

**United States Battleships.**  
Our oldest battleship, the Texas, has a length of 301 feet and a displacement of 12,615 tons. The new Maine has a length of 288 feet and a displacement of 12,600 tons. The Georgia is to have a length of 335 feet and a displacement of 16,000 tons. The California, just launched at San Francisco, has a length of 303 feet and a displacement of 14,000 tons. The Texas has a speed of sixteen knots an hour. The California is to have a speed of twenty-two knots, or is to be, in spite of her great size, a faster ship than the Brooklyn or New York, and as fast a ship as that grayhound of the sea, the Columbia.

**FITB permanently cured.** No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Pills, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The International Seamen's Union has 40,000 affiliated members.

Pilo's Cure is the best medicine ever devised for all affections of throat and lungs. Wm. O. Embrey, Vanuasa, Ind., Feb. 10, 1902.

Neuralgia is said to be successfully treated in Italy by the use of blue light.

**A "Success" Training School.**  
Gouldy College is a business and shorthand school with a special department of training for "BUSINESS SUCCESS" 120 graded students with two floors. Students from Georgia to New York. Write for catalogue. Address: Gouldy College, Box 200, Wilmington, Del.

Is it fair to expect to get gold out of a sermon when you only put copper into the service?

One of the largest and most modern business signs ever made is that of the National Cash Co. on their main office building at Nashville, Tenn., made on a wire frame with aluminum letters. Each foot high and one hundred feet long, which can be read from a long distance by day, and reproduced in electric lights, can be read even further at night. This is a new idea that is being copied by the most prominent people everywhere, including among its recent orders, C. H. H. Harrison and the late General, General B. Gordon, and yet whose goods can be had through the smallest undertaker in every town. From the fact that they are called on to furnish checks for the last illness everywhere, there must be some merit in their claim that their goods are the best. And the South should be glad to have a branch of such a high class establishment within her borders.

**A Volume of Statistics.**

The volume of statistics just issued by the London County Council contains some interesting figures bearing on the condition of London. The most remarkable fact brought under notice is the steady decline in the birth rate. In 1871 it reached a little over 25, per 1,000, while in 1902 it fell to a little over 28 per 1,000. The death rate in 1902 was the lowest ever recorded except that of 1901, which was slightly less.

**TORTURING PAIN.**

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person, But Don't's Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normal, Ill., writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kidneys. I do not think that any man ever suffered as I did and lived. The pain in my back went so bad that I could not sleep at night. I could not ride a horse, and sometimes was unable to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Donat's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and feel no discomfort at all."

A TRIAL FREE—Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

**Flowers in the Arctic.**  
Dr. Schell, the geologist, a member of the last Swedish Arctic expedition—recently delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society of Christiana on the vegetable life of Ellesmerland, in 78 to 79 degrees of northern latitude and separated from Greenland by South Sound. During the summer months of the lowlands are covered with Arctic flowers. A mountain slope of one of the bays was completely covered with the violet-colored flower stalks of the species saxifraga oppositifolia. In the rocks remnants of plants were discovered, the species of which today are found in much warmer climates, for instance, in Australia.

**B.B.B. BLOOD BALM**  
The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Itch, Weakness, Nerve Diseases, and all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.  
It is by far the best and most powerful Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and restores almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.  
If not kept by your druggist, send \$1.00 for a large bottle, or \$1.50 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**King's Business College**  
(INCORPORATED)  
CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00  
Business—When you finish a course in this college you will be able to write for College Journals and Special Reports on the leading Business and Commercial Subjects.  
KING'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Raleigh, N. C.  
It not only teaches the art of business, but also teaches the art of living. (See course of study.)

**COMPLEXION**  
WILSON'S PRECURE  
It is the best and most powerful Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and restores almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.  
If not kept by your druggist, send \$1.00 for a large bottle, or \$1.50 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by WILSON'S PRECURE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**Atlanta College of Pharmacy.**  
Greatest demand for our products than we can supply. Address: DR. GEO. F. AYVA, Dean, 41 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
No. 35.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

# THE COTTON CRISIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Situation Fully Conveyed By the English Spinners

A DISCUSSION AT CAMBRIDGE

Premier Balfour Said He Feared Gambling in Futures Could Not Be Stopped—Mr. J. A. Hutton Details the Efforts of the Cotton Growing Association.

Cambridge, England, Ry Radio.—The most interesting matter before the British Association Monday was a discussion of the cotton crisis. Premier Balfour, president of the association, participated. He said he feared gambling in futures could not be stopped, but an extension of cotton cultivation would remedy the difficulties the cotton mills are experiencing.

