EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS

Important Issue.

Says the People Have Not Yet Settled it, and His Party Must Answer for Its Mistakes.

In an extended interview published in the Boston Herald Monday last Formor United States Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, outlined his views in regard to the future of Cubs, Porto Rico and the Philippines, in a manner olearly indicating his belief that imperialism will continue to be an issue in this country and that the Republican party will continue to labor under difficulties arising from these new pos-

sosions. "I think the government's course in regard to Cuba has been wrong and unnecessary. We have not made good our promises to Cuba, and there was nothing to prevent us from doing so. We promised to give the Cubans their freedom and would have stood much better in the eyes of the world and in our own estimation if we had done so.

'My plan would have been to give them complete independence, as we promised to do; lot them set up their government, then some time along in the winter, perhaps, or before they had had time to get into any foreign entanglements or contract any debts, we could have gone to them and explained our position in the matter. We could have told them that in order to protect ourselves we must have some arrangement by which they could not make any alliances with other nations without the government of the United States being consulted; that we had set them free, and it was necessary for us to see to it that our rights were protected. We could deal with them as a republic and have something in the nature of a treaty that would insure us all the protection necessary and if they refused to enter any such an arrangoment, it would be necessary and right for us to insist upon it, to tell them firmly that they must agree to it or take the consequences. That would have been my idea of it, instead of refusing to fulfill our promises, and not giving them an opportunity to say whether or not we should control their foreign relations.'

Considering the amount of American capital that is being invested in Cuba, and that our relations to the Cubans will be in a measure similar to those which existed between England and the Transvaal, do you think there is any danger of a like trouble in Cuba? "No, I should dislike to compare

anything to that horrible Transvaal affair, but I do think it likely that we may have a repetition of the experiences Americans are having in Venezuela," said Mr. Edmunds. "Take these asphalt affairs, for instance. It is nothing but reasonable to expect that we will have to deal with Cuba as we do with some of the South American republics."

"In my opinion we have more to fear from Porto Rico than from Cuba. Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and it will probably not be long before it is flooded with ambitious lawyers and other carpet-baggers, who will soon be in control of its affairs to a greater or less extent. Then there will come a time when the political parties will have to consider the question of admitting Porto Rico into the Union. The carpet-baggers and others will find the conditions worse than we ever had with any of the Rocky mountain territories that have become states. We will have much worse people to deal with than the Populists of the

west. "This will be due, in measure, to the fact that Americans, or any of the northern races, can not retain their energy in warm climates; their children do no not live, while these of the natives multiply; the northerner becomes a very different man, he becomes venal. I am afraid that when Porto Rico is ready to be admitted into the Union the island will be in the hands of men of this class. Then what do we find? She will have the same representation in the United States senate as does New York. She will probably send two senators, representatives of the class I have described. They will be venal and purchasable and represent a people so different from Americans that it seems to me, taking this view of it, that this is the greater danger we have to fear from Porto Rico."

"Then what you say about Americans in Cuba would apply to them in the Philippines?"

'Yes, although conditions in the Philippines are in many respects very different. Those islands are farther away, and we will probably have to maintain an armed force there for a number of years. There will always be more or loss guerilla warfare going on there, and we will be in somewhat the same position that England is in India, where she is always finding it necessary to suppress an uprising of one sort or another. England's experience in India has been much the same as ours will be in Perto Rico and the Phillippines, that is, in regard to the men who are sent out to those countries. It is a well known fact that the children of Englishmen in India do not live to be more than two years old, and it is now the custom to send them to England when very young. The climate affects the Englishman in the manner in which I have described, and then, being far away from home, he will do things that he otherwise would not, so that there is always corruption

in the management of affairs." Then you do not think our experience in the Philippines has been worth

the enormous cost?"
"That would depend on how tried to balance the account," said Mr. Edmunds. 'If you put against the cost the loss of life, the hardship our soldiers have undergone and the corruption that is likely to develop among mon so far away, and under such condi-tions, I certainly do not think it has been worth the cost."

And This in Ohio!

A bloody race riot has occurred at the Big Rock colored camp grounds in Jackson, O. The presence of white persons was resented and when one of the latter got into a fight with a colored man a general row ensued in which nearly a hundred persons engaged. The fight lasted half an hour, when the whites were forced to flee from the grounds. Beer bottles and clubs were the weapons used. More than a dozon persons were seriously hurt.

