PROVE FALSE

Mrs. and Miss Hull Accused of Smuggling Valuable Necklace.

BAGGAGE IS SEARCHED

The Tip Given Custom House Officials Turns Out to be Untrue—Over Zealous Customs Authorities Find Minor Undervaluation of Clothing. The Victims are Very Indignant.

The wife and daughter of Joseph Hull of Savannah, Ga., one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the South, were required to disrobe in their stateroom aboard the steamship Lusitania at New York on Friday while a customs inspectress, acting on a mysterious tip, subsequently found to be false, made a vain search for a diamond necklace thought to have been purchased abroad.

The search proving futile, Mrs. Hull and the daughter, Miss Eliza Lamar Hull, were allowed to proceed to their hotel, where another daughter, Miss Nina Hull, convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, had preceded them without having been subjected to search.

The necklace rumor dismissed, customs inspectors searched the family baggage, and, charging undervaluation in the case of Mrs. Hull and Miss Eliza Hull, seized the articles in question. Mother and daughter claimed they had acted in good faith, but their explanations were not considered satisfactory to Collector Loeb and the articles were seized.

They consist entirely of wearing apparel and will be held until "the home value," that is the foreign cost, plus duty, is paid.

Joseph Hull, the husband and father, was on the pier to greet his wife and daughter, as was a son, Daniel, a cotton broker in this city. All were indignant at the proceedings and threaten to carry the matter to the courts if necessary.

"We were made to take off even our stockings," said Mrs. Hull. "Every stitch of our clothing was searched and even our hair did not escape. I consider this treatment an outrage and I had no idea such a thing could happen on American soil."

It was explained for the family that the report concerning the necklace had probably come from Savannah, where there was jealousy over the fact that the Hulls were fortunate enough to afford luxuries and finery. As to the undervaluation charges, Daniel Hull said:

"My sister Eliza was the only one of the three who had previously been abroad, so I and my father sent wireless to be very cautious and particular in making their declarations. As to the alleged undervaluation, the total can be no more than $150 and that was due to ignorance of my mother and sister and was done with no malicious intent."

"My sister Eliza has a diamond necklace which she purchased five years ago in Savannah. A customs inspector there heard of this and got the mistaken impression that she bought the trinket in Paris and was bringing it with her on this trip. Of course she had no such jewels."

It was pointed out at the law department of the custom house tonight that federal authorities have full power to search passengers suspected of having dutiable articles concealed about them, and it was added that there has never been a suit brought as the result of such a search.

Joseph Hull came on here from Savannah to meet his returning wife and daughter. He is president of the Merchants' National bank of that city, chairman of the board of directors of the Savannah Trust company, a director of the Central railroad and president of the Prairie Phosphate company. He is credited with having made many millions out of phosphate properties. *

The Heavy Price of Forestry Neglect.

Another thing that has burned itself into my memory is the heavy penalty China is now paying for the reckless destruction of her forests in former years. On this trip I have seen river valley after river valley, once rich and productive, but now become an abomination of desolations—covered over with unnumbered tons of sand and stone brought down from the treeless mountain-sides. While the peaks were forest-clad, they held the rain-water like sponges, giving it out slowly from the decaying leaves, humus, and well-soaked soil. Now, however, the mountains are in thousands of cases merely enormous rock-piles, the soil, completely washed away, having laid waste the country below; while other mountains show the destruction still going on, rent as they are by gorges through which furious torrents rush down, submerging once fruitful plains with rock and unfertile gulley-dirt. Usually the Chinese farmer around here has nothing to do with piddling little "patches" such as the negroes have made disgracefully common in the South; he prefers to cultivate in broad fields where the plowman will not have to waste half his time in turning round at the end of garden-length furrows. In the devastated valleys, however, I find that John Chinaman is often forced, against his will, into this sort of patch-farming simply because it is only here and there that fertile streaks have been left unruined. In these cases he has piled the rocks in little heaps and saved some remnants from the general soil-wreck.

