

ABOUT MAD DOGS.

HOW THEY GET THE HORRIBLE DISEASE

How You Can Get It Yourself and What to Do Quick—The Pasteur Treatment.

People should avoid handling dogs at all times, but more especially during the warm summer, as a dog's saliva may be full of germs of rabies several days before it "goes mad" with that disease. It is enough if he licks your hand or your face, and the skin is broken previously so that the germs find entrance to the circulation.

Right here, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the absurdity of the old superstition—that if the dog that bites you should, at some future time, have rabies, you—although never again bitten—would have to die of that disease.

In the case of your pet dog, if he is morose and sullen there may be a possibility that he is in the early stages of rabies. It has been demonstrated as a fallacy that rabid dogs dread the sight of water. It is only human beings in that condition who go into convulsions at the sight of water. A rabid dog is thirsty. He would like to drink, but on attempting to do so his throat contracts owing to the paralysis of its muscles that is characteristic of the disease.

If your dog approaches eagerly when you offer him water, puts his tongue to it but cannot swallow, and perhaps gags, has convulsions and froths at the mouth, then you had better have him at once examined for rabies—being, of course, extremely careful to allow none of his saliva to be in contact with your hands.

Human beings afflicted with the disease, being more sensitive, more imaginative and apprehensive, are thrown into convulsions at the mere sight of water—especially water from a tap suddenly turned on. Anticipating the act of drinking, the throat paralysis asserts itself and the whole infected nervous system is convulsed.

The favorite breeding place of the germs of rabies is the nerve centres. The original germs travel from the point of infection through the circulation, infecting all the nerves of the body and besieging, as they multiply, the spinal cord and the nerve centres of the brain.

As the disease progresses there is more and more paralysis of all the nerves and muscles. That of the throat is particularly noticeable because of the difficulty of swallowing. But quite early there are jerky motions of the legs in walking, and of the arms when they are used.

Applicants for treatment at the Pasteur Institute in New York who show these signs on entering are immediately subjected to other tests. Sometimes the Pasteur physicians will blow a breath of air suddenly in the patient's direction. Even that slight, sudden draught of air has been known to throw an applicant for treatment into convulsions.

A certain patient who complained of thirst, but could take no water, suggested an experiment to one of the nurses. She divided a peeled orange into small bits. One of these she offered to him. He opened his mouth to receive it, but the moment the moist object touched his lips his teeth closed with a snap. It was a signal from the paralyzed throat.

In addition to the indications referred to, the eyes of rabies patients are enlarged and have a look of anxiety, sometimes of terror. Wherever there are nerves to actuate muscles the disease shows itself.

Infection with rabies is most dangerous where the nerves are nearest the surface. Communication to the spinal cord and brain is then quicker. When the face is the point of infection, mortality is 80 per cent.; hands and arms, 60 per cent.; the lower extremities, 30 per cent. Infection at the ends of the fingers is also particularly unfortunate, owing to the centering of nerves there directly beneath the skin.

Don't place any reliance on that hoary "madstone" superstition. The most approved "madstone" are fibrous balls composed mostly of hair, ejected from the stomach of a horse or cow, or other half-covered animal that scratches itself with its tongue. Naturally, this fibrous mass will stick to a moist wound—but it is no more efficacious in removing germs of infection than a piece of blotting paper.

The characteristic manifestations of rabies are found in the large nerve cells, principally of the brain. They are crimson colored bodies in those cells, which are never found except where rabies is well developed.

This discovery was made known to the medical world in 1903 by Negri, of the University of Pavia, Italy and name has been given to the little crimson spots which the autopsy discovers in the nerve cells of victims of rabies, now known to medical science as "Negri bodies."

Long before this, in 1885, Pasteur recognized rabies as a germ disease and advocated the preventive serum treatment with which the name is identified. One year later the original Pasteur Institute was opened in Paris. From that time until 1905, inclusive, 29,201 persons had been treated at this institute.

The success of the treatment was remarkable, after the preparation of the serum and its administration had been reduced to a system. Mortality from the disease was reduced from 94 per cent during the first year to 18 per cent in 1902.

During that period Pasteur institutes for the treatment of rabies were established in most of the large cities of the United States. At the present time the mortality in cases treated at the New York Institute has been reduced to 5 per cent—deducting cases where the patient's nervous system was so prostrated with germs

CUT AT CHURCH DOOR

PRIEST STABBED WHILE SHAKING HANDS IN CHURCH.

