

INTERESTING MEETING

Of Ladies Who Are Working For The Hospital Fund.

There was a large meeting of the Hospital Auxiliary at the Court House on Saturday, the 24th, to discuss the constitution and other important matters. Miss Cora Ritchie was elected corresponding secretary, and will address circular letters to every part of the county, urging the formation of clubs to help raise funds for the Auxiliary. The city has been canvassed by blocks and memberships solicited, and the response was generous, as the fee is only 25c for the year. A letter was read by Mrs. A. C. Anrum from Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, in which he offered a lot of 10 1/2 acres in the city limits to be rented or sold for the use of the Auxiliary—the fund to be known as the "Baruch Fund," and he makes it conditional that a rough stone shall be placed at the north corner of the lot with an inscription to this effect, to invite others to do likewise.

A line and place was chosen for the regular monthly meeting by the Auxiliary. Another meeting was held at the home of the President, Mrs. D. A. Boykin, a few days later, to devise ways and means of raising money, and it was decided to serve dinner during the March term of court at the Armory at the popular price of 25c per plate, and five ladies of the executive committee were put in charge of committees, selected by themselves, to serve.

It was suggested to have a "Tag Day," and the suggestion was adopted, but the day decided on is not to be made known, but to be "sprung" upon us suddenly and every corner will be found policed by a pretty maiden, who will be strictly enjoined, simply to hold out her pretty hand to the passers by and say "for the hospital." There will be no injunction against her "looking unutterable" things, to open the hearts and purses of men, but no one will be importuned if he is not inclined or prepared to give.

One of the members proposed we form ourselves into a "calendar," and explained how we could raise \$250 by only pledging one cent a week for a year. Some of the members were quite puzzled by the mathematical calculation involved, but "followed the leader" blindly, and at once the months chose their weeks and the weeks chose their days, and the Treasurer became a "year" and we all pledged the insignificant one cent a week, that in some occult way will become such a large sum. In the midst of the meeting a ring at the phone brought the great news of Mr. Bernard Baruch's generous intention of building the hospital, and when we took in the idea of what it meant, all the women jumped from their seats and began to talk and to congratulate each other and the meeting, which a moment before had been proceeding with due decorum and subdued enthusiasm, became a hysterical mob of happy women, and all business was over for that evening, as we wanted to get out and spread the joyful news to everybody we met. What had seemed almost a hopeless undertaking by a few enthusiastic women a very short time ago, had been crowned with success sooner than we dared dream of thru the splendid gifts of the Baruch's—father and son, and it will give us courage to work with more zeal than ever, to accumulate a sufficient sum to help materially in furnishing the hospital and beautifying the grounds. There has been a most earnest spirit in all that has been done so far, and it seems true that "God helps those who help themselves."

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The Rock Hill Plan.

John Porter Hollis, representing Col. John G. Anderson, originator of the "Rock Hill Plan" for reducing cotton acreage, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hollis stated that he secured three men to act on the Kershaw committee, Messrs J. T. Mackey, chairman, A. D. Kenned and J. H. Burns.

The immediate duty of this County committee will be to raise a fund to pay canvassers who will pass among the farmers and secure pledges. The committee will undertake the raising of the necessary funds at once. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in doing so.

The plan is taking hold all over the cotton belt of the South in great shapes. It seeks to benefit the farmer by curtailing the acreage planted to cotton and thereby devoting this former cotton acreage to other crops.

The following is a list of subscribers to the fund for installing the "Rock Hill Plan":

- S. F. Braasington . . . \$10.00
- L. I. Gulon . . . 10.00
- A. D. Kennedy . . . 10.00
- Springs & Shannon . . . 10.00
- Bank of Camden . . . 10.00
- Loan & Savings Bank . . . 10.00
- First National Bank . . . 10.00
- J. Sheheen & Bro. . . 5.00
- Camden Drug Co. . . 5.00
- Rhame Bros. . . 5.00
- Zemp & DePass . . . 5.00
- Hirsch Bros. & Co. . . 5.00
- J. L. Gettys . . . 5.00
- Burns & Barrett . . . 5.00
- L. Scheel & Co. . . 3.00
- Watkins Bros. . . 3.00
- Baruch-Nethes Co. . . 2.50
- W. M. Shannon . . . 2.00
- G. C. Bruce . . . 2.00
- T. J. Arrants . . . 2.00
- W. T. Smith . . . 1.00
- Lewis & Christmas . . . 1.00
- E. H. Dibble . . . 1.00
- W. Geisenheimer . . . 1.00
- D. Wolfe . . . 1.00

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HOW HISTORY IS DISTORTED

Russian Text-Book Shows Curious Instance of Tampering With French History.

