

A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

BY WILLIAM J. LEMPTON.

When a mountaineer is sick—that is to say, not sick in bed, but “under the weather” sufficiently to mope around—he is probably the most forlorn creature on earth. Doctors and drug stores are not mountain conveniences for ready reference, and if the ordinary household remedies are ineffectual he is filled with gloomy portents. During the period of my presidency over the Pine Mountain Company's saw mill I had in my employ a young man of about twenty-five, known as “Jaybird” Wilson, because of his shyness. He was the most bashful fellow I ever saw, and then men and women all about the neighborhood almost teased the life out of him. Along in March one day I noticed Jaybird drooping along, and three or four days later he reported that he was too sick to work, and he quit. The next evening he came into my office, where I was alone, and dropped limply into a chair.

“What’s the matter with you Jaybird?” I asked, in all sympathy.

“Dinged if I know, Colonel,” he replied, with a heavy sigh. “I don’t ‘pear to be gittin’ no better, neither, and I been mighty porely fer mor’n a week now.”

“Where does it seem to catch you?” I asked.

“Waal, it’s mighty hard tellin’ Colonel,” he said, in the most utterly lugubrious tones. “I hain’t tuck a chaw uv tobacco fer three days an’ liquor is wus’n pizen. They rile me all up jist thinkin’ ‘bout ‘em.”

“Have you any appetite?”

“I’m all profit to the boardin’ house,” he said, shaking his head sorrowfully.

“Are you taking any medicine?”

“Dunno what to take when I dunno what to take it fer, Colonel,” he said, in a hopeless fashion.

“Maybe you have the ague,” I suggested knowing that ague was about the most comprehensive ailment known to medical science.

“I reckon not, Colonel,” he dissented. “I had it onc’ or two, but this ain’t like that wuz. Besides, that wuz only every other day, and this is at it every day, and no let up at night.”

I began to study his case physically and psychologically, and put together certain facts within my knowledge about a good looking girl from Pineville who had taught our winter school, and who had gone home two weeks previously.

“Let me feel your pulse,” I said, taking his hand; “and let me look at your tongue.” He submitted listlessly, and after a careful investigation I stood off and looked him over. “Jaybird,” I said, authoritatively, “you are in love.”

“I reckon not, Colonel,” he dissented, with confidence, albeit I could see more color in his face than before.

“I ain’t no great shakes with the ladies I guess, but I’d know if I wuz hit.”

“Maybe you would,” I admitted. “I was merely guessing at it. You know when a fellow is in love with a girl for keeps, and he hasn’t nerve enough to tell her so and find out what she thinks about him, he feels

worse than a poor boy at a frolic. His legs don’t seem to want to carry his body around any longer, the sky looks like it had been washed in dirty water, the sun looks as if it had a torpid liver, his head feels as if he had putty for brains, he thinks his best friends are his enemies, he can’t best sleep at night and wakes up before daylight with a smothery feeling in his throat, his heart beats as if it had a sawlog hitched to it, he wants to be by himself, when he sees anything in petticoats he doesn’t know whether to stay or run away, his—

“Hold on, Colonel; hold on,” Jaybird broke in, jumping to his feet and catching at himself so strangely that I thought he was going to have a fit. “What the dickens is the matter?”

I exclaimed, taking him by the arm and shaking him.

“I’ve got it, Colonel,” he gasped; “I shore have. Them’s the symptoms, and I’ve got it and never knowed it. What’ll I do fer it, Colonel; what’ll I do fer it?”

“I hustled him to the door. ‘Go home and go to bed,’ I commanded, ‘and start at daylight for Pineville. As soon as you get there hunt up Sarah Martin and ask her to marry you.’”

He shook himself as if he were taking on new life. “I’ll do it, Colonel; dinged if I don’t,” he said, with a laugh that showed his nervousness; “and say, Colonel,” he headed, bracing up somewhat, “ain’t she jist the prettiest piece uv calico that ever got foot on this side uv the mountain?”

When Jaybird came back to work two days later he was the wellrest and happiest man in the mill, and he actually wanted everybody to tease him about his sweetheart.

New York Southerners.