THE COTTON CROP.

East of the Mississippi River Things

In North Carolina, heavy rains over the southern counties damaged setten, and in Texas and northern Louisiana the drought conditions became intensified over extensive areas, to the deterioration of the staple, but otherwise the plants improved materially in condition, and over the greater portion of the belt cast of the Mississippi are now quite promising.

In Texas, picking is in active pro gress, but in no other portions, although pen bolls are reported from all the most southerly sections. The present condition of cotton indicates not loss than an average yield per acre, and in scotions yields above the average may

be expected. In North Carolina, the past week was characterized by very heavy rains from Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, which were followed by fair, warm and vory favorable weather.

Cotton improved generally during the week; late cotton was revived, is vigorous and will reach sufficient size to give a good yield with a late autumn; old cotton seams to be holding its fruit well, and very few reports of shedding have been received, but the bolls are still scattering on the plants. It may be said that in some sections where the erop was well worked cotton will be good, in most others fair to very

In South Carolina, with few excep tions, correspondents throughout the State report an improvement in cotton. There are a few fields infested with ico, some with rust, and there is a little shedding, while on sandy soils cotton scems to have stopped growing, but generally the plants are healthy, of fair siz, well fruited and still grow ing. Extiest cotton is opening. Sea island is blooming profusely.

In Georgia, in the nothern and midle counties an abundant rainfall during the week has put new life into all crops, and the cotton crop, in particular, was greatly benefited. The latter is now generally in fine condition in the sections named, except where damaged locally by rust and shedding. Too much rain fell in the southwestern counties for the good of cotton, and he wet weather is causing rust, shedding and "firing." In the main, however, the crop is doing well in the south secton and is fruiting heavily. Bolls are opening in numerous counties. Fodder pulling is the order of the day in many counties.

In Florida, frequent showers, followed by hot sunshine, over a portion of northern and contral districts caused cotion to shed and, to some extent, suffer from rust. In a few counties, however, rains were not so frequent and the staple did very well. As a rule, the bottom erop is poor On up lands the staple is opening quite freely, and picking is becoming more general. Cloudy weather with moderate temporaures would be beneficial.

In Alabama, generally favorable conditions prevailed, the temperature avcraging very nearly normal, while the drought, which had prevailed for near ly three weeks in northern counties, was generally broken by fairly copious rains; heavior rains occured over the greater portion of the southern half of the State on several days, while slightly expossive rainfalls in some east central, south contral and extreme southern counties, though ample sunshine was received in all districts, and in a few scattered localities rain is still needed. Cotton continues in generally satisfactory condition; it is fruiting and bolling well, and some early is opening, but no picking is reported; some few complaints of cotton dying on sandy soil are received, and reports of rust, rot and shedling are more numerous, but damage from these causes is not serious as yet; one report of bell worms.

In Mississippi moderate to heavy showers were quite general over the southern half of the State and in a few of the north-central counties; but the drought continues in many of the northorn counties, and in some localities is becoming very severe. Cotton is growing and fluiting nicely; opening is becoming general. In the northwestern counties, where only a few light local showers have fallen, upland crops are deteriorating. Cotton has stopped growing and is shedding badly, and some premature opening is reported, but on lowland it continues in fair con-

Ia Louisiana showers have been gen-

eral and frequent over the southeastern portion, and in localities rains have been heavy. No rain has fallen throughout the northwestern portion of the State, where the ground is getting vory dry, and in a few localities a sovere drought is prevailing. The cotton crop has improved over the south. eastern portion of the State and in the parishes along the Mississippi river, where it is generally growing and fruiting well. Over the western portion of the State the crop needs rain generally, and in some places has already commonood to deteriorate. Rust and shedding are reported quite extensive in a few localities between the Red and Sabine rivers. Early planted cotton is opening generally throughout the State, and some picking is being done. Premature opening as a result of dry weather is reported from Grant parish. Too much rain is reported from a few of the extreme southerstern parishes, where grass and weeds are getting a good start; otherwise the crop is generally in a good state of cultivation. While some places report an excellent prospect, the outlook is generally for a yield below the average. In some lo-

of the stalk. In Tonnessoe the good rains which fell over the greater portion of the eastorn and middle divisions on the 5th and 6th wore immensely beneficial to grow ing crops and pastures. Cotton, which, while standing the drought fairly well, was beginning to suffer, will take a new leaso.

