

CAME TO LIGHT

Ancient Records About Babylon Being Found and Deciphered.

INTERESTING STUDY

Everyday Affairs in City Long Antedating Birth of Christ—The Arahut Canal Fully Described—Vital Importance of the Waterway to Welfare of the People.

A correspondent of The London Standard gives some interesting details of a store of cuneiform written tablets recently discovered at the ancient town of Dilbat, near Babylon.

They are not the usual royal edicts and records, but what may best be termed family archives. They relate to a very early period, being mostly dated in the reigns of the predecessors of that mighty monarch Hammurabi, who codified the Babylonian laws, and so were composed at the period of the first Babylonian dynasty.

From these newly found tablets and previously deciphered references in the records of Babylon we now know that Dilbat was a small Babylonian town on that great masterpiece of Mesopotamian engineering, the Arahut canal.

"The canal," says the correspondent, "must have kept near to the great river Euphrates, for it washed the southern face of Babylonian ramparts and upon it opened one of the great city's gates dedicated to the god Uruk. It led away southward to Dilbat, which, as the newly found records inform us, was built between the canal and the Euphrates, for some of the tablets refer to pieces of property in land or houses, described as within the city or its suburbs, as bounded by the river, and others by the canal. As the present natives of the district will not reveal the site of their find we unfortunately do not yet know precisely where Dilbat stood.

"The Arahut canal not only watered the soil and so produced the crops, but carried upon its surface the harvests it had created. Thus an old text says it was the 'bringer of the life to Babylon.' Dilbat was probably the great southern granary for the capital, for Hammurabi, in his long autobiographical panegyric boasts that he 'extended the plantations of Dilbat and accumulated corn for it.'

"When the Arahut was first constructed it would be difficult to say, but its benefits to their people caused the kings always to keep it in repair, and vice versa, invaders of Babylon in war time damaged it as a preliminary to starting out the capital.

"The special deity of Dilbat was Ip, probably a shortened form of Nimip, and his temple was called Imb Anum, 'Proclaimed of Anu.' Thus was a city well coeval with the foundation of the city, and restored by King Sumu-Abu, predecessor of Hammurabi. The town appears to have possessed three harbors or docks and a market, and one can imagine the busy hum of commerce upon its streets and wharves.

"The documents rescued from its ruins almost all concern the sale or renting of houses and lands, or the hire or purchase of cattle and crops. Dilbat being the center of a rich agricultural district. The terms employed are common to all the Babylonian cities. The ground and the houses are clearly defined by the enumeration of neighboring properties and the names of the vender and purchaser, and at the end of the bargain the deed discloses comes the oath sworn before the god of the city in the temple and also an invocation of the reigning king. The Dilbat scribes also added a clause placing the ones of any subsequent dispute of the deed upon the seller. 'For all the contents concerning the property A. B. is responsible.' Finally follows the names of the witnesses, and often also the scribe of the tablet, and generally several signs of the persons concerned.

"Legally the vender should always seal the tablet, but if he has not a signet then some or all of the witnesses applied theirs. Properly speaking also, the tablets should have been in duplicate. The first was inscribed and baked and copied, then a cover of soft clay placed over or around it and the document re-pressed upon this cover from the copy, so that it could be referred to at any time by paying the required fee at the record office.

"In case of a dispute as to its accuracy for an extra sum the outer envelope was broken and compared with its interior duplicate text, and the litigant who proved to be in error in his allegation that the two versions were not identical paid a considerable forfeit, and a new outer case was placed over the original tablet and reinscribed. This procedure is mentioned in the Old Testament as inquiring of the outer and the inner tablet of a deed.

"The fellahin with their picks and shovels have, however, broken most of the outer covers of the Dilbat documents. The method for the reorganization of transactions necessitating legal formalities to enable them to be cited as 'evidence' in the law courts, or the municipal tribunal (for in one case, at least, the Mayor was the judge) were similar to those at other contemporary neighboring cities, but they possess their own peculiar phraseology, providing that Dilbat had his own type of citizen, though comparatively an insignificant town. So a flourishing school of scribes and scribes doctored the shabby corridors of its temple and the halls of the god's tribunal.

"Truly its property was but a reflex of that of Babylon, but the city's existence was not ephemeral, for the agreement with the first region of the great neighboring cities' Kings and endured until the Persian era.

