REAL ECONOMY.

Be Careful About Necessities, but Luxurious With Luxuries.

"What is the nature of the personal economy of a successful business man?" writes Hutchins Hapgood in Ainslee's. "What is a rich man's attitude toward expenditure? He always wants his money's worth in necessaries, and in them will often drive a hard bargain. That is part of his business. It ats into his scheme to be consistent in the field of his work. He is too much of an artist not to round out the whole system of getting the most for his outlay. But for luxuries he will spend enormously, with no eye to

"It is a luxury to him to spend large sums for his wife's dresses. for jewels for her ears, for opera seats, for his extravagant son's amusement. For his own few personal luxuries—for his cigars, for his wine-he will pay the highest prices. As the wise Bacon said, 'A man ought warily to begin charges which, begun, must continue, but in matters that return not he may be more liberal.' In other words, be careful about necessaries, but when it comes to luxuries be really luxurious. This is the natural instinct of a man really sound in business matters. Such a man is economically constructive and devoted to big plans, and he has no leisure or nerves left for small sacrifices. A condition of his continued productiveness is that he should satisfy his temperament, should buy his wife all the jewels she wants and allow his son to 'splurge' with the best.

"Genius has its vagaries, which must be satisfied unless the productive spirit is to fall away. A live business man contributes enormously more to the common good than if he didn't spend enough to Spendthrift wives are often a spur to their husbands. The watchword travagance."

Neatly Rebuked.

Dr. Thomas Hume, an Irish wit and friend of Thomas Moore, went into a newspaper office and silently placed on the counter the announcement of a friend's death, together with 5 shillings, the usual charge for the insertion of such advertise-

The clerk looked at the paper, tossed it to one side and said in a surly manner:
"Seven and six."

"I have frequently had occasion," replied Hume, "to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than 5 shil-

"Simple!" repeated the clerk grumpily, without looking up. "You say he is 'universally beloved and deeply regretted!' Seven and six!" Hume laid the additional money

on the counter, saying quietly: "Congratulate yourself, sir, that is is an extra expense to which your executors will never be put."

Natural Fountain Pen.

Pine needles grow in pairs in the same sheath, and when placed side by side the sharp pointed ends are exactly opposite. Fasten these two needles together by a thread quite near the pointed end, and you will have a pen with two sharp nibs, ready to write whatever you please. As penholder insert the pen into a hollow twig, letting the points stick out about half an inch. Dip your pen into an inkstand, letting it remain for a short time in the ink. The ink will rise by capillarity in the tube formed by the junction of the two needles and will form a reserve of liquid sufficient for the writing of twenty lines. The pen is fine, simple and won't rust.

Tobacco and Progress.

Modern civilization would not be what it is if it were not for tobacco, is the opinion of an English scientist. Modern civilization, he maintains, did not begin until tobacco was introduced into the old world, and he infers that it would not have begun then if tobacco had not been

"The golden age of England," he says, "was the era of tobacco, the giants of literature and politics were inspired by the smoke of tobacco, and one may truthfully say that the empire of Great Britain was founded in the midst of smoke."-New York Herald.

Connecticut. Connecticut has three sobriquets. It has been called the "Land of Steady Habits," from the sobriety and gravity of its people; the Freestone State, from its enormous quarries of that description of stone, and the Nutmeg State, from the tradition prevalent in surrounding | ful?" communities over a hundred years ago that the chief industry of its inhabitants was the manufacture of nutmegs of wood, to be passed off as genuine on unsuspecting purchas-

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Flitchies

- Luck may come and luck may go, but real merit hangs on forever.

- A wise man is as slow about giv- this would be were it not for the deing advice as a fool is about taking it. | lusious therein!

SLAVES IN LONDON BANKS.

Short Hours Are a Fiction After the Clerk Is Engaged A correspondent writes to the

London Express: "Having recently returned from India, I am struck with the white slavery that exists today in the banks of London. The hours 10 to 4-are used as an inducement to get young men to join certain banks in London, but in reality the hours are nearer 8,30 a. m. till 9 p. m. What does this mean to a young man living with his parents in the suburbs (for the mere pittance derived from this slavery can only keep him in railway fares, clothing and the daily midday meal)? It means that some of them have to leave their homes as early as 7 a. m. in order to reach their post in time. It also means that it is 10 p. m. or after before they reach home, tired, overworked and with a distracting headache. Working, as they do, in a close, badly ventilated and brightly lighted office must be injurious.

