CHILDREN ARE BETROTHED.

An Exceedingly Interesting Accoun of Queer Gustoms Still Observed in the Far East.

Every man in China is expected and expects to get married at a rather early age, and it is not unusual for the young men in school to go home for a week or ten days for this purpose and then come back and resume their

Frequently the boy is betrothed while yet a mere baby and most of them are married before they even see their brides. In some cases, of course, this leads to discontent, and unhanniness, but the parents have seen and made the choice, or if the parents are dead, then the oldest member of the family living has matters of this nature in charge.

On two occasions that have come within my knowledge here the Chinese have made propositions of betrothals of the foreigners. Of course they were refused and in spite of any explanation made by the foreigners to the effect that these matters were in the hands of the individual concerned after they became of age, the Chinese could not fully understand it and felt hurt, thinking that this was merely some subterfuge to avoid granting their re-

Here, as everywhere else, the middle man is the one through which all arrangements are made and in this way it is not unusual that the proposition is made by the girl's parents. In fact nothing is thought of such proceeding and it probably comes as often that way as being made by the boy's parents. On the occasion of the completion of all the arrangements a feast is given by the young man and all of his friends are invited in to rejoice with him.

The young man and his father and friends are allowed to wear semi-onicial robes at this time and at the time of the marriage.

This feast may sometimes be many months or years before the actual mar-riage or it may in other cases be only a very few months; this depends upon the age at which the betrothal is

Custom here is something that cannot be disregarded and it is a custom for the man to send six things, usually pieces of jewelry of gold or silver, according to the wealth of the family. Sometimes less expensive things may be sent, but the number must be ob

Following this comes the exchange of their polsz or eight characters, telling of the year, month, day and things each has its own significance for they determine whether or not the match will be a happy one or a fruitful one. Luckily combinations are aiblessings are sure to follow when they blessings are sure to follow when they are obtained. Some days before the gratulations. wedding little gifts, including a piece of the wedding cake (about 9 inches long, 5 inches wide and 1 inch thick, made with rice flour, with nuts and fruits in it, very gummy) in a red pasteboard box specially made for the purpose, a small pewter can filled with tea and a red paper bag containing or three English walnuts and a num

ber of other similar nuts that are Chinese. When this is brought in you are expected to pay the bringer of it. about 10 per cent. of its value as his tip, and be it said here that a larger part of the pay of most of the servants given by guests, and the reputation of that Chinese that does not do it is at that surprises a foreigner conin large families comes from the tips the mercy of the servants. Foreigners re not held strictly to this rule as sost of them have thrown this off in the very beginning of their intercoffrse with the Chinese. Soon after the present comes you may expect an invitation, also on red paper and in a red envelope, addressed to you as "great old father," which is

the most honorable title they can give you. Now presents are in order and they pour in thick and fast up until the very last day before the wedding, after that time it is not considered good taste to send them. The presents range about as they would in America, but in some cases the money is given, and you must give at least one dollar, and it should be wrapped in red paper. Money is not given as a rule to the more wealthy couples, but it does come in very conveniently in cases of the less well-to-do in Chinese society circles. The bride's father often makes very extensive preparations for the wardrobe of his daughter and even at times furnished much of the lighter household furniture; this usually comes to the groom's house a day or two before the marriage. The bride's dress is provided by the groom and she sends him his hat and shoes

for this special occasion. At last the day has arrived and all is stir and bustle in the groom's home bia, in memory of the sons of the there will be feasting and revelry there. At noon or before the guests begin to come and they continue until late in the evening. From about 12 o'clock until 3 in the afternoon little for its mintenance. Sixty thousand groups of guests are served about in dollars are left to the Johns Hopkins the different little reception rooms to dinner of 20 or 25 courses, so, of three scholarships to be awarded to time pouring back and forth through

At 5.30 p. m., the bride is to arrive so the chair is sent out from the groom's home in time to go to her home and return by the appointed hour. The chair is a large red one decorated with mirrors, tinsel and gilded wood and is closed tight so as to prevent the curious eyes along the street from gazing into it, and it is accompanied by a lot of loafers and beggars who have donned a red conical cap for the occasion and who bear boards with Chinese characters on them, umbrellas covered with red, large brass gongs, etc. A lot of small boys and but for the heroism displayed by also arrayed in red in honor of the occasion are the music makers and with their shrill flutes, brass gongs and other crude instrument could succeed in raising a mob in any country village, much less a large city. All of this heterogenous mass follows and thus lengthens out the procession to quite a long one at times.