calities the plant is fruiting to the top

In Texas, some heavy rains for the most part the result of local thunderstorms, occurred over a small area in the northeastern portion of the State on the 6th, and light showers fell along the Gulf coast as far south as Matagorda county, elsewhere with the ex-ception of a few light sprinklets over widely scattered localities, conditions, throughout the State have been decidedly drouthy, and the rainfall for the week has been markedly deficient. The drought which has prevailed over the southern, western and northwestern sections has been greatly intensified by the dry, warm weather of the past week, and, with the hot southerly wind, had a disastrous, offect on vogetation generally. Conditions, especially in the central portion of the State, have become quite serious. The general condition of dotton along the greater portion of the Trinity river valley, thence ters of Pilot Andrew Ambrese, of castward to the Louisiana border, and Savannah, were drowned Wednesday

while the crop is not seriously suffering for moisture, a general rain would be of incalculable value. In all portions Look Better.

of the State, except where rain fell, a marked change for the worse is noted in the condition of cotton, and many fields which have passed without sorious injury through so many unfavor able conditions are failing fast. Where rain fell cotton is doing fairly well, but many complaints of rust are received, and the boll weevil is working in some sections; where the drought prevails it. has stopped growing; a number of complaints of shedding are received and a number of fields are reported to be opening prematurely. Cotton picking except in some of the northern counties is in general progress.

In Arkansas about normal temperature prevailed during the wook. Rain foll in mest sectious of the State, but was very unevenly distributed. Cotton is reported to be in very good condition in many sections, while in others it is shedding and rust is doing some dam-

In Oklahoma and Indian Torritory cotton continued to make a fair growth bolling and fruiting well, and was in good condition, except over a few lo-calities where it is shedding considerable, due to hot, dry weather.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Ideal Conditions Prevailed Nearly all

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in the State issued yesterday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau: Moderate and nearly normal temporature prevailed during the week ending 8 a. m. Monday, August 12.h, with a maximum of 96 degrees at Green-wood and a minimum of 62 degrees at Greenville. In the southeastern counties and a few localities in other por tions of the State the amount of sunshine was deficient, but generally it was just right for cotton and other crops. Damaging high winds cojurred at a few points, blowing down some

General and beneficial rains occurred on the 5th, 6 h and 7th. There were also scattered showers near the close of the week. At a few points in the middle Savannah valley more rain is needed, while over the northeastern counties the rainfall was excessive and to some extent harmful. Some places in that section had over six inches of rain in two days, and the week's average for the whole States is about two inches.

Freshets in the Waterce and Great destroyed all lowland crops, entailing great loss and causing much distress

in those sections.

After making due allowance for the damaging conditions briefly noted above, the past week was the most favorable one of the season on growing crops, and the ideal weather conditions caused a marked improvement on all crops, except carly corn and tobacco, both being too nearly ripe to be benefit

With few exceptions, correspondents throughout the State report an improvement in cotton. There are a few fields infested with lice, some with forcing the act."
rust, and there is a little shedding, while on sandy soils cotton seems to have stopped growing, but generally the plants are healthy, of fair size, well fruited and still growing. Earliest cotton is oponing! sea island is blooming

is unfinished, having been delayed by the excessive rains. Rice is heading well in most districts, and some will soon be ready to harvest.

Peas, sweet potatoes and all minor orops are doing well, except sugar cane and sorghum, which are poor in places. The hay crop will be a large one over the western counties. Pasture are fine. The soil is in excellent condition for planting fall truck crops, and for sowing turnips. The general outlook for autumn filled crops is decidedly bet tor than heretofore.

Republican Prosperity.

The Spartanburg Herald says the cotton mills in Fall River have made a 14 per cent reduction in wages, to go into effect the first of September. The action unanimous. While cotton mills all over the country are having a hard. time just now, making more goods than they can dispose of profitably, it is to be hoped that the mills of the south will be able to tide over this period of depression without reducing wages.

Tillman's View. Senator Tilliman of South Carolina, who was in Washington Tuesday en route east to meet an engagement to lecture, said that Senator McLaurin is not so strong in his State today as he was six wooks ago. He was sure that if the primary election for senator were to come off in South Carolina now Mr. McLaurin could not get more than 15,-000 or 20,000 in the first primary a year hence, and he was satisfied he could not be elected.

A Mean Defence.