"In India, if such a thing were done-but native clerks would not stand it-the dreadful cry of slavery would be heard everywhere, and people of England would spend money and time and make every effort to bring about a remedy. Why is this not done here? We can find banks paying 15 per cent, 18 per cent and even 20 per cent per annum dividends at the expense of the poor, underpaid white slave. the unfortunate employees slaving for a wage that would surely shame the stockholder if he thought seriously of it. I asked a bank manager a day or so ago why banks are so undermanned, and his reply was, To satisfy the stockholders."

Every lover of rare and curious information knows that most of the ancients were "dead set" against stimulate his business genius. the beans, but no modern unraveler of old time mysteries knows why. It may be truly said that there are in general is—the economy of ex- but few philosophers of the present day that "know beans." Pythagoras admonished his pupils to "abstain from beans," but on what grounds no one knows. He was also authority for the old time superstition that any sentence written in bean juice could be seen plainly re-produced on the disk of the moon.

Andrew Lang said that the ancient folklore of beans is a most curious and interesting topic, because it seems wholly out of the question that we should ever understand what it was all about. Demeter was the patroness of all fruits and veg-etables, but the ancients considered it impious to attribute to her the discovery of the bean. Heraclides, on the authority of Orpheus, declar-ed that beans buried in manure piles forthwith became human be-

Wakened by a Water Pall. rounds. The most ingenious device of all comes from the fertile brain of a man employed in a big men-sington mill. He balances a wide plank across a trestle and on one end sets a pail of water. A very small hole has been punctured in the bottom of the pail, which enables the water to run out slowly. As soon as he finishes his round he lies down on the other end of the plank and is soon snoring. When the water has trickled out of the pail for twenty minutes, his weight counterbalances that of the pail, and he falls to the ground, wide awake, and in time to start on his rounds again. - Philadelphia Rec-

Tenors Are Not Cheap. While traveling from Toulouse to Bordeaux the other day an inspector of the railroad fell fast asleep and was not aroused until the conductor called out the name of a station. As he did not hear the name very distinctly, he summoned the conductor and asked him what station it was.

"Castlesarrazin," was the reply; whereupon the inspector said rather angrily: "Why didn't you call it out more distinctly? No one could understand what you said."

"More distinctly?" repeated the

conductor in amazement, and then in a tragical voice he asked, "Do you think that you can hire tenors for 80 francs a month?"

It Had to Come Down. Pat Kane settled at Buffalo, imported his brother Mike from Cork and on his way home took him to see Niagara. Mike, turning his back on the falls, calmly lit his

ipe. "I say, Mike, that's Niagara." "I see it." "Well, but look. Isn't it wonder-

"What's wonderful?" "Why, Mike, the wather comin' down!"

"What's to hinner it?" replied the imperturbable Mike. — Kansas City Independent.

Laxative Brocks-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

- The longer a man argues to make woman see the reason of a thing the surer she is to trust her instinct Stops the Cough and Works off the

-- What a monotonous old world

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The First of These Organizations in This Country Was Sorosis.

The first woman's club in this country was Sorosis. The inspiration for action in such form came to Mrs. Jennie C. Croly of New. York city. That she was distinctly successful so far as quality goes in carrying out this inspiration is instanced by the names of such women as Alice Cary, Kate Field, Phœbe Cary and Ella Dietz Clymer as officers for the first year.

The object of Sorosis was to bring together women of all kinds and each to assist the other in working along her own lines in the way most helpful to herself. Such a platform necessitated much sympathy and patient inquiry before settling down to what might be termed systematic work. This little band of women realized keenly that they had been and still were shut out from much legitimate endeavor, and they determined to bide their time and work out their own salvation and that of all like minded sisters.

Just when Sorosis was in the embryonic stage a letter came from Miss Kate Field, telling of the formation of another club in Boston and objecting to the name of the New York club. She wrote: "The Boston women are also forming a club, but they have got men with them and know better what they want. They will accomplish something practical and definite. Don't go on with Sorosis. I won't have the name. Nobody knows what it means, and nobody will know what you mean or what you want, and you will be laughed at."

After a temporary change of name and tribulation generally Sorosis resumed her baptismai name and slowly but surely found out what she wanted and what she meant, and after a longer stretch of time made a steadily increasing and approving public know what she wanted and what she meant. Today hundreds of thousands of women rise up and call its founder and faithful coworkers "blessed."—Rebecca Douglas Lowe in Pilgrim.

Horses, Dogs and Drunken Men. "A horse hates a drunken man." says an old stableman, "but a dog seems to feel that a drunk isn't responsible for himself and acts accordingly. A dog, no matter how fierce he is, will never bite a drunken man. He seems to know by in stinct when a man is under the weather and treats him much as he would treat a child. But with a horse it's different. A horse treats a drunken man with contempt—doesn't want to have anything to do with him.

