PASS FREE LIST

The Republicans Try in Vain to Amend the New Tariff Bill

ATTEMPT FILIBUSTER

Mann Leads Desperate Nine Hour Fight to Change Measure, but the Democrats Vote Down Over One Hundred Amendments as Each Proposed and Then Pass the Bill.

Despite genuine harrying filibuster tactics, used by the Republicans in their "last ditch" fight in the House against the Democrats "free list," the first tariff measure of the House majority, passed the House Monday night, without a single change, by a vote of 236 to 109, the Democrats voting solidly and mustering twenty-four Republicans with them, says the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier.

This came after the Democrats had voted down or ruled out of order more than 100 amendments, and had shown again that the Democratic majority was a compact and smoothly working machine for the enactment of legislation.

The Republican fight to amend the bill began with an attempt to make the free admission of merchandise apply only to imports from countries that in turn admitted American products free. This was followed by efforts to have incorporated in the bill a provision that would force other countries to give up their discrimination against American meat, live cattle and flour and to include provisions in the bill. All of the amendments were thrown out by Chairman Alexander and Chairman Hay, the two presiding officers of the day, as not permissible under the rules of the House.

The Republican leaders, including Ex-Speaker Cannon, Mr. Mann and Representative Payne, former Republican leader, roundly denounced the Democrats for denying freedom of debate and amendment. Mr. Cannon declared that never in the history of Congress had the right of representation on the floor been so limited; and Mr. Payne asserted that the Democrats would be discredited before the country for their arbitrary exercise of power.

The Democrats smiled through it all and on the motion of Mr. Underwood, they continued to turn down the Republican amendments. They ruled out amendment covering free rice, free sugar, free iron ore, free drugs, glass and a host of other things. Time after time Mr. Mann appealed from the decisions of the Chair, overruling his amendments, but in each case the Democratic majority sustained the Chair.

After four or five hours of attempts at amendment, the Republican fight took on the complexity of a filibuster. Once when denied a vote by the chairman, Mr. Mann intimated that the bill would not pass in a hurry. Following that, the Republicans repeatedly demanded rising votes, but in the end Mr. Mann made no attempt to delay the final vote on the bill.

In all, the Republican leader offered 83 amendments. After every paragraph he renewed the attempt to have clauses put in so that the free rates would not apply to countries charging duties against similar American goods. The Democrats steadfastly refused to cut off debate or lay themselves open to the charge of having passed the bill under a gag rule.

Republicans declared that the Democrats were giving away American goods. Mr. Hille, of Connecticut, insisted that the bill ought to be so amended that it would put a lever under other nations that are not dealing fairly with the United States. To none of these changes, however, would the Democrats accede.

Minority Leader Mann declared that the Democrats had not put either rice or rice flour on the free list, simply because they were products of the South. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, replied that the reason rice had not been made free was because the Democrats did not know how much revenue it would cost the Government.

"This does not complete our tariff legislation," said Mr. Underwood. We introduced this bill to give the plements. WelBCbilloDem farmers cheaper agricultural implements. We would not go beyond that without endangering the revenues. We intend to take up all tariff rates and to adjust all of them."

Rebound Was Fatal.

After an unsuccessful attempt to shoot a crow, John Collins, aged 82, a farmer, lies dead at his home near Hendersonville, N. C., the victim of a recoiling gun. He had killed two birds when he missed the third invader and was hit in the chest with the butt end of his gun. After suffering intensely for several hours he died at an early hour Tuesday morning.

Served Him Right.

At Terre Haute, Ind., Frank Huff, janitor of the First Methodist church, pleaded guilty in Circuit Court to a charge of attacking four little girls, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the State prison in Michigan City. Huff is 54 years old, married and has a family.

Trained Coyotes to Kill Coyotes.

Two coyotes, brought up in captivity and with several captive generations behind them, but still full blood coyotes, have been trained by Charles Lehsen, of Sid City, Idaho, to run down wild coyotes. The two big cats killed 23 coyotes on recent hunting trips.