"The majority of the tablets found often merely register plots areas or locations, for most of the litigation was about boundaries. Others, however, are for loans or hiring agreements. One is for a period of

CURBING CRIME.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOT SO TENDER WITH CRIMINALS.

Many More of Them Are Convicted and Punished Than is Generally Supposed.

Notwithstanding the charge brought against this and other Southern States without due consideration, that convictions are rare, especially in murder cases, the reports in the office of Attorney General Lyon do not bear this out by a great deal.

On the other hand, convictions in murder cases are frequent in this State, and by comparison with other Southern States, South Carolina is way in the lead. As pointed out last year in this correspondence, the percentage was about 50 per cent.

This year the number, in murder cases, has been about 40 per cent. In the case of manslaughter there has been but one verdict of "not guilty," according to the record and there were 51 convictions in the year 1910.

There were 295 murder cases in 1910 in this State. Of this number 16 "no bills" were returned; 192 were declared to be not guilty and 83 were convicted.

For manslaughter there were 52 cases, including one acquittal and 51 convictions.

Thirty cases were brought for arson, and of this number eight convictions were had.

The convictions in cases of assault and battery with intent to kill and aggravated assault were large. There were brought 481 cases and 293 were declared "guilty." 83 "not guilty," and 100 cases were discontinued or "no bills" returned.

There was one conviction under the Cotton Tar Act of 1910. This was the case that went up to the Supreme Court from this county. Housebreaking convicted 235 out of 311.

The good old practice of larceny caught 219 out of 276 cases and convicted them.

Out of 32 cases of criminal assault 16 convictions were secured.

For violations of the dispensary law, there were 407 cases and 219 convictions were had.

It is dangerous to disturb religious worship in this State, for out of eight cases eight convictions were secured.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Two Negroes Lodged in Jail in For Killing Two Women.

Two negroes were brought to Orangeburg Tuesday evening and lodged in jail charged with the murder of the old woman and her niece who in a tenaged house that was burned on Mr. W. L. DeHays' place in the Providence section last week. It will be remembered that the charged remains of the two women were found in the ashes of the house. It now turns out that they were murdered and the house set on fire to conceal the crime. We do not know what proof there is that the persons committed the murder.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Has Voted It Out.

The Circus Owners' Association has voted that billboard advertising is no good and that its members will use the newspapers exclusively hereafter. If the billboard does not give the circus satisfaction, what value can it have for any one at all? It emphatically is an eyesore and a public nuisance in various other ways. When the average person became able to read its end was near at hand.

Falls Heir to Fortune.

The News and Courier says L. H. Adams, a yeoman in Uncle Sam's service at the local naval plant, has been informed that he had fallen heir to a fortune of \$27,000, left him through the death of a distant relative, Yeoman Adams' home is in Benton Harbor, Michigan. He has been in Charleston about nine months.

Train Wreck.

More than twenty passengers were injured severely in the wreck of Southern Pacific train No. 10, east-bound, near Palisades, N. C., Tuesday evening. Seven of the cars left the rails and were tumbled in a confused mass of twisted steel and iron.

Rock Fell on Them.

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THEY WORK WELL

HINDUS ARE BEING USED IN THE COTTON FIELDS.

A California Woman Claims to Have Solved the Labor Proposition to Her Satisfaction.

Mrs. S. P. Wiles, a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, Cal., who has several thousand acres in cotton thereabouts, has solved the labor problem to her own satisfaction by employing Hindus. She spends much of her time on her plantation superintending the work, and she says the Hindus do their work well and cheerfully.

Mrs. Wiles has already met with difficulties, not the least of which is the feeling of antagonism among the whites toward her Hindu cotton pickers, similar to, though not as strong as, that felt against the Chinese and Japanese. Mrs. Wiles is the only cotton raiser in the valley employing Hindus, and the result of her experiment is awaited with interest by others who are having their own troubles.

Robert E. Goepel, of Port Gibson, Miss., whose family has been raising cotton for many years on their plantation in Calhoun county, Mississippi, is at Los Angeles, arranging for the building of a cottonseed oil mill. He sticks to the old Southern negroes and will use them on the big plantation his family has purchased there.

