TALMAGE'S SERNON.

Dr. Talmage Arraign's People Who Live Beyond Their Means.

In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the causes of the great financial disturbances which take place every few years and arraigns the people who live beyond their means; text, Jeromiah avii, 11, "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days and at his end shall be a fool."

Allusion is here made to a well known fact in natural history. If a partridge or a quail or a robin brood the eggs of another species, the young will not stay with the one that happened to brood them, but at the first opportuni-ty will assort with their own species. Those of us who have been brought up in the country have seen the dismay of the farmyard hen, having brooded aquatic fowls, when after awhile they tumble into their natural element, the water. So my text suggests that a man may gather under his wings the property of others, but it will after awhile escape. It will leave the man in a sorry predicament and make him

What has caused all the black days of financial disasters of the last 60 years? Some say it is the credit sys-tem. Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities. which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these dis-turbances. It is the extravagance of modern society which impols a man to spond more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into wild speculation in order to got the means for inordinate display, and sometimes the man is to blame and sometimes his wife and oftener both. Pive thousand dollars income, \$10,000, \$20,000 income, is not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and therefore he steers his bark toward the maolstrom. Other mon-have suddenly snatched up \$50,000 or \$100,000. Why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to eatch up with his neighbors. Others have a country seat; so must he. Others have an extravagant cateror; so must he. Others have a palatial residence; so must he.

Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last 60 years, and, if you will go through the history of all the great panies and the great financial disturbances, no sconer have you found the story than right back of it you will find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave-always, and not one exception for the last 60 years, either directly or indirectly extravagance the

Now for the oleganoss and the refinements and the decorations of life. I cast my vote. While I am considering this subject a basket of flowers is handof in-flowers paradisiasal in their beauty. White calls with a green background of begonia. A cluster of of the variogated colors of the seasons the earth might have worn an unchanging dull brown. The tree might have put forth its fruit without the prophecy of leaf or blossom. Niagara might have come down in gradual descent without thunder and winged spray. Look out of your window any morning after there has been a dow and see whether God loves jowels. Put a crystal of snow under a microscope and see what God thinks of architecture. God commanded the priest of olden time to have his robe adorned with a wreath of gold and the hem of his garment to be embroidered in pomegranates. The carth sleeps, and God blankets it with the brilliants of the night sky. The world wakes, and God washes it from the burnished layer of the sunrise. So I have not much patience with a man who talks as though desoration and adornment and the elegances of life are a sin when they are divinely recommended. But there is a line to be drawn between adornment and decorations that we can afford and those we cannot afford, and when a man crosses that line he becomes culpable. I cannot tell you what is extravagant for you. You cannot tell me what is extravagant for me. What is right for a queen may be squandering for a duchess. What may be economical for you, a man with larger income, will he wicked waste for me, with smaller income. There is no iron rule on this subject. Every man before God and and on his knees must judgo what is extravagance, and when a man goes into expenditures beyond his means he is extravagant. When a man buys anything he cannot pay for, he is extravagant.

There are families in all our cities who can hardly pay their rent and who owe all the merchant s in the neighborhood and yet have an apparel unfit for their circumstances and are all the time sailing so near shore that business misfortune or an attack of sickness propares them for pauperism. You know very well there are thousands of families in our great cities who stay in neighborhoods until they have exhausted all their capacity to get trusted. They stay in the neighborhoods until the druggists will lot them have no sell them no more meat, and the bak ers will sell them no more bread, and sugar. Then they find the region undruggists, the butchers, the bakers and furnish bread for his children. the grocerymen come and give them sugars and the best merchandise of all get up and go out. You stand it well sorts until they find out that the only Some of you make a great swash in life, are thousands of such thieves in all our by your coffin and lie about your excel having failed as other men are honest

in succeeding. I suppose there is hardly a man who has gone through life but not meet his obligations, but all that I put aside. There are a multitude of people who buy that which they never intend to pay for, for which there is no reasonable expectation they will over be able to pay. Now if you have become gance accounts for a great deal of what oblivious of honesty and mean to defraud, not save the merchant as much as And the desceration goes on, even to

you can? Why not go some day to his store and when nebody is looking just shoulder the ham or the sparerib and in modest silence steal away? That would be less criminal, because in the other way you take not only the man's goods, but you take the time of the merchant and time of his accountant, and you take the time of the messenger

who brought you the goods. Now, if you must steal, steal in a way to do as little damage to the trader as possible.