Saturday I rode over the bed of a once-deep river. Now it is almost entirely filled up with sand and rock and of the once splendid arches of an old stone bridge. I found only a few feet of the upper part not yet submerged in sand. Once the clear, deep, steadily flowing water ran here month after month, and all around were well-tended lowlands; now when a rain comes a mad fury of waters sweeps over the lowlands, leaving a ruinous deposit behind, and later there are long weeks when the river-bed is dry and desert-like. So it was when I saw it yesterday, the old bridge itself standing amid the waste a melancholy monument to the gladness and fertility of a vanished era.—Clarence Poe, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer. *

REMEDY MAY BE FOUND

SCIENCE WILL YET DEFEAT INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Dread Disease, Caused by Germ, May Be Prevented, Thinks Dr. Flexner of Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller institute declared yesterday that it has now been thoroughly established that infantile paralysis, the disease which has brought so much harm among children in the last few years, is a germ disease. The germ, it is true, is too small to be detected by any microscope, but its presence and nature have been established in other ways through animal experimentation.

Dr. Flexner, who is, as a rule, silent as to the discoveries made at the institute of which he is a director, consented to make this statement yesterday to the New York Times in explanation of one of the arguments he brought forward at a hearing at Albany last week in defense of the use of animals in medical research. He then stated that the means of the prevention of infantile paralysis has already been established, and that it might conservatively be said that the achievement of cure is not far distant.

"Infantile paralysis," said Dr. Flexner, "is a germ disease that attacks the spinal marrow and brain, and by merely injuring or by totally destroying the delicate tissues causes either a temporary or permanent paralysis of the muscles.

"The germ of the disease has been known for a little more than a year. It is so excessively minute that the most powerful microscope fails to reveal it, and yet there are accurate methods through the employment of which the nature and presence of the germ have been determined with certainty.

"The proof that infantile paralysis is a germ disease, and almost all our accurate knowledge concerning the nature of the disease." Dr. Flexner went on, "has been secured through experiments on animals, and could probably have been obtained in no other way.

"Where does the germ reside?" the doctor was asked. "It is not known to reside anywhere in nature," he replied, "except in connection with human beings, who either have had or have been in contact with some one who has had infantile paralysis, or in relation with some object in close association with patients suffering from the disease."

"How is the disease spread?" was the next question. "By persons sick with the disease or by some one who has been iln contact with a patient suffering from the disease. The evidence at present available points to the fact that the germ of the disease can be carried by healthy persons who have come in contact with the sick and themselves will not contract infantile paralysis, but who may transfer the germ to other healthy persons, who will develop the disease."

Dr. Flexner went on to explain that the germ of infantile paralysis enters the brain and spinal cord chiefly; if not exclusively, by way of the nasal passages. In the course of the disease, he said, the germ is also thrown off from the brain through the nose and mouth.

Hence, protection can be best secured by disinfecting or destroying the secretions of the nose and mouth of those ill of the disease, and by preventing the contamination of persons or objects with these secretions. Especial pains should be taken to maintain in a state of cleanliness the hands, nose and mouth of all children exposed to the disease, either directly or indirectly.

"For how long a time is a patient in danger of spreading the infection?" Dr. Flexner was asked.

"This question can not be answered with absolute precision at present," he replied, "but it is believed that during the first three or four weeks of the disease the danger of transfer is greatest, and hence patient should be carefully isolated during this period and the discharges from the nose and mouth carefully disinfected or destroyed for the period, and, if possible, for many weeks afterward.

"There is reason for believing that even after the acute symptoms of the disease have passed, the infection may in some instances be still transmitted by the patient by means of the nasal secretions. It is for this reason that the secretions should be cared for over a longer period than is embraced in the acute stages of the malady."

"What are the main sources of infection?"

"Infantile paralysis is chiefly a disease of children, but it sometimes attacks adults," Dr. Flexner said. Since the germ causing it is carried by those who have been ill, as well as by persons who have been in immediate contact with the patients, it is not surprising to find that the beginnings of many epidemics have been traced to schools where many children are assembled; but any considerable gathering of persons, which includes many children who are brought together during the prevalence of the disease, may be the means of spreading it widely.

"Thus it has been observed that country fairs, Fourth of July celebrations and like events have all proved to be such centres of distribution of the infection."

