## Our Schools.

To-day in South Carolina are to be found very few people who would admit that they are unfriendly to popular education, and fewer still who would admit that they are not friends to our common schools. The people of the State have just passed through a somewhat vigorous political campaign. In this, as in almost every such campaign, many of the candidates for office have taken occasion to declare their deep interest in the eommon schools. The candidate "doth protest too much, methinks," but most of them are entirely sincere in their declarations. Some of these men will soon occupy positions which will enable them to demonstrate their interest in our schools, and their capacity for improving them. From the outside it would seem that very few of these men have made any careful analysis of the conditions of our schools, and certainly few have offered any definite, practicable plan for their permanent improvement By no means do I intend to cast any slur at these men. Perhaps it is asking too much of men busy with their own affairs and the affairs of the public, to stop to study the problems of education -a field broad and rich in vexatious questions. those who have studied these problems, and are familiar with the conditions, have been remiss in not telling the people frankly what they see and know:

For fifteen years this writer taught in the common schools of this State, and for seventeen yearsr he has tried to study the conditions which make for good or for evil in the educational system of the State. During the past twenty-six months he has traveled more than thirty thousand miles inside the State, driven hundreds of miles through the rural-districts, and visited not far from three hundred schools in the State. He claims no wider or richer knowledge of the conditions than is possessed by scores of his fellow-workers. Yet he feels that he knows something of these conditions, and that he owes it to the people to set these conditions frankly

Let me say at the offset that I have no disposition to forget or to disregard the many good things in my purpose to tax the reader's time and-patience with platitude and empty eulogies, so frequently indulged in by those who strive so diligently to blind themselves to our patent weaknesses Our schools have been vastly improvrejoice at their growth, and ever honor those who have contributed to that growth. But we can not afford to stop at that. It would be folly to assume that our schools, and our school system, are anything like perfect. Let us discover some of the glaring weaknesses, admit what we discover, and set ourselves resolutely toward improvement.

Some of the most conspicuous weaknesses in our schools are these: 1. Lack of funds sufficient to maintain high-class schools;

2. Beggarly salaries paid to teachers:

3. Too many incompetent teachers employed in our schools;

4. Short school terms, especilaly in the rural districts;.

5. Poor school houses and poor equipment;

6. Neighborhood jealousies and neighborhood quarrels;

7. Too many little half-supported schools;

8. Inadequate supervision of

lage and rural schools: 8. Non-attendance and irregular

attendance of the pupils; 10. The missing link-the

school I wish to discuss these features of

our school system frankly, somewhat fully, and altogether dispassionately. I wish to anything captious or hysterical. In these discussions, beg to offer, as unobtrusively as l may, some suggestions as to remedies. For he is a poor physician who tells his patients that he is sick, but offers neither to tell him what the disease is, nor to prescribe any reme-

Lack of Funds. To maintain good schools requires money. They can not be run on ebullient sentiment. nor will spasmodic charity keep them at a very high standard. Money is absolutely necessary to build comfortable school houses, to furnish these houses, to pay competent teachers. and to keep the schools open nine months in the year. What is South Carolina putting into her common schools, the training school of the future citizenship of the State? In 1907, the State enrolled in the common schools 314,399 pupils, or about 18 per cent of her total population. On these pupils was spent \$1,415,7241 or \$4.50 per pupil. This \$4.50 includes the expenditures on \* school houses, furniture, apparatus, libraries, and teachers' salaries. The average attendance upon the schools was, of course, much lower than the enrollment, therefore the amount spent per pupil on the basis of attendance ed towns in the prosperous, product killed and wounded. Civil war is was larger-\$6.37. In 1906, North tive, and wealthy county of Ander-Carolina spent \$6.90 per pupil in at- son was returned for taxation at an tendance; Georgia spent \$7.45; Miss- average of \$6.51 per acre. Mariboro, counties is a school district contain issippi, \$8.01; Tennessee, \$8.48; Vir. one of the finest farming counties in ing nearly 45,000 acres of land, yet In a strike riot of Dunmire, Va., ginia, \$11.05; Florida, \$11.30; Louis- the whole South, returned her land the etire real and personal property Wednesday evening Mrs. Adam Kaiana, \$14.83; Main, \$20.65; Mary- at an average of \$5.28 an acre. Or- of the district is returned at \$100,- valko and Mrs. Anna Cordtlach, wiv-land, \$21.32; Wisconsin, \$28.34; angeburg is justly proud of her farm 000. What would a 4-mill school tax es, of miers, were shot while the wi-Minnesota, \$30.19; New York, land, but she returned hers at \$3.54 mean to that district? Increasing the men were standing on the back porch

New York, \$6.27.