The principal paper of the day was by J. A. Hutton, vice chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, in which he detailed the efforts of the association to relieve Great Britain from dependence upon the United States for raw cotton. He said that the short time on which the English factories were running was not entirely due to the shortage of cotton, but was largely owing to the serious aggravation of the difficulty by numerous speculators. Mr. Hutton pointed out that probably it was not generally realized how very costly it was to remedy this state of affairs apart from the English mills playing into the hands of foreign competitors. He estimated that no less than 10,000,000 people in this country were more or less dependent on the cotton trade. The employers alone were losing \$200,000 a week through short time, and the total loss to capital and labor in the cotton and other allied trades throughout the country was not less than \$1,500,000 per week or \$75,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hutton said there was no hope of any immediate relief.

In connection with the efforts to increase the supply, he mentioned the cordial co-operation of the British continental movement, for it was fully recognized that Great Britain and the rest of Europe were in the same boat and must help one another. The rest of the paper consisted largely of extracts from the report of Wyndham Foxland Huston, director of the Imperial Cultivation in various parts of the empire. Apart from the West Indies, Mr. Hutton planned his faith in West Africa were immense possibilities. There was no reason why the cotton should not produce 200,000,000 bales annually. But things must go slowly, and if five years hence they got 10,000,000 bales from that part of the world they have done more than well.

**Another Georgia Lynching.**

Cartersville, Ga., Special.—Jim Glover, a negro, was shot to death Monday night near the home of the white girl he had assaulted, and his body then dragged about the distance of a mile into this city and burned at the stake on the public square. A mob estimated at 500 composed the shooting and burning party. The crime for which the negro was thus punished was that of committing criminal assault upon little Lydia Reeves, the 13-year-old daughter of a prominent farmer. The story of the crime is the most revolting that has been given to the public in this home. It is a section of the county. After the little girl had protected the negro from the attack of a large dog owned by her father, he followed her to the pasture where she was taking a cow, caught her, choked her to insensibility, and left her bleeding and unconscious in a cornfield. This occurred early Monday morning. Bloodhounds had been on the negro's track all day, and he was captured some distance away late in the afternoon and carried to the home of the girl, who instantly identified him as her assailant. Platt has letter from root.

**Certificates Sold Cheap.**

Washington, Special.—Bills were opened Monday in the office of Colonel Edwards, chief of the bureau of customs affairs for three million dollars in temporary Philippine certificates of indebtedness. The entire lot was sold to M. L. Turner, of Oklahoma City, at \$91.10.

**Rewards Against Lynchings.**

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—Acting Governor Cunningham offered rewards for members of the mobs which have participated in three recent lynchings in the State, \$50 for the first conviction in each case and \$100 for the next two. These cases are the lynching of Will Roberts July 26th in DeKalb county, Rufus Lessner August 21st in Macon county, and that of Will Avery last Saturday at Cordova. He said "I expect to see every particle of power the laws of the State give me to prevent lynching and to punish those who take part in the illegal execution of men, white or black, charged with crimes."

**Sinking Unprovoked.**

Shanghai, Ry Cable.—Evidence given before a naval court Monday shows the sinking and sinking of the steamer Hipsang by the Russians, to have been a reckless and wanton act. The name of the torpedo boat destroyer which sank the Hipsang is not known. No prevention of any kind for the sinking of the steamer had been given. She was on her regular course from New Chung to Cinnoo and her lights were burning brightly.

**Anopholes Mosquitoes Discovered.**

Washington, Special.—Pressed Assistant Surgeon Gardner reports to the public health and marine hospital service the discovery at Key West of mosquitoes of the genus anophelis. He regards the discovery as an important one in view of the fact that for years Key West has enjoyed immunity from malarial fever, and systematic spraying has failed to demonstrate the presence of this mosquito. Measures for extermination are recommended.

# OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Paper to be Read Before American Mining Congress.

Under the direction of the State department of agriculture, commerce and immigration, State Geologist Earl Sloan has prepared a paper on the mineral resources of South Carolina as viewed from a commercial standpoint that is their adaptability to commercial usage.

This paper will be read before the American Mining congress at Portland, Oregon, in October. It is classified into three heads as follows:

1. Metals—Gold, copper, tin, iron, nickel. The location and names of owners of all deposits are given together with the character.
2. Non-metals—Monazite, kaolin, Fuller's earth, pottery's clay, pyrites, granite, marble, limestone, etc.
3. Agricultural adjuncts—Marls, adapted to the manufacture of Portland cement and fertilizers.