John Randolph arose in the American sonate when a question of national finance was being discussed, and, stretching himself to his full height, in a shrill voice he cried out, "Mr. Chairman, I have discovered the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold—pay as you go!" Society has got to be reconstructed on this sub ot or the scasons of defaloation will continue to report them selves. You maker who caparisoned the gay steeds, and to the liveryman who has provided the stabling, and to the driver who, with resetted hat, sits on the coach

Oh, I am so glad it is not the absolute necessities of life which send people out into dishonesties and fling them into misfortunes. It is almost always he superfluities. God has promised us a house but not a palace; raiment, but not chinchilla; food, but not canvasback duck. I am yet to see one of hese great defaloations which is not connected in some way with extrav-

Extravagance accounts for the disurbance of national finances. Aggregaions are made up of units, and whon one half of the people of this country owe the other half how can we expect financial prosperity? Again and again at the national election we have had a spacm of virtue, and we said, "Out with one administration and in with another and let us have a new deal of imported until we learn to pay our debts and it becomes a general theory in this country that men must buy no more than they can pay for. Until that time comes there will be no permanent prosperity. Look at the pernithat New York every year pays \$3.000, 000 for theatrical amusement. While once in awhile a Henry Irving or an Edwin Booth or a Joseph Jefferson thrills a great audience with tragedy, you know as well as I do that the vast ollars, the vast majority of those dolars going in the wrong direction. Over a hundred millions paid in this

country for ciagars and tobacco a year. About \$2,000,000,000 paid for strong drink in one year in this country. With such extravagance, pernicious extrava-gance, can there be any permanent prosperity? Business men, cool head-ed business men, is such a thing a possibility? These extravagances also account, as I have already hinted, for the positive orimes, the forgeries, the absondings of the officers of the banks. The store on the business street swamped by the residence on the fashionable avenue. The father's the husband's craft capized by carrying too much do: background of begonia. A cluster of heliotropes nestling in some geranium. Sopal and perianth bearing on them the marks of God's finger. When I see that basket of flowers, they persuade me that God loves beauty and adornment and decoration. God might have made the earth so as to supply the gross demands of sonse, but left it without adornment or attraction. Instead des. That is what tears down the banks. That is what stops insurance. companies. That is what halts this nation again and again in its triumphal march of prosperity. In the presence of the American people so far as I can get their attention I want to arraign this monster ourse of extravagance, and I want you to polt it with your soorn and hurl at it your anathe-

> How many fortunes every year wrecked on the wardrobe. Things have got to such a pass that when we cry over our sins in church we wipe the tears away with a \$150 pocket handkorchief! I show you a domestic cragedy in five aots:

Act the first-A home, plain and beautiful. Enter newly married pair. Enter contonnent. Enter as much happiness as ever gots in one home. Act the second-Enter discontent. Enter desire for large expenditure. En-

envy. Enter jealousy.

Act the third-Enter the queenly dressmakers. Eater the French milliners. Enter all costly plate and all

great extravagances. Act the fourth-Tiptop of society. Princes and princesses of upper tenden floating in and out. Everything on a large and magnificent scale. Enter contempt for other people.

Act the fifth and last-Enter the assignee. Enter the sheriff. Eater the oreditors. Eater humiliation. Eater the wrath of God. Eater the contempt drop the curtain. The play is ended, and the lights are out.

I called it a tragedy. That is a misnomer. It is a farce. Extravagance counts for much of the pauperism. Who are these people whom you have to help? Many of them are the children of parents who had plenty, lived in luxury, had more than they needed, spent all they had, spent more, too; then died and left their families in proverty. Some of those who call on you now for aid had an ancestry that supped on burgundy and woodcock. I could name a score of men who have overy luxury. They moke the best eigars, and they drink the finest wines, and they have the more medicines, and the butchers will grandest surroundings, and when they die their families will go on the cold charity of the world. Now, the death the grocerymen will sell them no more of such a man is a grand larceny. He swindles the world as he goes into his Seneca, \$50 to \$55; St. Goorges, \$40 to healthy, and they hire a carman, whom | coffin, and he deserves to have his

new quarters where the merchants, the anatomical specimens, the proceeds to I know it cuts close. I did not know the best rounds of beef and the best but some of you in high dudgeon would compensation they are going to get is and after awhile you will die, and min-the acquaintance of the patrons. There isters will be sent for to come and stand big cities. You see I call them by the lences. But they will not come. If you right name, for if a man buys anything send for me, I will tell you what my text he does not mean to pay for he is a thiof. will be: "He that provideth not for his Of course sometimes men are flung of own, and especially for those of his own misfortunes and they cannot pay, I household, is worse than an infidel." know men who are just as honest in And yet we find Christian men, men of large means, who sometimes talk eloquently about the Ohristian church and about civilization, expending everything there have been some times when he on themselves and nothing on the cause has been so hurt of misfortune he could of God, and they crack the back of their

the funeral day. You know very well that there are men who die selvent, but the expenses are so great before they get wanted bread; you gave them a tomb