If Virginia has found that it requires \$11.05 per pupil to maintain her schools, is it reasonable to assume that South Carolina can maintain good schools on \$6.37 per pupil? If Maryland is willing to invest \$21.39 per pupil in her schools, she must be his education. God has done his part by the South Carolina boy and girl has the State done its part?

Most people will admit that our we to increase it? Several plans have will such terrible floods stop. been offered, and several ways are open. Some of them, however, do not appeal to men of experience. Not a few people insist upon increasing the school fund by private subscription. This plan is inadequate and rather vicious in its effects. The schools are supported primarily for the benefit of the State, rather than for the benefit of the individual. If the support of the schools is depend- fight that was made for its success throughout the world, and few cases ent upon voluntary subscription, the could not be had. Just as it seemed are on record where a successful cure less patriotic shirk their duty, and that success was in sight Representa- has not been effected. the burden falls upon the willing few. Besides, such support is irregular, unstable, and uncertain. Frequently it is proposed by a fer

by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Unless propriation' were made upon condition that each district receiv ing its part should first make a specific local effort, the result would be hurtful, as the districts would soon come to look upon themselves be raised on the floor of the House expert on the subject of feeding as benefiblaries of the State, and when it came to a vote, but it was would cease to make any effort to help themselves. Only a few years ago one house of the General Assembly passed a bill (knowing that it would fail to pass in the other house) appropriating \$200,000 to the common schools. How much relief would if the purpose of the bills were to will save for himself. No report has such sum give to the schools? It would increase the fund only 63 cents per pupil on last year's enroll- was a step in the passage of the meal. Feed it every day. That's ment, or \$15.75 to a school of 25 measure, but so complicated was the what I do. It is not a hot or a cold mandments," by which a man could use. disbursed in such way as to require he session that nothing could be done pound nor more than three, the course in theology. Just so, in order am at once reminded that this plan quence than the action of Mr. Bartin a few of the poorer counties, and even in the face of the strogest ap of the animal. ed within recent years. We should I admit it. Our present plan of col- peals, has absolutely refused to permocratic one. That tax is collected land and Southern States called on cracked,; ensilage; bran &c. Don't a man may be a good farmer in any and apportioned by counties. Some him publicly and privately during the stick to any one food. Give a variety, state without being a graduate from forced to hang to a strap in a crowdcounties with poor land, lack of water last session of Congress and pleaded Change as the price changes. It is a college of agriculture. power for manufacturing, and with with him to yield in his position and always best to feed hard working (1) Prepare a deep and thoroughno railroads to tax, are at a decided allow the matter to come to a vote; stock ground (not too fine) feed. ly pulverized seed bed, well drained: disadvantage. It would have been un- to let the Representatives of the peo- Cotton seed meal is fed to best ad- break in the fall to the depth of 8, just to have collected and apportion- ple express their views on the floor of vantage when thoroughly mixed with 10 or 12 inches, according to the soil, st. ed that 3-mill tax as a State tax, but the House by their votes, but nothing the other portion of the grain part of with implements that will not bring gers were thrown into a panic and it would have been just and demo- could change him. Not even his best the ration. cratic to have made two mills a coun- friends in Congress could have the ty tax, as at present, and have made least possible influence upon him. He the other mill a State tax. Then the not only told those Representatives animal, reduce this two pounds for stronger counties would have been who begged him to let the mafter every pound of meal you feed him. contributing a well-guarded tax for come to a vote, but the various dele- To illustrate this,-if you make en the support of the weak counties.

taxation has proved to be the best for that purpose. That was the situa- 2 pounds of cotton seed meal. He space suited to the plant, the soil and means of increasing the school fund. Ition at the close of the last session of will soon improve and do better work It is equitable, it is stable, and it is Congress. Representatives Lever and than ever before." certain until a majority of the people Currier were pledged to their poeple vote it off. It compels the unwilling to secure the passage of the bill at few to bear their proportionate part all hazards, and the failure to secure of a legitimate and necessary com- favorable action cannot be placed to munity expense. The district which their account. levies a local tax knows just where every dollar comes from, and just where every dollar goes. Moreover, it is usually not very difficult to levy tain country into the streams of the and that city will be the center a local school tax, if there is only some safe person to lead, for as a rule milions of dollars of property that go in the American-Japanese war and the wealthiest persons in the district to destruction represent the interests that is bound to come within the are the readlest to vote a local school of people in every part of the United next ten years, according to