Amid the booming of firecrackers the chair arrives and then a search is made for the groom, while the bride, heavily veiled and shut up in the the rooms occupied by the ladies and heavily veiled and state up in the rooms occupied by the ladies and chair, where candles have been burn-brought them out safely while the burglars allowed to depart. No arrests and a posse are in pursuit. A lynching vestigation that the murder occurred is arrestable if the negro is caught.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS. omewhat and the confusion is begin ing to give way to expectancy, all at noe a coarse cry-is heard near the back () the house and out rushes a servant yelling at the top of his voice to frighten away the evil spirits from the kitchen so that the rice vessel may al-

By this time the groom has been found and lead in and placed before a able on which two or more immense red candles are burning. And now the two men; one furnished by each famly, who are to officiate take their positions and the bride is at last released from her chair and brought forward, attended by two or more women, who are servants. The grooms is accompanied by his father or elder brother, but also has an attendant, who lends

peated prostrations.

The bride is usually clad in a very richly embroidered silk dress and wears a large and elaborate headdress which is covered by a red embroidered waist. Nor is this removed during the corridor and out on Senate street. He whole ceremony, but she is led about made no effort to run but strolled by the two servants. The groom is dressed in a long outer coat with a arge embroidered square in front and in the back in winter it is lined with fur and has a beautiful collar and culfs one paid any attention to him and he of some rare fur; the shoes are large went east along Senate street without

and heavy, made of black siik; the hat s also large and has a long plume hanging behind, being caught in the centre of thetopof the hat by a gaudy ball of some kind, metal or stone. The officiators are draped over the regular clothes with black and red cloth and their black caps are ornamented with

brass foil bangles.

The ceremony takes place in the large outer reception ball and the mob of hangers-on in their filthy rags press close upon the bride and groom in their shame less curiosity; at times they have to be driven back by force.

General pandemonium reigns throughout the whole ceremony every-body laughing, talking, jesting, while the regular monotones of the conduc-tor of the ceremony and the dull clank of the gong together with the shrill noise of the flute lend a weird aspect to the whole scene and you begin to wonder that such a sacred thing can be turned into such mockery. back to our waiting couple. groom stands on the right side first and upon a red mat spread before him ne makes four prostrations and then they change places and the groom makes four more prostrations on the left, worshipping heaven and earth. This much finished. the

groom now has placed in his hands two pieces of cloth, red or yellow and green, which is also held by the bride. mall sacks of the same colors are placed on the floor leading to a smaller inner room, whither the groom, walkng backward, now leads his bride. In this chamber they are seated at tables facing each other while the priest-like officiators take up seperate dishes, one at a time, and bless them. Nothing is taken by anyone. This process is called worshipping the food. As soon as it is over the groom again leads the bride over the sacks, which are taken up and replaced as they adhour in which each was born; these chamber, which has been elaborately vance into the "new room" or bride's decorated and here they both are seated on the bed for a few moments. The bride has not uncovered up to this ways sought after and the greatest she is allowed a little fresh air, while time, but now the room is clared and

> The person wishing to extend congratulations advances and he and the groom both prostrate themselves. This being repeated by the groom many times during the course of an hour must be very tiresome, but it is custom and must be observed.

After a while the ancesters have to be worshipped by making prostrations before the tablets of each.

When this is all over and the feasting has lasted well into the night and the men are somewhat rowdy, comes the trying time for the bride, for the young men gather and tease her, using all kinds of rude and indestantly, and yet it is so hard to uproot.

This disgraceful feature is the climax of the carousal and when it is over the guests scatter, each one carrying with him a little box containing nuts and candy.

On the next day the bride and groom must visit the home of the bride and then they settle down to a rather common place life, if rich having nothing to do, nothing to make effort necessary-if poor, on the other hand life has its duties and burdens, and woe betide the poor thing if she has bound eet, as is the case almost invariably

with the wealthier ones. This is simply the general outline for any marriage, but each has its own variations and irregularities. For instance, if the groom has no home o his own he may borrow the bride's.