The period of greatest prevalence of the disease, Dr. Flexner explained, is in the summer. As an epidemic it is a summer disease; that is, almost all cases arise in the summer months, and by far the greatest number in July, August and September. However, the disease does not wholly disappear at other seasons, but a small number of cases arise in the spring and fall months, and even in the winter months. Whenever a case arises, whether in summer or in winter, it should be isolated and treated with great care and promptitude to avoid the infection of others.

"Is infantile paralysis a new disease?"

"It is not a new disease," Dr. Flexner said, "but the epidemics of it are new to this country. The disease has arisen in this country from time to time for almost half a century, but in very rare instances have any considerable number of cases been grouped together until the last three or four years.

"The present epidemic first appeared around Boston and New York about three years ago, and has gradually, continuously and insidiously extended over North America from ocean to ocean and from Canada to Cuba. Prior to this period the epidemics were limited to Norway and Sweden, where they have been prevailing regularly for more than a quarter of a century. The present epidemic in America is part of the general epidemic, or pandemic so-called, of the disease affecting a large part of the civilized world. The disease is prevailing in many European countries at the present time, as in the United States and Canada."

Then Dr. Flexner went on to describe the available means of combating the disease:

"At the present time," he said, "there is no specific remedy or cure for infantile paralysis. The disease once established can not, therefore, be controlled by the application of any remedy known to medical science. Luckily, the disease is not a highly fatal one, although it is one of the saddest of diseases because of the large amount of crippling it causes. On the other hand, the outlook has been greatly brightened by reason of the recent knowledge which has been acquired concerning the nature of the cause of the disease and the mode of its transmission.

"This knowledge permits the application of intelligent preventive measures, which, if effectively employed, will serve to diminish the number of persons affected with it. The most scientific, as well as the most humane, method of dealing with any disease, is to prevent rather than to attempt to cure it. Hence, the effort to control this terrible disease should be in the direction of prevention. The various States are making a determined effort to deal with the malady through prevention, since they have required notification and quarantining of the disease." *

CHINA IN GRIP

Its the Plague, and Tens of Thousands Are Now Dead.

MYSTERIOUS HORROR

Awful Disease is Spreading in Spite of Efforts to Check It, and Fears Are Entertained That It May Get Out of the Stricken County—Rats Common Medium of Spreading It.

All the vast far East from Siberia's frigid wilds to the equator is terrified by the pneumanic plague, the scourge that is killing thousands a day in Manchuria and China, and which threatens to sweep not only over Asia and the islands of the Pacific, but, it is now feared, Europe and America as well.

While many acts of heroism and noble self-sacrifice are recorded in the plague-ridden districts, the foreign doctors and scientists who have arrived from Europe, America, Japan and India, and are working night and day at the risk of their lives to prevent the spread of the disease, are the great heroes.

They are seen everywhere, angels of mercy dressed in the garb of ogres. The germ attacks the lungs and destroys the victims with amazing swiftness. The patient's breath is poison—and the doctors dressed in armor-like suits with medically-treated masks covering the face and showing only the eyes.

Dreadful scenes have been reported from Fuchlaten, where the epidemic first showed itself. The Chinese have thrown their dead into the street, and, panic-stricken, they have been known to throw out even living plague victims. The deaths in that town at the beginning of the plague averaged 150 a day, increasing daily until nearly 15,000 succumbed.

From Fuchlaten the plague spread with the swiftness of the wind to other cities in Manchuria—Harbin being the first, where 160 deaths have been reported in one day, including a number of European residents.

In the midst of it the weather became intensely cold, and with the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero it was impossible to use the disinfecting apparatus. European hospital attendants have been stricken by hundreds. Crematories are being constructed in many places, for it is impossible to bury the thousands of victims.

The Japanese and Chinese authorities, more particularly the former, are doing all in their power to stop the progress of the plague. The Japanese residents of Shihchienfang, Mukden, bought the houses in which the plague had appeared and burned them to the ground. This is not by any means an isolated case, and where the Chinese hesitate to destroy pest-infested houses the Japanese do so without hesitation.