No phosphate is dealt with because it is considered that about all the capital that can be invested in that industry is now here and is being used.

Mr. Sloan's paper is included in the whole report which bears the signature of Commissioner Watson. The introduction reads:

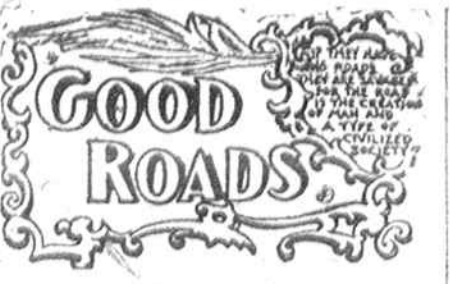
"To the American Mining Congress: At the request of your secretary, I was recently named by the governor of the State to undertake through this department of the State government, the preparation of a paper dealing with the mineral resources of the State, viewed from the standpoint of their value commercially. No attention, therefore, has been given to various mineral resources that are not of sufficient commercial value to warrant successful development. This State has been for many years without that class of information about her varied mineral resources that would prove of value to the investor. These properties have simply been lying idle awaiting intelligent direction and sufficient capital to develop them. When this department was established five months ago I set once determined to secure this information and present it to investors in such form as to command attention and give them facts they wished to know. A hasty study of the mining statistics of the State showed an utter lack of development, there being only 53 mines, quarries and wells operated in the State employing only 2,494 wage earners, and showing only \$1,834,131 as the value of the products placed upon the market, of which in 1902 \$102,543 was in gold and \$145 in silver, notwithstanding the State possesses mining properties that should produce many times that amount."

"I soon found that a portion of the South Carolina gold production was being exported to neighboring States. "Knowing the value of many of the undeveloped mineral properties in the State, I had already determined to carefully prepare just such a paper as you requested in your secretary's letter of May 4 to the governor. Consequently I have endeavored to give you information that was originally intended, and at once I invoked the aid of our very competent State geologist, who has furnished me over his signature the resume of our mineral resources incorporated in this paper."

As to the properties incorporated in the treaties of the geologist, I will say they are of the highest quality. The department will endeavor to show inquiring investors over the properties, offering, with his consent, the further aid of the State geologist when his services are needed. The department will also endeavor to secure such properties as may be wanted at the lowest possible price and upon the best terms for investors, when the proposition is coupled with the assurance of the purchaser that he intends to immediately develop the property, and there is an absence of a purpose to make the transaction merely for speculative purposes. Among the properties now being dealt with the department is the Mary copper mine referred to below. "Having had considerable experience with development matters I do not hesitate to say that I feel that there is a fine opportunity for those who undertake the development of the excellent mineral resources of South Carolina, particularly in view of the fact that the field is practically a virgin one and unexplored almost, and in view of the further fact that these properties are so well located as to railroad and water transportation, being almost in the suburbs of the eastern markets and harbors."

An extract from Mr. Sloan's paper dealing with iron follows: "Numerous deposits of iron are in this State, occurring in formations ranging from the tertiary to the Silurian, but up to the present time none have been noted of modern industrial importance, excepting in the King's mountain district. One zone, beginning north of King's mountain, extends southwesterly through Cherokee and parts of Spartanburg and Union counties, and comprises magnetic and specular ores bedded in talcose schists or shales and in the hematitic rocks. These beds were worked to great advantage when charcoal was available, prior to 1865. The magnetic ore, or Catawberite afforded a peculiarly superior iron, close grain and soft, yet tough, which was intensively employed in the manufacture of the Confederate ordnance. Furnaces and roller mills were erected for these purposes, and the ore was used in the production of the Cherokee iron on the Broad river. Specular ore was also employed in mixtures and alone for the production of superior pig metal for castings. The red ore or Hauberite is a low grade arenaceous magnetic, which also affords good pig metal for castings."

The Catawberite or magnetic ore in talcose schist, appears intermittently for nine miles, crossing the Broad river near Cherokee ford, five miles east of Cayce, and half a mile north of a spur track of the Southern railway. It consists of lenticular bodies of magnetite crowded in talcose schist, pitched at high angles, attaining places the width of 40 feet, and extending to depths as yet undetermined. The sorted ore in large lots exceeds 50 per cent of metallic iron, and is free from objectionable association excepting in the presence of the manganese gangue, which adds somewhat to the difficulties of fluxing. The exposures of this ore adjacent to the Broad river are the most prominent and most favorably situated for development."