At the recent banquets of the Southern society and the Georgia society in New York much was said about the great number of Southerners in the metropolis. Judge Augustus VanWyok, of the Southern society, in his address before that organization on the evening of Washington’s birthday, said that according to his best information there were fully 200,000 men, women and children in Greater New York who were either born in the South or are children of Southern parents who had settled there. At the Georgia society banquet the number was put at less, but was still very large.

The New York Commercial, in an interesting article on “New York’s Southern Colony,” says that there are undoubtedly now in that city more than 60,000 native-born Southerners; that if the children of these Southern residents are counted the number is fully 100,000. The States have contributed the 60,000 as follows: Maryland, 9,000; Virginia, 22,700; North Carolina, 6,500; South Carolina, 4,400; Georgia, 4,000; Florida, 1,400; Alabama, 1,350; Kentucky, 3,100; Louisiana, 2,400; Texas, 1,300; Tennessee, 1,600; Mississippi, 800; West Virginia, 800; Arkansas, 300, and Missouri, 3,400.

We have no doubt that the Commercial’s figures are much too low. Judge VanWyok was probably much nearer the truth.

The number of Southern men who won their way to leadership in New York is remarkable. The Savannah Morning News is well within the facts when it says on this subject:

“It is probable that the number of Southerners who have achieved success in New York, in proportion to the whole number there, is as great as that of men from any other section of the country, if not greater. Southerners are prominent in business and the professions. It is no unusual thing to find that a man who has come into prominence suddenly, either in finance, law or literature, is from the South.

“The South, of course, suffers to some extent from this loss of bright young men, but the loss of young men does not bear so hard upon her as the loss of so much of her cash in New York’s great exchanges—the cotton and stock exchanges. The hundreds of millions of dollars which these exchanges have taken from the South since the war of secession would be sufficient to build factories enough to spin her entire cotton crop and make a second Pittsburg out of Birmingham.

“New York draws from the whole country, but it is a question whether she does not draw more heavily from the South than any other section.”

The South is proud of her children who have so greatly distinguished themselves in New York, but, after all the best chances that a young Southerner of character, brains and determination can find anywhere are awaiting him in his own native section.

—Australia has, proportionately, more churches than any other country, the number being 6018, or 240 churches to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000; Russia has only fifty-five to the same number.

—Women defend the wearing of corsets on economic grounds; there is less waist.

A Blow at the Dear Delinquent.

Few readers of newspapers clearly understand the law governing newspaper subscription. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court on this subject are:

“1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscription.

“2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all the dues are paid.

“3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

“4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

“5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them un-called for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

“If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.”

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuse to pay for it.

Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or order the postmaster to mark it “refused” and have a postal card sent notifying the publishers, is liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

Importance of the Male.

In no department of farming does the value of high qualities in the male show more quickly or to a greater extent than in raising poultry. An old poultry raiser has epitomized this fact as follows:

The importance of a good pure bred male is possibly more pronounced in the fowl than in any other kind of live stock. This is so because the influence of the values are so pronounced in the progeny.

The plumage of the chicken is a key to the breed, and with many breeds the uniformity of plumage is fixed by one cross. The barred Plymouth Rock, for instance, will carry his color to a marked degree on his stock. This being the case, it is very important that careful attention be given to the selection of the male.

The male in the chicken flock should at all times be a full blood. The hens may be of different breeds or no particular breed, but all the offsprings of a pure bred cock bred in this lot of mixed breeds will be half breeds of the particular strain or breed the pure bred cock represents. The hen controls only the breeding of such chicks as hatch from the eggs, while the cock controls the chicks that hatch from all the fock he is bred to.

It is an easy matter to breed up a flock of common poultry to a fine lot of high-grades. Two years will make them three-quarter bloods, and this gives a fine lot of fowls of most any breed.

The most important matter is to start at the work of good breeding, keep it up, buy good males each year, keep clear of inbreeding and in a very years you can have a beautiful flock and one that will be satisfaction and profit to own.

