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University of South Carolina

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Entrance examinations to the University of South Carolina will be held by the County Superintendent of Education at the County Court House, Friday, July 11, 1919 at 9 a. m. Entrance examinations will also be held at the University, September 17 and 18, 1919.

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One beneficiary scholarship which pays nearly all expenses, is vacant in Kershaw county and will be filled by a competitive examination to be held on August 8th at the County seat. This examination will be given on the following subjects: Algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and rhetoric, literature, American history, ancient history, and physical geography.

A limited number of pay cadets will be received. Total expenses need not exceed \$400. Early application is necessary. For catalog giving full information, address

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FOUND OLD INDIAN VILLAGE

Interesting Relics, Believed to Be Centuries Old, Recently Unearthed in New York State.

Relics of an Indian village, said to have its origin as early as 1675, have been discovered in Clason Point, the Bronx, according to an announcement made by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye foundation. The discovery was made by Alan B. Skinner, archeologist of the foundation. The discovery is regarded as a very important one by the members of the foundation. Research establishes that the village was probably inhabited by natives of the Siwanoy tribe, known to very early settlers as "Snakeskins."

The research, made through the kindness of a trustee of the foundation, has established to the satisfaction of the board that the tract remained in possession of its Indian inhabitants until 1625, when it was purchased by Robert Cornell, an Englishman. Cornell's family was later massacred by the barbarian tribe. During the attack he managed to make his escape on a Dutch ship.

Mr. Skinner was making a pleasure trip through Clason Point, which is somewhat of a summer resort, last July. He noticed very large oyster shells on a mound of sand and recognized them as Indian boundary line markings. He obtained permission from the owner of the land to make a search of the ground. To the surprise of the searchers, relics of Indian life were unearthed. Costumes, beads, cooking utensils and a complete hair dress of the Siwanoy tribe were discovered. Seventy lodge sites, containing hundreds of Indian implements and tools, were also dug up.

The collection contained crude harpoons, fishhooks, carved tortoise-shell cups, fishhooks and decorated pottery. Hundreds of pipes and a beautiful mold jar were discovered intact, and all are being preserved for public exhibition when the museum opens. This history speaks of the Siwanoy practice of digging sand holes and placing large quantities of food and other offerings to the "Great Snake." It was announced at the museum that the relics will be placed on exhibition at the opening of the exhibit.

Opportunity Missed.

For several years it had been my custom to make a visit on Thanksgiving afternoon at the home of my most particular friend. This last Thanksgiving I missed, as the family was to attend the community singing at 4 p. m. A few days after little Katherine dropped in to see me and asked "Why didn't you come to see us on Thanksgiving?"

"Well," I replied, "you were not at home in the afternoon."

She then asked: "Why didn't you come earlier? Why not come for dinner?"

"But," I jokingly replied, "you didn't ask me!"

"Well," she replied thoughtfully, "I think if you had come early and hung around they'd have asked you!"—Chicago Tribune.

Awaiting Instructions.

In a letter received from a cousin of mine, who is a lieutenant in the aviation service, he tells of the following incident that happened to a cadet flyer at Kelly field: The cadet was making his first solo flight and had been flying around the towers where the instructors sit and observe the movements of the solo flyers, when he was seen throwing something out of his plane. He had thrown his shoe out with a note tied to it saying that his "gun" or gas throttle was jammed, and he didn't know what to do. He flew around the towers ten times before he realized that he had a magnet switch on his plane that would shut off the ignition and thus stop the engine. He finally landed with a dandy "thump."—Chicago Tribune.

Conscience.

It was plain to be seen that Arthur, eight years old, had something on his mind. It was something that concerned Christmas and his neighbor, Jimmy. Finally he said to his mother: "I guess I'll give Jimmy his knife for Christmas."

"Have you Jimmy's knife?" the mother inquired.

"Yes, I found it a long time ago. He thinks it's lost. But findin' keep- in's, you know."

The mother made no comment, for she knew something else was coming. And then her son said: "I might as well give it to him. I can't use it 'cause he's with me all the time."

Wheat Production.

Mean wheat production per acre in the 15 years, 1899-1913, was 42.5 bushels in Denmark, 35.4 bushels in Ireland, 35.1 bushels in Belgium, 31.5 bushels in Great Britain, 29.7 bushels in Germany, 20.2 bushels in France, 19.1 bushels in Austria, 18.1 bushels in Hungary, 16.7 bushels in Roumania, and 14.1 bushels in the United States. Bushels of measure are taken for Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland and Roumania; of 60 pounds for the other countries.