Attack on Pastor Created a Panic in Missouri, and Two More Were Slashed by Wealthy Farmer.

Standing in the doorway of his church at Salisbury, Mo., shaking hands with the departing members of his congregation, the Rev. Father Joseph F. Lubeley was twice stabbed by Joseph Schuette, a prosperous farmer and one of the most prominent members of his congregation. One of the knife thrusts made a deep wound in the priest's temple and the other cut his neck less than a half inch from the jugular vein. The priest was hurried to a hospital where it was stated he has a fighting chance for recovery.

Created a Panic. The stabbing of the priest caused a panic among the men and women who were filing out of the church, as practically all of them knew Schuette and the members of his family, who were standing close by when the farmer whipped out his long knife. His wife and five children reached the door in time to see a dozen men sitting on the raving man, trying to subdue him. It is evident that the farmer became suddenly insane, as he had no reason for his attack on the priest, and in addition had been acting queerly for a few days previous.

The police of Salisbury also are convinced Schuette is insane. He has been raving almost constantly since he was locked up. Later he was sent to a sanitarium until he recovers his reason.

Attacked From Behind. The priest had finished his mass and had walked to the door of the church to shake hands with the members of his parish as they left the building. There were about 100 worshippers present and they were headed toward the door in small groups. Father Lubeley was shaking hands with a woman when Schuette came up from behind. In his hand there was a sharp knife and just as the priest dropped the hand of the woman he felt a sharp cut on the forehead. With an exclamation of pain Father Lubeley turned around and as he did so the knife made a deep wound in his neck. The priest reeled and fell to the floor, blood streaming from his wounds. The members of the congregation seemed stunned for a moment and then women screamed hysterically and rushed hastily to the street.

Most of the men also seemed bewildered, but about a dozen of the worshippers grabbed with Schuette. He struck out wildly with his knife and cut the hand of Mrs. Barbara Binter, who was trying to pass through the door. John Gates, one of those who overpowered the farmer, was slashed on the elbow. Schuette was one of the wealthiest farmers of Salisbury. One of his daughters was a chum of Father Lubeley's cousin, who lived with the priest. The two young women visited each other frequently, and Father Lubeley also dined often in the home of the man who stabbed him.

PREACHER PLEADS GUILTY.

Unfrosted Minister Used the United States Mails to Defraud.

In the United States Court at Richmond, Va., James T. Hargraves, an "unfrosted" clergyman of the Episcopal church, residing in Hanover county, pleaded guilty to the charge of using the United States mails to defraud, and was sentenced to eight months in jail. Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, was among the witnesses against Hargraves.

Life for a Life.

Called to attend the daughter of a millionaire in Pittsburg, Dr. John Murphy boarded a train in Chicago and made a record. The young lady will recover. At Salem, O., the doctor's special ran down and killed a woman.

Serious Panic on a Street Car.

In a panic caused by a fire on a trolley car at Fort Worth, Tex., 12 persons were injured, two seriously.

That death occurred before the serum could take effect.

The value of the Pasteur treatment is now so firmly established that the antitoxin serum for rabies is available to every physician. It is prepared in the laboratories of the health departments of most of the large cities.

The serum is obtained from rabbits which have died after being inoculated with the fixed virus of the disease. Their death occurs in from six to seven days. Their spinal cords, which contain the death-dealing germs, are removed and dried in bell jars over sodium hydrate for fifteen days. This render the cord harmless.

It is then crushed into powder and emulsified in a normal salt solution, and is ready for use as hypodermic injections in the first stage of the treatment. The subsequent injections are made with serum from cords that have been dried fourteen, thirteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine days and so on.

Finally, an emulsion of a cord dried only three days, which practically all its virulence, is injected under the patient's skin, his system being now practically immune to the rabies germs.

COTTON EXCHANGE

IN NEW YORK IS A GAMBLING INSTITUTION.

Fraudulent Contracts Says the Official Report.