most just, equitable, and reasonable bleacheries and other manufacturing given out Tuesday night on his arrivway to increase our school fund is to industries, but Northern money and al at Chicago on his way to Wisconinaugurate a sensible and honest sys- Easterrn money is invested there sin, where he will lecture at a chautem of returning our property for tax- also. ation. When you compare the amount It is not known just what line of of school tax raised in South Carolina procedure the two Congressmen moston each \$100 of taxable property, ly interested in this measure will with that of other States, the showing adopt at the coming ssesion of Conis very good. But when you stop to gress to effect its passage, if possible, building of 11 Dreadnought battleconsider that our property has been but it is reasonable, to assume that ships in England and other foreign returned at perhaps twenty-five per cent of its true value, the showing is work of former years in the interest has replenished her financial coffers not good. The habit of returning a of the White Mountain and Appalachplece of property at one-fourth its ian Park country, but that they will true value, then taxing it at 4 mills, redouble their efforts along this line instead of returning it at something and bring all the pressure to bear on one mill to raise the same amount of position and allow the matter at least not. Canada can easily be entered, gro who criminally assaulted a young practice, but it is a training school in Congress for a vote. dishonesty. Men who offer to return their property at something like its true value are actually laughed-at for their artlessness. Civic honesty must Foyal Soldiers Suffered Heavy Casual- board." decline under such victous system.

Were the real and personal property in this State returned at something double our entire school revenue. In 1907, the land outside the incorporatan acre. Williamsburg has some tay levy while we reduce the valua- of the Kavalko home. It is not to 1907. South Carolina spent for poor land, but she has some of the tion of our property reminds one of the town whether the wounds were in-

CAUSE OF FLOODS

WORK FOR APPALACHIAN PARK BILL RECALLED.

vented Had the Bill Been Passed When it Was First Introduced.

The News and Courier says the loss of many human lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth satisfied with her investment, for she of property throughout the Southern that has died from hydrophobia in has been increasing the amount from States because of the floods now preyear to year. The question at issue vailing would probably not be wit- virulence. is not concerned with the relative nessed to-day had Congress passed wealth of these States. The question the White Mountain and Appalachian is this: If it pays to put \$11.05 a forest reserve bill a few years ago. year in the education of a Virginia for which so hard a fight has been spinal cord removed from a rabbit boy, does not a South Carolina boy waged. On the other hand, such condi- infected with hydrophobia, and need or deserve more than \$6.37 in tions as are now being seen will neces- whose virulence has been attenuated sarily continue until the lawmakers of by being kept for fourteen days in a the land realize that only with the dry atmosphere after the time infecpassage of such a bill and the consequent holding of the waters to flow the spinal cord would be entirely inschool fund is insufficient. How are of into their outlets in a natural way nocuous). On the second day the The fight that was made at the

two or three sessions before by ad-Currier, of Vermont, and Lever, of South Carolina, everything possible. was done to have such a bill enacted into law, but even with the great ive Bartlett, of Georgia, adroitly took the matter out of the hands of the House committee on agriculture by a resolution placing it with the comto increase the common school fund mittee on the judiciary, giving the latter committee full power and authority to go into the question of the bill' constitutionality It was at first believed that Mr. Bartlett was favorable to the measure and really desired to test the constitutional quessubsequently discovered that his purpose was to effectually delay action for the session. The judiciary comafter considering them for some time will mean millions of dollars to the passed a resolution to the effect that south, part of which every farmer further navigation then it would be ever shown that injury to a horse has constitutional, otherwise not. That been a result of feeding cotton seed oupils. An appropriation of \$200,000 situation towards the closing days of climate feed. Feed not less than one

gations also, that as long as he was giving him 14 pounds of corn, give So far in this State atleast, local Speaker he would recognize no one him now only 10 pounds of corn and

The lives that are being lost every year in the South by reason of the floods that sweep through the mounlowlands are Southern lives, but the of tremendous military operations States. It is not only Southern money Captain Richard Pearson Hobson. The Personally I am confident that the that goes into the South's cotton mills captain's latest prediction of war was

SHAH'S TROOPS DEFEATED.

ties in the Conflict.

