BATTLE WITH THE BUGS. Twelve Insects Cost This Country

\$350,000,000 Annually.

Twelve insects will cost the United States \$350,000,000 this year. The einen bug will draw \$100,000,000 of this large amount, the grasshopper will take \$90,000,000 and the Hessian fly will call for at least \$50,000,000 Three worms that attack the cotton plant will assess the farmers for a total of \$65,000,000, and the potato bug will cat \$8,000,000 worth of its favorite kind of garden produce. Ten millions of dollars is a moderate estimate of the injury that will be done by the apple worm, and the caterpillar that makes cabbages its specialty will destroy \$5,000,000 worth of crisp green heads.

The estimate, which is conservative and under the mark, is as follows: Cinch 5ug.....\$100,000,000 90,000,000

Hessian fly ... 50,000,000 Potato bug ..... 8,000,000 San Jose scale. 10,000,000 Grain weevil ..... 10,000,000 Apple worm.... 10,000,000 15,000,000 5,000,000 Boll weeville (cotton) .... 20,000,000 Boll worm (cotton) .... 25,000,000 Cotton worm..... 15,000,000

Total.....\$385,000,000 How absurb it seems that this government, with an army of 65,000 men. 254 warships and more money in its treasury than any nation has ever before possessed, should be helpless in

bugs! Yet such is the fact. The individ

ual bug is small, but its "stronghold" is its tremendous power of reproduction. What is to be done in conflict with an adversary which is capable of having a billion descendants in a sum- Mexico. Various wild plants furnishmer? In conflict with such an enemy Uncle Sam finds himself in much the same situation as that of Gulliver when he discovered that he was at the mercy of the Lilliputians.

The Cinch bug is a disgusting little beast, only a third of an inch long. Originally it fed upon wild grass, but when civilized man arrived and planted wheat the cereal suited its taste exactly and it soon became what it is today, the worst foe of the most prized of bread-producing crops. It gets into the funnel-shaped part of the leaf, where it joins the's .ik, and sucks the | the present time its territory comprisap until the plant dies. The bugs, multiplying at a rate almost inconceivable, attack a wheat field in armies which literally carpet the ground, and | moderate estimate of the damage it when the wheat has been harvested they fly to the autumnal corn.

Everybody knows the grasshopper, which in the East is a familiar, but harmless insect. In parts of the West, however, it is a serious menace to agriculture, and in a "bad year" will easworst enemy of man, barring only the einch bug. It is a fee most dreaded by the farmers over extensive areas. Droughts they may combat by irrigation; from tornadoes they may take refuge in suitably constructed cellars, but before the march of the devastating swarms of grasshop, ... they are helpless. The plague arrives and lo

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible. . .

' Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest. The time to treat consump-

tion is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air. rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



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from the face of the earth, all vegeta- a green caterpillar, an inch and a half tion disappears and starvation stores long. It is the offspring of a common

for their horses, and in it almost uncountry as the Hessian fly. Three years later the pest began to make itself troublesome in the neighborhood Barring the cinch bug, it is the worst Letter. enemy of the wheat, making its first appearance as a tiny maggot at the base of the young plant and sucking the juices of the latter. Eventually the plant is weakened and destroyed, and the magget is transformed into a fragile, dark-colored gnat, closely resembling a small mosquito-the destined parent of maggots yet to be.

The army worm, which is one of the most dreaded of the insect foes of the farmer, is a naked-striped caterpillar, an inch and a quarter long. In May and June it makes its appearance in immense numbers, devouring wheat, oats and other grains and grasses. It climbs up the seed stalk and cuts off the heads. With a favorable succession of seasons it multiplies in geometrical ratio, and at last becomes so numerous as to necessitate migration in search of food. Then the army worms travel and feed during both day a fight against twelve objectionable and night, inflicting enormous damage. It is from their mode of marching in armies at such times that their popular name is derived. The parent of the worm is a brown moth. The potato bug seems to have been

originally native to Colorado and New ed it with food, but nothing seems to have been so exactly suited to its requirements as the potato. With the introduction of the potato by settlers came the opportunity of this objectionable insect to multiply ad infinitum. It began to march eastward and northward; at first slowly, depending upon its own power of flight, but later in great big jumps, assisted by the railroads, on which it took passage. It made trips of hundreds of miles by river, floating on chips or voyaging by boat. Its spread was startling, and at ses nearly all of the United States. All efforts to diminish its numbers have been in vain, and \$8,000,000 is a does annually.