Family Prayers.

Nurse—James, did you know the angels have sent you another little brother?

James—Oh, bother; just ziff I don't have enough folks to pray for every night as it is.

His Species.

"Jims is a conceited man. He honestly believes he is the flower of his family."

"Well, he is their poppy, isn't he?"

BETTER THAN ANY MEDIUMS

Mince Pie That Brought Victim of Home-Cast Wounded Soldier to Long for Life.

Pie is not among the articles treated of in works on materia medica, but a recent incident shows that it may have therapeutic value. In a hospital lay an American sailor, for whom everything had been done by surgeons, doctors and nurses, and yet something was lacking. He was homesick; his mind was ever away in a little Atlantic coast town. One day, in the midst of his bodily pain and soul-suffering, there flashed upon him the object of his quest, and he murmured excitedly: "Oh, if I could only have a piece of mince pie." It was not that he wanted to eat a piece of pie, for he was too ill for that. His hunger was for what the pie represented. An American nurse who heard the wish managed, with some difficulty, to find all the ingredients for a real New England pie. When she took it to him she put with it a bit of cheese, also hard to procure in these times, so that nothing would be lacking, and in the cheese she planted a miniature Stars and Stripes. The poor boy could eat neither the pie nor the cheese, but they contributed just the home touch needed to improve his condition. When the wife of the American consul general visited him later she remarked upon the improvement in his condition, and he said: "Two days ago I was in such misery that I could have welcomed death. Now I feel that America is not so far away as I thought and that I have got to hang on."

GENERAL BELIEF IN HONESTY

Something Very Like the Millennium Seems to Be Near in Great British Metropolis.

How is the sudden trust Londoners have come to exhibit for each other to be accounted for? There is an extreme shortage of copper coins for small change in London, and one man says of his experiences: "On several occasions lately news vendors who have been unable to change silver have said to me, 'Never mind, pay me the next time you are this way.' Only one of them knew me as a regular customer. Even more unexpected credit than this was offered me at a railway booking office where I tendered a shilling for a two-penny fare. 'I'm short of coppers,' said the girl booking clerk, 'pay me tomorrow.' 'But I shall not be here tomorrow,' I replied. 'Then pay me the next time you are here, whenever it is,' she said. 'But supposing I forget,' I expostulated. 'Oh, I know that you will come and pay me some day,' she answered. 'I've never known people fail.' Similar testimony is offered by others, who tell of copper credit thrust upon them by strangers, and often very poor and humble strangers.—London Mail.

Clearing Up After War.

On the banks of the Thames, less than twenty miles from London, there is an American town of the mushroom kind such as you might find in a new California oil field. Its population consists of more than 200 white men and about 150 negroes. It covers twenty-five acres which nine months ago were fallow grass land. The business of the town is to receive, sort and store war material. There is a street of wooden huts, another of corrugated iron huts, huge iron store sheds a quarter of a mile long, office buildings, water supply and electric lights, the whole surrounded by a hedge, a few armed sentries and much mud. All day long the khaki-clad negroes push and haul railway trucks full of war material.

War material coming back from Russia is being stored at this camp, also the fittings of the dismantled hospitals which the American army established in England.

Warmth Increases Oil Flow.

An electrical method of carrying warmth to the bottom of oil wells has been found in many cases greatly to increase the flow of oil. The heating process, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, decreases the viscosity of the oil, usually occasioned by the admission of air to the well and the cooling of the rock bed. Minute crevices and capillary channels which afford easy passage to warm, thin oil become quite impassable if the oil gums. The electric heating method not only thins the oil but often generates gas whose pressure helps the oil to the surface. The system found military use in the abandoned oil fields of Roumania and Galicia.

What's in a Name?

Most readers are familiar with the story of the German bank in a United States city which, finding its name unpopular, changed it to the "Sherman bank." Here is another example on the same lines: A popular New York city German restaurant was called the Kloster Glocke (Cloister Bell), and its front was decorated with a large bell as a sign. The name has been changed to the "Liberty Bell," and the bell of the old monastery now does duty as a replica of the one which rang out independence to the colonies.

Doubts Mechanical Skill.

A "prominent business man" has offered \$50,000 for the privilege of being carried as mechanic on the first transatlantic flight made in an airplane. If this offer is accepted, it is to be hoped that his mechanical ability equals his enthusiasm.—Springfield Republican.

