LIARS.

About Liars and the Evil that They Do.

no Judge, no teacher who is not continually hindered in his work by the omnipresent lie.

For the historian it is made difficult to separate the real facts from the mixture of truth and lies which always constitute his material. The task of the Judge is almost superhuman, because there is always the possibility that the accused, the witnesses or the counsel on either or both sides may tell things that are not exactly true and very often barefaced lies, and every teacher and educator knows that truthfulness and sincerity are the very foundation of all morals, that the child who lies will very often do even will-power to resist the temptations of least. all kinds which offer themselves to all of us during our life.

I shall try to explain the origin and soul of the person who lies.

First of all let us try to discover how a child begins to lie, what motives drive him to lying and what soto counteract the lie, how to fight

How does a child become a liar, how does it discover how to lie, and how does it get into the habit of lying?

The child in its very first years neither lies nor simulates; its thoughts, its ideas, its feelings are immediately transformed into facts. This is the great, natural, primitive law. Every idea, every desire immeonly the idea, left to itself and following its natural course, and this is what tized persons whose personal willpower is not strong enough to control. In the child all thoughts are immediately expressed in movements in cries or later in words. Its body is its inner self. How is it then possible that a child

may take up the habit of lying? In this passing from the primative sincerity to mendacity we are able to

discover a certain number of mo-First, the child discovers the lie.

then it notices that lying is practiced | punished. all around it, then that lying is useful

The child first discovers the lie by playing. To play is to live in a world of dreams, of unreality, of illusion. To play is to transform the monotonous reality isto an alluring fiction which is more in accord with the desires of the child. A little girl, for instance, plays with her doll and tells that she has a baby, that it will soon grow, that it has taken cold, that it begins to talk, and so on.

From this to lying the step is very short, and what proves this is that we are often deceived ourselves.

A child will come to us crying, saying that another child has struck it, or has broken its toys, and we believe was all said for fun.

Of course, from a moral point of

It is very natural that the child should discover the lie through playing-it is sufficient that it sees that grown people are taken in once or twice, that it discovers it can fool us. It amuses itself over our credulity and then it will soon know how to lie. The second moment is the teaching of lying by example, the revelation that the lie is not only possible, but real; that it is practiced by the persons that surround it, and what is the

worst of all, by its own parents. We all lie before our children; we all tell any number of fibs that we consider excusable; we let the servants tell that we are out, when we are at home; we compliment people to their face and criticise them behind their back; we say that we are delighted to see a person whom we do not care to see at all. These tolerated lies are sufficient, the example is set, but still worse is it when a child s made an accomplice in a lio, as when a mother will say to her child: "Now you must not tell papa anything about this." To treat a child this way, to teach it that things may be done but not told, is to show it the traight road to moral ruin.

The third moment comes when the

bild faces its first conflict with so-

There is in our time no historian, possible; that it is practiced by almost everybody, and it now discovers that

lying is, so to speak, necessary. Every child makes its start in life be a total failure in 1903. with perfect candor and sincerity; it says everything that it thinks and feels; it immediately transforms its impressions into words and acts; it very soon it discovers that this will finished husking the golden ears stand- it will be a great while before the its frankness.

tell it that it must not repeat every- shows that the highest prices are obthing that it hears or say everything tained in late fall and winter, and that it feels. They do not directly teach it to lie, but they do teach it average immediately after the gatherworse things, and that the person who that to be sincere in everything is to ing of the crop begins in early audoes not hate the lie will not have the make yourself ridiculous, to say the tumn.

Very soon the child learns not only pretend feelings that it does not posnature of this vice of lying that we sess. It soon learns that confidence find in all classes and all ages. I is abused; that promises are given shall try to analyze the complicated only to be broken; that the whole weather, in fact, has been ideal for

Thus the child learne that absolute sincerity, absolute straightforwardness phisms he uses to justify his lie, and is an utter impossibility, that there then afterwards a few words as to how are many reasons why it must be im- farmers getting lost in their cornfields. possible; that politeness forbids us to against it and, if possible, to drive it be truthful; that modesty and policy expected yield by 40 per cent.; this as everybody around it is.

After this comes the critical point, Will the child stop here, will it not to go beyond the line of these necessary conventional lies?

Until now the child is still relativediately becomes an act. The act is possible; that its own parents are els. Kansas last year averaged ten guilty of lying almost every day. It we see in all impulsive or all hypno- But how prevent it from becoming tremes. what society calls a liar?