WILL TALK OF UNION

METHODISTS TO CONSIDER ORGANIC FEDERATION.

Commissioners from Three Great Branches of the Greatest Protestant Denomination Meet to Confer.

For the purpose of considering plans for the federation of three great branches of Methodism, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a substitute committee of a joint commission representing the three denominations met at Chattanooga, Tenn., Monday.

The joint commission consits of 27 members, each church being represented by nine commissioners, and its first session will be held on Wednesday to receive and act on the report of the substitute committee.

The federation movement was begun at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Memphis, in 1894, when the commission representing that denomination was created. Later similar commissions were appointed by the two other churches and the three held a meeting at Baltimore in December, 1910.

At that time a substitute committee of three from each commission was appointed to inquire into the causes of the alienation of the three branches of Methodism and, to formulate and present a plan for unification.

This committee met at Cincinnati early in the present year and agreed upon a tentative plan of federation, which will be submitted to the joint commission at its meeting. The meetings of the substitute committee and of the commissions are behind closed doors.

Among the prominent men taking part in this conference are:

Methodist Church, South—Bishops A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, and E. E. Hoss, of Nashville; Collins Denny of Nashville; Dr. W. J. Young, of Danville, Va.; F. M. Thomas, of Louisville; C. M. Bishop, of Wichita Falls; R. S. Hyer, of Dallas, Texas, and W. B. Stubbs, of Savannah

Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop Early Cranston, of Washington, J. A. Patten, of Chattanooga; R. W. Miller and J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, and L. B. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Methodist Protestant—Dr. T. H. Lewis, of Westminister, Md.; L. M. Jennings, of Pittsburg; R. S. Harris, of Henderson, N. C., and J. J. Barge, of Atlanta.

WHAT DOES HAYNE MEAN.

Offers Big Price for Entire Stock of New Orleans Cotton.

Frank B. Hayne, the well known cotton dealer, threw the New Orleans Cotton Exchange into a fever of excitement twenty minutes before the final gong Tuesday, when he offered to purchase the entire stock of cotton in New Orleans at 15.48 cents.

Mr. Hayne jumped in the rig, pushed aside his brokers and began crying his bids.

"Five thousand May at 15," he said.

"Fifty thousand bales at 49."

Pandemonium reigned for a few minutes, and the days of the great Sully pool were recalled. Again and again the big bull leader bellowed forth his challenge to the bears. In the excitement, traders appeared dazed and those who a few minutes before were offering to sell May around 15.40 were slow to accept the increased price.

Finally, Mr. Hayne yelled: "I will take the entire stock of cotton in New Orleans at 15.48."

When the gong sounded it was estimated that he had bought perhaps 5,000 bales. But his sudden and startling movement had the bears guessing and May became very active.

There are reports of a "corner" in New Orleans Tuesday night in May cotton, but it is believed to be untrue.

WARTIME SHELL EXPLODES.

Heat Caused Bomb to Cut Loose In Engineer's Hands.

Walter Armstrong, a well known young locomotive engineer, of Jackson, Miss., was seriously injured last week, due to the explosion of one of the many wartime shells which are so promiscuously distributed over that section. It appears that his fireman and a companion who were at work about an engine had gotten hold of one of these shells and had been hammering at it with a view of studying the inside works.

Armstrong came along, and, seeing that they were rather too close to a fire that had been built beside the track, picked it up and was walking off, passing near the fire. In some way the remnant of explosive matter became ignited and the shell burst in Armstrong hand. The result was a badly shattered arm and a loss of one or two fingers, and the right leg shattered below the knee.

Summer Hotel Burned.

Fire of unknown origin early Wednesday morning entirely destroyed the summer hotel at Flat Rock, two miles from Hendersonville. The hostelry had not opened for the summer. It was erected at a cost of $20,000, and was insured for $10,000. C. E. Roper was proprietor.

Human Life Cheap.

N. W. Josey, a wealthy merchant of Brewton, Wednesday shot and shot and killed Whitt Brantley, a young white man, there. Several days ago Brantley threw a rock against Josey's store, it is alleged, and Josey, it is said, waylaid him.