"Negroes on our plantation in Calhoun county will be brought here as soon as we can begin planting cotton," he said. "The boll weevil has written the doom of cotton in Mississippi. The planters are moving away. I know of a number of planters who have bought land in Imperial Valley, Cal., and they will bring hundreds of negroes from the old plantations to work the fields.

A few years ago Calhoun county yielded 27,000 bales of cotton in a season. The last crop was only 4,500 bales. At one time the Port Gibson oil works crushed 40,000 tons of cotton seed a year. That has dwindled almost to nothing. The bawling of cotton in parts of the South is a tragedy which the planters do not know how to meet. The negroes know cotton and cotton alone; they will not tend any other crop. The only recourse is immigration, and the planters when they emigrate will take their negro workers with them."

MUST CUT RATES.

Important Order Issued About Freight Charges.

Defendant Railways Must Establish and Maintain Rates From Charleston Not Exceeding Baltimore's. In a decision handed down Thursday at Washington by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the freight rates on vegetables from the Charleston, S. C., district to Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg, Pa., are found to be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed the combination of rates to Baltimore, Md. The decision was reached in the case of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States against the Atlantic Coast Line railroad and other carriers.

The defendant lines are ordered to establish before April 15 and maintain in force for at least two years, rates on vegetables from Charleston to Buffalo and Pittsburg which shall not exceed the combination of rates to Baltimore, and it is ordered that the rates on vegetables from the named points to Buffalo and Pittsburg shall not exceed the following differentials: in rates per 100 pounds over contemporaneous rates from Charleston to the same points.

From Merceus, Wadmalaw river and Yonm's Island, S. C. on potatoes 2 cents; cabbage, 2.5 cents; and on vegetables not otherwise specified, 5 cents; from St. Andrews, S. C., on potatoes, 2 cents; on cabbages, 2.5 cents; and on vegetables not otherwise specified, 4 cents. These rates will, no doubt, be applied to points in this country where vegetables are grown for market. Our folks should have the same rates that other truck growers enjoy.

WIDOW'S CLAIM DISPUTED.

Behold, Another Arises and Complications Follow.

The St. Matthews correspondent of The News and Courier says he office of J. C. Redman, Probate Judge, Calhoun county, presented an animated scene Monday afternoon and reminded one of a miniature Chicago Disfranchisement Court. Frank Simpson, colored, a holder of considerable real estate near Georgetown, died about six months ago, without a will, he stood high among the whites, and here was some evidence of the slightest ripple upon the domestic waters.

He left a snug insurance policy to "my wife, Vikey Simpson." A lawyer appeared upon the scene and forbade Mr. Symmes, the insurance agent, paying the money upon the ground of a newly discovered wife by right of priority. The company unscrupulously proceeded to pay the money as directed. The wife, of old, then instituted legal proceedings to oust the late widow, in showy words, as administratrix and heiress of the old man's broad acres.

The lawyers concerned in the matter: A. H. Voss, of Orangeburg, and A. W. Holmes, Mann and Stager, of St. Matthews. The case was argued and the judge feels barely the responsibility of being an arbitrator in such affairs; he has reserved his decision. Such cases as this is somewhat unusual in these parts, but they bob up occasionally.

Negroes Not Desired.

The Dominion Government decided to stop the immigration of negroes from the United States, and stopped at the boundary a party which intended to go to Western Canada. The negroes are regarded as undesirable citizens.

Killed in Wreck.

A railway train jumped the track on a bridge near the American Drilling Co. mine in Cible Friday and plunged into the water below. Fifty persons were killed or wounded. Several Americans are among the drowned.

Bandits Not Found.

A Gainesville, Ga., dispatch says two posies of the three that went out in search of the five men who on Saturday morning held up and robbed Southern passenger train No. 53 near there, returned without having discovered a trace of the hold-up gang.

To Include the Counties of Ker-shaw, Calhoun and Orangeburg in the prohibition of the killing of foxes, was one of the new acts passed by the legislature.

A fourteen-story skyscraper planned for Milan will be the highest business building in southern Europe.

REAL TEST OF LOVE

DOROTHY DIX GIVES THE GIRLS AN INFALLIBLE RULE.

How to Distinguish Between the "Near" Complaint and That Which is Chronic.

A young woman, says Dorothy Dix, asks me if I can give her any reliable recipe by means of which she can diagnose her own feelings and tell whether she is in love or not. She says she is engaged to be married to a nice young man, but that she does not thrill at his approach as the heroes of novels do under such circumstances, and this leaves her in doubt as to the real state of her feelings.