Miss Stella Emslie, of Prescott, Ontario, has brought suit for broach of promise against a former sweetheart. In his answer to the suit the defendant alleges that when he became en gaged, eight years ago, Miss Ensli weighed 125 pounds, but that she now weighs 315 pounds, and is not the girl to whom he became engaged. That he is a small man, and could not consent to marry her.

Houses Washed Away.

Coal Creek in Tonnessee is two foot higher than ever before in its history. Half of the town of Coal Oreck is inundated and the people are moving to nigher ground. Seven bridges and trestles on the Southern railroad near Doal Creek are reported washed away. Six houses were washed away near Coal Oreek. The damage will amount to many thousand dollars. No lives are reported lost.

He Is Right. Melville E Ingalls, president of the Big Four" Railway company, one of the prainiest of the captains of industry, public'y declared that the only way to save the institutions of this country is to return to state rights-local self-goveanment." He is dead

Wanted to Swap Wives.

Two Hebrew merchants were arrested for an affray at Durham, and the trial resulted in the development of evidence that one of the men, Pruschinskin, went to the other, whose name is Max, and proposed to exchange wives.

Two Ladies Drowned. Stolla and Gertrude Ambroso, daughin some of the counties along the Gu'f | while bathing in the surf off Farber's coast is fairly good; in these sections | Point, Tybee island.

CHARLESTON WAKING UP.

The City Council Ends the Dispensary Law as an Ordinance

The Columbia Record says much incrost has been excited, especially in passing an anti-liquor selling ordin-When Mayor Smyth appeared before the state board of control he declared that while the city enforced the law as well as possible, yet he lidn't think the passage of such an ordinance would be constitutional, as the city had no jurisdiction in such cases any more than it had in burglary or murder or such serious crimes. The state board withheld the profits from harleston, and that seems to have prought about a change of of opinion as to the constitutionality of the enorcoment of such an ordinance. The

"As was stated yesterday in the Evening Post, the ordinance is praccically a re-enactment of the dispensary act itself. The ordinance gives the mayor and the police the right to in bud and bloom were brought to make the dispensers obey the law as Philadelphia by a lady and given to a dispensary act covers the conduct of beauty and value, cultivated the plants the liquor, traffic in all the details of for the bulbs. Since that time the exthe provailing system and the beer porting of the lily bulbs has been one dispensers, the regular dispensers of the industries of Bermuda. Very and the illicit dealers will all get a few lilies are exported, as the cutflowtaste of the new ordinance in course of

"It is understool that the police authorities will give their attention to the hours of operation of the dis pensors and will seize beer wagon and contents on the streets after hours, will require the dispensers to soil only to parcies who will sign their names on an open book, to be kept especially for the purpose, not to sell to drunkards, minors and men who are known to deal illegally in liquor, and the many other provisions governing the dispensers, will have to be followed

"On the other hand, the police are required to keep a close watch on the barrooms, and it is proposed to en orce the new ordinance in a way that has never been done here before. The proposed system will make the dispensers keep a check on the bar room keepers and the latter will in turn watch the former, and between the espionage of the dispensers and illicit dealors on each other and the infomation which they will give, the police department will be kept busy and the law will be properly enforced.

"With the supply from the dispensaries shut off, many of the barrooms will close, for it is generally known Pee Doe rivers and confluent creeks that most of the cheap whiskey sold about the city comes from the dispen saries. With an active force of stables at the depots and along the water front, the importors of liquors will find business dull and unprofit able. Chief of Police Boyle had noth ing to say this morning regarding the now ordinance, except that he would see that the provisions were observed The ordinance is not yet operative, as it must be ratified before it becomes a paper. law, and that cannot be done until council meets next month. In the meantime, the police force will doubt less study up ways and means of en

Object to Negro Neighbor. The Rev. Dr. Seth D. Smith, paster of the Botal African Methodi, Episcopal church at Dean street and Schnee tady avenue, Brooklyn, who lives at ltar. profusely.

Little change is noted in old corn, but young has improved and is now promising. Tobacco cutting and curing the house. Dr. Smith moved into the it unpleasant for him. Day and night his ears are assailed by the negro song:

"Coon, coon, coon; I wish my color would fade; Coon, coon, coon; I wish I was a differ ont shade. Coon, coon, coon; morning, night and

wish I was a white man, instead of

Dr. Smith says he intends to hold the fort. He rented the house in order to be near his church. The landlord says he will not take another cent from the negro elergyman and when the time is up will begin dispossess proceedings. Dr. Smith laughs at the landlord and shows with much satisfaction a lease for one year.