ATTACK JUAREZ

Five Americans Are Killed by Bullets That Cross to This Side

REBELS ENTER JAUREZ

Contrary to Orders of Gen. Madero, 150 Insurgents Open Fire on Federals, Capturing Important Outposts, Finally Carrying Fighting into Juarez.

Insubordination in the ranks of Gen. Madero's army and a lust for the fight, of which Federal concessions apparently had deprived them, caused a fierce attack on Juarez, which ended Monday night in a careful retreat of the insurrectos after a day of continuous skirmishing.

The 150 rebels who early Monday morning opened fire on the Federals, not only captured some of the important outposts, but carried the fighting into the city. Failing reinforcemens, they retreated. The casualties of the two forces are not known but five people on the American side of the line were killed, and at least 12 wounded.

Thousands of people in El Paso, Texas, dotted roof tops or lined the river banks in direct line of fire. Col. Stetever, of the 4th United States cavalry, protested to both armies against the fire into American territory and it lessened considerably thereafter. Nearly 1,000 American troops were massed on the border, keeping crowds back and ready to respond to any orders from Washington.

Monday night couriers galloped back and forth in an effort to arrange an armistice, so that peace negotiations miyht be resumed. Gen. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is a sad and downhearted man. His efforts to prevent a general attack was successful, but only after he had been told conflicting stories as to the actual cause of the conflict.

Col. Tamaberuel, it is said, taunted the rebels and incensed them. Gen. Madero regrets the occurrence. The fight lasted until dark and furnished many a thrilling sight as well as continuous terror, to many Americans living along the river bank.

Carrying the fighting into Juarez, the rebels entered the city. Many Americans were among those who entered Juarez. Antonio Gacio was standing by the side of the Associated Press correspondent, about 200 yards from the advancing insurrecto ranks, and was killed.

A woman sitting on a porch several blocks within the city was hit in the wrist and the abdomen by two bullets. About six o'clock Monday night two Americans were killed near the Santa Fe bridge. The name of one is supposed to be Cross and his home is said to be in Nebraska, while the other had on his person a memorandum reading "H. Ferguson, Troop F, 3d cavalry, San Francisco."

The names of the others killed have not been learned. Glen Cheesman, of Shreveport, La., Mrs. Ira Mooreshead, Edmund Halton and Luis Villobas, of El Paso, were among those wounded, but not fatally. There was occasional firing Monday night into Juarez, but Gen. Navarro seemed in complete command.

In the main rebel camp Monday confusion reigned. Orders were given for a general attack, but they were countermanded. It was argued by some of the rebel chiefs that upon a small detachment had made such progress, it was the duty of the rest of the army to aid the attacker.

Gen. Madero waivered in his decision, to stand by his promise of Sunday night, not to attack the city. Flags of truce suffered heavily during the battle. A rebel ally bore one, was shot from his horse. Those who were trying to persuade Madero to make a general attack, it is said, reported that the Federals had fired on the truce-bearer, but this was contradicted later.

Gen. Navarro was willing during the day to grant an armistice, but the insurrectos ignored this. The total dead for the days fighting included insurrectos and Federals, is estimated at near 30. The wounded will number close to 60.

Costly Poker Game.

A Sunday afternoon poker game played in a hay shed caused the fire that swept Bangor, Maine, burning nearly four hundred buildings, causing two deaths, rendering thousands homeless, and doing damage estimated at four million dollars. One of the players threw a match on the floor and the loose hay burst into flames.

The Wages of Sin.

At Milwaukee, Wis., two young women, Emma Nelson and Mabel Gilmore, were shot and instantly killed and Joseph Unger was seriously wounded in a fight at a resort there Tuesday, by Charles Yance, a stationary engineer of Racine, who then killed himself. A quarrel between Unger and Yance preceded the shooting.

Striking Carmen.

At Oklahoma City, Okla., one man was shot and four other were slightly injured Monday night during a fight between special police employed by the Oklahoma street railway company and sympathizers with striking employees. The company has refused to meet the demands of the carmen for increased wages.