Some of the smaller towns are as deserted as a graveyard, for the people fled from them as the scourge appeared. There are towns in which the entire population have died. One of these is on an island in the Sungari river, near Fuchlaten, where not one person remains alive of the nearly 400 who lived there. The authorities made one great fire of houses and bodies.

When the South Manchuria Railway Company stopped selling low class tickets it was found that the coolies raised the money for first class tickets and thus carried the epidemic into the interior. Traffic was entirely suspended for a time, but was resumed under reasonable restrictions. Passengers are detained at stations for medical examination and only those who have passed the test are admitted to such cities as Port Arthur, Dairen and others of equal importance.

Meanwhile experienced rat catchers are being engaged by the authorities of all the cities at salaries which they can name themselves. At Dairen one day. The contagion is spread, so the physicians agree, through fleas, which becoming infected, are carried by rats from house to house, where fresh victims are bitten by the little insects. The fleas can only be killed by killing the rats and immersing them in liquid acids.

The Russo-Asiatic bank at Harbin has temporarily suspended business, while the Yokohama specie bank at Darien keeps a deadline outside its doors, admitting only those customers who can show a clean bill of health. New business is refused and all the currency received in the bank is disinfected. Other banks are adopting this course.

The Japanese are especially active in the construction of hospitals. One large enough to accommodate 1,500 was hastily built near Mukden. The barracks at Tafanghen station have been rented from the military authorities as a place of detention. The barracks will hold 4,000. The Manchuria Railway Company has built at Changchun seven large detention buildings, each large enough to contain 400. Physicians board all trains and passengers showing the slightest symptoms are hauled off and hustled to the detention houses.

The Chinese police have closed all theaters. Meetings are prohibited. The import of old clothing, rags and the like is prohibited. The quarantine office has ordered by wire a large quantity of prophylaxes and serum fluid for hundreds of thousands of inoculations. There is a great scarcity of carbolic acid and in two weeks the price has risen from 24 sen to 2 yen a pound (12 cent to $1.

Five hundred new cases a day in some of the larger Manchurian cities is a fair estimate of the plague victims at this time.

Electric Lamps Cheaper.

As the first direct result of the Government's anti-trust suit against the so-called "Electric Lamp Trust," the department of justice has received intimations that the prices of all electric bulbs will be reduced 33 1-3 per cent all over the United States. By such a cut in present prices, folks who buy the electric lamps will save more than $6,000,000 a year. The department continues to receive word that the various pools in the so-called trust are breaking up, in anticipation of suits. *

COCA-COLA CASE

DR. KEBLER GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DRINK.

Serious Witness in Government Suit Makes Charges Against Beveridge and Its Manufacture.

In the hearing of the case of the United States against a certain number of barrels and kegs of coca-cola in the federal court at Chattanooga, Tenn., Wednesday, some of the most interesting testimony yet brought out was given by Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, chief of the drug department of the bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kebler is the chemist who made a test of coca-cola and he testified that coca-cola contains caffeine, declaring that to each eight ounce glass there were one and one-fourth grains of caffeine, which he says is poison.

Dr. Kebler cited many authorities in proof of his statement that caffeine is a poison and cited a number of deaths reported as being caused by its use. One of these writers had reported a case where four and one-half grains of the drug had produced death and he declaredd that about three glasses of coca-cola contained this amount of caffeine. Dr. Kebler testified as to the finding of vermin and bugs in the vats as the result of his inspection of the coca-cola plant in Atlanta.

He also testified that caramel and brown sugar were added because of their opaqueness tended to conceal impurities in the coca-cola syrup.

Dr. Rusby, for the government, testified along the line of the name of the drink coca-cola and stated that no other product bore the name or either "coca" or "kola."

Government chemists stated that coca-cola contained neither coca nor kola and the effort of the government will be to prove that the drink is misbranded. *

Feeding the Chicks.

The chicks need no feed for the first two days after they are hatched. It is better to leave them in the nest with the hen the first day and move to the coop when one day old. A light feed may be given the evening of the second day, and the next day give three feeds and increase one feed a day till they are fed five times per day.