A special dispatch received at St like ninety per cent (and why should Petersburg from Teheran says that it not?) of its true value, the 3-mill it is reported from Tabriz that Satar be taken by the United States. school tax alone would practically Khan has inflicted a decisive defeat on the troops of the Shah, in which the government soldiers lost 800 men

raging anew in Tabriz province.

THE PASTEUR TREATMENT.

How the Patient is Innoculated

Many have friends, or at least know of people who have received the Pasteur treatment as preventative of hydrophobia, but few with the Present Flood Might Have Been Pre- exception of the medical fraternity, are familiar with the treatment they receive. To Pasteur, the emfhent French bacteriologist, is due the preventative treatment that is now ad-The Washington correspondent of mitted to be entirely successful in the great majority of cases. After long experiments on animals he demonstrated that innoculation of the pati ent with a week virus from an anima parts immunity from a virus of great

Against Hydrophobia.

On this principle a recently bitten patient is innoculated hyperdermically with a virus prepared from the tion (at the expiration of this time patient is treated with virus prepared thirteen days before, on the third last session of Congress and at the day with twelve-day old virus of successively increasing strength, until vocates of the White Mountain and on the fourteenth day he receives Appalachian Park reserve bill is well virus of full strength that can be remembered. Led by Represetatives borne without inconvenience, the system having been rendered immune by the treatment described.

Many thousand cases are treated every year in various laboratories

ABOUT FEEDING HORSES.

Part of a Speech of one of the South's Greatest Experts in This Line.

The following is slipped from The State, being a part of the speech re cently made by Judge Henry Hammond of Augusta and Beach Island tions so that such matter could not Judge Hammond is recognized as an stock.

"When the farmers of the south learn to use more of their cotton products, learn to feed their horses and mittee took up the Currier bills, and stock with cotton seed products, it

If you know what number of pounds of grain will maintain your

SEES DARK CLOUD.

Hobson Predicts War With Japan Within Ten Years.

Chicago will be Japan's objective taqua on "America's Lack of Defen-

"Japan has been preparing for war with the United States for years," he said. "She has contracted for the they will not only continue their countries under fictitious names. She The Colored People at Holly Hill Got and has money to burn and will make fight inside of, I will say, six

"Japan" is ready," continued the like its true value, the taxing it at Speaker Cannon to have him yield his captain, "and the United States is money, is not only childish business to come squarely and fairly before and through the Great Lakes to Chicago from the north, and through Mexico from the south their troops would invade the west, while their battleships would challenge the sea-

In the course of his address Hob son referred to an interview with President Roosevelt during which he said the chief executive had indicated his belief that defensive steps should cure guard house at night and placed

This statement had a sequel the following day, when a severe repudiation of the interview was given out proach the depot unchallenged, and at the white house.

BIG LOSS BY FIRE

SEVERAL STORES BURNED IN BRANCHVILLE MONDAY.

The Money Loss is Said to be Between Fifty and Sixty Thousand Dollars.

A big fire visited Branchville on last Monday morning at two o'clock. ror has received hany legacies from Several of the most prominent stores wealthy subjects. It has respect he in the town were destroyed, entailing a loss of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not in addition, several fine estates have

It originated in the store of Dukes & Co., and in a short time and be of unparalled magnificence. He is York this week. ing discovered the store and its con- a connoisseur in the art of choosing These vessels are to cost \$800,000 tents were in ashes. Mr. A. F. H. apparel and in the art of wearing it each, and for every knot that the ves-Dukes, who managed this business. says his stock of goods was worth or's bill runs into thousands of dol-

Co., had stock of \$6,000; loss \$4,500, one each week of the year and West insurance \$3,600.

ance \$4,500. Mr. Bellinger occupied or and impressiveness to his prethe upstairs of the building that he kept store in, as a residence, and he mans see an opportunity for their says that his loss is about \$1,000 with king to economize; they would prefer no insurance.

building saved by hard work. His beautiful stock is damaged by fire and water about \$4,000, covered by in

ng occupied by H. Berry Co., and F. F. Bellinger; his building was a total royal family receives a yearly grant loss. The building was a total loss. The building was valued at \$6,000 while King Edward himself gets \$2,- the woods with \$3,000 insurance.

\$1,000, covered by insurance. L. A. Black's Pharmacy lost \$400 or \$500, covered by insurance.

Luckily there was very little wind blowing at the time of the fire. It is due largely to this fact that the whole perties actually belong to him. These business section of the town would impiral domins include more than have been burned down.