In 1868 a French naturalist named Trouvalot, residing at Medford, near Boston, was making experiments with various kinds of silk-spinning insects other than the common silk worm. He had imported the eggs from France. ily do more than \$100,000,000 worth of | and with them, by some accident, had damage. It is the true locust, cele- come a few eggs of the Gypsy moth, brated in Biblical and other history, already well-known as a destructive inand in the United States ranks as the sect in Europe. These eggs were in a pasteboard box on a window ledge and were blown away. As a result the State of Massachusetts has been obliged to spend more than half a million dollars since then in trying to exterminate the bug, which has threatened to eat every green thing off the earth in the region over which it has spread, comprising some fifty square miles. It is a ravenous dofoliator of fruit and shade trees, and if it should extend its operations over a large part of the country it might easily do millions of dollars worth of injury yearly. The brute is a dark gray caterpillar, two and a half inches long, and its parent is a moth of yellowish hue with black bands on its wings.

> The San [Jose scale gets its name from the fact that it first appeared in the San Jose valley, California, having been imported probably from Australia or Hawaii. It is the worst of all enemies of fruit trees. Almost microscopic in size, it will spread through an orchard in half dozen years and in place of green leaves and blossoms, leaves nothing but dead trunks and branches. A fruit-raising district attacked by it is destroyed as effectually as if overrun by a fire. These insects, millions of them together, suck the sap of the tree, each one of them covered with a waxy scale, which forms a sort of grayish sourf on the bark, Inasmuch as a single female may have as many as 3,216,000 descendants in a riculture has imported from China a bug that preys upon it, and which is now being propagated in outdoor cages

for distribution among fruit growers. millions of dollars' worth of stored ce- and has a capacity of a hundred acres reals in graparies and elevators every year, is a little brown beetle a quarter to keep it supplied with fuel oil and of an inch long. The question of how to fight it is one of growing economic hills and at an average speed of three importance. It was imported original and one-half miles per hour. Its huge ly from the Mediterranean, and has beer "domesticated" so long that is has lost the use of its wings. Indeed, its ravages made it famous long before the Christian era, and it is mentioned in the "Georgies" of Virgil. The female beetle punctures the grain kernel with her spout and inserts an egg, from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the hull and feeds upon

the starchy interior.

white butterfly. The apper worm auxiliaries, landed on Long Island, and is unpleasantly familiar to everythey brought a lot of straw with them | body. There are many other destructive insects in the country, of course, doubtedly were eggs of the insect but those here mentioned are the ones which has since become known in this | that does the bulk of the damage and which are most dreaded by the growers of crops. Up to date the government, with all its powers, has been almost of the landing place, and since then defenceless against these dozen tiny, it has gradually spread westward. but unrelenting foes .- Washington

### Tobacco Acreage will be Extended.

"The increase in the receipts of the privilege tax on fertilizers is due to the marked increase in the acreage planted in tobacco," said Judge J. F. Lyon yesterday. As the keeper of these records in the State Treasurer's office Judge Lyon has been making some investigations, and he reports that to be the result.

The planting of tobacco requires a high state of cultivation.

"The receipts to date on the sales of fertilizers are \$84,918.30-more than for the whole of last year when the tag tax amounted to \$81,744.94. The receipts up to March 19 last year were \$61,093.05, or twenty thousand dollars short of the year's receipts. I think we may say that there is yet a lot of privilege tax to be paid in, judging by the way receipts came in last year. If such be the case, the tax this year will run close to \$100,-000. The receipts in former years have come in until late in April. The bulk of the year's business is over by the first of May."