If the chicks can not get on the ground where they can get sharp sand, they should be given a little with the first feed. Oat flakes or pin-head oatmeal makes a very good fed for the first day or two. Some prefer to give bread or cracker crumbs wet with milk and squeezed as dry as possible. Either of these feeds will be all right, but do not give too much of either. Feed a little at a time and often; never try to coax the chicks to eat. If they are not hungry when feeding times comes they have had too much at the last feed and it is better to let them go without till they are hungry again.

After the first couple of days finely cracked grains should be added to the ration. This can be bought ready mixed for chick feeding, in most towns. When I make my own mixture, I use one part of corn, one part oats and two parts wheat.

The corn must be quite finely cracked and the wheat should also be cracked. For the first two weeks I use oatmeal and then hulled oats.

Corn bread can be used to good advantage for two or the five feeds. I make it out of equal parts of corn meal and wheat middlings, mixing either with milk or water. Cook thoroughly and do not feed till cold. If you have infertile eggs, boil them hard and feed with the bread, using four parts of bread to one part of egg. Do not give more than two feeds of this per day, making the first and last of the grain.

This can be continued till the chicks are from four to six weeks old. From that time the purpose for which you want the chicks will determine how you should feed them. If they are for breeding stock, gradually substitute a dry mash for the bread, and the grain may be changed to larger size as soon as the chicks can eat it. If for market as frying-size chickens, more fattening feed should be given and they should be given all they will eat and should not have too large a range.—J. S. Jeffrey, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer. *

HE WILL AFTER THIS.

"Oh, Henry," said she blithely
As he sat him down to dine,
"I have bought the sweetest cushion
For a dollar ninety-nine.

"It was bargain day at Stanley's,
And they advertised it so
That the store was fairly crowded,
For the prices were so low."

"H'm!" he coughed and looked askewly.
"As sure as I'm alive,
We are selling that same cushion
At a dollar twenty-five."

Not a word then broke the silence
Till his wife, with many sighs,
Softly said in accents tearful,
"And why don't you advertise?"
—Shelton (Conn.) Booster.

Workmen Find Skeleton.

Workmen installing a heating system at Alvah S. Brainerd's house, near Hazardville, Mass., found a keg in an old-fashioned chimney containing a human skeleton. The remains were those of a child. Nothing was left but the bones and a few ashes. The Brainerd family is at a loss to explain the mystery. *

Suicides After Five Trials.

At Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Sarah E. Ashbell tried four times to kill herself, and on her fifth trial was successful. Thursday, she tried hanging and her husband sat up all night to keep watch over her. While he dozed, Mrs. Ashbell drank carbolic acid, and the husband woke to find her dead. *

One thing is certain, and this is that the Southern farmers must as rapidly substitute horse-power and machinery for so much human labor. There are plenty of laborers if their labor was made more effective through the use of machinery as is done in the West.—W. F. Massey, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer. *

LIST YOUR LAND

IF YOU HAVE ANY YOU WISH TO SELL TO SETTLERS.

Many Letters From the North and West are Flooding the Office of Secretary Watson for Information.

The department of agriculture is receiving hundreds of letters from investors and business men in the west and north relative to the farm lands of this state and as a result a revise list of lands for sale will be issued.

Commissioner Watson has made the following statement which shows the tide of immigration is turning southward:

Watson's Statement.

"In view of the provisions of Section 6, of the act creating this department and in view of the hundreds of inquiring prospective purchasers of agricultural lands—farm people in other states of the south, in the east, middle west, and even in the northwest, the department has determined to immediately issue as complete a revised list of available properties as can be collected. We are now prepared to furnish to all land owners, real estate concerns and real estate agents, blanks upon which to list properties with the department for publication in the 1911 land list and enter upon the land list books of the department, the keeping of such books being required by law. The blanks referred to clearly designate the information desired and should be promptly filled and sent to the commissioner of agriculture without delay. It is my purpose to issue the published land list immediately and a post card from any one asking for blanks, indicating the number of pieces of properties it is desired to list, will bring to him necessary number of blanks.

"It has been utterly impossible to adequately answer all of the specific inquiries that have been received during the past few months without a great deal of extra work and hence this list is to be issued at the earliest possible moment."