Mrs. H. L. Johnson's Will.

The will of the late Mrs Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Norton. Buchanan, was filed for probate in Washington Thursday. The following bequests are made: Three hundred thousand dollars to the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral testatrix, to be known as the "Lane Johnston fund." It is directed that not more than \$150,000 shall be used for the erection of a builbing as a poor youth. One hundred thousand dollars are left in trust as the "James Buchanan monument fund" for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of President Buchanan at his birthplace.

Noble Work of Firemen. At a fire Friday morning at 1:30 clock on King street, four womer were rescued by the Charleston fire They were dragged from their beds and carried down a narrow stairway, through smoke and flame. One young lady, Miss Mary Daly, was painfully, but not seriously burned the firemen they would have perished in their rooms. At I o'clock Friday morning a three-story brick building at the corner of King and Tradds streets, was discovered to be on fire. While the firemen were busy stretching hose, some one cried out that ladies were in the third story. Foreman Morris, of the chemical engine company, and several firemen, rushed into the building, fought their way through dense columns of smoke to

CONVICT ESCAPES

is Captured by One of His Own Rade.

Douglass Williamson, a negro con vict who bears a bad reputation, quietly walked away Friday and gave the penitentiary guards a bad quarter Perry and A. Reed, colored, while at George's shoals last week while being of an hour. The convict effected his escape with much ease, and but for the fact that he happened to meet oue of his own race who happened not to be in sympathy with escaped convicts, he would now in all probability be on the high road to liberty. The fashion in which Williamson

but also has an attendant, who ledds him any assistance needed in his repeated prostrations.

got away is more than passing strange and yet simplicity itself. He, with some other negroes, was doing some work in the tollet room of the capi-tol. Joe James, the guard in charge, happened to turn his head for a moment and the negro slipped down the made no effort to run but strolled down the street just as if he was on business bent for the State.

As it is a common thing to see con victs on the streets of the capital, no being molested by any one until he was out of sight.

MISSED IN FIVE MINUTES. The guard missed him about five ninutes after he escaped and hurriedly telephoned to the penitentiary for logs. They were not forthcoming however, as they had been sent to Lexington and there are no other hounds here at present. In fact, every little while the governor receives requests for hounds which he cannot honor. Sheriff Coleman has two hounds but they were not available

So the dogs had to be dispedsed with. Somebody.saw the convict down by the Southern railroad, but deeming nim a "trusty" he was not disturbed. Somebody else, according to report, saw the fellow near Brown's store in the eastern suburbs.

It was about 8 o'clock Friday morn-Scores of citizens were on their way to business and many of them must have noticed the supposed 'trusty" wandering leisurely along. Williamson is a tall, graceful negro criminal face, and perhaps some of the glances his way were more sympathetic than otherwise.

In any event no one said him nay and for the nonce he was as free as a

It was evidently Williamson's plan clothes and enable him to escape. But remarkable than his escape is the fact that he managed to get five miles away from town without being so much as questioned. After he left Senate street he must have circled around the city and struck out down the South Carolina railroad. Having traveled five miles down the road he ran into perhaps the worst negro in the State to further his purposes. cd. A close wa This was an old negro named Alex Reed and Perry. Goodwin, something over 60 years of age, who at one time belonged to Gen. Wade Hampton, and who it seems had rendered valuable service to the State as a penitentiary guard when Col. Lipscomb was superintendent of the penitentiary.

In some way Goodwin had heard about Williamson's escape and with true "nigger luck" the convict figura tively walked into his arms.

That is, the old negro was standing near the railroad when he saw Wil namson hurrying along. He quickly armed himself and his two boys, one about 15 years old and the other yet younger, and went in pursuit of the convict who was scurrying down the railroad with all the speed that he had left in his tired body. Goodwin finally overtook him and called to him to The convict replied that he not and that Goodwin had better not worry with him.

COMMANDED TO SURRENDER Goodwin told him that unless he gave himself up he would shoot him and he and his two boys raised their guns threatening. Williamson was inclined to show fight but seeing that he had no chance against the three guns that were pointed at him he finilly consented to return to town.