One would think that the last two undertaker. Because they are the two last obligations those two professions are almost always cheated. They send for the doctor in great haste, and he must come day and night. They send for the undertaker amid the great solemnities, and often these two men are the very last to be met with com-pensation. Merchants sell goods, and the goods are not paid for. They take back the goods, I am told. But there is no relief in this case. The man spent which you are hopelessly in debt to the whoelwright who furnished the landau, and to the horse dealer who provided the bloode's span, and to the harness the word and has left nothing for his family, nothing for the obsequies, and as he goes out of the world he steals the doctor's pills and the undertaker's slip pers. I was reading in a New York paper an account of the obseques in a tions prevailed over the whole State family of very moderate estate, and the Rain was badly needed for all crops, aggregate was \$3,000. A man in New York of moderate estate dies. He has lived in extreme luxury. He departs this life. The family, desirous of keeping up the magnificence, orders the following things; they were produced and never

Solid silver plate, engraved in Roman otters Ton linen scarfs. Floral decorations ... Music and quartet choir at the house ... Twenty carriages .. Thon 15 other important expenditures Making an aggregate of ...

And all that to got one poor mortal to things and then we will get all over our his last home and never paid for! Swin perturbation." I do not care who is died his family! Swindled the world! his last home and never paid for! Swin president or who is secretary of the He is swindling it now. It is one of the reasury or how much broadstuffs go great curses of this day, the extravaout of the country or how much gold is gance, the wicked extravagance, of the country.

And then look how the cause of God

is impoverished. Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars oxsious extravagance. Take the one fact | pended in this country a year for religious purposes! But what are the twenty-two millions expended for religion compared with the hundred millions expended on eigars and tobacco and then two thousand millions of dollars spont for rum? So a man who had a fortune najority of theaters are as debased as of \$750,000, or what amounted to that. lobased they can be, as unclean as un-clean they can be and as damnable as chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither in London spent it all in indulgences. amnable they can be. Three million and you for all the delicacies and often had a moal that would cost \$100 or \$200 for himself. Then he was reduced to a guinea, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in best style, ate it took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminster bridge and jumped

into the Thames-on a large scale what men are doing on a small scale. Oh, my friends, let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the necessities. Do hotel and had elegant drawing rooms tached and then vanished in the night, not even leaving their compliments for the landlord. I tell you my friends, in the day of God's judgment we will not only have to give an account for the way we made our money, but for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all the things that surround us now.

Alas, if any of you in the dying hour felt like the dying actress who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her and then turned them over with her pale hard and said, "Alas, that I have to leave you so seen!" Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of a Marie Antoi nette or to have been scated with Caligula at a banquet which cost its thouands of dollars or to have been carried to our last resting place with senators and princes as pallbearers. They that conscerate their wealth, their time, their all, to God shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of this book for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.

DISPENSES AND CLERKS

State Board.

The directors of the State dispensary recently rearranged the salaries of dispensers. In many cases there were no changes, and in no case was there of society. Enter ruin and death. Now a reduction. The increases were based upon the increase of business during 1901. The following are the dispensers | business transactions and financially whose salaries are to be increased with the amount of monthly salary stipulated in each case:

Adam's Run., \$40 to \$50; Anderson. \$75 to \$80; Bishopville, \$65 to \$70 B acksburg, \$50 to \$55; Cheraw, \$65 to \$70; Charteston (Percival), \$65 to \$75 Darlington, \$75 to \$80; Eutawville, \$50 to \$60; Fort Motto, \$35 to \$40; Gaffney, \$65 to \$70; Georgetown, \$75 to \$83 33 Hampton \$37.50 to \$40; Kershaw \$60 to \$65; Lanuaster, \$60 to \$65; Lexing ton, \$45 to \$50; Livington, \$35 to \$40; Luray, \$25 to \$30; Manning, \$70 to \$75 Marion, \$65 to \$70; Mayoavilie, \$84 to \$56; Moneks' Corner, \$40 to \$50; Mount Ploasant, \$50 to \$55; Olar, \$30 to \$35; Pickons, \$33 33 to \$37. 50; Ridgeland, \$35 to \$37 50; Saluda, \$50 to \$55; \$45; St Stephens \$25 to \$30; Summer they never pay, to take them to some bones sold to the medical museum for ville, \$60 to \$65; l'oddville, \$35 to \$45; \$40 to \$45; Williston, \$40 to \$42.50;