First, I should say, by the amount of a man's yawning. A poet has said: "Unless you can muse in a crowd all day on an absent face that has fixed you, then never say you love." Rats! Anybody can muse on an absent face. It's the present face that is the trouble, and unless you can spend, say, a long, hot, summer day in joyous conversation with a man, and still pine for more of his society when it is over instead of feeling that you are a candidate for a rest cure, then you may be very sure you are not in love.

The second test is to call a halt on the love making, and see if you'll like the man as well when he is discussing the political situation, or the financial outlook, as you do when he is telling you that you are the most beautiful creature on earth, with the most fascinating ways, and that he fell in love with you at first sight.

All of us, little sister, just warm up to a man while he is flattering us as a kitten snuggles up to a hot brick. Unfortunately, however, the language of matrimony is not couched in complimentary terms, and the question is whether a man has a charm for you that will make you hang upon his utterances, no matter what he says, or whether you merely enjoy him because he jollies you.

A third test of love is to be found in whether the man, alone, is sufficient to you, or whether he has to be perpetually offering a chronon with himself, to get you to take him, if you prefer spending the evenings with him, quietly conversing in the back parlor, you may be sure that you are hard hit for keeps; but if you like him best when he is taking you to the theater, or out to supper, or doing something else for your amusement, you are not genuinely in love. You care more for the good times he gives you than you do the man.

Talked to Them Straight.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, gave the Republicans in the Senate some straight talk when the subsidy steal was under discussion in that body. In a forcible, biting speech against the measure he advised the Senate to adjourn and go home. "This congress has been repudiated by the American people," said Senator Owen, in a clear ringing voice, "and yet it continues in session in an effort to put through a discredited legislation like the ship subsidy bill. The people repudiated the party in power because of its advocacy of ship subsidy and other subsidies, and its subservience to the special interest." This speech grated on the sensibilities of such eminent trust advocates and defenders as Vice-President Sherman, Senators Lorimer, Depew, Aldrich, Lodge and others of that ilk, but they could not say a word in reply, as they knew Senator Owen was telling the truth, and if they denied it, he would prove it by reading the returns of the last election, when the Democrats carried everything, even Teddy's ballwick.

Easter is Coming.

Lent begins next Wednesday. How Ash Wednesday and the Lent season are reckoned seems to be a mystery to some people. Lent always is reckoned from Easter Sunday, but to many people this is equally mysterious. Easter Sunday always is the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox, March 21. If the full moon is on Sunday, Easter comes April 16 this year. Lent always is forty days before Easter. There usually are six Sundays intervening, but they are not counted in the forty days. This makes Lent always begin on Ash Wednesday. It always is preceded by Shrove Tuesday, which is the last day before Lent.

Coal Chute Burned.

Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock the coal chute of the Southern Railway company at Branchville was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered by an engineer and fireman as they were taking coal. It is supposed to have caught from a spark from an engine. There were about 250 tons of coal in the chute, and when it fell it covered the main line about 10 feet deep, and delayed traffic about six or seven hours, until a track could be built around the mass of burning coal. A water tank with 20 tons of water in the chute, which has just been completed, was also destroyed.

Held for Court.

George Anderson, leader of the band which held up Southern passenger train No. 24, near Gainesville, Va., was committed to jail there by Judge Sims in default of \$10,000 bail. Charles Hunted and James Hanford, other bandits, who have confessed their part in the robbery, waived the preliminary examination.

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Wanted Negro Vote in This Section Counted in Senator's Election.

A REPUBLICAN SCHEME

Would Give Congress Right to Supervise Senatorial Elections in Event of Passage of Resolution—May Defeat the Resolution for Direct Election of Senators.

In less than an hour Friday the Senate voted the Sutherland into the resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote: fixed next Tuesday as the time for voting on the resolution itself, made the case involving Senator Lorimer's seat the unfinished business and received the Canadian reciprocity bill from the committee on finance.

No sooner had Senator Beveridge concluded his speech, in opposition to Mr. Lorimer, at 4:20 o'clock, than Senator Hale asked that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

This was the resolution providing for the constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. This demand met the approval of the Chair and the resolution was taken up.

