

INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Soldiers' Home to Ex-Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The house continued the debate upon the pension appropriation bill to-day and much of the time was given to the discussion of the proposition advanced by Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, yesterday to open the doors of the soldiers' homes to ex-Confederate veterans.

Mr. DeArmond's eloquence aroused both sides of the house. The Republicans, with the exception of Mr. Gardner, took no part in the discussion of the Rixey suggestion and it met with much opposition on the Democratic side on the ground that it was utterly impracticable.

Mr. Gardner as an ex-Union soldier said he sympathized with the spirit that sought to take care of our own and predicted that the time would come, and at no distant day, when the homes for disabled veterans, built and maintained by the common government would be opened alike to needy soldiers, whether of the Union or Confederacy.

His expression of the sentiment that it was better to care for the destitute than care for the graves of the dead, immortal though they might be, was greeted with a round of applause on the Democratic side.

He spoke of the better feeling engendered between the sections by the Spanish war, and said that since then whatever differences existed among the people, the country had ceased to exist as sectional differences.

Mr. Otey, Virginia, took issue with his colleague, Mr. Rixey, regarding the method of relieving needy soldiers. He proposed as an alternative proposition that the money in the treasury to the credit of captured and abandoned Confederate property be distributed 10 per cent. annually to the Confederate homes in the South.

He said that the day would come when monuments would be erected in the national capital to Lee, Jackson, Stuart and Forrest, not as rebels, but as grand and great Americans. Mr. Otey said he himself gloried in the fact that he had been a rebel soldier.

He convulsed the house repeatedly with amusing stories illustrative of his arguments.

Mr. Gibson, Tennessee, a member of the invalid pension committee, replied to some of the criticisms to which his committee had been subjected during the debate.

Speaking of the Philippine policy of the administration he said that the Republicans believed in retaining the archipelago and questioned the loyalty of every American, who desired to relinquish them.

Mr. Wheeler, Kentucky, interposed to say that he questioned not only the loyalty, but the intelligence of any one who would utter such a sentiment on the floor of congress.

"It has been the favorite practice of the Democratic party in the South," replied Mr. Gibson, "to charge every man who loved his country with ignorance."

With some display of heat he said he would hurl the epithet back into the face of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Wheeler explained that he did not mean to charge those in the South who had followed the flag with ignorance. He had only meant to brand as ignorant those who charged disloyalty to men who believed it had policy to retain the Philippine islands.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, approved the suggestion of Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, to open the doors of soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates. He took issue with those who had declared that the Confederate soldiers had sought to destroy the government of the United States.

He paid a high tribute to Rixey who had made the suggestion and to Gardner, the Michigan Republican who had endorsed it.

of his countrymen, and express such sentiments as he had, Mr. DeArmond said he hailed it as the dawning of a brighter and a better day.

Mr. DeArmond continued: "Mr. Chairman, I think the time has already arrived when in the North and the South there is a common sentiment of pride in the glory and manhood of the American soldier of the war of the '60s and the time has now come with a great many, and, if we do not realize it, our children will, when some of the leaders of the South will be pointed to, north and south, east and west, as the brightest ornaments of our time."

"I believe that in all the Christian era there has not arisen a leader of men with all the better elements of manhood, a nobler, and more magnificent specimen of the best that manhood can do in its proudest, most glorious and successful moments than Gen. Robert E. Lee. (Applause.)"

"I am perfectly willing to stand by the bill and the advocacy and support of it. There can be no greater charity to the federal soldier, there can be nothing better for the soldier of the North or the South than to furnish him a home when there is no home elsewhere. Far better than to dispense the pensions with a lavish hand, or deal them out sparingly is it to furnish these old soldiers with the surroundings of the household where the blasts of winter have no terror for them and where they may prepare for the final grand march across the river."

Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, discussed the legal and constitutional phases of the proposition to admit ex-Confederates to Union homes. He took the view that the care of the Union soldiers by the government was in return for services rendered the government and that if the homes could be opened to needy ex-Confederates they could be opened to any other needy American citizen.

Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, opposed the Rixey suggestion, contending that the Union and Confederate veterans could not live in harmony together because the former would be in the soldiers' homes as a matter of right while the latter would be there as a matter of charity.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, the one-armed Confederate, in a brief but vigorous speech argued that the Confederates had not attempted to destroy the foundations of the federal government, but to preserve and defend the principles underlying the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of 1789.

The house adjourned. Thought of His Father. Says Manila Lives in Fear.

A Manila correspondent writes: "Manila is perfectly peaceful. This is the theory, but is it practically true? Ask the commanding general, who frequently at midnight increases the guards about his house. Ask the officers who, in subdued tones, converse mysteriously over the latest findings of the secret service in Tondo. Ask the army women who are in that alleged quiet city why they go to sleep dreaming of the possibility of their awakening only to be massacred; read the Manila daily papers, and you will believe, if you accept these evidences, that the dove of peace in the Capital of the Philippines is not pure white."

"The civil government needs stable conditions for its perpetuation and it would certainly fail but for the military. That we have this strong arm we are duly thankful. We believe that there is no one now alive who will see the time when it will not be needed, and if it is withdrawn a serious lesson will be taught Americans. The assassination of President McKinley had a bad effect on the Filipino mind. Many reasons that there must have been cause for such an act. Most of them also fail to realize why, under military control, taxation was about 1 per cent. while under civil government the tax is 3 per cent. Be that as it may, the white man's distrust of the Filipino and the Filipino's distrust of the white man seems to constitute the situation here at present. It is a mistake not to let the army ladies back in the States know that many officers would give much now to have their families safe in the United States. This is the consensus of opinion of reliable people who have been here some time."—Army and Navy Journal.

—Wrinkles tell the story of age to those who are able to read between the lines. Aching in the small of the back is an indication of Bright's Disease. The proper course in such cases is to take a few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is an effective kidney remedy and bowel regulator. Evans Pharmacy.

A Sure Cure for Carbuncle.

Messrs. Editors: Seeing it stated in your paper that a prominent citizen of Due West had died from the effects of a carbuncle, I will give you a treatment which I used in my practice and never knew it fail in a single instance to cure the disease. And so satisfactory was the treatment that I firmly believe it will cure every case in which it is followed. To give the remedy and mode of treatment I will report two of the worst cases that came into my hands.

The first was a carbuncle on the back of the neck of an aged lady. It was a large, ugly looking one. Parts much swollen, and pain very severe. Up to the time I first saw the case the treatment had been domestic, consisting mainly in the use of poultices. There were several openings in the carbuncle having the characteristic white, tenacious matter in them. I took a stick of caustic potash and cauterized the diseased parts freely, and then applied a slippery elm poultice made by beating powdered elm in hot water until of proper consistence. Next day the pain still continuing, I re-applied caustic going down to the bottom of diseased tissue, dressed with elm poultice, and soon the patient was free from all pain. Poultices were continued until the cauterized tissue had all sloughed off, leaving a clean, healthy sore which healed in a short time.

The other case was also that of an aged lady, the carbuncle being situated on the back between the shoulders. The parts were enormously swollen, the swelling extending to each shoulder, giving her the appearance of being badly hump backed. The case had been under the treatment of a physician for some time. I found the carbuncle completely honey-combed and every cavity full of the white, tenacious matter. Cauterized thoroughly with caustic potash, going down to the bottom of the carbuncle. Applied slippery elm poultice, and soon the lady was entirely free from pain, showing that the carbuncle was completely destroyed. Continued poultices until cauterized parts had sloughed off when I had a healthy cavity about the size of the palm of my hand. This was treated with simple dressing being washed out carefully every day with a weak solution of the caustic. This proved to be all the antiseptic treatment needed. The cavity filled up in a reasonable time, but the hump on the back was gone many days before hand.

Where there is much fetor during the sloughing pyrogenous acid may be used to correct it. Whatever other treatment is called for should be given. Also proper nourishment and the strength of system maintained. This treatment will do to trust in every case; and persons would do well to cut it out and put away for an emergency.—D. W. Reid, in A. R. Presbyterian.

A Ground-Hog Case.

An old mammy, who had known Governor Taylor of Tennessee from his childhood, came into his office, and began at once to plead for the pardon of her husband, who was then in prison.