Winnsboro, \$60 to \$65. The dispensers' clerks who got raises are: Anderson, \$40 to \$50; Bamberg, \$20 to \$30; Barnwell, \$30 to \$35; Camden, \$35 to \$40; Charleston (Peroival), \$40 to \$41.66; Darlington, \$40 to \$50; Gaffacy, \$30 to \$35; Greenville (Hill), \$40 to 45; Kershaw, \$30 to 35; Lancaster, \$30 to \$35 Manning \$30 to \$35 Orangeburg, \$40 to \$50 Summerville, \$30 to \$35; Winnsboro, \$30 to \$35.

From the statement of the board the

dispensary at Georgesown does more business than any other single institution. The Anderson dispensary comes close to that at Georgetown.

twenty years on the board of education. touch with the teachers. Next!

COTTON HAS IMPROVED But the Outlook for a Corn Crop

is Gloomy, The following is the weekly bulleting of the condition of the weather and the crops issued Wednesday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina see tion of the climate and crop service of obligations people would be particular about would be to the physician and the The week ending 8 a. m., Monde The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, July 15th, had nearly normal temperature, but was slightly cooler than usual over the southeastern portion, where there was also a deficiency in sunshine. The week's maximum was 100 at Blackville on the 12th, and the minimum was 65 at Groenville and Spartanburg on the 9th, 10th and 11th. There was one severe local storm in

Showers were frequent, and some quite heavy, along the southeastern coast and over the northeastern counties, and there were light scattered showers elsewhere, but generally throughout the State there was no rain until the 14th, when showery condi-tions provailed over the whole State although the absence of rain was fav-orable for cleaning crops and giving thom much needed oultivation. Some fields are still grassy, and will either be abandoned or allowed to make what they will in their foul condition. Cotton improved under cultivation,

and, although still vory small, looks healthy and is fruiting better than last week. Most of the fields have been cleaned of grass, and the plants are growing slowly. In places cotton continues to have a yellow color, and there are reports of shedding leaves and squares. Sea island is thriving, but the plants are dwarfed, and blight is

Old corn is extremely poor and will scarcely make half an average crop, while later plantings are more promising. Bottom land corn is practically a failure. In cortain widely separated sections the corn crop is excellent, but its average condition is low.

Tobacco cutting and curing made provement in condition is noted, while generally the crop remains poor and inferior.

Rice is thriving and responds to cul tivation, but in Colleton county cater pillars are doing great damage. Mel ous are only beginning to ripen and will have poor yields. Sugarcane, sorghum and peas are doing nicely, Sweet potatoes look promising. The dry weather caused pastures to fail rapidly. Peaches and grapes are still rotting, but not so extensively as here tofore. Apples continue to drop.

Coming This Way.

The Atlanta Journal says: Stophy oma, a cattle disease, which has for merly been confined to Texas and other western states, has made its appearance in north Georgia in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, and a large number of cattle are affected by it. The first symptoms of the disease are a swelling of the animals eyes, which turn white. The pupil contracts into a small ball and the eyes have a tendency to bulge from their sockets. The animals appear to be crying, and the flow of acquaous humor seems to scald the hair from the face. The animal transfer is the contract of books, finally becomes totally blind and it is but the contract of the contract buy a cost of many colors and then in six months be out at the clows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable to take care of itself. The hotel and had elegant drawing rooms at the color water stateff. It is the control of the color water stateff. It is the control of the color water stateff. It is the control of the color of t

Lightning's Terrible work. At 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon during a severe electric storm, Henry Davenport and Ezell Harvey, two industrious farmers living three miles above Williamston, who were at work in the field, took shelter from the rain under some pines, when they were struck by lightning and both killed instantly. The bodies were removed to Mr. Davenport's residence an hour later and Dr. Frank M. Lander did everything possible to resuscitate them but their lives were extinct. Mr. Davenport was 41 years of age and leaves a wife and eight small children, the eldest being but 14 years old. Mr. Harvey was 26 years of age and leaves a wife with three children, the youngest being a babe two months old. By that fatal Have Their Salaries Raised By the wives are widows and two homes are bolt 11 children are fatherless, two

How's This? Wo offer One Hundred Dollar Roward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be

ured by Hall's Caterrh Cure. F. J. OHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F J. Chency for the last 15 years, and behe fiscal year 1900 and the first half of lieve him perfectly honorable in all able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN& MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Tolodo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal ly, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. timonials sent free. Price 75c. per bot-

tlo. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the bost.