Eagles Carry Off Two Sheep.

Two Egyptian sheep, valued at $100 each, while out in a pasture at Ashintully farm, near Lenox, Mass., last week were carried off by two American eagles. The eagles had a ten-foot spread of wing.

NIGHT STOPS FIGHT

ADVANTAGE WITH REBELS AFTER ALL-DAY FIGHTING.

The Opposing Forces Resting on Arms, Ready to Besume Conflict at Daybreak.

What was perhaps the fiercest battle of the Mexican revolution was fought at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, Texas, Tuesday. That night both Federals and insurrectos are resting on their arms, ready to resume the battle at daylight. At least five persons have been killed on the American side of the border since the skirmishing began Monday and about fifteen have been wounded, while the loss on the battlefield is variously estimated at from 30 to 60 dead on both sides and about 75 to 100 wounded.

Fifteen wounded rebels have been brought to the American side and more are believed to be within the town. Gen. Navarro at seven o'clock Tuesday night agreed to stop the firing while the wounded rebels were removed. The Federals have adequate medical facilities and are caring for their wounded within the town.

All day the battle raged, the rebels swarming through the streets of Juarez and meeting the heavy fire of the Federals with an equally vigorous volley of musketry. The rebels claim the town Tuesday night. It is true that they actually control more city territory than do the Federals, yet the position of the Government force is so well fortified that it is almost impregnable.

The rebels forced the fighting in the face of the deadly fire of the Federal machine guns. They dared not gather in too great number for an attack on the Federals, for the Federals demonstrated many times the accuracy of the guns. Gen. Navarro is said to have mined most of the buildings in the city, and it is believed he will be able to inflict a terrible blow to the rebel forces should they take the city.

An actual view of the fighting in the streets of Juarez showed the insurrectos as more than holding their own. The sun beat fiercely on the battlefield, and a fire, started by the insurrectos, filled the streets with clouds of smoke. The fire is still smouldering, the post office and several adjoining buildings being in ruins. The light from fire gives the rebels an occasional glimpse of the Federals. The crackling of rifles is intermittent.

Juarez looks as if a hurricane had struck it. Wires are suspended from jagged telephone poles and the streets are filled with plaster, abode debris, window glass and splinters. Many a building has a hole in it, and not a few of the characteristic abode houses of the town are without roofs.

The terrorized inhabitants were under cover all day, and many were injured by the hail of bullets. The town itself is quiet, except for occasional rifle balls. Bullets flew across the Rio Grande to the American side, but the United States troops have kept sightseers several hundred yards from the river.

WOMAN MAIL CARRIER.

Has Travelled More Than Sixty-two Thousand Miles.

Miss Florence S. Markham has completed twenty two years' service for Uncle Sam carrying the mail between Stockbridge station and Interlaken, Mass. She makes the round trip twice a day and has travelled 62,000 miles.

Miss Markham cares for her team and handles express, baggage and freight. She has never had a vacation and has never missed a train. Some days in winter she has had to shovel out snowdrifts ten feet deep to get through. She has been in terrific thunderstorms.

When she first started Miss Markham received $9 a month, now she get $25. There have been four postmasters at Interlaken in the twenty-two years she has served. Miss Markham is the only child and support of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Markham, of Interlaken.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED.

Father Was Unable to Rescue Them Through Firery Stairway.

Five of the six children of Sanford Davis, a farmer, residing near Free Union, Va., were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Davis home Tuesday. Davis and his wife and an infant escaping. The dead children ranged in age from three to fifteen years. The slept in a room on the second floor, reached by narrow stairs. When discovered the fire aleady had eaten its way to the stairway. The frantic father attempted to reach the room from the outside, but when at the top of the ladder he was nearly overcome by smoke and heat. Davis called vainly for the children to come to him. The only responce came feebly from Estelle, aged 15, who cried: "Papa, I can't get out; I am nearly strangled to death, I—"

Meeting of Leaders.