"If they wil not accept the rent when it is due," said Dr. Smith, "it is their business and not mine. The rent will be ready when it is due. If they went take it, I'll not force it upon them, but I'm here to stay until the lease ex piros."-New York Sun.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the car. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eastachian Tube. When this tube is nflamed you have rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is en-tirely closed, Doafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Danfness (caused by natarrh) that connot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tolodo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Makes Cloth New Again. Take about 20 laurel-leaves, preferably young, and, having carefully washed them, place them in an earth-onware dish. Pour a pint of boiling water over them, and let them steep for two or three hours, and you will have necessary. If the silk is in breadths, it must be very lightly sponged, then tightly rolled in a linen cloth round a

roller, and allowed thus to dry.

mattlesnakes.

From the effective character of their weapons of offense and defense, rattlesnakes liave a great advantage in the struggle for existence against all animals except man and his domestic companion, the pig. Hence, in unsettled localities in North America they are abundant, especially in dispensary circles over the proposed ac- the warm regions of the south and n of the city council of Charleston in west. In many places they are the most abundant species of snakes, as, for instance, on the plains, where no species is as often seen as the Cro-talus confluentus. That they have been much more abundant in many wild parts of the east than at present is indicated by the great quantities of their bones which are found In the caves of the limestone regions of the Mississippi valley. The pig, as is well known, will destroy and eat rattlesnakes with impunity. It is said that the poison is not sufficiently in-troduced into the circulation to cause death, owing to the thick adipose layer with which the domesticated pig ollowing is from the Charleston Pest: is covered.—Smithsonian Report.

The Bermuda Lily. The Bermuda lily was introduced into this country in 1875. Two plants well as the people generally. The florist. This florist, appreciating their for the bulbs. Since that time the exers do not arrive in good condition. Nor does it pay to export the growing plants, because of the duty and the cost of freighting so delicate a cargo. The bulbs are exported all over the world and are a valuable source of revenue. Thus these beautiful lilles have a new significance. They bloom that, dying, they may come to life under new conditions, where they surpass in beauty what they were in their native home. The cultivating of the bulbs means special care of the flowers, for to this care is due the quality of the bulb .- Lilian Botts, in Woman's Home Companion.

The beautiful Lib Teters, daughter of Jim Teters, the illicit distiller, observed with uneasiness that the revenue officer had red hair and wore

elasses. For convention prescribed that she fall in love with this person and betray her father's secret to him.
"Marry an ill-favored mug, this!" she muttered, dropping somewhat in-

to colonial dialect before she perceived, in her agitation, just where she was dropping. But there was a measure of consolation in the reflection that convention likewise made it incumbent upon the revenue officer brutally to desert her.

after he had obtained the information

he wanted .- Detroit Journa Wanted Thirteen-Inch Shells. The negro porter in a certain office building applied to a young lawyer who had frightened him on various occasions and asked him to write out all of the big words he knew on a piece of

The lawyer, being puzzled at the request, asked the negro what he wanted with the words.

"Well, you see, boss," replied the darky, "I is going to have a debate with a sassy young nigger who thinks he is eddicated.' He don't know big words, and he hasn't got de sense to find out how to git dem, and if you will jest help me out, boss, I will do dat nigger up in de fust round."-Memphis Solm-

The Queen Got Her Primroses. the house. Dr. Saith moved into the house about sx weeks ago and paid two months rent in advance. When his white neighbors learned that a negro royal gardens, she sent word to have had moved into the avenue they be some planted. The gardeners, the came angry and since then have made queen said, made many objections, and it unpleasant for him. Day and night finding, shortly afterward, that her wishes had not been carried out, she dispatched a messenger, inquiring the reason. "I suppose Queen Anne had none," she said, "so they did not think it proper for me to have any; but I sent them word promptly that Queen Victoria would have some-and she did."-Century.