Education has much to do with this. It is very important that educators understand when to punish and when not. The child that gets into the the perfect and constant expression of habit of lying is very often the child who is too often and too severely punished by its parents or its teach-

> The child who is always afraid of find out that if it confesses having done something wrong it is sure to be yield must therefore be above 30 sanitarium. Upon his arrival he was

frankly that he has done wrong, but | yield nothing above the expense of very soon he will begin to conceal, partly because he is afraid of the humiliation and partly because he does of the middle and central states. The not want to shock his parents, or his summers are too long for good corn friends, or to cause them any unne- production in the south, and it is too cossary sorrow, and lying becomes easier every time it is practiced, and tain yield. Illinois is the leading at last a person will lie at the very smallest temptation, and ever without Missouri and Nebraska are big corn any temptation at all, hardly realizing | producers. himself that he is not telling the truth, and when it comes to this point it is only a very strong character that the man did all; now machinery does will be able to redeem a person.

These are the different reasons that make a sincere child or person become husked by machinery and shelled by a liar, and the most prominent of in it until suddenly the child will them is the desire to appear to be livburst out laughing and tell us that it ing a respectable life, when you know you are not. The lie is a mask that I per cent. of the crep. There are we wear when we do not want people view, there is a world of difference to see us as we are; we get into the between playing and lying, but from habit of lying when there are too many the psychological point of view the things in our life that we are ashamed difference is almost imperceptible, be- of and that we dare not admit.-Prof. The corn stalks, with the ears, pre cause both are in contrast to the Camille Melinaud, in St. Louis Re. stacked in rows by these harvesters,

Both Lady and Gentleman.

In answer to an advertisement for somebody to take charge of a church choir and play the organ, the following reply was received, to the great joy of the advertiser: "Sir: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I offer you my services."

It reminds one a little of the pomp-'de-ah little girl." "Thank you," said she, "my little boy is quite well." "Little boy, is it!" exclaimed the man; "ah, well, I knew it was one or the othah."—London Globe.

This signature is on every box of the gennine Laxative Brocho-Quisting Tablets the remedy that curve a cold in one day

- You can palm off on any woman admiration for the real thing in love. - As between jewels and babies it is a close thing in temptation for wo-

- The more men you lend money to

- Beware of the woman who loves siety. It already knows that lying is money more than she loves love.

A BUMPER CORN CROP.

We Can Supply the World This Year, and Next Too.

In the history of oc.oal productions there has never been such an enermous crop of corn as is being gathered in the United States this year. It will aggregate 2,589,951,000 bushels, or more than the entire corn crop of the world for 1901. The corn raised in the United States will be sufficient 10 years the average price of corn, to to supply the needs of the world, for the farmer, has been 26 cents. The this and next year, even should there average yield in 10 years is 20 bushels

Corn harvesting is now in progress in the United States and not until snow flies in December will this enormous task be ended. Even then farwears absolutely no mask. But very, mers further south will not have pot do. Sooner or later it suffers for ing in their fields of brown. They United States ceases to be the prin-In the first place its own parents as prices are concerned. A record of will show their dissatisfaction, will sales of corn in the past ten years that prices are 25 per cent. below the

Last year the corn burned as it stood ripening in the fields, just a few weeks to conceal its real feelings, but also to before it had matured. But this season there have been no droughts in the corn sections. Nor have there been floods of a general nature. The social life is one rotten, hollow empty corn growing. The stalks have grown rank, the ears have spread and lengthened until 12-inch ears and 15-foot stalks are not uncommon in the corn belts. In Kansas they are telling of

The crop for 1901 fell short of the are continually fighting sincerity, and year it goes ahead of the predicted the child becomes a conventional liar yield by 10 or 15 per cent. Eight States last year did not raise enough corn for home consumption. The exports fell short 8,000,000 bushslide further down, will it understand els. The yield was only 16 bushels to the acre and 4,000,000 acres were not cut at all. In 1896 the average yield was 28 bushels to the acre, exly sincere, it has seen that lying is cept in Kansas, where it was 40 bushbushels or less to the acre. The Sunhas even seen that lying is necessary. Hower State always runs to the ex-

The acreage of corn this year is much larger than last. It is 3 per cent. more or 102,869,928 acres. This large acreage is due to the fact that three and one-half million acres of wheat, sown the preceasing fall, had been frozen out and were ploughed up for corn. Consequently, these 3,000,-000 acres, which are largely in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, will not yield punishment, the child who is beaten their owners much profit. The cost for the smallest offense, will very soon of the wheat ploughed up was \$6 an acre, and the cost of corn \$5. The was compelled to walk back to the bushels and yield 40 cents a bushel, The first and second time he offends to profit at all. This is improbable. ie may have the courage to admit | 50 3 per cent. of the corn crop will sowing and gathering it.

