NEEDLES AND PINS.

Some Oed Facts which Uncle Sam and Others have Grthered About Them.

out where all the pigs go. This is an old question. Away back in the days of the cave dwellers some housewife, dressed in skins, probably asked it when the pretty bone pins made by her husband insisted mysteriously on disappearing just when she needed them, and almost every bod v since then has wondered just the same way.

Uncle Sam sent puzzle solvers out solvers were called census collectors. They had to solve many other hard problems, for finding out about pins was only one of many thousands of things that Uncle Sam insisted on his buffaloes, and others had to count his locomotives, and others his children, big and little. Most of them did pretty well. They got so far as to count his chickens before they were hatched. They found out how many Indians he has in his country, and how many miles of telegraph wire, and how many cows and horses and sheep and goats, and lots of other queer things.

But the men who hunted after the pin question did not manage to find any lost pins. All that they could discover was how many are made each year, and how many everybody in the country ought to have if most of us did not keep losing them.

If everybody got his or her share of the pins that are manufactured in the United States, each one of us ought. to have 108 new pins each year, or a little more than one new pin in every three days.

year, and the needles that were turned out amounted to more than 261,000,-

Of course, Uncle Sam's puzzle solvers did not count these pins and needles one by one. To do that would have required more than one man's life time. They found out how many factories of pins and needles there are in the country and then they asked each one of the amount turned out

The census collectors found out that there are forty-three factories, all making them as fast as machinery can do it. Three and one-quarter millions of dollars are invested in the shops and machines and tools for making them. The manufacturers sold their product for almost \$3,000,000.

There are seven times as many pins and needles turned out now as there were in 1860. Then the work gave employment to only 256 persons; now 2,353 are employed at it. The manufacture of pins and needles has given \$939,846 to working people in wages in the past year.

The most pins and needles are made in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. Connectiout and Massach asetts make almost

all the sewing machine needles used. Uncle Sam first attempted to make pins when he was not Uncle. Sam at all, but only trying to be. During the revolutionary war not the least of the hardships that the brave American women had to suffer was the lack of pins; for the king's cruisers gobbled them up with everything else that ships tried to bring here. So a few pins were made in Connecticut patriots had to admit that they were not good pins and they did not begin to supply the demand. In the war of 1812 pins became searce again. Xon may be sure that for a time any child that lost a pin then was scolded and had to look for it. A few pins were made here again, but when the war ended and English pins began to arrive once more the domestic manufacture ceased. Then no pius to speak of were made by Uncle Sam until 1830, when more than one of his shrewd Yankee boys began to invent machines for their manufacture.

The first machines made the pins without a head. The head was formed from tiny coils of fine wire and fastened on the shank by pressure. The next Yankee boy invented a machine that made pine with a solid had machines that turned pins out at

When pire were made by hand each

Uncle Sam has been trying to find | this bath they go into a revolving barrel of sawdust that brightens them. This process would no doubt dazzle

the simple person who made the first pin. That first pin, possibly, was one of the first things that man tried to make. For, as soon as he began to wear even the most primitive garment, he met the necessity of holding it on, and something sharp to stick into it was the natural thing that suggested to study the matter. These puzzle itself. No doubt he used a thorn at first. But thorns were rarely of the proper shape and the busy human brain was not content till it had devised something better. So it was not long before some ingenious cave knowing. Some of them had to count dweller aroused the envy of his less enterprising friends by appearing with his mantle of skins nobly pinned together with slender, white fish bones.

Fish bones served nicely until man began to long for beauty, probably without knowing it. Being simple and direct, he soon gratified his desire by personal adornments. So the cave dwellers began to rub the smaller animal bones on flint till they had ground them into fairly good pins and skew-

From that it was only a step to the highly ornamented pins that have been found in the ancient lake dwellings of central Europe. Some of these had double shanks like our modern hairpins. Others were shaped like safety pins. Most of them had decorated heads.

Of course pins would not serve all purposes, and the ancient man soon had to devise something that was like win and yet would draw a sinew or There were 7,250,000,000 of pins other binding material through his made in the United States in the skin garments so that two pieces of it could be fastened together. Again the fishbone had to serve, and when a cave dweller discovered that by tying a piece of deer sinew to it he could stitch his clothes together, the first sewing society of the world was started. It probably held its opening session in some cave in southern France.

From fish bones and animal bones to metal was the next great advance made by the world. Man was still very primitive and uncouth when he found that he could do things with the ores of the earth. Perhaps he got his first idea of it from seeing volcanic fire fuse the great rocks. At any rate, he began to make his pins and needles out ability, fall the mammoth and multiof bronze before long.