> Matter of Tone. Wife-We really ought to have a

Husband-What's the good of hav ing a piano? You can't play. "No, but it would give tone to the house." "Oh, if it's tone you want I'll buy a

bass drum."-Chicago Daily News. Accounted For. "I wonder why we always have some very bleak weather after the begin-

ning of spring?" the observant boarder remarked. "Oh, the weather bureau has some winter remnants to work off," the dry goods boarder said .- Pittsburgh

Chroniele-Telegraph. Sovereigns in India. The sovereign has never been a popular coin in India. Among the wealthier natives who have not yet learned to trust the yellow metal as currency the idea of turning a sovereign into orna-

ments, such as earrings and brooches. has recently become a fad .- N. Y. Sun Some people are so stingy that is given a million dollars they would register a violent kick because they had to pay taxes on it.—Chicage

Daily News. Mean Man to Deal With. It is not safe to buy a man, for it he is mean enough to sell out, he is also mean enough to tell it .-- Wash-

ington (Ia.) Democrat. The Worst Evil. The worst evil we have to contend with in this world is insincerity.-Chicago Daily News.

Cupid in Command.

Of the 400 American teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas from San Francisco to Manila, sixty of them on reaching Honolulu were married. an excellent solution for cleaning cloth The teachers had been chosen from the or sorge. It will be found to remove many normal universities of the countly stains without the least injury to try and were strangers to each other. the fabric. Brush the garment well on Their acquaintance and courtship exboth sides, and remove all linings and tended over a period of less than ten trimmings in bad condition. Spread days. The captain of the Thomas refused to permit the weddings while at the solution, wring and dry. It will then look like new. Black slik can be cleaned in this way, but greater care is sought out a clergyman and were married. A boat was chartered and the thirty pairs made a tour of the bay. A Fatal Stroke.

A terrific electrical storm visited the Greenville section Monday night, doing considerable damage in the mill Carrie Nation, the smasher of liquor saloons, is rusticating in jail in Topeka, because she can't pay a fine of \$148, and Miss Citoria Levi and Miss Bushed of all the crowd of cranks that followers were almost instantly killed. Olioglowed and egged her on not one has ham Ward was, also struck, but is been to see her or offer her help. Even still living, although his condition is

Origin of the Toust. If the celebrated Beauty of Bath in the days of Charles the Second, who was the original "toast." had been identified by the Tatler, when it traced the serivation of this word, which two centuries ago was a pleasant and entirely unnecessary excuse for much drinking, one important phase of the social sea-son in New York might be dedicated to her. The distinguished editors of the Tatler were somewhat lacking in news sense, according to modern standards. They didn't search the musty inn records of Bath for the lady's name, and probably they wouldn't have found it if they had. The Tatler's picturesque explanation of the present secondary meaning of the word toast has ever since been accepted as adequate. celebrated beauty was discovered in the Cross Bath by some of her admirers, one of whom took a glass of the water in which she stood and drank her health. Another gallant, well fuddled with wine, offered to jump in, and swore that although he liked not the liquor, he would have the toast, this being an allusion to the usage of the time of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass. "This whim," says the Tatler, naively, "gave foundation to the present honor which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors who has ever since been called a toast."-George B. Mallon, in Ains-

Better If He Had. Coming home rather late one night, old Jones discovered a country yokel with a lantern standing by the kitchen door.

lee's.

"Young man," said he, "what are you doing here?" "I've come a-courting, sur." "A-courting? What do you mean?" "Well, I'm a follower of Mary, the

kitchen maid, sur." "Do you usually carry a lantern when you are on such errands?" asked the old man, sareastically. "Yes, sur, always."

"Don't tell me such nonsense. You had better be off quickly - courting with a lantern, indeed! In my young days I never used such a thing.' "No, sur," replied the yokel, sidling off, "judging by yer missus, I shouldn't think yer did."—London King.

Turns Flank on Monitress. boarding school and the young women pupils in the institution were at dinner. The preceptress was a task mis-tress of the most rigid sort and always paid special attention to the manners of the young women at the table. She laid down the strictest rules and she compelled her pupils to obey them to the letter. On this occasion she espied one of

the young women wiping her knife with a napkin. "Would you do such a thing as that at home?" asked the preceptress,

"No, indeed, I would not," replied the young woman. "We have clean knives at home."-Chicago Chronicle.