The charge that the New York Cotton Exchange is a gambling institution and not a mercantile exchange is practically sustained in the report submitted to President Roosevelt by Commissioner of Corporation Herbert Knox Smith, just made public. Mr. Smith's report is based on an exhaustive investigation begun shortly after the adoption by the House of a resolution introduced by Representatives Burleson and Livingston on February 4, 1907. That resolution was aimed to ascertain why the contracts sold on the New York and New Orleans exchanges brought about such violent fluctuations in the price of cotton, and also to learn whether the members of the exchange, by combining among themselves, brought about depression in prices because, under the terms of the contracts, they could deliver any one of thirty grades of cotton. The charges, which seem to be upheld, in part at least, by Mr. Smith, include the following:

"That New York City has ceased to be a commercial spot cotton market, and that the New York Cotton Exchange, operating under its present debased and fraudulent contracts, has developed into a purely speculative or gambling exchange, and that the grades of cotton shipped to New York and tenderable on the contracts under the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange cannot be used for commercial spinning purposes, and that such grades of cotton are used solely to depress the price of spinners in the South, to further the speculative features of the New York Cotton Exchange, to the heavy detriment of the entire legitimate cotton trade of the United States."

The care with which Mr. Smith bolsters his findings seems to have been forecast by Representative Burleson, who, in a letter to Mr. Jordan on April 30, this year, wrote: "I do not believe that the President has any idea of making recommendations along the line on which I think legislation should be had. The report from the Bureau of Corporations on the resolution written and introduced by me has not yet been sent to the House. I understand it is in the hands of the President, and that he is holding it for some purpose. On Saturday I had adopted a resolution introduced by me, directing that said report be sent to the Congress at once."

Recently the Secretary of Commerce and Labor gave out an interview, in which he stated that the President was not opposed to the legitimate cotton exchanges, but was opposed to bucket shops, etc. I, too, am opposed to bucket shops, but the injury to the cotton producer coming from bucket shop operations is nil compared with the great hurt which is done him by operation on the so-called legitimate cotton exchanges."

Mr. Smith in his report indicates that he will have much more to say later on. What he gave out for publication today was two parts—dealing with cotton exchange methods of classification of cotton and with the range of contract grades. Subsequent parts, he says, will take up the effects of exchange rules and other conditions upon the price. In the report made public he says:

"So far as spinners are concerned, the practical certainty of receiving several different kinds of cotton on one contract makes it impossible for them to buy their cotton on the exchange."

"The contract must be broad enough to induce general trading thereon, and thus furnish the broad market necessary to fulfill the true functions of an exchange. There is no reasonable obligation, however, to take care of that part of the crop which is for most purposes unsuitable and the admission of very low grades of such unmerchantable or unspinnable cotton into the exchange, stocks creates evil. The effect of such cotton is to depress the price of future contracts, and this tends to affect unfavorably the value of the entire crop, the great bulk of which is of much better quality."

"The investigation has shown that many extreme charges regarding the stock of cotton at New York can not be fully sustained."

"A prevailing impression that many thousands of bales of cotton in the New York market have been carried for many years, until the stock is little more than an accumulation of rubbish, is disproved by the fact that the entire stock at New York has on several occasions in recent years been reduced to a very small quantity. Thus, in October, 1900, the total certificate stock was very only a trifle over 5,000 bales, and as recently as September, 1904, it was only 15,600 bales. At the latter date a considerable part of the stock was apparently of fairly high grade. Consequently it is certain that the amount of very low grade cotton carried over in New York for any considerable period of years can not be extremely large. On the other hand there is some cotton which has thus been carried over from year to year."

"The president of the New York Cotton Exchange in November, 1900, stated to the revision committee that some cotton had been in the New York stock for four years, and that the reason it had not been purchased for consumption was that it was of such poor quality as to be undesirable at the grade difference then existing."

"While extreme charges against the grading of cotton at New York undoubtedly exaggerated actual conditions, nevertheless it is certain that serious overclassification has frequently occurred in that market."

SHUN BLIND TIGERS.

THE POISON THEY SELL WILL KILL YOU.

A Lot of Blind Tiger Stuff Seized in Anderson County Proved to be a Vile Concoction.

Our advice to all people is not to drink at all, but if they will drink we advise them to let blind tiger liquor alone. We think after reading what is said below they will agree with us that it is a vile concoction that is liable to kill many who use it. The Anderson Mail says: There is a big trunk in Sheriff Green's private office from which emits a terrific odor. Its contents can be determined from a distance. It contains liquor, or that which purports to be liquor, it is true that when properly tested it could not be termed such, yet it was sufficient to convict 28 men in the court of general sessions, and there remains yet plenty more for introduction as exhibits in the 40-odd cases continued.

Constable J. R. Fant, who has been in direct charge of the crusade against the illegal sale of whiskey in Anderson county, which has been in progress during the past four months, has the key to this trunk. He opened it recently and there disclosed 80 or 85 bottles—bottles of all kinds and sizes and descriptions; three-cornered bottles, square bottles; the old flask kind, etc. And every one of them had some liquor in it.