The first needles were merely straight, pointed pieces of metal. an extent, indeed, are shrewd inves-The sinew or fiber that served as thread was tied to one end. An inventive genius improved on this one day by making a little hook in the end to prevent the fiber from slipping off, as it often did. The next man improved that by cutting a notch instead of making the clumsy book.

Then for many ages the world did not make any notable improvement in needles. Folk used clumsy metal contrivences and did not dream that they were not good enough, until the Moors entered Spain at the time of the great invasion of Europe by the grim and terrible Saraceus. The Moors brought with them, besides much other culture, the art of making dainty needles of steel. Gradually the knowledge spread through Europe, and 120 years before Columbus discovered America the men of Nuremand in the Carolinas. But even the burg began to make them. That was a queer industry then, for the needle makers were the armorers, too, and the same man who beat out a tiny needle to be used by the delicate fingers of a woman in embroidery and hemming might be busy in another hour forging a tremendous doublehanded sword of the kind that the old fighters loved to wield.

> And, by the way, isn't it queer to think that many of your pretty and innocent toys are made now by the descendants of those same old Nuremburg craftsmen who sent out the weapons that made poor Europe bloody for so many generations?

Nobody could beat the Nuremburg craftsmen in those days, and so before many years almost everybody else has ceased trying to compete with them except the Moors. And the head. Before long Uncle Sam's folk Moors could not spare the time to make many needles, for they soon had world. The hard woods are unexcellthe rate of 170 a minute. Not content work that demanded tools far more ed. with that, they invented a machine to grim. So the secret haveme almost stick the pins into papers.

Then, one day in 1543, a mysterious pin had to pass through the hands of stranger arrived in London and openeighteen different persous before it ed a shop in Cheapside. Soon his was finished. Now a machine does it neighbors began to whisper that he all. Coils of wire are placed on a was a Moor who had escaped from reel and the machine draws out as Spain, and as the Moore then were for calling you half an hour early in much wire as it needs, punches a part suspected of sorcery, it was not long the morning so you will have time to of it into a head and then passes it on before folk said that he had dealings stop in on your way down town and to steel pincers that seize it as hands with the evil one, for the Moor had match some silk for her. would and pass it along in front of for sale wonderful steel needles that cutters, twirling each pin constantly were so fine and tiny that no one woman's affections; one is to keep a so that it will be sharpened properly, could believe that it was possible for telling her how much you love her

such needles that they protected the Moor with all their influence, and they defeated the designs of many glad to extort the secret from the man under pretense of punishing him for peace and his scoret died with him.

"Spanish" needles. Before long an Englishman imported twenty-two German workingmen. That practically time no less than 39,225 have arrived founded the great needle-making in- at New York and stayed there, while dustry of England.

Our American Menarch.

'In this country we are inclined to marvel that enlightened nations should tolerate such things as hereditary monarchs. Kings and queens we look upon, not only as unnecessary evils, but as the embodiment of misplaced power. We proudly allude to own heads of government as servants, and we would scorn the idea of being the subjects of any ruler. And so far as our relations to the government are concerned this attitude is justified by the facts.

But are we a free and independent people, for all that?

True we have no sceptered sovereigns, but are we our own masters in the true sense? Where is the monarch of Europe who wields the power of that one American, J. Pierpont Morgan? What prince or potentate can by the wave of his sceptre produce panic or prosperity as can one stroke from the pen of this modern Cæsarstill hungry for more worlds to conquer ?

What coalition of kingdoms or empires can have such an influence on the commercial, industrial and financial world as have the combinations of which this one man is the creator and controller?

Even now we see tens of thousands employers. And he can do it, too, if Jewess.

What old world monarch can do as much? We see the "greatest government

on earth" standing aghast at his continued combinations of railroads, telegraph lines, industrial enterprises, and yet powerless to check him. What hereditary ruler ever assumed so much Where on earth is there a man, sub-

ject or ruler, whose death would so disturb conditions as would the taking away of J. Pierpont Morgan? Under the most absolute monarchy of christendom the breach is covered with-"The king is dead; long live the king." And things proceed as before But who is there to take Morgan's place? With him would, in all probtudinous concerns for whose stability his magic name alone stands. To such strength. As far as possible grades tors impressed with this fact, that many are even buying insurance policies on Monarch Morgan's life as a death and the consequent disturbance in industrial affairs would entail: on whom so much depends?