—In Nebraska a State bounty of \$3 is paid for every coyote or wolf scalp. Lately the bounties have been so much more numerous as to arouse suspicion, and it is said that investigation shows that the reason why wolves are increasing is that people are actually raising them like stock for the sake of the bounty. Wolf-raising seems to be more profitable than farming or ranching. It is stated that one man raised 100 wolves last summer.

—Snow is said to offer surprising resistance to penetration by rifle bullets. Experiments made in Norway have shown that a snow wall four feet thick is absolutely proof against the Norwegian army rifle—a weapon of exceptional piercing power.

Selection of Seed Corn.

Long experience and careful study have shown that the proper selection of seed corn is a most important factor in the production of profitable crops. In a late Farmers’ Institute P. G. Holden formulated the important points to be considered in selecting seed corn as follows:

It has been found by experiment that in the ordinary corn field as high as 30 per cent of the stalks in the row are barren; that is, they have no ears upon them. It has been proven that where these barren stalks are allowed to fertilize ears upon other stalks that a less prolific ear is secured, and one which if planted will tend to produce more barren stalks. By cutting the tassels from the barren stalks before they had fertilized any of the corn in the field the Illinois Experiment Station has been able to reduce the percentage of barren stalks from 30 per cent to less than 15 per cent.

In selecting seed corn for a maximum yield in Illinois, ears should be selected which are about ten inches long and seven to seven and one-half inches in circumference midway between the tips and butts. In Nebraska it is probable that a shorter ear would be desirable. We should select ears which will shell out about 88 or 90 per cent, though 86 per cent is very good. It has been found that a long ear tends to produce short kernels and the short ear to produce long kernels. If corn is selected which yields more than 88 per cent shelled corn, we are likely to get ears which are too short and reduce the yield per acre.

A long kernel gives a larger per cent of corn. The rows of corn on the ear should be very solid and compact, leaving no spaces between the rows on the outside. It is also important that there should be no space between the kernels at the point where it is connected with the cob. Where such spaces are found the small end of the kernel is generally thin and narrow, so that it does not sufficiently protect the germ. Seed of this kind planted in unfavorable weather is more likely to rot in the ground.

In selecting seed corn one should also look for a large germ, as this indicates a high stage of vitality and also yields a larger percentage of oil. The parts of the kernel surrounding the germ should be of a rich translucent color, indicating that the particles of starch are packed together, giving a dense heavy kernel. The larger this hard translucent portion of the kernel the higher the protein content and the better the milling quality of the corn. In his talk on seed corn Mr. Holden had selected two ears of corn from a near-by corn crib, these ears being of the same length and practically the same size. Upon shelling these, however, it was found that one contained large, long kernels and the other contained short thin kernels. The ear with long kernels shelled out more than twice the corn yielded by the inferior ear. Other ears were selected from corn which had been saved from seed and these also showed a very marked difference in the percentage of shelled corn secured from them.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe. The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain’s Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant to take. For sale by Orr-Gray & Co.

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Bloody Bill Cunningham.

To the Editor of the State: As the above designated Revolutionary hero(?) is about to get a standing reminder of his infamous course in the seven years’ struggle for liberty, this writer has a brief chapter in his bloody career that has never been recorded except in the book of memory, and it is more than probable that no other man now living than the writer has even that record. I have it as given to me by my grandmother, who was about 14 years of age at the time of its occurrence, and who gave it to me in my early manhood.

It ran thus: Her father was in the Whig army, and her mother was sick in bed—not able to get out of bed. It was in the month of February, and the ground was covered with snow. In the night, between midnight and day, the bloody scout, “came down like a wolf on the fold.” They plundered the house for everything worth having, taking even the wearing apparel of the mother and daughters—all the sons who were old enough being in the army with the father fighting for liberty—nor did they stop at that; but they stripped the bed on which the mother was lying of everything but one sheet, leaving her no protection from the cold. When they were leaving they put a teapot down in the yard and covered it with an old side-saddle.

The youngest son was not in the army, being too young, but he was old enough to shoot, and some days after the occurrence of the above stated facts he was riding on the highway and carrying a rifle, when he met a man who was also on horseback and was wearing a pair of leggings that were made from one of his mother’s undershirts. He made said party dismount and kneel down, and then shot him.