Almost before Senators could have time to realize what was taking place, the Vice President directed the beginning of the roll-call on the amendment offered by Mr. Sutherland, eliminating so much of the resolution as takes from Congress the right to supervise Senatorial elections. The vote resulted in favor of the amendment, 50 to 37.

Seven Republicans, Messrs. Borah, Hoar, Bristow, Brown, Cummings, Gronna and LaFollette, were recorded with the majority of the Democrats, in opposition to the amendment.

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Immediately following the announcement of the vote, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, declared his opposition to the resolution as amended. While he had favored the measure as reported from committee, he said that now it would be impossible for him to vote for it, and he gave notice that on Monday he would address the Senate in explanation of his position.

It is understood that the adoption of the amendment will have the effect of alienating the votes of a number of Southern Democrats, as the result of the new law would be to force the South to count the negro in all elections for United States Senator.

This is a direct slap at the South, and should have the effect of causing all Democratic Senators from defunct Lorimer, who, with the other stand-pat Republicans, is in favor of the movement to make the South count the negro vote in the Senatorial elections.

EVEN NEW YORKERS "HUBBER."

Girl in "Harem" Skirt Almost Cause of Riot.

Brooklyn Bridge broke its record as a scene of dare-devil Friday. A suicide or professional jumper never thrilled the throng of bridge promenade more than did the appearance of a dashing young blonde on the great bridge late in the afternoon. She was attired in the new "harem" skirt—the first of the new "harem" New York women publicity, to venture the new affectation of men's clothes, which has stirred continental cities in riot. It nearly came to that on the bridge Friday.

Protestant traffic was blocked by the crowds which collected in her wake and followed her hold left right into newspaper row. Postoffice square and down Broadway, finally vanishing into the underground station of the Hudson Tubes.

The boldest newspaper reporters fell down on the story, all balking at the suggestion that some one inquire the heroine's name. There were few who even observed the detail that she was a blonde, that her eyes were blue and that she wore a black fur coat. The focus of attention was on the split skirt, a little below the knees disclosing bloomers-like contrivances tightly gathered up about the ankles.

CAN'T BE FOUND.

T. Hawkins Missed Since Thursday on Broad River.

The States says friends of T. Augustus Hawkins of Shelton are very much worried over his disappearance. M. M. Scott of the Scott Bros. company, by whom Hawkins was employed, was in Columbia Friday making inquiries.

The last seen of Hawkins was 9 o'clock Thursday evening. He was out on the Broad river in a late model regular ferryman was in Wilmington attending court and Hawkins had piled some passengers across the ferry. He was wearing overalls at the time, his other clothes being in the store. He had no money with him.

Hawkins is a nephew of T. B. Augusty and a brother-in-law of Dr. LeGrand Guerry of Columbia, and is about 27 or 28 years of age. Mr. Scott is very anxious to get any information of the whereabouts of Hawkins, the boat which he has been rowing, or polling, has not been seen.

Follows Wife to Grave.

Unbalanced by poignant grief over the death of his wife, which occurred Friday morning at her home, at Warrenton, N. C., M. M. Henderson beat a bullet into his temple and expired in 20 minutes. They married life was an ideally happy one.

Murdered Electrocut.

James B. Allison, of Asheville, was officially electrocuted at Raleigh, N. C., Friday. Floyd Medow, in a quarrel over a woman. He was the first white man electrocuted in North Carolina.

DOING GOOD WORK

PASTEUR TREATMENT GIVEN IN COLUMBIA FREE.

Ninety-Nine Per Cent of Persons Bitten by Rabid Dogs Saved Says Report.

The Columbia Record says since the beginning of the present year, 19 persons, of various ages, have received the pasteur treatment for hydrophobia at the State laboratory in this city, at no expense to themselves except that of the cost of living. For a year or so past this department of the University of South Carolina, under the efficient management of Dr. F. A. Coward, has been treating this disease most effectively, and it is beyond question that through its instrumentality, a number of lives have been saved from this disease, which when once developed, can not be cured by any means now known to medical science.

Five patients are now taking the treatment under Dr. Coward. This method of saving human beings from death by bites from the so-called "mad dogs" was discovered by the famous French scientist whose name is known to all, and since that time, all the skill and knowledge of scientists have been devoted to perfecting the methods employed. It has now been reduced to a system by which 99 per cent of those bitten by mad dogs have been saved from the dread disease, which is usually fatal in death.