Filipino's Offer. In a statement for the press Thurs. day Wm, J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aguinaldo promised him he was in New York that two Filipinos Union, \$70 to \$75; Varnville, \$30 to to explain that he did not think it pro \$35; Wagnger, \$35 to \$37.50; Walhalla, per to held a conference. The Fili to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms, in case of Mr. Bryan's election, and also was willing to contributo to the Democrat campaign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to contheir right to represent Aguinaldo.

Attacked by Strikers.

Tuesday afternoon three of the non union men who have taken the places in the Southern Railway machine shops at Columbia made yacant by the strikors were attacked while returning home may deem proper. by six men, three of whom were strik-A Noble Charity.

Lewis Elkin, a Philadelphian, has bequeathed two million dellars to ostablish a home for disabled female school teachers. Mr. Elkin served for twenty years on the beard of education. The names of the non-union men are Edgar Marshall, El. X. Altman and the latter's brother. El. X. Altman is in bed and is thought to be badly hurt internally. He was folled to the ground by a brickbat and then kicked.

Freight Trains Collide.

A head end collision between two local freight trains on the Missouri, Kansachulle, Mr. Elkin served for ground by a brickbat and then kicked. and was thus brought in sympathetic faces by their assailants and knocked down.

ARO LIGHT RAYS TREATMENT Physicians in New York ere Using

The success achieved in the treat nent of some diseases by the high fre quency, or chemical, rays of the electric light is attracting the attention of many persons in various parcs of the world. Experiments have demonstatod, it is said, that the rays dostroy, among other things, tubercle bacilli, and cause dilation of the capilisries, with corresponding circulatory changes and increased nutritive activity. Some of these experiments in phototherapy, especially those made by Dr. Noils R Finson of Copenhagen, have aroused wide-spread comment. He is the inventor of the tube which bears his name. In this city a number of physicians are using the Firsen tube and other apparatus for similar purposes in treating certain affections. One of these physicianss is Dr. Margaret A.

Cleaves.
According to a report Dr. Finsen had offected up to December 31, 1899, 311 cures out of 462 cases of lupus vulgarie In the Finsen light department of the London Hospital the number of cases of lupus vulgaris treated each day is about one hundred. Queen Alexandra was instrumental, it is said, in having this method of treating certain diseases tested in the London Hospital.

Not only has the lupus vulgaris been successfully treated by the use of the Finsen tube, but redent ulcer and canoor. It is said that the most conclusive result in the use of the Finsen tube has been achieved in the treatment of lupus vulgaris.

In the treatment of tubercolosis, of pulmonary tubercolosis, authma, bronchitis, anaemia, neuritis, rhoumatism and such skin diseases as sone and psoriasis, Dr. Cleaves usos a cabinet. The cabinet contains an ordinary wire mattress cot, which is made up as a bed, and on which the patient reclines. The current is taken from the Edison incandescent mains at 120 volts pressure, and each lamp takes about 10 ampores at 50 volts, the remainder be ing consumed in the rheostat. The zine lining is painted white to facili tate the reflection of light, and as the patient lies at rest in the bath he is bathed, it is said, in a flood of light from sources of 4,000 total nominal candlepower. The eyes of the patient are protected by means of colored.

Lortot and Genoud of Lyons, France, are two of the leading phototherapeu tists of that country.—New York Tri-

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. Important Order Issued by Postmaster General

A special from Washington Wednesday says Postmaster General Smith to day signed three orders amending in mportant particulars three postal rogulations effecting second class mail matter. The changes will effect sweeping and radical reforms in the department practices and methods of treating this class of matter.

The first order amends Section 276, which is the general definition, so as swelling of the animals eyes, which to exclude from the second class publi

came and use antisoptic washes. Also to keep the animal from the light as that aggravates the disease. Dr. Henry G. Carnes, of Atlanta, was sent for several days ago to visit the section journals, and which by the general use where the disease was discovered and of premium or other considerations in he has returned bringing with him a the form of chances to win prizes, etc., head of a calf that was affected. to induce subscriptions, in effect oirculate at apparently a nominal rate. will be excluded from the second class.