Constable Fant, Sheriff Green and the other officers have been making tests of all this booze, and it will be surprising to many to know that the whole caboodle does not average 25 per cent. alcohol. The men who bought and entered this liquor for market certainly had eyes for business—they had regular gold mines.

Here is how they made their money: Twelve quarts of corn whiskey, at \$1.50 gallon, would cost \$4.50. In some cases, according to the tests, the doctoring of 12 quarts resulted in 72 quarts. These 72 quarts were retailed at \$1.25 a quart. In other words, the retailer received \$90 for some doctored stuff which had cost him \$4.50. Despite the fact that the stuff was badly doctoring, the retailers found ready purchasers at these exorbitant prices.

An analysis of some of the booze held by Constable Fant discloses the fact that soap, soda, tobacco juice, pepper, etc., were mixed with the water and whiskey to retain the proper taste, color, etc., after being diluted.

The standard prescribed for contract delivery is certified at New York, but such cotton was for a time virtually forced into the New York stock in pursuance of a ruling of the Board of Appeals of the New York Cotton Exchange, one of the highest committees of the exchange, and against the judgment of members of the Classification Committee.

"This certification of cotton actually below tenderable grade is especially important because it was not due to the carelessness of the Classification Committee, or to the dishonesty of any individual employe, but was the expression of a deliberate policy of one of the highest committees of the exchange, which should have taken every precaution to protect the integrity of the contract."

"Members of the New York Cotton Exchange have also attempted to excuse this extraordinary ruling for the board of appeals on the ground that only a few hundred bales of rejectable cotton were thus deliberately allowed to go into the certificated stock. They have further attempted to demand classification of the exchange generally on the ground that the amount of certificated cotton, which is really below tenderable grade, or even the amount which, although tenderable, is of exceptionally low grade, is but a small percentage of the total certificated stock."

"The argument is so absurd as hardly to call for discussion. It would be about as logical for a man to say that he would be willing to stand up before a squad of soldiers to be shot at simply because only a portion of the guns were loaded. Such cotton would unquestionably exert an influence upon the buyer out of all proportion to its actual amount relative to the total stock, because he must take whatever the seller chooses to tender him. When the management of the New York Cotton Exchange came into office, in June, 1907 this practice of accepting cotton under the ruling of the board of appeals was promptly stopped."

"It has been charged that deliveries, particularly in New York have been deliberately composed of an unnecessarily large number of grades, the express purpose of forcing the holder of the contract to sell it out rather than take up the cotton, and that in such cases the seller of the contract has been able to buy it back at a decline. While such 'clubbing the market' may occur at times, the deliberate mixing of grades for manipulative purposes does not appear to have been a general practice."

"Complaints that New Orleans classifications have been unduly severe are not equally well sustained. It is not unlikely, however, that at times the arbitrations in New Orleans have been too rigid."

Tried to Sell Military Lands.

An alleged plot to sell land in the military reservation at Fort Niobrara, Neb., by false deeds, was reversed by the arrest at Indianapolis of four real estate men.

ORIENTAL HORRORS

NEW YORKER RELATES TERRIBLE ADVENTURES.

Sudden Death of a Companion. Mislead Chinese Coolies and Imprisonment Without Trial or Hearing.

Three months in a mildewed Chinese dungeon, on false imprisonment, has cured L. C. Stewart, of New York city, of any desire to again return to the Oriental country. He is now in Denver, Col., recuperating. Here is his advice to young men who think they are anxious to seek adventure in the Far East:

"The Orient is no place for a young man and I would advise no one to go there. Our western ideas of morality and decency are soon lost in that country. Most of the white people, including the women and even a few of the missionaries, take to drinking heavily in the Orient and seem unable to stop. A general laxity of morals results. In the European quarters anything goes and you do anything you care to do without logging caste so long as you do not make too much noise. It's a good place to stay away from."

The Terrible Black Cholera.

Mr. Stewart was a British collector of revenue with headquarters at Hong Kong. On one of his trips to the interior he picked up an Englishman by the name of Charles Frank, who was broke, and wanted to get out of the country. On the return trip they were riding together on the backs of coolies, states Mr. Stewart, when all of a sudden Frank screamed, and throwing his arms in the air fell on Stewart, the black vomit pouring from his mouth. Within 15 minutes he was dead.