And in what other country on earth could such things be possible? Where but in free America would such mastery and such slavery be tolerated? It is altogether probable that the yenerable Russell Sage's view of the situation is not far from correct—the American people may yet shake off their ruler as did the French. Conditions so unnrtural cannot forever exist. A government of the people, for the people, by the people, cannot for long be made the plaything of any individual. Like Samson of old, the mighty Morgan may pull the temple down upon himself and those near to him.—Atlanta Journal.

A Communication.

Mr. Editor-fillow me to speak a ew words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not eleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife get a bettle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by Orr-Gray Co.

- The oldest inhabitant talks a good deal but he doesn't make half so much noise as the tooth-cutting youngest inhabitant.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Ta-blets. For sale by Orr-Gray & Co.

- The forestry of the Philippines is almost the richess in variety in the

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quining Teb-lets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

- It takes a whole lot of will power to love a woman enough to thank her

- There are three ways to win a Then the pins are thrown out into a man to make them. But the rich and the other two is to keep telling bath that plates them with tin. From English women were as glad to get her how nice she looks. 600,000 Jews in New York.

The Jewish World publishes an espersons who would have been very timate of the number of Jews in Greater New York, based on the number of Jewish burials as recorded by witchcraft. The Moor finally died in the board of health. These amounted in 1901 to 7,997, and as the death During Queen Elizabeth's reign a rate in the most congested Jewish German arrived in England and made district is little over 15 per thousand. this implies a population of 533,138 in the middle of 1901. Since that by natural increase of births over deaths snother 21,400 would be added up to August 1, of this year, making a grand total of 584,783.

That this is rather under than over the actual state of the population is the opinion of the Jewish World. The number of Jewish marriages in Manhattan alone in 1901 was 5,062, which, at a very high marriage rate of 10 per thousand, would imply a population of 506,200, to which have to be added the 70,000 Jews in Brooklyn and the increase by immigration and excess of birth, as before. The high rate of marriage is due to the fact that so large a proportion of the Jewish immigrants are adults—three backelors. migrants are adults-three bachelors to every two spinsters.

Again, since 1881 the number of Jewish immigrants has been counted each year and amounts to date to 627,950 who have arrived in New York, of whom 459,055 have stayed here. Counting in the 45,000 Jews who were in New York in 1881 and the natural increase during the twenty-one years as 105,903, a total is reached of 609,958.

The Jewish World says: Altogether it is clear that the calculation founddon the death rate is a conservative and minimum estimate, and that the Jews of New York number over 600,-000, or 16.5 per cent of the total population, whereas half a million reside on Manhattan Island, or 27 per cent. of starving miners appealing to him to Every fourth man or woman you meet force a peace between them and their with on Manhattan is a Jew or a

To Go 100 Miles an Honr.

Lynn, Mass., August 22.-Machinery for a train that may revolutionize the railway transportation of the world is being built at the General Electric Works here. It is soon to be tried in Illinois, where the track is almost completed. The engineers estimate that the train will make 90 to 100 miles an hour. If successful, the experiment means eventually a trip from Boston to New York in about two hours. The average time at present is about six. Chicago would be reached from New York in ten hours. The scheme has received the approval of the ablest electricians and railroad men in the country.

The line is about 150 miles long, and is remarkable for adlidity and have been eliminated. Electricity all be the motive power and third rail system will be used.

A train of three cars has been built protection against whatever losses his for the first trials. The train will be equipped with twelve motors of 120horse power each. Instead of the Where is there another human being high speed increasing the danger, it is claimed that the train will be safer and run less risk of leaving the rails than an ordinary street car.

The theory held by Prof. Thompson and other eminont electricians is that the train is practically electrically wolded to the track and cannot leave it while the power is on. The successful operation of this line will probably be followed by the building of similar lines between all the great cities on the continent.

Whole Grains for Poultry.

The following opinion is expressed by an Indiana poultryman: More and more do we favor whole

grains for poultry except ducks and fancy less the mashes. They will not fatten so fast, perhaps the growth will not be so rapid for a few weeks. but the grown specimens will be of better shape as to bone and muscle. also as to heartiness. It is said the muscles of the gizzard do not harden as they should when chicks are fed soft mashes; then there is the everpresent danger of giving it the least bit sour; one meal of tainted mash will cause any amount of trouble and loss. If we were confined to one grain it would be wheat of course.

Every time a lazy man looks at the clock the day becomes longer. Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



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WHEAT GROWERS.