One other incident, with which Cunningham’s scouts had no special connection, but which helps to properly emphasize the great extremity to which the people of the upper portion of South Carolina were driven during the Revolutionary struggle, was also related to me by grandmother. She told me that when she was about 14 years of age she rode 50 miles on horseback for one pint of salt, and had to carry it concealed on her person in order to escape robbery by the marauding bands of Tories with which the region in which she lived—a few miles from Musgrove’s Mill, a somewhat noted locality on Enochee river—was infested.

Not His Fault at All.

They were quite newly married, and she was much too young to understand that a man takes little interest in shopping expeditions.

She had left his side to look in a window in which were exhibited some winter mantles which were “just lovely.” When she returned, she took the arm which seemed to be half grudgingly proffered and sobbed: “You don’t even look at anything, I want you to—to see. You do—don’t care how I am dressed. You no longer love-love me. You haven’t even kiss-kissed me for a whole day, and you—”

“I am extremely sorry, madam, but that is my misfortune, not my fault,” said the gentleman, looking pathetically down into her face.

She looked at him and gasped. She had taken the arm of the wrong man.

—Stray Stories.

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BONHAM & WATKINS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Anderson, S. C. Have moved their office rear Peoples Bank, Entrance through Bank and side of building. Jan 8, 1902



A PLEASSED MAN! A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH gives a great deal of pleasure, and my Specialty is the Photographs that will have life-like accuracy and artistic excellence. I combine the best points to produce the best Photographs. J. H. COLLINS. Notice of Final Settlement. THE undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of A. P. Hubbard, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will on the 18th day of March, 1902, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from her office as Executrix. MARY M. HUBBARD, Ex'x. Feb 12, 1902

Notice of Final Settlement. THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Grayney Barter, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 18th day of March, 1902, apply to the Judge of Probate of Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and discharge from his office as Administrator. S. L. ESKEW, Adm'r. Feb 12, 1902

Condensed Schedule in Effect. June 29th, 1901. Table listing stations and train times for the Southern Railway.

Condensed Schedule in Effect. Table listing stations and train times for the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Condensed Schedule in Effect. Table listing stations and train times for the Atlantic Coast Line.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. GOING WEST. Table listing stations and train times for the Atlantic Coast Line.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. GOING EAST. Table listing stations and train times for the Atlantic Coast Line.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1901. Will stop at the following points on all day and let off passengers: Rhiney, James, Spring Springs, West Anderson, Adams, Jordanville, J. B. Moore, J. A. Moore, J. A. Moore, J. A. Moore. H. C. BEATTIE, Superintendent.

OPium Cocaine and Whisky. S. C. BRUCE, DENTIST. OVER D. C. Brown & Bro's. Store, on South Main Street. I have 25 years experience in my profession, and will be pleased to work for any who want Plates made, Filling done, and I make a specialty of Extracting Teeth without pain and with no after pain. Jan 25, 1901

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CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY. AUGUSTA AND ASHEVILLE SHORT LINE. In effect Dec. 29th, 1902.

Condensed Schedule in Effect. Table listing stations and train times for the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Table listing stations and train times for the Atlantic Coast Line.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Table listing stations and train times for the Atlantic Coast Line.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1901. Will stop at the following points on all day and let off passengers: Rhiney, James, Spring Springs, West Anderson, Adams, Jordanville, J. B. Moore, J. A. Moore, J. A. Moore, J. A. Moore. H. C. BEATTIE, Superintendent.

Getting Thin

Getting Thin... If you are too fat, and all wrong, if too thin already. Fat, enough for your habit, is healthy; a little more, or less, is no great harm. Too fat, consult a doctor; too thin, persistently thin, no matter what cause, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. There are many causes of getting too thin; they all come under these two heads: overwork and under-digestion. Stop over-work, if you can; but, whether you can or not, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, to balance yourself with your work. You can't live on it—true—but, by it, you can. There's a limit, however; you'll pay for it. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the readiest cause for "can't eat," unless it comes of your doing no work—you can't long be well and strong, without some sort of activity. The genuine has this picture on it, take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 400 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.