Reasons of church, state or other policy have frequently caused the scholars of one country to tamper with the history of another with which it has been intimately connected. A curious instance of such a distortion of French history was that found in a Russian textbook, used in all Russian public schools, and edited by a great Russian scholar, Ilovaiski. The following may be cited as an illustration:

"Louis XVI. was a good and peaceful king. After a long and famous reign, in which he was most happy in his choice of minister of finance, he died quietly in Paris, beloved by all his people. His death was caused by a hemorrhage.

"The successor of Louis XVI. was his son, Louis XVII. During his reign the brave royal army, commanded by General Napoleon Bonaparte, captured the larger part of the European continent for the French crown. But the faithless Napoleon showed tendencies toward misusing his power, and was suspected of harboring dishonest schemes against the legitimate ruler. With the help of his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, his plans were frustrated, and he was deprived of all his possessions, honors, and rights to a pension. He was then exiled to the island of St. Helena, where he died."—The Sunday Magazine.

TO LAUNDRY PAPER MONEY

Indiana Man Devises Machine That Will Wash and Iron Soiled Bills.

It costs the United States government one and one-third cents to manufacture a \$1 bill. When the bill becomes soiled through continual handling it is sent to the treasury department, which destroys it and issues a new clean bill in its place. The same may be said of all other paper currency of large denominations.

Now comes a Shelbyville, Ind., inventor, F. B. Churchill, with a machine for washing, ironing and otherwise laundering paper money. According to the Inventive Age, Washington, the treasury department redeemed \$1,133,000,000 in soiled bills last year and issued new ones in place of them. Eighty per cent of the bills might have been washed at a cost of one-tenth of a cent per bill and released at a considerable saving in cost to the treasury department.

Mason and His Precious Gold Pieces.

John Mason, the player, has carried three \$20 gold pieces in his change pocket ever since the new issue of that specie, the two new coins, St. Gaudens' with and without "In God We Trust," and the old piece with "Liberty's" head. At the stage door of the Thirty-ninth Street theater in New York recently an old man begged the actor to help him secure a night's lodging. John tossed the beggar supposedly two silver half dollars, but in reality two of his favorite gold coins. The old man, noting the denominations, actually ran after his benefactor and pulled at his coat, intending to inquire if the gold were really given him in earnest. Before he could open his mouth, however, Mason pushed him back, exclaiming, "Not twice in one night, old man." "But do you mean it?" asked the beggar. "Certainly," answered Mason. "Forty dollars, mister," cried the man. "Not on your life," called Mason, as his cab moved away, and then to his companion, "Think of that—because I give him more than he asked for he thinks I'm easy—demands \$40."

The Growing South.

The south is forging ahead at a great rate. The fourteen southern states, with Missouri and Oklahoma, have a population of 32,000,000, or only 18,000,000 less than the total population of the United States in 1880. Since 1880 the sixteen southern states have increased the annual value of their mineral production from \$20,000,000 to \$340,000,000, as against \$450,000,000 in the whole country in 1880. Their manufactured products have a value within \$2,000,000,000 of the value of the whole country thirty years ago. In 1880 the railroads of the country had an aggregate length of 93,300 miles. The southern states now have 87,000 miles. From southern ports were exported last year goods to a value only \$100,000,000 less than the value of all exports from the country in 1880.—Chicago American.

Good Thought, Anyway.

Little John Brice loves to walk with his daddy through the woods. Last Sunday these two had a famous walk together, scaring up a rabbit or two, and looking for squirrels. Suddenly John stopped, in a listening attitude. Then, "I know what makes the wind," he announced. "It's the trees whispering," he informed his father, who had been waiting for the result. Perhaps he is right.—Cleveland Leader.

Behind the Band.

"My wife is much interested in the comet." "The comet? The comet was here last year." "I know. She's putting old newspapers under the carpets throughout the house and catching up with the news as she puts 'em down."

WOOD FROM WASTE PAPER

Ohio Inventor Claims to Have Perfect Machine Which Will Accomplish Just That Purpose.

There is an old saw to the effect that:



"Nature works in circles. Every one agrees; Trees grow out of doors. Doors are made from trees." Some one with a gift for rhyming may add another verse about paper being made from wood and wood now being made out of old paper. An Ohio inventor, Oliver R. Barber, has perfected a machine which does this. He takes old newspapers and straw and puts them through his machine and they emerge in the shape of artificial boards of any desired length or thickness suitable for building material, for railroad ties or for furniture.

For many years the ever-increasing demand for white paper for newspaper printing has been making serious inroads on the available forests of this country and Canada, and the problem of where to find timber to meet the demand has been growing more and more menacing. This also applies to wood needed for building construction, furniture and railroad ties.

Turn about is fair play, so today the old newspapers are being converted back again into wood which is claimed to be even more suitable for many purposes than natural lumber. Specimens of the new artificial wood that have already been made out of old newspapers and straw vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch upward, and range from narrow molding to boards four feet wide and twelve feet long. The inventor claims that it can be impregnated with certain chemicals to render it fireproof, can be made waterproof, can be permeated with any desired color during the manufacture, or can be given a highly polished surface finish. He further asserts that it is susceptible to all kinds of tool treatment, is free from knots and shakes, with their frequent waste, and it can also be used in embossing.

