspapers to make ourselves known.

Guano and other customers will bear this in mind and act accordingly. Yours for Business, DEAN & RATLIFF.

RAISE YOUR OWN BREAD AND COMPETE FOR A VALUABLE PRIZE OFFERED BY THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.

FOR THE BEST WHEAT CROP MADE IN THE STATE. For particulars apply to the Company at Charleston, or any of its authorized agents in the State. Competitors must register their names not later than December 1st, 1900. Three prizes offered: A Reaper and Binder. A Wheat Drill. Two Tons Standard Ammoniated Fertilizer.

D. S. VANDIVER, J. J. MAJOR, E. P. VANDIVER. OFFICE OF VANDIVER BROS. & MAJOR.

HOLD your Cotton if you want to, but don't forget to arrange to pay us your Guano Note or Account by the 1st of November. Don't get a very good deal due us by that time it will vary seriously inconvenience us in making our settlement on that date—and WE are compelled to make it THEN. We will appreciate and remember your prompt attention in this matter. We have SWIFT'S High Grade GUANO and ACID on hand now for Grain Crops.