It is expected that more that 1,000 Democratic leaders of the Dakotas, Montana, Iowa, Idaho, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington and probably Michigan and Wisconsin, will attend the big Democratic conference of the Northwest, which has been called to assemble in St. Paul early next month.

Laborers Join Rebels.

Farmers at Waelder, Texas, usually relying upon Mexican labor can get none now. During the last few days there has been a general exodus of Mexicans from that quarter, many of them going to join the insurgents.

WILL MEET SOON

Southern Baptist Convention to Hold Annual Session in Few Days.

NUMBER SIX MILLION

The Convention Will Be Numerically Larger Than Congress or the British Parliament, but Is Advisary Only in Character, and Is Different From Most Such Bodies.

Greater number than the the British parliament or the congress of the United States, the Southern Baptist convention will meet in Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday, May 17, with delegates present from every Southern State.

The convention is made up of delegates from churches, associations, State conventions, missionary societies and Sunday schools. All Baptist churches are independent. Therefore the Convention has no authority to bind the churches in its territory. Its action is advisory, not compulsory. Ministers and laymen are admitted into the convention on the same basis without any offical distinction between the clergy and laymen.

The convention has three boards: The foreign mission board with headquarters at Richmond, the home mission board, with headquarters at Atlanta, and the Sunday school board with headquarters at Nashville. The work of the foreign board is to preach the gospel in foreign lands. The home mission board looks after missionary work in the home field, which includes the Southern States, Cuba and the Panama section.

The Sunday school board is the head of the Sunday school work, and publishes Sunday school helps, periodicals and books for use in the Sunday schools and Young People's societies. The Southern Baptist Theological seminary, the School of the Prophets, located at Louisville, Ky., is also under the control of the Southern Baptist convention.

According to the best available figures, there are about 6,280,649 Baptists. Of this number 4,110,873 are in the South, 2,218,911 of the Southern Baptists are white, 1,891,962 colored. In the Northern States there are 1,190,293 Baptists. There are 22,448 churches connected with the Southern Baptist convention.

They make up the largest religious denomination in the South. The Baptists are said to have 39.5 per cent of the church membership of the South, the Methodists 26.5 per cent, Catholics 15.9 per cent, Disciples 5.2 per cent, Presbyterians 4.9 per cent, Episcopalians 1.7 and all others 5.9 per cent.

The churches connected with this convention raised last year for carrying on their work $9,474,777. Of this sum $1,236,519 was given for missions. The church property of the Southern Baptist convention is valued at $[illegible]

Roger Williams was not the first Baptist as some erroneously suppose. The history of the church runs back for hundreds of years before his day. John Runkun, who lived nearly an hundred years before Williams was born, was a Baptist. Williams was, however, the first to become a Baptist on American soil and he organized the first American Baptist church in Providence, R. I.

The first Baptist church in the South was constituted in South Carolina in 1682. The first established in North Carolina was in 1695, in Virginia 1714, in Tennessee 1770, in Georgia 1771, in Mississippi 1780, in Kentucky 1781, in Alabama 1803, in Florida 1828.

In 1762, when the great Baptist persecution began in Virginia, there were only 3,000 Baptists in the whole country. In 24 years they had increased to 35,000. In 4790 there were 50,000, in 1812, 175,000; in 1827, 235,000; in 1840, 350,000, and in 1853, 1,075,765. Today there are in the South alone 4,110,873.

In 1814 the Baptists of the United States gave for missions $134,112, and had only 64 missionaries employed. Last year they gave $885,285 for missions, and there were 800 missionaries on the foreign field. In 1853 Southern Baptists raised $21,000 for foreign missions.

There were two foreign mission stations, one in Africa, and one in China. In these two fields 19 missionaries were at work. The home mission board reported 37 missionaries at work, and 642 baptisms in the same period. Last year $460,787 was raised for foreign missions in the territory of the Southern Baptist convention and there were 231 missionaries on the foreign field. The home board reported last year $283,436 with 1,066 missionaries at work and 188,000 baptisms.