The essential paragraph of this is as follows: "The subscription price must be shown by the publication, and when it appears from the contents, or from the extrinsic inducements offered in combination with it, that the circulation of the publication is not founded on its value as a news or literary journal, and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because its offers of merchandies or other consideration result, in offect, in its circulation at apparently a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the requirements of the law for acceptance

as second class matter.' The third order smends Section 301 so that insold copies of second class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to

publishers. An explanatory statement given out

at the department regarding the order

The action of Postmaster General Smith is regarded as highly important. It is evidence of the purpose of the de-partment to administer the law as it is strictly and properly and that abuses wherever found will be eradicated. Loose and indifferent interpretation herétofore is responsible for the loss of many millions to the govern. mont. It is believed that when the effect of the changes is thoroughly ostablished many postal improvements will follow, and one cent letter post-aga will be made possible."

Behaved Badly.

Gov. McSweeney received a letter Friday from Sheriff Jno. R. Logan of York county telling him of the very peculiar action of a North Carolina sheriff. Some time ago Sheriff Logan asked the North Carolina sheriff to arrest for him one James Lindson, a negro, wanted in York county for murfinancial assistance in his campaign of der. The sheriff at Newton, N. C., a year ago. Mr. Bryan says it was while did arrest Lindsay and notified Sheriff Logan, stating that the fellow was sent a request to confer with him. He willing to come without a requisition. declined to meet them and sent a friend The South Carolina sheriff had already informed the North Carolica officer that there was no reward for the negro. pinos said that Aguinaldo was willing Sheriff Logan sont a deputy on to bring the negro back. The North Carolina sheriff refused to give him up, saying that he would not do so without a re-ward and threatened even to turn the fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to consider either proposition and did not require them to furnish any evidence of their right to constant Agriculture of the constant of the con requisition papers were issued upon the somebody would be killed, and a fow governor of North Carolina and Sheriff minutes later when he was forced to Logan is to go on to Newton himself. drop out of the game he drow his pis-Gov. McSweeney will probably report the very reprehensible conduct of the North Carolina officer to the governor of North Carolina for such action as he pistol and ordered all the players to de-North Carolina officer to the governor

hurt internally. He was folled to the killed five men, and three others were ground by a brickbat and then kicked. The other two men were struck in the Morris, Parsons; James Leville, brake-faces by their assailants and knocked man, Parsons; Frank Fitzgorald, brake-down man; two unknown tramps.

WHEN CONSIGNES MUST MOVE

The State R , ilroad Commission Adopts New Storage Rules.

The State reilroad commissioner Fr day made public its new storage rules. The commission has been working on the matter for some time and has gone over all the rules of the southern States. There have been several conferences with the railread offioials and the officers of the car service association. The new rules are embodied in the following action of the board:

Whereas an act was passed by the general assembly of South Carolina at the regular session of 1901, and thereafter approved by the governor on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, authorizing and requiring the board of railroad commissioners, 'to fix and prescribe a schedule of maximum rates and charges for storage made and charged by the railroads doing business in this State, and to fix what time after the reception of freight at place of destination such charges of storage chall begin" and for other purposes.

Resolved, That we the board of railroad commissioners do by virtue of the authority conferred by said act, fix the following rules and maximum rates for storage charges to apply to all freights stored by the railroads doing business in this State:

1. All freight received for delivery is subject to storage regulations.

2. All package freight not removed by owners from the custody of the rail way company, within seventy two (72) hours after legal notice of the arrival thoroof has been given to consignee, computed from 12 o'clock of the day following the date of such notice of arrival, shall thereafter be subject to a charge for storage, as set forth in rule

4 of these regulations.

3 Prompt notice shall be given to consignees of the arrival of freights. and the said notice must show date of its issue, and the time allowed for removal without charge for storage.

4 The maximum charges for the storage of freight by the railroads when stored in the warehouses of the said railroads in this State, shall be as

follows: For five days and under, 1 cent per hundred pounds per day.
For 10 days and over 5 days; 6 cents per hundred pounds. For 20 days and over 10 days, 8 cents

per hundred pounds. For 30 days and over 20 days 10 cents per hundred pounds. For 40 days and over 30 days 13 cents per hundaed pounds.