Anderson, S. C., Aug. 1, 1902. To the contestants for the prizes offered by the Anderson Fertilizer Company for crop of 1901-1902 :

We find that T. M. Welborn, of Pendleton, S. C., has won the first prize for the yield of 108.937 bushels from six acres, and the first prize for yield of 54.266 bushels from three acres, and the first prize for the yield of 188 bushels from one acre.

This crop was grown on land previously planted in cotton; was prepared by turning with a two-horse plow, followed by a two-horse subsoil plow.

One bushel of Blue Stem wheat was sown per acre with a wheat drill, applying at the same time 800 pounds of Auderson Phosphate and Oil Company 10-2 acid and 200 lbs. cotton seed meal

This test is duly signed by the three judges, and dated July 1st, 1902.

The second prize for the best yield on six acres is won by Mr. Allen J. Sullivan, of Sullivan, S. C., for the yield of 108; bushels.

This crop was grown on land previ-ously planted in cotton; was turned by a two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow to time applying 340 pounds of Standard Fertilizer per acre, manufactured by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co.

Mr. Sullivan says that he used soid on another piece of ground, but got better results where he used Ammoniated Fertilizers.
This is dated July 9, 1902, and prop-

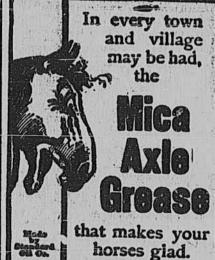
erly signed by the judges.
The second prize for the best yield on one acre is won by Mr. M. B. Richardson, of Pendleton, S. C., being 161 bushels. Mr. Richardson grew this crop where he previously had cotton. He plowed up the stalks, and ran over the land with a cutaway harrow; then turned deep with a two-horse plow, applied 600 pounds of Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co's. 16 per cent acid to an acre, and ran the smoothing harrow over it; then sowed three-quarter bushel of Blue Straw Wheat to the acre, applied 200 pounds of meal to the acre, and plowed in with side harrow, followed with smoothing harrow.

This communication is dated July 7th, 1902, and properly signed by the judges.

Mr. L. O. Dean, of Dean, S. C., is the winner of the third prize for the best yield on one acre, having threshed 15; bushels from one acre. He is also the winner of the second prize for the three acre contest, having raised 48 bushels. Mr. Dean is also the winner

of the third prize for the best yield on six acres, having threshed 96} bushels. Mr. Dean raised this crop where he had oats and peas sown the year before. The land was turned with a two-horse turn plow five or six inches deep, then harrowed with a 20-inch solid disc harrow. This was followed with an Acme harrow, which was followed by a plank drag. He then applied 200 pounds of Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company's 16 per cent. Acid Phosphate and 150 pounds of cotton seed meal and 15 lbs. of Muriate of Potash through a Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill on Nov. 5th; the same application was made on Nov. 5th, and then on Nov. 12th he sowed 11 bushels of Blue Straw Wheat to the acre through a Farmers' Favorite

This communication is dated July 1, 1902, and properly signed by the judges. ours truly ANDERSON PHOSPHATE & OIL Co. L.



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These Tracts are part of the old Mc-Duffle or Norwood Tract, known as the "Flat Woods."

Terms—One-third cash, balance on and two years, interest at eight per cent. Credit portion secured by Note and Mort fage.

If not sold by first of October will be for rent. For further information apply to John S. Norwood or the undersigned.

MRS HENRY H. NORWOOD.

Calhoun Falls. S. C.

July 30, 1902

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Bed Room Suites. Side Boards. Lounges, Wardrobes, Baby Carriages. Go Carts. Rockers, Chairs, Safes, Rugs, Mattings, Etc., Etc., Can be found at a Cheaper Price at the

PEOPLES FURNITURE CO.

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COFFINS and CASKETS.

Why Not Give Your House a Coat of .

You can put it on yourself-it is already mixed-and to paint your house would not cost you more

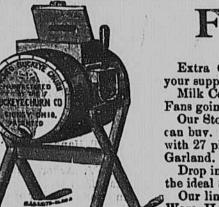
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Milk Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers and Fly Fans going fast.

Our Stoves and Ranges are the best money can buy. We have them for \$8.00 and up, with 27 pieces. Iron King, Ruth, Times and

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Culy experienced and skilled workmen employed.

We have now ready for sale Home-made, Hand-made Farm Wagon

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Machine Needles 20c. per dozen. M. L. WILLIS, Next Door to Peoples Bank

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