In accordance with the terms of Section 6, of the act creating this department, information is wanted from land owners desiring their lands to be advertised through the department on the following points:

1. Location—Stating fully portion of county, distance from railroad line and centers of population.

2. Number of Acres—State whether capable of being divided into small tracts. Also state what proportion is cleared and what woodland, and the character of the woods.

3. Nature of the Soil—State fully also for what the soil is best suited, naming the crops and setting forth the average yield per acre for the different crops, together with the average amount of fertilizers used in past experience.

4. The Lay of the Land—State whether level or rolling, and indicte drainage facilities.

5. Water Supply—State whether creeks or branches are on the property and average depth at which water is secured in wells.

6. Give a rought plat of land, if possible. (This may be done on the back of the descriptive sheet on space for that purpose.)

7. Prices—at which you will sell the land, in bulk or broken into small farms, and terms upon which you sell. The prices quoted must be lived up to for a period of three months from the date of listing.

8. Lands for Settlement Purposes—Quote terms for tracts of not less than 1,000 acres and up to 40,000 acres, or more. The larger the tract the easier handled.

In giving the information asked for, fill the blank spaces under number corresponding to the questions on accompanying sheet.

Tracts of land which the timber has been freshly cut, which would be suitable for farming operations, stock raising and fruit growing, particularly such as can be divided into tracts of 100 acres or less, are particularly desired. If your lands are in the hands of a real estate agent, note the fact in filling the accompanying sheet, and give the address of the agent.

Prospective purchasers will be asked to communicate direct with owners or agents.

E. J. Watson,
Commissioner. *

TRIED TO TRADE

A Manslayer's Brother Offered Votes to Get Him a Full Pardon

OFFER WAS REJECTED

J. W. Gallman, Who Was Sentenced to Fifteen Years Imprisonment for Killing a Man, Since Paroled by Gov. Blease, Tried to Purchase a Promise of Pardon.

The State says last August or September, after the first State primary and before the second, a man who supported Mr. Featherstone for governor told a member of the staff of The State that a man named Gallman had come to Columbia that day bearing a letter of introduction from a resident of Union.

Mr. Featherstone was not in Columbia and Gallman called to see one of the men active in his campaign, presenting the letter to him. The letter said, among other things, that Gallman, the bearer, had a brother in the penitentiary and that the bearer of the letter had large political influence in Union, Spartanburg and Greenville counties.

The bearer of the letter desired to know if Mr. Featherstone could be depended upon to pardon his brother in case of his election, provided the influence of the bearer were exerted for Mr. Featherstone's election.

Mr. Featherstone's friend promptly told the bearer of the letter that no pledges or promises would be made. The Union man thereupon begged that the matter be taken under consideration, and left, showing some anxiety to catch a train.

Of course the matter ended there, so far as Mr. Featherstone and his friends were concerned. The man who told The State man about the visit remarked at the time that in any event he expected to keep an eye on developments in the Gallman case.

Yesterday the announcement was published that the governor had paroled James W. Gallman, a prisoner in the State penitentiary, convicted in 1907 of manslaughter and serving a sentence of 15 years, during good behavior.

James W. Gallman was convicted in Union county in 1907 for killing Sims Gilmore at Jonesville, in Union county. He was sentenced to 15 years in the State penientiary. The parole was announced by Gov. Blease Townsend of Union.

What Constitutes Soil Fertility.

What is soil fertility? What does the term mean to you? What is your standard of measurement? What are the conditions or factors which control or constitute soil fertility?

It appears that, to some, the quantity of the so-called plant foods, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which are applied to or contained in the land, is the most important factor in measuring the fertility of productive power of a soil. To others the proper amount of humus, or decaying organic matter in a soil, is the measure of its fertility, or at least, is the first essential of soil fertility. Still others believe that tillage determines more largely than any other factor the productive capacity of soils. And still others, even certain scientists and investigators, have claimed that soil fertility is almost or entirely a question of a proper supply of moisture in the soil, independent of its chemical composition, except as this chemical composition affects its power to furnish a proper water supply.