# GOOD ROADS

**City Friends.**  
AMONG those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day in the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery; the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles, and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question. Will they accept the assistance of these city allies? Will they welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will they treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business, and enhance their pleasures, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If, on the contrary, they are proposing, through State and National taxation, to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of State and National aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and city friends of good roads. As a matter of fact, State and National aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid can never be secured if the city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from any and every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the State and Federal Governments.

**Depends on the Farmers.**

The candid and unprejudiced opinion of a public man on a question concerning which he is well qualified to speak is nearly always of interest. Such an opinion concerning the prospect for National Highway legislation was recently secured from a gentleman who is a close observer of men and events, and who has spent many years at the National Capital. He said:

I have watched the growth of the so-called "good roads movement" with much interest, and especially since Colonel Brownlow introduced into Congress his bill providing that the Government should pay half the expense of improving the roads. As regards the prospect of such a measure ever becoming a law, I will say that it all depends on the farmers. If the agricultural classes go to work in earnest for Government aid, they will get it; if they do not, Congress will never enact such a law. In Government affairs, as in most other affairs, I have noticed that the people who go after things are the people who get them. The farmers as a class receive comparatively little serious consideration from Congress simply because they don't demand it. Every Congress now appropriates more than a billion dollars, but how much of this is spent in the rural districts? Almost nothing. Millions are spent for public buildings in cities; millions for improvement of rivers and harbors; millions for the army and navy; millions for the Government at Washington, etc. Occasionally a few thousand dollars go for something that directly benefits the farmers, but that is all. Of course there isn't much chance to give the farmers direct benefits from the spending of public money. But national aid to road improvement furnishes an ideal opportunity. It would even pay things to some extent. It would certainly be a big thing for the rural districts. The money spent would of course make good times; but the main benefit would come from the improvement of the roads. It would enable the farmers to market their crops to better advantage; it would make farm life better worth living. In fact it would be a great permanent benefit.

If any other class of our population had such an opportunity to enjoy the fostering care and aid of the Government, how they would work for it. They would give their Senators and Representatives no rest. But the farmers as a class move more deliberately. They take time to look into the ways and wherefores, and to consider all objections. So far as I am able to learn, the farmers are taking up this question seriously and in time will make their influence most powerfully felt. I think Congress will be ready to enact a national law whenever there is a general demand for it from the farmers of all sections.

The British Income Tax. The income tax was introduced into England by William Pitt in 1799 under the stress of the French war. It ceased in 1810, but was revived by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, and extended by Gladstone in 1853. From being a temporary war tax it has now become a permanent part of the British financial system, and is resorted to by every Chancellor who finds himself in difficulties.



# Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called salpingitis—inflammation of the fallopian tubes—and the pains, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the life surrounding parts, undermining the constitution and sapping the life force. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the swollen, pale, and emaciated condition, and compared that with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss DORIS HARRISON, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes, which often the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words."

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctor for over two years steadily and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My senses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, lassitude and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work."

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, myenses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave."

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. WILLIAMS, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

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Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

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"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. They are a great deal better than any other laxative I have ever used. They are pleasant to take, and they do not weaken the system. They are a great deal better than any other laxative I have ever used. They are pleasant to take, and they do not weaken the system. They are a great deal better than any other laxative I have ever used. They are pleasant to take, and they do not weaken the system."

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CANDY CATHARTIC  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

**WE CURE DISEASES OF MEN**  
We guarantee a quick and lasting cure in all cases of SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARIO-COCCUS, WEAK BACK, PROSTATIC TROUBLE, AND ALL DISTURBANCES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS. ALSO ALL BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL THE OTHER DISEASES OF MEN.

**Dr. Leatherman & Bentley**  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Important! We guarantee a quick and lasting cure in all cases of SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARIO-COCCUS, WEAK BACK, PROSTATIC TROUBLE, AND ALL DISTURBANCES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS. ALSO ALL BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL THE OTHER DISEASES OF MEN.

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TAKE  
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This is the only medicine that cures malarial fever, chills and fever, and all the other diseases of the blood. It is a great deal better than any other medicine I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, and it does not weaken the system. It is a great deal better than any other medicine I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, and it does not weaken the system.

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Quik Relief.  
Removes all swelling in 3 to 5 days; effects a permanent cure in 10 to 20 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be finer than this. Write Dr. H. N. Nichols, Box 21, Atlanta, Ga.

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This is the only medicine that cures consumption, and all the other diseases of the lungs. It is a great deal better than any other medicine I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, and it does not weaken the system. It is a great deal better than any other medicine I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, and it does not weaken the system.