"There used to be an old bum who loafed around the car-stables and who somehow or other always managed to keep loaded up to the Many are the schemes practiced by watchmen to enable them to catch a few winks of sleep between straw. The horses when they finished the last run at night would always be ready to drop in their stalls, but I never knew a horse that would sleep with the bum. Rather than lie down alongside him the herse would stand up all night."— Philadelphia Record.

> An Anecdote of Le Sage. Of Le Sage M. Claretie says, "Breton he remained all his life by character, pride, independence, pro-bity, tenacity carried to obstinacy and by superstition." Before "Turcaret" was played he had promised the Duchess de Bouillon to read her the piece. It was thought that the reading would take place before dinner. Some business detained him, and he arrived late.

> The Duchess de Bouillon received him with an appearance of impatience and told him with an air of discontent that she had lost an hour waiting for him.

"Well, madame," said Le Sage coldly, "I will make you gain two hours." After this short speech he bowed and went away.

A Different Kind of Fire. Chumply (at the reception)—Is this Mrs. Passionpen, the celebrated poetess? Mrs. Passionpen (haughtily)-It

Chumply (effusively)-I should have known you among a thousand.
Mrs. Passionpen—Why?

Chumply (grandiloquently)—The fire of genius burns on your brow. Mrs. Passionpen (derisively)-Do not be deceived, young man. That is where I see thed myself curling my hair. You'd better guess again.

Gold Colors. Many people suppose that all gold is alike when refined, but this is not so. An experienced man can tell at a glance from what part of the world a goldpiece comes and in some cases from what particular gold district the metal has been obtained. Australian gold, for instance, is distinctly redder than that from California. The Ural gold is the reddest found anywhere.

Nothing equal to Prickly Ash Biters for removing the sluggish bilious feeling, so common in hot weather. It creates strength, vigor, appetite and cheerful spirits. Evans Phar-

- Accept no substitutes for work. There is none "just as good."

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

DUST IN COAL MINES.

A Powerful Explosive and More Dan-gerous Than Firedamp.

For good and evil dust plays many parts in the world. It plays. an important part in the production of fog and even of rain, it gives rise to the gorgeous colors of sunset, and it forms a congenial breeding ground for microbes, good and bad, and a handy means of distributing them.

There is abundant proof that combustible dust, such as that found in coal mines, is a powerful explosive, more dangerous even than the dreaded firedamp, since it is capable in some circumstances of exploding spontaneously. The reason is that the fine dust combines with the oxygen of the air-that is, it burns slowly, and in the process of combustion gives off heat, which raises the temperature of the dust. This increase of temperature, again, causes oxidation to proceed more rapidly, until finally the dust is hot enough to explode on the slightest provocation.

The explosion spreads to the dust floating in the air and accumulated in the mine till a destroying flame sweeps from one end of the work-

ings to the other.

Many plans have been proposed obviating this risk. One method which obtained great favor was to keep the atmosphere of the mine damp by sprinklers. It has, however, been found that this rather increases the danger since damp dust oxidizes much more readily than dry.

Modern science relies chiefly on keeping considerable stretches the workings free from dust by thorough wetting, so as to limit any explosion which may occur and at the same time keeping the whole mine cool by thorough ventilation.

His Position. "You have been with that firm a

long time," said the old school

"Yes," answered the man with the patient expression of counte-"What's your position?"

"I'm an employee."
"But what is your official title?" L'haven't any official title. It's like this: When the proprietor wants something done, he tells the cashier, and the cashier tells the bookkeeper, and the bookkeeper tells the assistant bookkeeper, and the assistant bookkeeper tells the chief clerk, and the chief clerk tells

"And what then?" "Well, I haven't anybody to tell, so I have to go and do it."—Washington Star.

The Scepter.

The scepter was the emblem of power. As the silver wand, so familiar in cathedrals, was once hollow, containing the "virge" or rod with which chastisement was inflicted upon the choristers and younger members of the foundation, so the royal scepter represented the right to inflict punishment. Hence the expression "to sway the scepter" implied the holding of regal dignity. The scepter with the dove possessed the additional signification of the Holy Ghost, as controlling the actions of the sovereign. The same idea was conveyed at Reims by the beautiful ceremony of letting loose a number of doves of letting loose a number of doves at the coronation of the French kings .- Good Words.

Unrecorded History.

Cleopatra languidly raised her drooping eyelids and asked the at-

"If a rattlesnake rattles, can you tell me would a gartersnake hold up your stockings?"