The principal corn states are those droughty in the far southwest for cercorn state, but Kansas, Iowa, Indiana,

Corn is handled in much different manner than a dozen years ago. Then it. Little corn is husked by hand; in fact most of it is gathered as is wheat; a patent sheller. The cob is ground up with the fodder and makes good feed; in fact the fodder is considered are cornfields in Kansas and Oklahoma that cover 3,000 to 5,000 acres. and from 10 to 20 corn harvesters run through them, one following another. later they are hauled to a thresher or sheller, the ears torn from the stalk and the grain from the cob. The cost is very small.

In 1900 the United States raised 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn; in 1901, 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1896 the crop was near to the present bumper yield, making 2,285,000,000 bushels. Last year, because of the scarcity, corn sold at excessive prices. In Kansas the farmers obtained 90 cents a bushel for the crop. The average ous fellow who inquired after a lady's price was 60 cents. The whole crop sold for \$929,555,768. In 1899, when the crop was twice as large, the price obtained by the farmers was \$629,210,-110. The value of the corn crops last year was \$10 an acre, while in 1896the greatest corn year, prior to this one-\$6 was the average price obtained by the farmers. In 1899 corn sold in some parts of the United States for 10 cents a bushel. The lowest price ever known.

The corn crops of the United States are worth from \$600,000,000 to \$900,-000,000 every year. The exports average from \$175,000,000 to \$200,-000,000 annually, or one-tenth of the yield. Only 25 per cent. of the corn the less there are from whom you can raised is exported from the states where it is grown. Some states never raise enough corn to supply the home needs The middle west states are I Evans Pharmacy, Special Agents.

the principal corn producers, Illinois is the principal exporter.

There are about 5,000,000 farms in the United States, of which 3,000,000 produce corn. The average cost of producing an acre of corn is \$5.73. divided in this way: Seed, 77 cents; planting, 78 cents; cultivating, \$1.02; dleton, S. C., has won the first prize for the yield of 108,937 bushels from husking and putting in crop, \$1.16; wear and tear of tools, 23 cents; rent of land or interest on value, \$2.47.

and the first prize for the yield of 188 The average cost of production per This crop was grown on land previously planted in cotton; was prepared by turning with a two-horse plow, folbushel is 14 cents and during the last lowed by a two-horse subsoil plow. One bushel of Blue Stem wheat was sown per sore with a wheat drill, applying at the same time 800 pounds of Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company per acre, hence the profit upon corn land per acre can be reckor id at \$2.40. This is less than the profit on wheat, 10-2 soid and 200 lbs. cotton seed meal and for that reason corn, which has for many years been a popular crop, This test is duly signed by the three judges, and dated July 1st, 1902. is slowly giving way to wheat. But ing in their fields of brown. They United States ceases to be the prin- Sullivan, of Sullivan, S. C., for the know it makes little difference so far cipal corn-raising country of the yield of 1082 bushels. world .- New York Sun.

Had to Obey Orders.

All doctors are not as careful of the welfare of their patients as they might be. Here is a story of one who went the limit. He is the proprietor of a famous health resort not far from Washington. When he receives a patient for treatment he says:

"Now, I want it understood that unless you do exactly as I say, there is no use of you staving."

This rule sometimes requires him to be very harsh, but he never hesitates. He acts on the theory that he can better afford to offend a single patient and lose him than to have that patient go back home and tell his friends Dr. So-and-So had done him no good.

Not long ago a Washington clergyman went to this resort for treatment. The doctor looked him over upon his arrival and said:

"While you are here you must take long walks every day.'

"But I can't take walks," replied the parson. "I haven't done any walking in years. My heart won't stand it."

They argued the question quite warmly. As the clergyman and the doctor were good friends the latter was more lenient than usual. However, he bided his time. The next afternoon the physician said to the clergyman:

"It's a nice day. I would like you to go horseback riding with me.'

Riding they went. When they were about eight miles from the sanitarium the physician said. "Oh, doctor, won't you get me that flower by the roadside. I don't like to leave this horse."

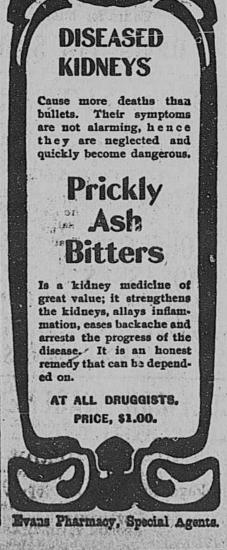
As soon as the clergyman was on the ground the doctor galloped off with both horses and the clergyman very angry and was for packing up and leaving at once. There was no 1902, and properly signed by the judges. stay a few hours longer. The next morning he came down radiant and good natured. "Doctor," said he, "I was pretty sore at you last night, but I forgive you everything. I have had the first good sleep I have enjoyed in months. Hereafter I'll obey your ordera implicitly."

- After a woman gets married she wonders three times a day as long as she lives what to get for the next meal.