For 50 days and over 40 days, 15 cents per hundred pounds. Each additional week and fraction thereof thereafter, 1 cent per hundred pounds. The minimum charge for any one shipment shall be five cents. Not

more than \$1 per day shall be charged

for any one consignment not in excess of a car load. 5. A consigne: living four miles or over from the depot, and, whose freight is destined to his residence or place of business so located, shall not be subject to storage charges allowed in the above rules until a sufficient time has charged after notice for said consigned to to move said goods by the secretae of or dinary diligence.

O. Shipments detained because billed to order and awaiting bills of lading of instructions.

change of billing or for any other purpose, by owner or his agent are sub-ject to storage charges, and if such freights are forwarded to any other point accrued storage will be added to the billing as back charges.

7. The rates herein prescribed are maximum rates, but these regulations will not be held to be violated, if lower rates made by the roads provided that all shippers at the same point are assessed similar rates without discrimination.

8. Legal holiday and Sundays shall

not be taken into account, in reckoning the 72 hours herein allowed for removal of freight without charges.
9. Dae diligence on the part of the shipper or consignee to remove freight promptly shall be deemed by the railroads a sufficient ground upon which

to remit storages charges accruing by reason of bad weather or impassible roads. 10. Freight and storage charges must be billed in seperate items though they may be billed on the same sheet.

J. O. Wilborn, Chairman. C. W. Garris, J. H. Wharton, Commissioners.

D. P. Duncan, Secretary. In speaking of the new storage rules Commissioner Garris, who has given the matter much study, Friday said: The new rules practically double the free time heretofore allowed by the roads. Investigation discloses that the froights removed, upon which storage has heretofore been assessed; have re-mained from one to 60 days of the storage period within the custody of the roads, making it very fair to estimate 20 days as an average period upon which storage has been charged on freights. For this average period the commissioners scale shows a 50 per

cont. reduction.
"The interest of shippers who live at a distance is duly cared for in rule 5, while rule 9 makes inclement weather and bad roads an element of condeideration in rackoning time.

"The commission had before it the railroad storage regulations in force throughout the south and west, thus enabling it to give South Carolina a set of rules carved from the best practices of the whole country."

After a Desperado.

Shoriff Martin has sont a posse to the wild country above Charleston to search the swamps for William Johnson, a col ored desperado, who has the section in a wild state of terror. Johnson is wanted for murder. A day or two ago he killed William Barns without provocation, and threatened to kill any of the latter's friends if they interferred The same morning he shot another negro named Smith. Saith and a tol and bored a hole through Smith's body. After the shooting he tossed posit their cash in the hat. They die so in quick order. As soon as he had Dealer. pocketed the money, Johnson fired a volley to prove to the negroos that he meant business, and then walked away. When he killed Burns the constable

ado.

Presbyterian College of South Carolina

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NEARLY BUNK BY A RIVET.

Little Thing Nearly Caused the Loss of a Steamship.

The strangest story I ever heard of the sea relates to a connor rivet which was accidentally left in the bilge on the bottom of the ship by the builders, between two ribs, where it rolled back and forth with the motion of the vessel until it had worn a hole through the plates, says the Chicago Record Herald. This remarkable event took place off the coast of Jeru. Some years ago a vessel loaded with guano worth several thousand dollars caught fire in the south thousand dollars caught fire in the south Pacific, and was abandoned by the captain and crew, who came ashore in the small beats and reported the disaster. "Jack" Eyre, of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co, New York, to whom the guane was consigned, is a daring fellow,

and determined to save that cargo if possible. He knew that guane would not burn, and it was his opinion that the hulk of the ship might found floating somewhere at sea and the valuable cargo recovered. He, therefore, chartered a small English tramp that happened to be at Callao, and started out to search for the dere-

After cruising for two or three weeks he found her, just as he had expected, the woodwork burned to the water's edge, but the hull sound as a dellar and the carge all right. They towed her into Callae, but the day before reaching that harbor the tramp they had charter do began to fill very rapidly and the pumps could garrely been here. the pumps could sesroely keep her afloat. They narrowly escaped sinking with all on board. The leak was a mystery. They had mot with no accident and there was no reason to suspect anything wrong with the plates, for the ship had been in dry dook shortly before she left Liverpool, and was rated A1, being only between two and three years old. They managed to get her to Callac only by the greatest exertion, and many a time they feared they could not keep her affeat so long.

Whou the ship went into the dock and was examined, it was found that one of her plates about the center had worn through. Further investigation demonstrated that the damage had been done by a little copper rivet which had been accidentally left in the bottom and had rolled back and forth over the same spot so often and so long that the iron plate had been worn through. The mischievous rivet was there, and was taken

out and preserved as a curiosity.