The slave, being unable to answer, hastened to the menagerie for a specimen to experiment with, but brought back the wrong kind by accident. Whereupon the reptile fastened its fangs on the fair queen's person, and the evening ex-tras contained the news of her death .- New York Times.

Business and Laughter.

It took me some time to learn, but I did learn, that the supremely great managers, such as you have these days, never do any work themselves worth speaking about. Their point is to make others work while they think. I applied this lesson in after life, so that business with me has never been a care. My young partners did the work, and I did the laughing, and I commend to all the thought that there is very little success where there is little laugh-ter.—Carnegie's "Empire of Busi-

Looking For Light.

"Do not darken my doorway again," said the frail little woman with the child. No, gentle reader, she was not speaking to any brute of a persecutor — only informing the painter that she was tired of sable colors and preferred some-thing light.—Philadelphia Record.

For biliousness use Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels, effecting a quick and permanent cure. For sale by Orr-Gray & Co.

- Dusbands are not made to or der-but some wives seem to think they are. - Demagogues govern some com-

munities and demijohns rule others. Man's inhumanity to man has made thousands of lawyers wealthy.

PRODIGALS IN PERFUMES.

Oils and Ointments That Were Used by the Romans.

The amount of perfume used in the palmy days of Rome was enormous. The wealthy patricians were most prodigal in this respect. The perfumers were called unguentarii, as they principally compounded unguents and must have done an immense business. In Rome they congregated in a quarter called the Vicus Thuraricus. The most celebrated perfumer in the time of Martial was a certain individual named Cosmus, whom Martial frequently mentions. At Capua there was such a number of perfumers that the principal street of the city, named Seplasia, was almost entirely occupied by them. For the most part these tradesmen were Greeks, and, idlers of those days.

basis of the oils was generally the oil of Ben, and that of the unguents was a bleached and partly purified tallow. They were used not only for the hair, but to anoint all parts of the body, especially after the bath, which was quite a complicated process. It was also customary at would be paid. As the clerk was banquets to honor the guests by pouring costly perfumed oils over their feet. Some of these were simple oils, such as rhodium, made from roses; melinum, made from quinces; metopium, from bitter almonds; narcissimum, from the narcissus.

Perhaps the most fashionable oil after the oleum susinum was that called crocinum, made from saffron (crocus), which communicated both a fine color and odor to the person. Heliogabalus never bathed without

Superstition Hard to Kill.

For more than a millennium England has been a Christian nation, yet in the museum at Oxford we see images bristling with rusty nails and needles, which demonstrate the late survival of a belief in sympathetic magic in the rural communities whence these objects came. Within the university itself I secured a desiccated specimen of a familiar vegetable which an officer of one of the colleges had carried for years as a preventive of rheumatism! Neither centuries of enlightenment nor the revolutionary changes of this progressive age have exterminated such beliefs. They even adapt themselves to the new conditions, as in the case of the lady living within the shadow of the walls of Harvard university, who maintains that carbons from arc lamps are a sure preventive of neuralgia!—Journal of American Folk-

Fire From Friction. It is well known that some sayage tribes are accustomed to obtain fire by the friction of dry wood, but white men trying the experiment usually fail. The method used by a native Indian tribe, the Yanadis of Madras presidency, is described in a bulletin of the Madras government museum. In a short stick a square cavity is made. The stick is then laid on the ground and held firmly in place by one operator, while another rapidly twirls between his hands a longer stick, one end of which rests in the cavity. From the fire thus produced dry leaves or a rag can be ignited.

The Guest Turned.

A gentleman staying with a vul-garian was much irritated by his host's habit of telling him what this, that and the other thing cost.

The crisis came at luncheon. "This salmon," said the novus homo, laying the knife affectionately upon a lordly fish, "cost 8 and 6 a pound—8 and 6 a pound!"

"Did it?" answered the exasperated guest, and, holding out his plate, he added, "Just give me another 9 penn' 'orth." — London Globe.

Easy Way to Break Up a Cold. A brisk walk is recommended for breaking up a cold. The person threatened should put on extra clothing and walk hard and fast until he is in a free perspiration. Then, white still heated up, he should go home, quickly undress and get into a warm bed and take a glass of hot water or hot lemonade. Where this course is pursued the chances are many that all the threatening signs will have disappeared the following

- A sailor rarely gets so sick that he wants to throw up his job - When the day breaks some men

are too lazy to make use of the pieces. "Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST

Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Must be Sprinters.