TRONA POTASH CAUSES TROUBLE

Clemson College Reports on Investigation of Crop Damage.

Clemson College, July 10.—Clemson College authorities have investigated the potash situation which has given trouble in the Pee Dee section, and have tried the matter to its source in the use of trona potash, which contains impurities injurious to crops.

Bright Williamson, a prominent banker and farmer of Darlington, and John M. Napier, county agent of Darlington County found trouble with potash in that county recently and reported the matter to Clemson College. Prof. C. P. Blackwell, agronomist, and J. L. Seal, plant pathologist, went immediately to Darlington and Florence Counties where they met Mr. W. W. Garner, chief of the office of tobacco and plant nutrition investigations. The three studied the situation in the fields of Darlington, Florence and Dillon Counties.

They agreed that the very erratic seasons have caused poor crop conditions in parts of Florence County which some have erroneously attributed to potash. In Darlington County, however, where trona potash from Searl Lake, California, purchased through a Charleston broker, was used, very serious injuries were observed on a number of farms.

The Clemson and government experts were convinced from field examinations that this trona potash is responsible for the trouble. Thousands of acres of crops in Darlington have been destroyed.

Other sources of American potash have given good results so far as investigations show. Since nearly all the soils of the coastal plain section of the State are in need of potash, it would be unfortunate to have all potash indiscriminately condemned along with this one source.

Director Barre announces that experiments will be begun at once at the Pee Dee station to obtain all possible information on the effort of this material on plant growth. Further study will be made in Darlington fields to assist farmers in securing data upon which to base claims for damages. These investigations will be reported as soon as the data is available. The legal aspects of the case will be considered by the board of fertilizer control.

There has probably been injury to crops from this same source in other sections of the State, and if farmers think they have this trouble they should consult their county agents, all of whom have been posted about the matter.

Late in June Director H. W. Barre of the South Carolina experiment station attended a potato conference on Long Island to examine tests of all sources of domestic potash. Trona potash showed marked injury to potato plants, and the conference developed the fact that similar trouble was being experienced in North Carolina with cotton, tobacco and corn. Similar trouble seems to have been experienced in several localities along the Atlantic coast.

For the guidance of farmers, Prof. Blackwell gives the field symptoms as follows. In the case of cotton and corn germination is retarded or prevented. Soon after plants which do germinate are above ground, they turn white or yellow and die. Tobacco when transplanted turns light and soon dies. The roots are found to be undeveloped and many dead. The trouble

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is worse where tobacco beds have been knocked down, as this brings the roots in closer contact with the poisonous substances. With all crops the trouble is worse on light sandy soils than on heavier soils.

To Probe Cotton Prices.
Anderson, July 11.—B. B. Gossett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Anderson, appointed the following committee to investigate the local cotton market: G. P. Browne, chairman; A. S. Farmer, W. A. Watson, J. Fulwer Watson, S. R. Parker, Eljas McGee, and E. P. Vandiver. These men are appointed "to investigate the cotton market in Anderson, and if possible determine whether the price here is or is not as good as that of surrounding markets, and if not, why not?"

Sentence Is Commuted.

Columbia, July 12.—James Allen, a negro, convicted from Lancaster County, in March this year, of murder of Brown Simpson, a white man, and sentenced to death, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment this afternoon by Governor Cooper. Allen quarreled with Simpson on August 4, 1918, and shot him to death.

Judge Gray, who tried Allen, told the jury, following the verdict, that he had hoped the verdict would be more lenient, and later he earnestly urged the commutation of the sentence upon the Governor. Practically every lawyer of the Lancaster bar recommended clemency and two different pardon boards passed favorably upon the commutation.

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The justly famous Weber wagon is built only in 56" auto-track because this is the standard approved tread of automobiles—and the automobile makes the ruts in mud or soft roads. If the farm wagon is not made to follow the same path it is out of date for road service. Automobiles are increasing among farmers because they are a time-saving necessity, and every farmer who hasn't an automobile intends to procure one at the earliest opportunity.

The Weber 56" auto-track wagon will do everything that the old 60" wagon would do. It will haul cotton bales as easily as the wide track wagon and the team can draw the load without having to pull every inch of the way. It lends itself just as readily to all kinds of farm work and in addition it fits the prevailing road tracks.

Besides the auto-track feature the new Weber has the patented Fifth Wheel and the "Safety First" Swivel Reach Coupling—two advantages that are worth \$20 apiece to the user during the life of the wagon.

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