To each sack of fertilizer sold withn the State must be a tag indicating that the State has been paid a tax of 25 cents on every ton of that fertilizer. The tag tax or privilege tax never has exceeded the receipts of last

A farmer from the low country who was here yesterday said that the cultivation of tobacco is being tried as an experiment in some of the counties in the State which have ranked foremost in the production of other farm crops, but have never taken to the new crop. Marlboro and Orangeburg, the two best known agricultural counties, will experiment extensively. Adjoining counties have found tobacco very profitable, but these counties preferred to

Orangeburg is known to be the county with the largest number of independent farmers of all the counties in the United States, and Marlboro's planters have wrought from the soil of that county crops which have gone down in the government records as phenomenal.

In Richland, Colleton and other counties the experiment is being made. and it may be that a new era is ahead for these counties. The attraction in raising tobacco seems to be that it is a "money crop." Last fall the columus of The State recorded many items of gratifying information from the tobacco-raising counties. While it was yet summer the tobacco growers were disposing of their tobacco and securing such prices that the crop more than paid for itself. Those who were so fortunate as to have a good cotton crop with which to follow the tobacco were enabled to meet all obligations without being under such a strain as they would have suffered had it not been for the possession of the tobacco crop money in the early fall.

Tobacco seems to be a fixture in those counties where the experiments were made first, and prosperity seems to have attended the progressive spirit of the farmers who believe in diversified farming. The reports from those counties indicate that they are so well satisfied with tobacco that they are increasing the number of acres under cultivation.-Columbia State.

### Auto-Thresher.

California adds the latest edition of the auto brought to every day use. It is a giant harvester and threshing wachine combined, propelled by an automobile with a 30-horse power engine. It has a moving belt, four feet wide, which conveys the grain-out from a swath thirty-six feet wide-to be single season, it is easily understood threshed in the next part of the great why the pest spreads so dangerously machine. . Here it is not only shelled, fast. Recently the department of ag- but cleaned, and then put at once into bags and sewed up as soon as each dozen is filled.

This immense "labor saving farm implement" weighs more than a hun-The grain weevil, which destroys dred tons, is sixty-six feet in length, of grain daily. It requires four horses water for its boiler. It travels over

wheels have tires four feet wide. It is a great curiosity in the region It is a great curiosity in the region where it is used and manufactured, near Oakland, the farmers coming from points as far east as Kansas to see it work. The farmer will soon, at the present rate of progress, be able to sit on his shady veranda, press the various buttons on the switchboard various buttons on the switchboard near his elbow and watch all of his hitherto back-breaking tasks perform themselves automatically—the iron horse having superseded him as the cabbage worm, which does more slave of the soil.

Bear That Set a Creek Aftre.

'In the early days of the Pennsy! vania oil regions," said Dr. W. H. In the year 1776, when the Hessian (whose parent is likewise a moch) is a Goold, of Reno, "the woods were full troops, engaged by the British as reddish worm, half an inch in length, of wild animals, and as a consequence of their boldness and the peculiar and new factors the oil business had introduced into the region, odd happenings in which those animals and welldrillers, teamsters and others employed in oil production were concerned, were frequent.

"I was one of the first seekers after riches that went up along Cherry Tree Run, in Venango county, to put down oil wells. Trout fishing was excellent in those mountains streams then. I was an enthusiastic trout fisherman, and one day in June, early in the days of the rush to Oil Creek valley, I went very near to the headwaters of one of the small brooks that emptied into Cherry Tree Run to enjoy a day's fish-

"It was nearly dark when I got down to the mouth of the brook, loaded down with trout, and about tired out. I had three miles to travel yet to get to my shanty and I resolved to camp for the night on the banks of the run. I ate a hearty supper of trout, built a rousing camp fire and lay down by the side of it and went to sleep.

"Some time in the night I woke suddenly and wide. The camp fire was still burning brightly, and threw a broad pathway of light out upon and across the run. As I lay there wondering what had awakened me I saw a big dark object moving forward in the light and swimming directly toward corn fats 'em." where I lay.