That all soils contain sufficient plant foods for the production of large crops, or that the supply of water is the sole measure of soil fertility, will be accepted by few; but if any one factor could be singled out as the most important in determining the fertility of any soil, it would certainly be the one of a proper supply of water. The lesson which must first be learned is, that soil fertility is dependent upon many different factors, and that if we neglect any one of the factors, or if we greatly exaggerate another, we shall most likely fall short of that full grasp of the subject necessary to the best soil management.

If we admit that good tillage, sufficient plant foods, organic decay and bacterial life and a properly regulated supply of moisture are all essential to large crop production, or maximum soil fertility, it is not quite proper or accurate to state that any one of these is, in the true sense, the most important; but since all others of these are more or less dependent upon one, water, it may be placed first in consideration.

Most soils contain much more plant foods than would be required to produce scores of maximum crops; but these are useless for crop production until dissolved in the soil water. Organic matter decays through bacterial activities, which break down and render soluble plant foods in the soil; but an equally important function of decaying organic matter in the soil is its value in preserving a proper water supply. If, then, sufficient plant foods in soil, decaying organic matter and proper water supply are thee most important factors in soil fertility, it is entirely proper to place the water supply as first in importance. Organic matter would be placed second because its decay tends to render the plant foods already in the soil available to crops and to regulate the water supply in which the plant foods are dissolved and carried to the growing plants.

These, then, are our problems: (1) To control the water supply by drainage and the introduction of organic matter, and (2) to furnish soluble plant foods by introducing organic matter which in its decay will supply substances to dissolve the plant foods already in the soil, and by the addition of other supplies of plant foods in commercial fertilizers.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer. *

Rescued Alive.

At Kansas City for fifteen minutes Thursday Ernest Boldinger, a laborer, was buried under eight feet of dirt in a well, but he was rescued alive and physicians say he suffered no serious injury. He was at the bottom of a sixteen-foot well when the wall caved in. Workmen heard his cries and dug him out. He was unconscious. *

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The official Government tests show Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure and healthful grape cream of tartar baking powder, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

With no other agent can biscuit, cake and hot-breads be made so pure, healthful and delicious.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean, healthful food.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WORLD.

He argued his suit, she answered
"No,"
But the world went on revolving
just the same.
Her answer filled his heart with woe,
But the world went on revolving
just the same.

She had no wish to be his bride,
Her cold rejection hurt his pride.
He med-i-ta-ted su-i-ci-de,
But the world went on revolving
just the same.

The business man ran out of cash.
But the world went on revolving
just the same.
His business simply went to smash,
But the world went on revolving
just the same.
He pleaded with the banks, but no.
They wouldn't help him make it go.
And so his heart was filled with woe.
But the world went on revolving
just the same.

And so it is—we come to grief,
But the world goes on revolving
just the same.
Our ship runs on a jagged reef
But the world goes on revolving
just the same.
And when at last, in course of years,
There comes an end to hopes and
fears.
And we must leave this vale of tears.
It will go right on revolving just
the same.
—Sommerville Journal.

The Implements the Farmer Needs.

Few farmers need all farm implements. The man who has no cows does not need a separator; the man without live stock has no use for a manure spreader; the man who raises only cotton does not need a pea huller; the man with only one horse could not afford to buy a two-horse plow. We admit all this. What we wish to impress upon our readers is that it will pay a man to grow peas and save them for seed; that he should get two horses and then a two-horse plow will follow; that he can make money by keeping live stock, and that when he gets the live stock he can afford to buy manure spreaders and cream separators and build silos. In short, we wish to inspire him with high ideals, to make him ambitious to do better farming, to get more work stack and more machinery, and thus to make more money and live more comfortably than he possibly can while he works only one horse and uses only a few of the more inefficient tools. If we could only convince our one-horse farmers, however, of the value to them of three tools, we should be doing them a wonderful service. These, too, any energetic farmer can have; and if he will manage to have his land broken and harrowed with good two-horse machinery, he can do just as good cultivating with them as anyone can do, although it will inevitably cost him more than it would with more team power. The implements we refer to are: (1) a good planter, (2) a good weeder, (3) a good cultivator. The one-horse farmer who has these will soon be able to get two horses; the man who is without them should not rest until he gets them.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer. *

Wanted a Fine Church.