The process is interesting. The treatment is practically painless, and during their treatment the patients are at liberty except for a few minutes each day.

The treatment consists essentially in inoculating the patients with the virus containing hydrophobia germs, very weak at first, but becoming gradually stronger, until finally the system is accustomed to the poison, and rendered immune. Thus when the disease develops, it is rendered practically harmless. Furthermore, the patient is immune from further mad dog bites for a period of nearly a year.

When a person is bitten by a so-called mad dog, the first step is to examine the brain of the dog for the terms of hydrophobia. If these are found, or even if not, if circumstances are suspicious, the treatment is given. Ordinarily the disease will develop in a human being in from three weeks to six months. By beginning the treatment at once, the patient is saved.

To begin with, a rabbit is inoculated with hydrophobia virus taken from the brain of some animal which has died with the disease. The virus is placed in the brain of the rabbit, and he is set apart for the disease to develop. This takes place in about nine days, the animal becoming paralyzed at the end of that time. The spinal cord of the rabbit is then removed, cut in pieces, and placed in the cooling incubator, which is maintained at a temperature of 23 degrees centigrade.

At the end of the first day a small particle is taken out, and preserved on ice in glycerine. Another portion is taken out at the end of the second day, and preserved in glycerine, and so on, for eight days, the bottles being numbered to show the number of days in the incubator. Those particles which have remained practically inert.

In general, the patient has first injected into him a small quantity of the weakly spinal cord, ground up to the consistency of human blood. The next day, the seven-day piece is injected, and so on until the one-day pieces, if the bites indicate a dangerous case. The next week, the treatment begins again with a four or five day piece of cord. The treatment generally lasts three weeks at the end of which another injection of one-day virus is made.

By this time the system of the patient has been gradually accustomed to the poison in its strongest form, and now when the germs from the bite begin to develop, they are practically harmless. It is a case of fighting poison with poison. This is the only way now known to treat hydrophobia successfully, but the success of this method is proven by the numbers which have taken it and were probably saved from death.

Once it develops, hydrophobia is incurable. The only treatment can do no harm, when well managed, even if there were no disease germs originally in the body.

This department is operated under the State government, and all the expenses are paid by appropriations for this purpose. Patients who have been bitten by dogs supposed to have hydrophobia, can receive the treatment at no cost to themselves except that of living expenses while in Columbia. This treatment is the same as that given by the pasteur institutes in various parts of the country.

In this connection it might be mentioned that contrary to the nine-day idea in regard to hydrophobia, scientists state that it is only the smallest animals which develop the disease in that time. Dogs generally take from three weeks to a month to become sometimes wait six months after being bitten before showing the symptoms of the disease. The treatment can be given to advantage only during the period before the symptoms appear.

Science Notes.

Money may not bring happiness, but it will purchase a lot of substitutes.

Fresh milk applied to boots or shoes has a preservative effect on the leather.

Of the offspring of insane persons only about 60 per cent are sound.

A householder's portable acetylene lamp has been brought out in England.

An electrical device has been patented to draw out frozen water pipes without opening the ground.

The pupils of the high school at Palestine, a small town in Illinois, refused to attend school on Washington's birthday, and deserted their desks and paraded the streets in an ostentatious demonstration of patriotism. From the seniors down to the children in the first grade, 177 in all, the boys and girls marched about the town for two hours.

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MAY MEAN MUCH WILL FIND A HOME

SEARCH FOR POTASH MAY PROVE OF GREAT VALUE.

Amendment to Appropriation Bill Suggested by Congressman Lever Affects Fertilizer Situation.

A special dispatch to The State from Washington says James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, does not hesitate to express the belief that the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, offered by Representative Lever of South Carolina, will be of national benefit. He has written to Mr. Lever expressing his belief and congratulating him upon the important work he has accomplished for the farmers of the country. The amendment provides for an appropriation for an investigation to determine a possible supply of potash, nitrate and other natural fertilizers within the United States.

That this amendment is regarded as the beginning of an undertaking of vast importance to the farmers of the nation is shown by the favorable way in which this matter has been received by the agricultural scientists of the country. Mr. Lever himself believes it to be one of the most important undertakings ever put on foot by the department of