"It was a spooky sort of sensation and I lay still, scarcely daring to move | medical men. In Berlin the doctor's with my eyes fixed on the approaching object, which swam deliberately across the creek. As it crawled out of the water and up on the shore I saw what it was. It was a big black bear.

toward the camp fire, prompted by envine bear curiosity. The fire was not more than 25 feet from the creek.

the mysterious object and the rapid her. advance of the bear toward me broke the spell under which I had lain. I sprang to my feet, grabbed a blazing stick from the fire, and hurled it at the approaching animal, which was then almost within an arm's length of me. The brand struck the bear. Then like a flash of gunpowder the poor beast burst into flames from snout to tail.

"With a howl that filled the woods with frightful echoes and me with terror, the blazing bear turned and fled to the creek, and plunged into the water. If he had expected to find grateful help there he was wofully mistaken, for in an instant the creek from bank to bank, and far above and below where I stood, a horrified and lumiounded spectator of the weird scene, became a line of leaping fire. lighting up the gloom of the forest for rods on either side.

"There came from that roaring flood of flame one long, uncarthly wail of agony. For a second I saw the blazing form of the wretched bear writhe in torture in the burning creek. Then I saw and heard him no more.

"I never stopped running until I arrived at my shanty, my way being collar buttoned. lighted by the blaze on the creek. At the shanty I learned that an oil tank had sprunga bad leak that evening and before it could be stopped several hundred barrels of oil had run into the creek and floated down on the surface. The unfortunate bear had struck this inflammable stuff when he swam the creek. His fur being saturated with it. The bear, plunging into the creek all ablaze, had set the whole surface on fire and met his frightful fate."-New York Sun.

- Siberia contains one-ninth of all the land af the globe. Great Britain and all Europe, except Russia, together with the whole United States, could be put into Siberia. - Au old bachelor says that a mar-

ried dowery is a lump of sugar intended to unlify the bitteroess of the

RHEUMACIDE

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old people or children can take it with absolute safety.

Tricks of Memory.

It is not unusual to find a memory retentive on some subjects and extremely defective on tothers. A lady of the writer's acquaintance could tell the number of stairs contained in each flight in the houses in which she had lived and the various residences visited, yet it seemed almost impossible for her to retain for any length of time a remembrance of things more important

An actor once performing in a play which had had a long run all at once forgot entirely the speech he was to make. When the got behind the ecenes he said: "How could I be expected to re-

member it forever? Have I notirepeated it every night for the last 200 nights?"

Her Late Husband.

A gentleman recently came home in the "wee sma' hours ayout the twal" and was surprised to find his wife clad in black.

"Why are you wearing these mourning garmente?" he said somewhat unsteadily. "For my late husband," was the

significant reply. He has been in the house at 10 ever since.—London Standard.

- John, who lives in a Pennsylvania village, was thought to be very stupid. He was sent to a mill one day and the miller said: "John, some people say you are a fool. Now, tell me what you know and what you don't know." "Well," replied John, "] know miller's hogs are fat." "Yes. that's well, John. Now what don's stream plainly visible in the streak of | you know?" "I don't know whose

- Germany and China afford excellent object lessons in the treatment of coachman wears a white hat. The advantage of this in, say, a street accident is obvious. In China the doctor is paid only so long as you keep well and is by law compelled to illuminate "The bear paused a moment after the exterior of his residence by night landing, and then slouched right on | with as many lamps as he has killedthat is, "lost" - patients.

- The worst thing about making love in poetry to win a woman is living "The discovery of the identity of up to it in prose after you have won

- A woman is never sure that her husband is always going to follow the straight path; she never doubts that her son will.

- When a woman begins to praise her husband to her friends for his goodness to her she has given up hope of everything else.

- A man doesn't necessarily believe he means the extravagant terms of endearment he uses to a womam. but he knows they are necessary. - The tactful man is a success with

women because when he sees one in a

cotton shirt waist he makes her beleive no other woman could do it without appearing commonplace. - The best way for a man to get

sides with her in her arguments with - The world is made up of trage

dies which the people concerned with them think they are fooling everybody else into believing are comedies. -It is the little things that tell.

A man who is facing bankruptcy and dishonor with a courageous smile will fly into hysterics when he can't get his

-- The greatest passion in the world is vanity; the most powerful weapon fiattery.