A peasant woman in Vienna is seldom seen in winter without her muff of dilapidated fur, writes a traveler. She may carry a hod of bricks, or a shovel, or drag a wagon with one hand, but the other will be secure from the weather. It is not an unusual sight in the Austrian capital to see women working in the street, repairing pavements and making trenches, swinging pick and handling shovel in the most masterly fashion. These women wear almost any sort of costume that may be at hand. To their backs are often strapped baskets containing heavy burdens, or mayhap the family cherub awung over the shoulders in a shawl .- N. Y. Sun:

Wonderful Milking Record. The milking record for New Zealand has been put up by a Plains settler and his wife, who, without any help except what could be given by a 20month-old infant, milked 79 cows twice daily. It is a fact, and can be vouched for, that he delivered on an average 2,000 pounds of milk a day at the factory, and not a penny was spent in wages last year.—New Zealand Rec-

The Sumatran Widow. In Sumatra, if a woman is left a widow, immediately after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has .- Womanhood.

Alabama Beaten Bisoutt. One quart flour, one tablespoonful lard and butter mixed, teaspoonful salt. Mix into a stiff dough with water. Pound or work until the dough is soft and "listers." Roll out the dough until three-quarters of an inch thick; cut out with small biscuit cutter; mark with fork holes. Bake in moderate oven .- Washington Star.

Mr. Jackson-I done hab my rabbit's foot erlong, but she give me de mahble heaht, jes' same! Mr. Johnson-Mebbe she done bab her rabbit's foot erlong, too!-Smart

Barly and Late, Plodder (at six a. m.) - Hello Rounder! What are you doing up so early?

Rounder-Hello, old fel! What are

you doing out she late?-Philadelphia Record. The Elephant's Sleep. The distinction among animals of

requiring least sleep belongs to the elephant. In spite of its capacity for hard work, the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or oceasionally five, hours .- Tit-Bits.

How to Save Your Figs. A gentleman on the Sand Hills lost all of the first erop of figs by the depre-dations of numerous jay-birds, wood-peckers and sparrows infesting that region. When the second fig or op came on, the feathered host prepared for another banquet, but were frustrated by a simple device. Strings with fluttering ponnons of red tissue paper were estconed around and about the tree. The birds came, halted in an adjacent tree, held a vociferous indignation meeting and retired balled. This seems an effective fig protection and may be commended to the attention of the dopartment of agriculture.-Augusta

A Town Burned

Early Wednesday morning fire broke out at Ohipley, Fla., a railway station, and destroyed property worth \$100,000. The fire was of an incendiary origin, and makes the third that has visited that town within the past 60 days. The citizens will offer a large David, her husband, has deserted her. But perhaps David thinks that keeping her in jail is the best way to keep her within bounds.

But perhaps David thinks that keeping Russell family, who were occupants of the house, were also shocked, remaining unconscious several hours.

Cays. The ottizens will ofter a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries who are supposed to be not gross. There is considerable excitemating unconscious several hours.

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How Royalty Pays Twice. It is not out of place to mention, person. But even then the royal personage, if recognized, is usually out 75 feet per second. Horses cannot exrageously charged. For instance, two ceed 63 feet per second .- N. Y. Sun. Christmases ago the princess of Wales bought two or three of the little silver "Trilby" feet that were so popuwas 22s. 6d.—Free Lance.

Whether the "garden" be a twoacre plat or a city back yard 20 by 30 feet, there are certain things that comfort derived through the summer If besides the place for herbs there be space for a fair-sized garden, let

The Kitchen-Garden.

picked; tomatoes, and about three ly will not be without its fruit."—plantings, two weeks apart, of lettuce and radishes, which are wholesome only when fresh. If more space still be at command, give the next choice to green beans of the stringless variety, and corn, both of which are so much better if freshly gathered; then peas, carrots (a most delicate vegetable when small), beets

in Woman's Home Companion

A Haughty Barber. It was a barber who had long served on the cracks of an Atlantic liner whose saloon was visited by one of the owners. The indications of the general notion trade done by this tonsorial artist were much in evidence, and were set out with a skill that would have put an Oxford street window dresser to the blush. "I don't quite like this," said the owner. "This sail They're Wanted is a ship, not a store," and then joking.