Down in Virginia, according to Repesentative Swanson, they have a 'razor-back" hog that is very lean and runs like a greyhound at a county fair. An enterprising Pennsylvanian exhibited some fine, fat, sleek Berkshire hogs, thereby exciting the curiosity of a mountaineer.

"What kind of hogs are those?" he sked.

"Berkshires," was the reply. "Well, stranger," said the mountaineer, "those kind may be fine hogs, but they're no good down in this country. A hog that can't run faster than a nigger ain't worth a d-n."

- It is told of the late P. D. Armour that on one occasion he made a present of a suit of clothes to each as at Athens, their shops (taberna) of his employes in a certain depart-were the rendezvous of the rich ment. Each man was told that he might order his own suit and send the The perfumed oils and ointments bill to Mr. Armour, no restriction were made in great variety. The being made as to the price. In order to avail himself fully of this liberality, one young man ordered evening elethes costing \$80. When the bill was sent in, Mr. Armour sent for the clerk to vouch for its accuracy, and finding it right, assured the man it leaving, however, Mr. Armour said to him: "I wish to say to you that I have packed a great many hogs in my time, but I never dressed one before.' -New York Times.

- A curious scene took place in a court at Emporia, Kan., one day last week, when a convicted murderer who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, delivered an address of thanks, as follows: "I am entirely satisfied with the verdict and the sentence, and I am confident that not one jury in ten would have been so lenient with me. I desire to sincerely thank the court for its just and courteous manner of conducting this trial, and I hope that the blessing of God will remain with you all."

- Those people who are looking for perfection in this world should avoid mirrors.

-It'- the doctors, not the patients, who are writing testimonials for the



HERE'S A BABY

Mother's Friend

Mother's Friend is a soothlug, softening, relaxing oil, a muscle maker, invigorator and freshener. It puts new power into your back and hips. A coming mother rubs it in from the outside with her own pretty fingers—no dosing and swallowing of nasty drugs—no inside treatment at all. swallowing of nasty drugs—no inside treatment at all.

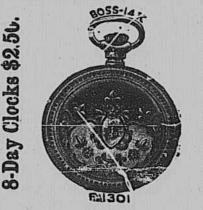
The state of the mother during gestation may influence the disposition and whole future of the child; that is why mothers should watch their condition and free themselves from pain. Her health, that of the child and their lives, depend on keeping free from torture, worry and melancholy. Be of good cheer, strong of heart and peaceful mind. Mother's Friend can and will make you so. Bearing down pains, morning sickness, soreness of breast, and insomnia are all relieved and diminished by this wonderful remedy backed by two score years of success. Of druggists \$1,00

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LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM in the village of Fair Play, S. C., containing four hundred and sixty-seven acres, well improved, two hundred and forty acres in high state of cultivation, two two-story dwelling houses, store-room and ample tenement houses and outbuildings.

Also a Farm four miles North of Fair Play, S.C., containing three hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty acres fresh and in high state of cultivation, two four room houses and tenement houses.

houses.

Also, a Farm three miles South of Oakway, S. C., containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, forty acres fresh and in high state of cultivation, good fourroom house.
Will make terms easy. Apply to J.W. Shelor, Walhalla, S. C., or S. P. Stribiling, Fair Play, S. C.
May 28, 1902

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4

Yellow Poison

In your blood? Physicians call it malarial germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under a microscope. It works day and night. First, it turns your complexion yellow. Chills, aching sensations creep down your back bone. You feel weak and

Roberts' Chill Tonic

Enters the blood, drives out the yellow poison and stops the trouble at once. It not only prevents but completely cures chills, fevers, night sweats and malaria. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison, and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore appe-tite, purify the blood. It has cured thousands of cases of chills, fevers and malaria. It will cure you or your money back. This is fair. Try it. Price, 25c.

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Founded in 1785. Strong faculty, well equipped chemical, physical and biological laboratories, library of 14,000 volumes, the finest museum of natural history in the South. Elective courses leading to the degrees of B. A., B. S. and M. A. Board with furnished room in College Dormitory can be obtained for \$10.00 a month. Tuition \$20.00, One Scholarship, giving free tuition, iz awagned to Anderson County, the holder to be appointed by the Probate Judge and County Scholarship students \$112 to \$130. All candidates for admission are permitted to compete for vacant Boyce Scholarships which pay \$150 a year. Next session begins September 29. For catalogue address HARRISON RANDOLPH, Pres. June 11, 1902 51 2°

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Parties owing me either by Note or Account will call in and settle same without sending to see you or writing you again, as I must have same settled at once. I can't do business on as long time as you are taking; so avail yourself and come in at once and save expense. Respectfully,

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