"THE TEN COMMANDMENTS."

Certain Rules Must Govern the Farm-

er Who Wishes to Succeed.

At an early period it was found necessary to evolve from the mass of ethical teaching a few general rules which the Czar received, but he has for living, called "The Ten Com- \$25,000,000 a year for his private be moral without going through a the districts to raise in the aggregate towards securing its passage then. amount to be determined by the age, to instruct the average farmer how something like \$400,000 in local tax- The trouble about these bills, how- size and work of the animal. Not to successfully conduct his farm es, would be equitable and wise. ! ever, which has been of more conse- only is it the most nutritious food operations so as to secure a greater Telephone Pole Falls on Car Causing but it greatly aids the digestion and net gain from the farm, it is neceswould not entirely relieve the strain lett, is the fact that Speaker Cannon. general health and good appearance sary to first deduce from the mass of agricultural teachings a few gen-Feed Cotton Seed Meal with any- eral rules of procedure. They are death of William Finley, five month lecting and apportioning the consti- mit them to come to a vote. Dozens thing you ever heard of a horse or called "The Ten Commandments of old. tutional 3-mill school tax is not a de- of delegates from both the New Eng- mule eating-corn, whole: corn. Agriculture, by the practice of which The baby was being carried by hi

too much of the subsoil to the sur- before Mrs. Finley could get out of

reached gradually.) (2) Use seed of the best variety. intelligently selected and carefully

(3) In cultivated crops, give the rows and the plants in the rows a the climate." (4) Use intensive tillage during

the growing period of the crops. (5) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse and commercial fertilizers.

(6) Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on southern farms.

(7) Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse-power and better implements.

(8) Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm. (9) Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the (10) Keep an account of each

farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises. S. A. Knapp.

Washington, D. C.

WANTED TO LYNCH A FIEND.

Aronsed.

The colored people in and around Holly Hill were very much excited on last Saturday. Frank Johnson, a negnegro girl, about a mile from the town one week before, was arrested Saturday and brought to Holly Hill for preliminary hearing. The streets were full of negroes during the day and the threats to lynch the man were so open that unusual precautions were taken for his safety. He was taken from the small and insein the depot, where a strong armed guard kept vigilant watch during the night, no one being allowed to apas early as possible on Sunday morning he was taken to Monck's Corner. There seems to be no doubt of the flend's guilt.

Says It Is Not True.

The Toledo Times, an independent mornig paper, published an interview with Senator Foraker, in which he common school education 94 cents finest fields of cotton and tobacco to finest fields of cotton and tobacco to be found in the State; on the tax books her land is rated at an average in spent \$1.12; Mississippi. \$1.15; Mississippi. \$1.15; Tennesce. \$1.40; have been shown land whose every counties I would not sell for \$36, \$40. at William H. Hand.

Torida, \$1.25; Maryland, \$2.51; Wississippi. \$2.51; Wiss

CZAR THE RICHEST MONARCH.

lion Dollars Every Other Week.

Considerable interest will be creat ed by the forthcoming discussion in the Prussian Parliament, or Ladiag. of the Kaiser's request for an increase of salary. Wilhelm II, as German emperor, receives an annual grant of only \$450,000 from the State. His salary as King of Prussia is more in keeping with his needs, the amount being \$3,500,000. During the twenty years of his reign the German empe-

been left to him to the best advantage, and his tail- sels lose on any of their trial trips \$16,000 and his building \$7,000, with insurance to the amount of \$13,000.

H. Berry Co., next door to Dukes & to enable him to live in a continuous and set of the plans are the plans and set of the plans are the

should feel so disposed. F. F. Bellinger, loss \$6,000, insur-travels nothing that may len is overlooked, and here many Ger him to omit some of the pomp and J. B. Henderson, loss partial, his ceremony which surrounded him when journeying in his own realm.

which the German emperor labors is any other country. that he must provide for his family Clifton A. Dukes owned the build- out of his own income. In England, on the contrary, each member of the of \$500,000 or over from the State. 350,000. Of this sum barely one-P. C. Dukes sustained a loss of fourth goes into his majesty's own purse, as he defrays the salaries and Gardner lost \$50, no insurance, expenses in connection with the royal house-hold, and also provides pensio

for his superanuated servants. The Czar is the richest monarch in the world. In his case the crown pro 20,000,000 acres of cultivated lands and improved forests, as well as sevral Siberian mines. A state gran of \$7,500,000, added to his other revenues, brings the Czar's gross income up to \$40,000,000 a year. Out of this sum, however, he has to bear all the expenses of his great estates No data of any kind are available regarding the amount of clear profit

PASSENGERS KILL HER BABY.