"The coolies fled panic stricken at the sight," relates Mr. Stewart, "but I covered two of them with my revolver and forced them to return. We made a rough pine box and buried Frank, marking the spot with stones. Then, with my two coolies, I started for Rangoon, expecting that I myself would be stricken any moment. The coolies knew the black vomit had fallen upon me and were afraid to come near me. To my surprise I was not stricken and reached Rangoon after a terrible trip."

False Story and Imprisonment. "My other coolies had reached there the day before, and when I was at once arrested and, without a hearing, thrown into prison, charged with having murdered Frank. The officials would not accept my explanation and I could not get them to make an investigation. Then began three months of the worst torture a man could endure and still live. I was in a foil, dark cell, dripping with mildew and decay. Once a day a guard would bring me a bowl of some filthy concoction that only nauseated me. For days I went without food, lying on the damp floor of my dungeon."

"At last I received a call from the British resident, and after that was allowed to have a loaf of bread and a pint of water a day. I became delirious with fever in my conscious moments was sure I was dying. After seemingly endless weeks of suffering an expedition was sent to find Frank's body."

"It was at last brought to Rangoon, and there an autopsy showed that he had died from cholera, as I claimed. I was released in almost a dying condition. When I had recovered sufficiently to travel I went to Singapore, sent in my resignation and went to Manila. I never care to see China again."

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

Arrested on the Charge of Trying to Burn His House.

A dispatch from Union to The News and Courier says that city is in a condition of excitement due to the suspicious circumstances surrounding two fires that occurred there early Tuesday morning on the premises of H. T. Yates, a photographer, who came there some years ago from Kentucky, and who has made a reputation for himself as an artist of considerable merit.

The first of last night's fires, which broke out about 2 a. m., destroyed Mr. Yates' automobile. About an hour later fire was discovered in the Yates dwelling. The fire company arrived this time early enough to extinguish the flames. There was every indication that a deliberate plan had been laid to destroy the house.

A device, consisting of a clock, which had been so fixed so as to ignite a fuse at a certain hour had been so arranged that when ignited the blaze would be communicated to a pile of excelsior, which, in turn, was connected with two trains of the same inflammable material, one of these trains leading to a pile of stove wood and excelsior placed about the refrigerator in the dining room, the other train leading to a smaller pile in the kitchen. All of this had been saturated with kerosene. The work was well done, and the fire caught, but fortunately was seen in time.

Yates, with his wife and two children, left about 9.30 Wednesday night for Carlisle by private conveyance, having missed the train due at that hour. He was arrested there about noon Thursday and brought back and lodged in jail on a charge of arson. Some weeks ago a similar mysterious fire destroyed Yates' \$4,000 automobile.

Death Sentence for 14 Bandits.

Eleven men and three girls have been sentenced to death by court martial at Warsaw, Russia, for attacking a post car at Sokolov. A bomb thrown at the car killed two soldiers and wounded ten. Following the wreck the train was looted.

SHOULD BE MUZZLED.

This is the Only Way to Stamp Out Hydrophobia.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture published the fullest information respecting rabies and its treatment. Its experts declare that rabies is one of the most easily eradicated of all infectious diseases and should be stamped out. This could be done by muzzling all dogs, as its transmission by other animals is so rare to need consideration.

With all dogs muzzled in the United States for a few days the disease would disappear entirely, as has been demonstrated by the experience of other countries. The department, however, recognizes a difficult obstacle to overcome.

In reality there is no cruelty whatever inflicted on a dog in causing it to wear a muzzle when in public places or running at large. The animals soon become used to it and manifest not the slightest inconvenience.

In the absence of muzzling the disease will continue year by year causing constantly increasing suffering, financial loss and death.

The department cites that owing to the enforcement of dog-muzzling laws in Holland, Sweden, Norway and Germany rabies in man has almost disappeared in those countries. The same results are being observed in England. In Australia, where the infection has not been allowed to enter, the disease is unknown.

BACK TO AFRICA.

Abyssinian Priests Wanted Negroes to Go to Menelik's Land.

The Rev. C. F. Choolzi, B. S. M. A., graduate of Kings college, Oxford Trinity college, University of Berlin, a special ecclesiastical envoy of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, and descendant of a line of priests of Abyssinia 3,500 years old, is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

He is telling the negroes of this country, among other things, that Eve was a negro, that Moses was a negro, that Solomon was a negro, and that Homer was a negro.