BADLY AFFECT THE HEALTH

Serious Ailments Have Been Proved to Be Direct Result of Labor in Household.

One possible explanation of the reason why cooks, housemaids and other domestic servants are not, as a class, the healthiest on earth, is offered by the Vienna correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He reports that a union of household servants is being formed in Austria. One of the earliest results of the movement has been the gathering of valuable and interesting information regarding the susceptibility of household workers to ailments which others seem able to avoid.

Cooks, it has been discovered, suffer from gastric disorders because of the too frequent tasting of the foods they are preparing. Anemia is readily explained by the long stay in badly ventilated rooms and the rare walks in fresh air, as well as my the insufficient amount of sleep. Rheumatic affections are very common among servants, partly on account of the frequent exposure to cold and bad weather, with insufficient protection, partly from working in unheated kitchens, washing kitchens and sculleries. A frequent complaint of household servants is static flat foot with varicose veins, while a great proportion of housemaids suffer from nervous diseases and neurasthenia, or hysteria.

The Austrian union of household servants is seeking to improve the conditions under which its members are employed in order to reduce the percentage of ailments to a minimum.

BEE TLE MUSHROOM FARMER

Scientific Investigation Has Shown That Insect Possesses High Order of Intelligence.

Scientists have known of mushroom-growing ants for a long time, and it was generally believed that the ant was the only insect possessing sufficient intelligence to make a successful mushroom farmer. Prof. J. Bouverie, the French entomologist, has found that a certain wood-boring beetle known as the Bostrychide is as familiar with mushroom cultivation for home consumption as the ant.

Prof. Bouverie discovered that the beetles bore holes in wood and half fill them with a prepared fungus which makes an ideal mushroom bed. The garden is carefully sown and tended and in course of time the mushrooms appear. In this way the beetle provides itself with a food sufficiently tender for its feeble jaws.

SILK MADE FROM WOOD PULP

Material is Brought From Norway and Manufacture is Carried On in United States.

In the manufacture of artificial silk, wood pulp from Norway is utilized, being shipped here in bales, according to the Textile Manufacturers' Journal. This pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighed and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks, from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp having been macerated and digested, is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary even one-half of a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tanks to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measures out the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to a rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place. From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operators.

Office Holding in China.

In some respects the Chinese appear to have distinct advantages over us. For instance, when a Chinese public office holder has failed to give satisfaction in his officeholding—when he has shown that he is the wrong man in the right place—he is invited to commit suicide, so that a better servant of the people may succeed him. The request is not a mere formality. When it is made in the proper way and backed by a proper expression of public opinion it has all the force of a decision of the supreme court. The man who is condemned has no escape save flight, and if he runs away his family is forever disgraced and degraded.

If we could import this Chinese custom there would undoubtedly be a great improvement in the general business of office holding. It would make muckraking almost unnecessary, and senatorial investigations would become obsolete. Moreover, it would give the office a real chance to seek the man. The task of the voter would be simplified, because there would cease to be a multiplicity of candidates for each office. If the Chinese system could be adopted without the accompaniment of the pigtail it might be worth trying.

The Public Shakespeare Wrote For.

Literary fame as a dramatist troubled Shakespeare not; but present necessities could not be forgotten; chief among them the necessity of pleasing his public. His average public, the one he had chiefly in view, whose average heart and mind he had to touch and delight, was that of the Globe, a large, much-frequented house which drew popular audiences, and where accidentally some ambassador might appear; but the fate of the play would depend not upon the ambassador's applause or some learned critic's blame, but on the impression of the crowd; a boisterous crowd, warm-hearted, full-blooded, of unbounded patriotism, a lover of extremes, now relishing the sight of tortures, now moved at the death of a fly, a lover of the improbable, of unexpected changes, of coarse buffooneries, quibbles, common witticisms easy to understand, of loud noises of any sort, bells, trumpets, cannon; men, all of them, of an encyclopaedic ignorance.—From a Lecture, "What to Expect of Shakespeare" by J. J. Jusserand.

The Pig-Tail Not Chinese.

If the Chinese revolution triumphs and the "pig-tail" goes at last, that will be an outward and visible sign both of reform and of emancipation from Manchu rule. For it must be remembered that what all the modern world regards as the chief distinguishing mark of the Chinaman is not Chinese at all, but a badge of submission to the Manchus not three centuries old. When Liao-Yang was captured by the Manchus in 1618, the inhabitants shaved the front part of their heads in token of allegiance, and all Chins followed, though the people of Amoy and Swatow districts long concealed the mark of conquest under cotton turbans.

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