Business activity creates a ly added: "I think I shall have to make a change." "I wouldn't do that if I were you," retorted the barber "I've been with you now 15 years, and if you dismiss me I'll start an opposition, like site of the start an opposition, like site of the start an opposition, like site of the start and opposition opposition of the start and opposition of the start and opposit of the start and opposition of the start and opposition opposit

Nikola's Latest. Nikola Tesla rushed into the newspaper office with the light of triumph on his face. "Eureka! I have it at last!" he

shouted. "What! Again?" inquired the pessimistic editor. "I have it now! Marvelous! Marvelous! I have devised an alarm clock which you may set for six o'clock, but which will not go off until you want to get up."-Balti-

more American.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris on December 3 M. P. Garnault reported that in certain diseases light exercises a specific curative action. The most successful treatment under concentrated light occurred in cases of muscular and articular rheumatism, various kinds of ulcers and chronic catarrh of the nose and ear .-- Youth's Companion.

Taking No Chances. Hotel Clerk-I am sorry, sir, but you will have to give satisfactory proof about those scars on your hands. Ham de Fatte-Why, can't a man

have scars? "No. How do I know but what you got those scars while sliding down the lightning rod at the last hotel!"-Chicago Daily News.

Attachments. Polonious-Attachments are quick ly formed in our profession. Hamakter-Alas, 'tis true!

"Why that note of melancholy in thy tone?" "I was thinking of my wardrobe which my landlord has this day attached."-Ohio State Journal.

But Nothing Is Done. Mrs. Pettit-Whenever I express a desire for anything my husband never objects. Mrs. Ig. Nord-Same with me. I can

express the desire as often as I North Greenville High Schools please. It never disturbs him.—Philadelphia Press. Canse and Effect.

She-I'd never have married you if I'd have known you would become denf. He-I should never have become deaf if I hadn't married you .-Galety.

But, Oh the Fun. Phil Ossifer-Young man, a rolling stone gathers no moss. Mr. Flitabout-Oh, I know, Phil, but think what a deuced lively time it has rolling!—Ohio State Journal.

Pat IIIm to Sleep. Poet-Did you get my book of sonnets that I sent you? His Friend-Oh, yes-delightfull couldn't sleep till I'd read 'em."-Tid-

JUDGE Jenks. of the Supreme Court of New York, told the law students of New York University the other day that "the man with furrows in his brow wins against the man with creases in his trousers every time,"

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Speed and Endurance of Done Dogs and wild animals of the same especially as the fact is never suffi-ciently remembered when royal in-ness and staying powers in running comes are discussed, that royal per- as evaryone knows. A fox terrier, for sonages have the dubious privilege example, will follow his master's carder paying at least twice as much for ringe for hours with no signs of fancarly everything they buy as orditigue. Wolves will travel 60 miles in nary mortals are charged. From a a night. Nansen saw Arctic foxes on diamond tiara to a breakfast roll, al- the ice nearly 500 miles from land, most every article they order is charged for by the royal purveyors at double the price at which it can be bought by a private citizen. It is hours, according to Hayes, who renot only that kings and princes can- cites that he once drove his dog team not chaffer and bargain, but it is a seven miles in half an hour. A Siberian tradition with them—almost a point dog, on good ice, will draw about 80 of etiquette, at any rate in this counpounds; our ordinary dogs, at full try-not to inquire too curiously the speed, run at the rate of from 33 to 49 price of anything they wish to purchase. Practically, the only exceptable about 181/2 to 21 7-10 miles per hour, tions to this unwritten law are when and they can maintain this speed for the princess of Wales, for instance, two or even three hours. Fox hounds goes shopping privately, in which case are very fast, and in a recent trial one it is etiquette for tradesmen to ad. of them beat a thoroughbred horse dress and deal with her as a private covering 4 miles in 61/2 minutes. Grey hounds can run at the rate of 59 to

During the Paris exposition an lar that year. For these she was American firm obtained permission to charged two pounds each, while the drive an artesian well in the Bois de price marked on them in the window Vincennes near Paris. The city of Parishas two artesian wells which required respectively nine and six years to be driven. The American well was sunk to a nearly equal depth, 1,935 feet, last summer in two months. The French were sur should be planted for the infinite prised by the rapidity of the work, as well as by the homeliness and simfrom such provision. Herbs come plicity of the apparatus. The Amer-first, that garnishings and soup or ican company has since offered to dosauce flavors may always be at hand, nate the well to Paris as an addition to its water supply, and some of the French scientific journals express the preference be given to cucumber, hope that "the practical lesson which which are good only when freshly the new world thus offers gratuitous.

A Lesson from America.



sition line right away."—Marine Journal.

work, and the possibility of disappointment in the new employee, but a guarantee from us to your actity.

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