Shipbuilders tell me that this is not an uncommon thing. It is always customary, as a precaution to make a through search of the bettem of a new ship for rivets and copper fillings and other loose metal. Copper fillings are ospecially dangerous, because under certain conditions they are apt to set up a little galvanio battery and do an immense amount of damage.

Got Stuck. . . . move said goods; by the secretic of or dinary diligence.

6. Shipments detained because billed to order and awaiting bills of lading of instructions as to disposition, shipments held for want of billing instructions, shipments held for inspection, shipments held for inspection. gation found itself glued to the seats.
When the people areas it sounded like a bunch of cattle pulling their seat out of stiff mud, and on each seat there was left a lot of lint pulled from the garments. So much of this lint was left that it is easy to distinguish the sitting place of each person, and all of the pews must be sandpapered and varnished over."

An Infernal Machine. John J. Kleck, employed as a clerk in the office of the Brooklyn board of public works, Thursday received a queer looking object through the mail. While he and Edward Schroeder, a draughtsman, were opening the package, it auddenly exploded. Schroeder's right hand was blown off by the blast. The package was found to be an infernal machine. Benjamin E Rosenbloom a draughtsman, employed in the same office, was arrested charged with hav-

A Foolish Story.

ing sent the machine.

A story sent out from Washington the other day, and printed in several newspapers, was to the effect that the Republican party was getting ready to "abandon its old-time pension policy at no distant day and repeal all of the existing pension laws." There never was a more foolish hot weather story. The Republican party stands in too deadly fear of the Grand Army of the Republic and the pension attorneys to make any radical change in the pension laws.

"You ask for my daughter's hand, eh? You'll find it a pretty heavy one, young man. She's just broken a plate over her mother's head!" - Ally

Sloper. Their Dreams, Said he: "Wife, you're crowned with your No one can dispute me in that." Said she: "If you'd but do your duty.
I'd be crowned besides with a new hat."
And that night when they both slept upon

What visions their light slumbers fill! She had a sweet "dream of a bonnet.

And he a bad dream of the bill.

—Leslie's Weekly.

best thing I got off?

Best for All Concorned. Comedy-I noticed you in the audience last night. What did you think of my part? Criteck-It suited you. Comedy-What did you think the

Criteck-The stage.-Philadelphia Herote Arentment. Marjorie-She is one of the hardest worked girls in the city. Madge-Why, what does she do? Marjorie-Follows the directions in the Sunday papers showing how to

"Our new cook is way up in historical novels." Yesterday she had a warm discussion with my wife over the fate of Joan of Arc.' "Knew all about it, did she?"

make her face beautiful,-Town Top-

herself."-Cleveland Plain burner One Way to Get Rid of It. "You say my wife has swallowed some foreign substance, and you can't seem to reach it, doot r?"

"Yes. She's something of a steak

"That's it, exactly." "Well, what can we do, doctor?" "I would recommend six days on an acean liner."—Youkers Statesman



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The Epworth League. The International Epworth League convention which assembled in San Francisco Thursday for a session that continued through to July 21 repre-sented a mighty religious organization and one that has had a remarkable history. It was attended by delegates, from every state and territory of the Union and from all parts of the world. The league takes its name from the village and rectory where the father of John and Charles Wesley lived and labored and where the great founder of Methodism passed his you'h. The Epworth losgue has attained its prosent great proportions in a remarkably short time. It was not founded nutil May 15, 1889, when its first organization was had in Central church, Oleveland,
O. The modest oburch in which the original Epworth league meeting was held has been replaced by one of the largest and most beautiful houses of worship in America, called the Ep-worth Memorial. Contributions for this structure were made by M thodists in all parts of the United States. The first meeting of the representatives of the present organization was held in St. Louis in May, 1891, and delegates from 5,572 chapters attended. That convention prepared a memorial to the general conferences of the Methodist church, north and south, asking the recognition of the Epworth league as part of the regular church organization. This was granted readily and the league has grown marvelcusly. It has extended among Methodists in overy country of the world, has enlarged and diversified the scope of its work, has enlisted a vast army of members whose real is famous and has become a mighty power for good.—Atlanta Jour-

Goes Up for Life.

A dispatch from Manila says Gens Aquino, who has been proved to be responsible for the murder of five captive soldiers of the Twelfth United States infantry, has been setenced to imprisonment for life. Many native murderers have been hanged or imprisoned.