His present business in this country is to tell the black to go back to Africa, where, he says, they belong. He bases his assertion that Moses was a negro on a Biblical story to the effect that God told Moses to put his hand in his bosom, and that when Moses drew the hand out, it was white; therefore, he must have been black.

He says that Solomon's mother was a Cushite, and that the Abyssinians are the only Cushites in the world.

YOUNG BANDITS.

Four Lads Hold Up and Rob a Railway Train.

Four boy bandits in knee trowsers, the leader only 15 years old, held up and robbed the North-bound passenger train on the Great Northern, a mile and a half from Great Falls, Mont., Saturday night. One man was shot. The boys were captured and gave their names as follows:

Albert Hatch, 15, who is said to have planned the hold-up.
William Randall, 17.
George Creswell, 16.
Harry Rheames, 15.

Creswell claims he took no part in executing the robbery. Creswell, Rheames and Randall, say that Hatch turned the switch, ordered the engineer to back up the train and went through the coaches with Conductor Jack Hayes, forcing the latter, at the point of a revolver, to rob the passengers for him.

They also allege Hatch shot William Dempsey, who resisted him, and shot through Conductor Hayes' coat sleeve, after which the boy bandits escaped. Then Hatch drew his gun on Rheames because the latter refused to join him in a hold up of another train. Hatch persuaded him not to attempt another robbery while being pursued.

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Thorough teaching and training. Fine work in music and art. Cost reasonable.
Send for catalogue.

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Wall Street Manipulations.

The Wall Street speculators have advanced the price of stocks beyond the pre-panic level, and it is hardly necessary to say, that with reduced incomes and smaller dividends, should not be in demand at higher prices on their intrinsic merits. As Hazarian and Rockfeller are said to be engineering the advance, there is no doubt they can force prices even higher, but that is all the more reason for small fish to seek shallow water, or those big fish may swallow them up like the pike does the minnows. The Wall Street stock market is no longer run on business principles, it is now entirely at the mercy of the big speculators, who force prices up and down to suit themselves, and generally make money whichever way it goes. How an ordinary business man compete in such a nest of manipulation.

The Democrats have won in the election of George Chamberlain to the United States senate from Oregon to succeed Fulton, a Republican. He was nominated in the primary and will be elected by a Republican Legislature.

When Marriage is a Failure.

He did all the courting before marriage. He never talked his affairs over with his wife. He thought of his wife only as a cheap housekeeper. He never dreamed that a wife deserved praise or compliments. He married an ideal was disappointed to find it had flaws. He paid no attention to his personal appearance after marriage. He treated his wife as he would not have dared to treat another woman.

Lucky is the man who isn't so when women go to market.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

WANTED.

Wanted—Every merchant to send 3-cent stamp for the largest catalogue published of rubber stamps, seals, aluminum letters, etc. Address: F. Jos. Mulhaupt, Dept. L, Lafayette, Ind.

Wanted—Lumber and Logs. Write us, if you have Poplar, Ash, Cypress, Hickory or Cottonwood Lumber. Also want Walnut and Cedar Logs. Savannah Valley Lumber Co., Augusta, Ga.

Wanted—Boys, from 7 to 12 years of age, who would like to earn a valuable watch for a few hours easy work, to send name and address to Lock Box 175, Fort Mill, S. C.

Desirable Location.

Cheraw, S. C., is the place to locate in for business. Population 3,000; growing fast. Six railroad outlets steamboats to the sea; water rates to eastern cities 25 per cent. cheaper than neighboring towns. Address: Board of Trade, Cheraw, S. C.

Wanted Detectives. WANTED—Detectives in every locality to act under orders, no experience necessary, address Federal Agency, Gary, Ind.

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Men—The Vacuum treatment permanently cures vital weakness, varicocele and stricture; confidential. Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Registered English Setter and pointer puppies and young dogs (broken and unbroken stock. Bitches in whelp. English and Llewellyn setter, and pointer dogs at stud. All of the best breeding obtainable, and at the prices you pay for scrubs. Write for catalogue. Tryon Kennels, Saluda, N. C.

For Sale Cheap—One Ruger Bread Mixer, one Thompson Moulding Machine, four Bread Presses; two Bread Troughs; one Cake Machine; 50 Plane Moulds; and many other things used in a first-class bakery. Apply to L. E. Riley, Orangeburg, S. C.

For Sale—One twelve horse power Blakesley Gasoline Engine, cheap. Also lot of shafting, pulleys, etc. Apply to L. E. Riley, Orangeburg, S. C.