"Laws bress yo' life, Marse Bob," she began, "I wish you'd pabdon dat po' ole niggah Jim. He ain't no good for nuffin' nowhar. He jest dat useless an' triflin', even at home, dat he cahd no mo' den sorter sorape aroun' an' git a little sompen for we-all to eat, an' he sholy ain't no good down dar in dat pen."

"I can't do it, aunty," the Governor said. "I am being abused every day. What's Jim in there for?" he asked, seeing the light that was left dying out of the old woman's eyes.

"W'y, Marse Bob, dey jes' put him in dar for nuffin' 'pon earth 'cept takin' one po' little ham outen Mr. Smith's smoke house. We was outen meat, an' de o' niggah didn't do nuffin' 'cept tek de ham fer ter keep we-all fam starvin'."

"Well, now suppose I should pardon Jim, what good would that do you? He is so onery and trifling," the Governor was saying, when the old woman broke in with the reply: "W'y, bress you, Marse Bob, we is outen meat agin' an' we jes' got to have anothah ham!"

A Man of Whiskers.

Jacks township, Laurens County, can loudly boast of having the longest-bearded man in South Carolina. Mr. James Lewis Simpson, one of the best men by the way, that lives and moves and has his being, possesses a beard which the most devout dunkard might well envy. Mr. Simpson's beard, combed out to its full length measures by the regulation yardstick 77 inches. He is a rather tall man, and standing erect at his full height, his beard trails in the dust at his feet. He appeared on the streets of Clin on a few days ago with his beard in all its glory and was the centre of marked attention to the many who saw him. When his beard is tucked up it has the appearance of only an ordinary heavy set of whiskers, but when allowed to "run at large" out tails the average horse's tail by several inches. Mr. Simpson ought to visit the Charleston exposition and there eclipse the midway curios.—Clinton Gazette.

The Havoc of the Reminiscences.

It is only tactful people who should be allowed to give personal reminiscences, but unfortunately they are not the only ones who do give them.

"How well I remember your father, when I was a little girl!" lately said an elderly woman to a Newcastle clergyman. "He used to come often to our house to dinner. We were always delighted to see him, children and all."

"That is very pleasant to hear," said the clergyman, with a smile; but the narrator remained gravely unconscious of his interruption.

"I remember what a hearty appetite he had," she continued blandly. "It was a real pleasure to see him eat. Why, when mother would see him coming along the road of a morning she'd send me running out to cook and say, 'Tell Mary to put on just twice as much of everything as she had planned, for here is Mr. Brown coming to dine with us.'"

The eminent son endeavored to preserve a proper expression of countenance at this interesting reminiscence, but his composure was sorely tried when, with great cordiality, the lady said:

"You are so much like your father! Won't you come home and dine with us after the service?"—Tid-Bits.

The Semi-Weekly Journal, ATLANTA, GA., Has inaugurated an agents contest for the months of January and February, 1902. They are going to divide among their agents \$160 in cash to be paid on the first of March, \$50 being the first prize. In December they gave \$100 to fifteen agents. For terms and information address THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, ATLANTA, GA.

EGZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE.

Eczema is caused by an acid humor in the blood coming in contact with the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is very dry and fissured. Eczema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the acid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, washes nor other external applications do any real good, for as long as the acid remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

For three years I had Tetters on my hands, which caused being to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort. Four doctors said the Tetters had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble."—Mrs. L. B. Jackson, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison, cools the blood and restores it to a healthy, natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear. SSS cures Tetters, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases due to a poisonous condition of the blood. Send for our book and read us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY. AUGUSTA AND ASHEVILLE SHORT LINE. In effect Dec. 29th, 1901. Lv Augusta. 10:05 am. 2:05 pm. . . .

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect June 30th, 1901. STATIONS. Daily No. 15. Daily No. 11. . . .

Blue Ridge Railroad. Effective January 1, 1902. EASTBOUND. STATIONS. No. 4 Daily. No. 6 Daily. . . . WESTBOUND. STATIONS. No. 7 Daily. No. 9 Daily. . . .

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENTS. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1902. East Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. GOING WEST. GOING EAST. . . .