Panic-Infant Trampled Upon.

Strap hanging played a part in th

mother, Mrs. Annie Finley, who was ty-first streetcar, which sh on August 21.

fliad traveled only a short dis when a telephone pole fell ing the roof of the car. Passenface (the foregoing depths should be thealsle she was knocked down and

the baby was trampled upon. Efforts to save the life of the child at the Provident Hospital proved unavailing, and he died.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

Ten Go Out in Boat and Only Three

At Deer Isle, Maine, seven summer visitors out of a party of ten were drowned by the capsizing of a 35foot sloop in Penobscot Bay, off that island, Tuesday. The drowned are: Miss Alice Torro, Washington, C.

Miss Eleanor Torro, Washingtoff, Miss Kellogg, Baltimore. Lutie Kellogg, Baltimore. Mrs. Lucy S. Crawley. Philodelphia.

Miss Elizabeth G. Vans, Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass. Jason C. Hutchins, Bangor, Maine.

Tacoma Chosen. Tacoma, Wash., has been selected for the next convention of the Span-

ish War Veterans to meet.

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Next

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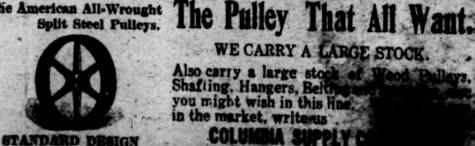
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Space.

The American All-Wrought Split Steel Pulleys.



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the Plans and Specifications Which are Submitted in Confidence.

FASTEST IN WORLD

AMERICAN WARSHIP WILL SUR-

PASS LUSITANIA IN SPEED.

Naval Officials are Keeping Secret

Bids for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers, everyone of which must be at least four kno faster than the Lusitania and equiped with apparatus for burning oil as well as coal, and which are to be the largest ever built for the Ameri-The Kaiser's mode of living is one can navy, will be opened at New

> have to forfelt \$50,000 of tact price to the government. ere submitted in confidence to the

It is known, however, that the vessels must have a displacement of at least 742 tone, and that they must attain on their trial tests a maximum speed of 291/4 knots an hour, a speed that will wike them among the fast-One of the disadvantages under est war craft ever extended in this or

General's Wife Murdered.

The wife of Major General Chas Edward Luard, retired officer of the Royal Engineers, was murdered in the woods near London, England, have been the motive as her jewelery was taken

Tabulated statement of the County state vote will be found on page five PIANO AND ORGAN ECONOMY

If you are interested in the purhase of a PIANO or an ORGAN, we vant to sell you one. Don't think you must go to some

nat! order house to buy a low pricd piano or organ; nor outside of south Carolina to get the best plano or organ. We have a great variety of grades, and all styles, at prices which cannot fail to interest you. We are manufacturers factory reresentatives for several of the argest and most famous makers of stanos and organs. We take old instruments in ex-

hange and make most liberal terms f payment to those who wish to buy on time. No house-quality of lanos and organs considered-can indersell us. Twenty-four years of air dealing in Columbia and throughout South Carolina is our reference ind guarantee.

Write us at once for catalog price nd terms. Malone's Music House, Columbia, S.C. Planos and Organs.

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WANTED. EVERAL FARMS FOR SALE-Ranging from 75 to 400 acres. Reasonable prices Eas; terms. Box 7, Thomasville, Ga.

OR SALE-Common building brick,

red color, immediate delivery. Prices upon application: Camden Press Brick Co., Camden, S. C. WANTED-Pine logs bought for

cash. For particulars address Sumter Lumber Co., Sumter, S. C. OR SALE-One 5 horse power Blakeslee Gasoline Engine. Cost over \$400. Will take \$100 for it. \$50 repairs will get it in good con-

dition. Apply to Jas. L. Sims, Or-

angeburg, S. C. TEACHERS—TRUSTEES. Ve secure schools for teachers and have many excellent vacancies. We recommend teachers to trustees and sell school furniture of all kinds. Write. Southern Teach-

ers' Agency, Columbia, S. C. WANTED-Clerks, cotton buyers, farmers, warehousemen and others to learn grading and classifying cotton in our sample rooms, or through correspondence course. Thirty day scholarship completes you. American Cotton College, Milledgeville, Ga.