- There is no age at which a woman's heart will not melt to the man who smiles upor her. - Beware of the man who ap

proaches you with the promise that he as to come to do you a favor. - It's certainly queer how women differ in regard to the kind of men they

want to marry and the kind they do - A girl's smile often tows a young man in and her father's boots toes him

. . The advice a man gives is far superior to the advice he receives -so

he thinks. - The fun of being a fool over a woman is the enjoyment you get out of

the fun she gets out of it.

# The Great Rheumatic Cure **Blood Purifier** Positively cures all diseases arising from impurities in the blood, including Catarrh, Indigestion, Chronic Constitution, Kidney and Liver Troubles, etc. Every person in the land needs a powerful blood purifier every Spring. You need it. You want the best—the standard. That is BEWARE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES. RHEUMACIDE benefits instead of injuring the digestive organs as many so-called medicines do. RHEUMACIDE is a powerful alterative, but

PAUL E. LTEPHENS.

## Chronic Sores Eating Ulcers, A Constant Drain

And a source of worry, anxiety and endless trouble to those who are afflicted with them, particularly so when located upon the lower extremities when the circulation is weak and sluggish. A gangrenous eating ulcer upon the leg is a frightful sight, and as the poison burrows deeper and deeper into the tissue beneath and the sore continues to spread, one can almost see the fiest melting away and feel the strength going out with the sickening discharges. Great running sores and deep offensive ulcers often develop from a simple boil, swollen gland, braise or pimple and are a threatening danger always, because while all such sores are not cancerous, a great many are, and this should make you suspicious of all chronic slow-healing ulcers and sores, particularly if cancer runs in your family. Face sores are common and cause the

ticularly if cancer runs in your family. Face sores are common and cause the Valdosts, Ga., September, 1900.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Detr Sirst: Something like a rising came on my instep, very small at first, not at all painful, but as in grew larger and began to pain me I consulted a dector, but in spite of all he could do the sore got were and began to discharge; then other sores came until the whole top of my foot was one large mass of some greatest annoyance because they are so persistent and unsightly and de-

tract from one's appearance,
Middle aged and old people and
those whose blood is contaminated
and tainted with the germs and poison of malaria or some previous sickness, or excessive use of mercury, are the chief sufferers from chronic sores and ulcers. While the blood remains in this unhealthy, polluted condition healing is simply impossible and the sore will continue to grow and spread in spite of washes and salves or any superficial or surface treatment, for the sore is but the outward sign of some constitutional disorder, a bad condition of the blood and system, which local remdies cannot cure.

S. S. S. reaches these old chronic sores through the blood. It goes to the very root of the trouble and counteracts and removes from the blood all the impurities and poisons, and gradually builds up the entire system and strengthens the sluggish circulation, and when the blood has been purified and the system purged of all morbid, unhealthy matter the healing process

begins, and the eating ulcer or chronic sore is soon entirely gone.
S. S. S. contains no mineral or poison. ous drugs of any description, but is guaranteed a purely vegetable remedy, a blood purifier and tonic combined and a safe and permanent cure for chronic

for life but for B. S. S.

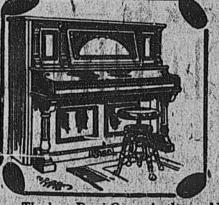
sores came until the whole top of my foot was one large mass of some and I could not walk. Then my husband, who had been cured of Scretula by the use of S. S. S., said he believed it would cure me. I beam taking it and eight bottles cured me; my foot healed up nicely. Ibelieve I would have been a cripple for life but for S. S. S.

sores and ulcers. If you have a slow-healing sore of any kind, large or small, write us about it, and our physicians will advise you without charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT \*PEOIFIO OO., ATLANTA, QA.

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CITATION.

County of Anderson.

By E. Y. H. Nance, Judge of Probate.

Whereas, E. N. Ellod, has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration, on the Estate and effects of Jas. R. Elrod, beceased.

These are therefore to die and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Jas. R. Elrod, deceased, he has and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 25rd day of March, 1903, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hind this 4th day of

State of South Carolina, County of Anderson

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