Balance of Trade.

The world owes the United States $441,000,000 for food, clothing and raw materials sold abroad. Only once has the balance of trade been higher in favor of this country, according to the government figures. That was in 1908 when it was more than $550,000,000.

Rushed to Columbia.

Two negroes have been rushed to the penitentiary from Florence by the order of Gov. Blease. Alex Weldon and William Burroughs, under sentence of death for the killing of E. M. Mye, a Florence county farmer, are the men.

Will Be Tried Very Soon.

The double murderer, Ernest E. Grimesley, will be placed on trial in the Richland county court on May [illegible] for the killing of Mrs. Rosa Bessinger and Walter Sandifer.

WANTED

BOOKKEEPERS
STENOGRAPHERS
TELEGRAPHERS
SALESMEN AND CIVIL SERVICE HELP.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Four to six months required to make necessary preparation. Personal Instruction. POSITIONS secured for all who prepare or money refunded. Write for full information. LESSONS BY MAIL IF DESIRED.

Southern Commercial School

Calhoun & Meeting Sts., Charleston, S. C.

Wilmington, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Durham, N. C. The highest endorsed Business College in the South Atlantic.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

For Sale—Wire Fish Baskets, price $1.50 with order. Send for circular. W. A. Jester, Griffin, Ga.

Wanted—Poplar logs for export, 24 inches and up in diameter, 10 feet and up in length. Inquire H. E. Glaeser, Box 251, Florence, S. C.

For Sale—S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Black Langshang, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for setting, 15 for $1. M. B. Grant, Darlington, S. C.

Mayberry's Chicken Remedy for Gaps, Roup and Cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid, 25c. Tells how to get future supply free. Guy Mayberry, Newberry, Ind.

Eggs in incubator lots or single sittings from S. C. Reds, $1.50 per 15; $8.00 per hundred. Nice cockerels, $2.00 each. Eugenia Hammond, North Augusta, S. C.

1,000 acres, 2 1-2 miles Ry., 1,000 acres in cultivation, 50 tenant houses, good barns, excellent fences, 3,000 acres timber; $20 per acre. Harris Realty Co., Clarendon, Ark.

Feather Beds—Mail us $10 and we will ship you a nice, new 36-pound feather bed and 6-pound pair pillows, freight prepaid. Turner & Cornwell, Feather Dealers, Charlotte, N. C.

Dropsy Cured—Shortness of breat relieved in 36 to 48 hours. Reduces swelling in 15 to 20 days. Call or write Collum Dropsy Remedy Company, Dept. O 512 Austel Bldg., Atlanta Ga.

Dobbs' Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and "Crystal" White Orpingtons win and lay when other fail, stock and eggs for sale. Send for mating list. G. A. Dobbs, Box B. 24, Gainesville, Ga.

Wanted—Men and ladies to take three months practical course in expert management. High salaries positions guaranteed. Write for catalogue now. Charlotte Telegraph School, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted—Men to take twenty days practical course in our machine shops and learn automobile business. Positions secured graduates, $25 per week and up. Charlotte Auto School, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted—Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, writers if desiring employment. We place competent business help at [illegible] supply demand. Carolina Sales & System Co., Skyscraper, Columbia, S. C.

When Medicines Fail, a Physician's case. Diseases of Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs and Debility (either sex) positively eradicated by Natural Methods. Interesting literature free. C. Ola Jen Howerton, Durham, N. C.

The Smallest Bible [illegible] 10 [illegible] Bible Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Good Live Agents wanted in every town to sell a meritorious line of medicines extensively advertised and used by every family and in the stable. An exceptional opportunity for the right parties to make good money. Write at once for proposition to L. B. Martin, Box 110, Richmond, Va.

Wanted—Every man, woman and child in South Carolina to know that the "Alco" brand of sash, Doors and Blinds are the best and are made only by the Augusta Lumber Company, who manufacture everything in Lumber and Millwork and whose watchword is "Quality." White Augusta Lumber Company, Augusta, Georgia, for prices on any order, large or small.