Great preachers like Wesley and Whitefield did not feel the need of splendid houses of worship for their especial use. They carried on their work of religious and moral teaching without thought of the cost of the edifices in which they changed to take the pulpit. They were satisfied to spread the message of salvation among men in the open fields or under humble roofs. Building funds and questions of architecture were the least of their concerns.

A popular revivalist like Moody would speak night after night, if need be, in any available hall or old storage warehouse or freight station. Others like Torrey, whose eloquence and earnestness have daily swayed thousands, were content at times, if no other shelter offered, to hold their religious meetings in a tent on some vacant city lots. Their surroundings were of little importance if only they reached the people in their ministry of the Gospel.

The New York World says in setting so great store upon a magnificent temple on the avenue Dr. Aked took different grounds. He has parted with the congregation in New York city which brought him from England, because it disappointed his hopes of erecting a huge tabernacle where every Sunday he should preach to crowded audiences. The trustees did not feel justified in undertaking the task of providing a $2,000,000 church building.

The Senate is a thing of the past with one, and with the other it is neither a thing of the past or of the future.

WRECK NEAR AIKEN

FREIGHT TRAIN RAN INTO BY A PASSENGER TRAIN.

The Fireman on the Freight Train Has His Skull Fractured and is Expected to Die.

A special to The News and Courier from Aiken says several persons were injured, one seriously, in a head-on collision on the Southern Road, about 11 o'clock Thursday night, the scene of the wreck being about a mile below the passenger depot at Aiken.

The injured were given attention by local physicians and later taken to a hospital in Augusta.

It seems that passenger Train No. 17, from Charleston to Augusta, was about two hours late, and after leaving Aiken was running, as the engineer expressed it, "pretty fast," when it ran into an extra freight, which was coming around a curve without a headlight.

The freight was running at about a five-mile rate of speed. The engineer of the passenger did not see the freight until the headlight of his own locomotive revealed the situation.

He immediately applied the emergency brakes and yelled to his fireman to jump, intending to do the same himself. However, before either could jump the crash came. It developed that the freight engineer was stooping down in his cab and did not see the approaching passenger.

The fireman on the freight had his skull fractured and the engineer was considerably bruised about the head.

On the passenger, the engineer, fireman, ticket collector, and Pullman conductor suffered various bruises, as did also six of the passengers, all men. The only serious injury, so far as could be learned, was to the fireman on the freight, who may die.

Both locomotives were badly damaged, one being partly derailed and several of the passenger coaches were considerably torn up. The injured were placed in a baggage car and taken to Augusta, an engine, in the meanwhile, having been sent from that city.

HUMOROUS.

"I ish I had the toothache."
"Why such a wish?"
"Well, I've got a lot of other troubles that I'd like to forget for a while."

Now Helen pink, the papers say,
Is Washington's new hue;
Well, if the shade has come to stay,
That must make Alice blue!

Alice—That girl is pretty, but she hasn't any brains.

Lorraine—If she's pretty she doesn't ned any brains.

Miss Elderly—What would you do if I should tell you my age?

He—Double it.

"I have a remarkable history," began the lady who looked like a possible client.

"To tell or sell?" inquired the lawyer caoutiously."

First Tramp—What do yer t'ink of dis "pure beer" idea?

Second Tramp—I wish dey'd jest make me one of de inspectors.

Farmer—Here's a letter from city folks answerin' our ad, Miranny. They want ter know if there's a bath in the house. What'll I tell 'em?

His Wife—Tell 'em the truth. Tell 'em if they need a bath they'd better take it afore they come.

The Collector—Are you Lawyer Miggs?

The Lawyer—Yes.

The Collector—Want to know when you will pay this bill?

The Lawyer—Never? Two dollars for the advice, please.

Bacon—I understand your wife never does things by halves,

Egbert—That's about right. She either leaves the door wide open or else she slams it.

Robbed Mrs. Bryan.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan was robbed at the Majectis Theatre New York of a handsome seal hand bag, containing $75 and valuable souvenirs collected by her and her husband in their recent travels, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres, wife of the Congressman, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were in the Bronx, made the fact public. *