- If old Noah had left the job of building the ark to a government contractor the chances are he would have - A pessimist has no use for a per-

son who is afflicted with chronic mirth-

- The balance of a man's wedding present account always shows up on the wrong side.



WHEAT GROWERS.

Anderson, S. C., Aug. 1, 1902. To the contestants for the prizes offered by the Anderson Fertilizer Company for erop of 1901-1902 : We find that T. M. Welborn, of Pen-

six acres, and the first prize for yield of 54.266 bushels from three acres,

The second prize for the best yield

on six acres is won by Mr. Allen J.

This crop was grown on land previ-ously planted in cotton; was turned by a two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow to

an average depth of eight to ten inch-

es, then harrowed with Tarrant's har-

row, then sown with Farmer's Favorite

seed drill, applying one bushel Ken-tucky Red Wheat per acre, at the same

time applying 340 pounds of Standard

Fertilizer per acre, manufactured by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co.

Mr. Sullivan says that he used acid

on another piece of ground, but got better results where he used Ammoni-

ated Fertilizers.
This is dated July 9, 1902, and prop-

The second prize for the best yield

on one acre is won by Mr. M. B. Richardson, of Pendleton, S. C., being 16th bushels. Mr. Richardson grew this

crop where he previously had cotton. He plowed up the stalks, and ran over

the land with a outaway 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 har-

row 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 har-row, 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 thresh-

ed 151 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 961 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 har-

row. 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 Farm-

ers' Favorite Grain Drill on Nov. 5th:

the same application was made on Nov.

6th, and then on Nov. 12th he sowed

11 bushels of Blue Straw Wheat to

the acre through a Farmers' Favorite

ours truly

ANDERSON PHOSPHATE & OIL Co. L

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUPERA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other. Renders hard leather soft.

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never! he leather; its
Efficient increased.

Stitches kept from breaking.

EDUCATE

YOUR

DAUGHTERS!

AND, before deciding where, send for a Catalogue of WILLIAMSTON FE-MALE COLLEGE. After examining it carefully, ask yourself why any citizen of Anderson County should

send his daughter away for a thorough

education in a pure moral atmosphere in an unusually well equipped Female College. Patronize home institutions

in preference to others not as good.

Address REV. S. LANDER, Pres.,

Williamston, S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM nses and beautifies the ha

PAIRLESS
PAI

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company

ecures best service.

OIL Is sold in all

Localities

July 30, 1902

Especially prepared. Keeps out water. A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

erly signed by the judges.

bushels from one scre.

THE undersigned, Administratrix of Estate of Jas. H. Ellison, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will on Monday, 22d day of September, 1902, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from her office as Administratrix.

MARY JANE ELLISON, Adm'x.

August 20, 1902 9 5

Notice of Final Settlement.

DR. MOFFETT'S

FURNITURE

WE have prepared for Hard Times by buying the LARGEST Stock of—

Ever in Anderson, and have bought at Hard Tirces Prices. There will be no Hard Times for you when you buy from us, for we have the prices lower than you have ever heard of them before, and you can now buy two dollars worth of Furniture for one.

Come to see us and we will convince you of the fact that you can SAVE money by buying any price of Furni-

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, BEST GOODS. C. F. TOLLY & SON, Depot Street. UNCERTAKING and EMBALMING.

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.

Than anywhere else. 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

Five or Six Dollars!

Orr-Gray & Co.

.. CHARLESTON, S. C. SHELF HARDWARE A SPECIATTY - AGENTS FOR -

Buckeye Mowers, Bripley Plows, Oliver Chilled Plows GEORGE A. WAGENER, President.

GEORGE Y. COLEMAN, Vice President.

I G. BALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORK SHOPS!

THE undersigned, having succeeded to the business of Frank Johnson & Co., will continue it at the old stand, and solicits the patronage of the public. Repairing and Repainting promptly executed.

We make a specialty of "Goodyear," Fubber and Steel Horse Shoeing General Blacksmith and Woodwork.

Only experienced and skilled workmen employed, We have now ready for sale Home-made, Hand-made Farm Wagon.

that we especially invite your attention to. We put on Goodyear Rubber Tires.

Yours for business Church Street, Opposite Jail.

J. P. TODD:



NOW is the time to make a selec-

PIANO! The "Kroeger" is the perfection of mechanical construction, and for artistic tone quality has no equal. Don't be talked into paying a fancy price for a cheap instrument, but see me about prices. I can sell you the very best at an exceedingly low price. Planos, Organs, Sewing Machines.

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

NHOL VARIETY ODD PIECES M. HUBBARD OF

CELEBRATED -Acme Paint and Cement Cure.

> Specially used on Tin Roofs and Iron Work of any kind.

For sale by-

ACME PAINT & CEMENT CO.

Reference:

F. B. GRAYTON & CO.,

Druggists, Anderson, S. C.