Sand Hill Land For Sale—This county country is rapidly settling with people who are anxious to get away from unhealthy climates and high priced lands. The climate is excellent. No fever. No malaria. Land will raise as much cotton as lands selling for two hundred dollars an acre, and yet you can buy this for the same amount you pay rent. People are coming here every day, and you had better come while prices are still low. Some land as low as four dollars an acre. H. A. Page, Jr., Aberdeen, N. C.

For Sale—Well improved farm of 488 acres, within one mile of Catawba, York County, S. C. Catawba is the junction point of the Seaboard, Southern and Catawba Valley railroads and has excellent schools and churches, two public roads through the farm; R. F. D. route; splendid two-story seven-room dwelling, good barn and tenant houses; land well adapted to cotton, corn and oats; magnificent pasture facilities; to be sold for division. Price $22.5[illegible] per acre. James T. Faris, Catawba, S. C.

Don't Delay Longer—In providing your home with a good piano or organ. Doubtless, you have promised your family an instrument. No home is complete without music, and nothing is so inspiring and cultivating. Music helps to drown sorrows, and gives entertainmet for the childre, and keeps them at home. This is our 27th year of uninterrupted success here, hence we are better prepared than ever to supply the best pianos and organs and will save you money. Write us at once for catalogs and for our easy payment plan and prices. **Malone's Music House, Columbia, S. C.**

DON'T SUFFER WITH

Rheumatism

It is the most distressing and discouraging of all troubles. Nine cases out of ten can be cured by **Noah's Liniment.** Where there is no swelling or fever a few applications will relieve you. It penetrates—does not evaporate like other remedies—requires little rubbing.

Noah's Liniment is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Throat, Colds, Strains, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Colic, Cramps, Neuralgia, Toothache, and all Nerve, Bone and Muscle Aches and Pains. The genuine has Noah's Ark on every package and looks like this cut but has RED background of package and **"Noah's Liniment"** always in RED ink. Beware of imitations. Large bottle, 25 cents, and sold by all dealers in medicine, guaranteed or money refunded by Noah Remedy Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

JAPAN IS BANKRUPT

THAT NATION SEEKS TO THROW UP THE SPONGE.

Her Game Is to Take China or Rush Into War, Be Beaten, and Repudiate Her Debts.

[illegible] heading every [illegible] to the people [illegible] Good [illegible] Empire [illegible] Last. He becomes the [illegible] of States is [illegible] and [illegible] not and [illegible] organized and suffering from [illegible] Prof. Goodnow [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] delivered afternoon, the [illegible] [illegible] since [illegible] Prof. Goodnow did not [illegible] good reason [illegible] not a mushroom maker. The [illegible] to the United States, in [illegible] of official statements to the contrary, has always been most [illegible] [illegible] my students were disgusted [illegible] trunk in saying that it was the intention of their country to hold China, and to whip, too, or [illegible] to get a big indemnity with which to restore the ruined finances of Japan.

This persistent nagging of the United States, that has gone on now for two years and more, has always puzzled me, and I do not yet see what it clearly means. Can it be a cunning device to divert the attention of the world from Japan's evil intentions towards China?

Or is this pestering an evidence of Japan's desperation and on indication of what there is no doubt she would do, if it suited her convenience? She knew she is hopelessly, beldessly bankrupt; the overstrain of taxation began to show itself last September, when a few (of the many) discontented people acted; and there are not wanting other evidences of disorganization. Perhaps Japan is now deliberately laying herself out (intention of then saying: "I am completely knocked out; I throw up the for a crushing defeat with the in- sponge, I repudiate my debts; now do what you like.'".

Means Cheaper Clothes.

That the ways and means committee will put raw wool on the free list in revising schedule "K" was declared to be practically certain, and resulted in a caucus of the Democratic delegation from New York, at which eighteen members declared themselves in facor of free raw wool, and four argued against it. All pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the full Democratic caucuses.

Some people leave the substance or the success that would surely follow steadfastness of purpose, that they may chase every alluring shadow that comes in sight.