So, in ignominy the convict was brought back and landed in the penitentiary yard by one of his own race whom he had counted on to help him to escape.

Goodwin will get \$50 for his clever capture, besides some very high com-pliments from Capt. Griffith and the

other penitentiary attaches.
While Williamson is anything but
the type of negro that would be picked The joy of the home is full to over-flowing if the first child is a boy, but character, he bears a bad character if a girl she is not given such a hearty and it will be a long time before he barn of former Comptroller General

Saved a Prisoners Life.

last week says Herbert Sanders dress. was shot Saturday, July 4th, by Sea- hurt in the crush. born Moore, and it is said the wound and during the dance these young men had some unpleasantness, which resulted as above. Full particulars cannot be gotten at this writing. Moore is in jail, having surrendered himself to Sheriff Creech. Monday night 10 masked men went to the jail, where they demanded Moore, and being told by the sheriff's daughter that he was atchurch with her father, the sheriff, they then demanded the keys of the jail, which she told them she would get for them from the next room, and on returning from the room she came armed and drawing a loaded veapon she presented it and defied them, thereby running them away. In a short time the sheriff returned from church and at once got up a guard for the jail consisting of the best citizens.

be served to such of the guests as desire them at the following prices:

Breakfast and noon luncheon, 50 mayor and many of the best citizens. Nothing further took place during the night and the town is quiet.

Safe Robbers at Work.

A speial from Spartanburg to the State says The safe of Zirconia, N. C., located in the store where the postoffice is conducted, was blown open Wednesday night and \$400 and checks taken therefrom. Three young men-strangers, boarded a freight at MelOFFICER LYKE'S IDL.

Blood Polson Results from Injuries

William Lykes, the State constable who was run_over on July 4 by Oliver the British monitor Scorplon off tempting to stop a wagon loaded with towered from Bermuda to St. John, beer and whiskey, in Charleston is N. B., where she was to be broken up said to be dangerously ill at his home as old metal, marks, perhaps, the passnear Columbia. It is understood that ing of the last relic of the navy of the blood poisoning has developed from Confederate government. the wounds he received by being trampled on by the horse, driven by Reed and Perry, and that his condi-tion is most serious. He is being at-tended by Dr. Clayton of Columbia. Friday morning Dispensary Auditor Z. Searson called at the office of Magis-

trate Rouse and asked that the warrant, which had been sworn out against Reed and Perry, by Constable Lykes, charging them with hindering a dispensary officer in the discharge of his duty be amended by charging them with assauting the officer, holding that in driving over the constable they committed an assault and battery with intent to kill. Magistrate Rouse said that he would amend the warraut and would ask the sheriff to use great care in holding the prisoners, for it is not known how the illness of Lykes will terminate. Col Searson said that from the advices received from Columbia Lykes was in a serious condtion. If he should die from the injuries, Perry and Reed will be held for murder. Constable Lykes was on duty at the

Clyde wharf, July 4, watching for wagons Lauling contraband liquors. He saw Reed and Perry driving a wagon containing beer and whiskey. He called out to them to halt, but they refused to obey the command and whipped up the horse. Constable Lykes advanced into the middle of the street and signalled the drivers to stop, but they continued to apply the whip to the animal, and he reached for the bridle. As he seized the reins, the drivers put the lash to the animal ing when the convict decided to take and the dispensary officer was trampled to the ground. He then brought his pistol into play, and the men leaped from the wagon and made their escape. The contraband goods were seized and taken to the headquarters black as a sole, with anything but a of the constables on Society street. Constable Lykes was painfully injured

Reed and Perry were arrested, tried in the recorder's court on the charge of careless driving and convicted. Reed was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve thirty days on the chain to travel until he met some friendly gang, while Perry was sentenced \$30 negro who would give him a change of line or thirty days on the chain gang. Warrant were also issued for Reed and the fates were against him and more Perry by Constable Lykes charging them with hindering an officer in the

discharge of his duty. Several days ago, the condition of Lykes became so serious that he was forced to leave Charleston and go to his home near Columbia. He has been lesperately ill since leaving there, and Friday night information reached the city that blood poisning had develop-A close watch will be kept over

NEW YORK FIRE.

The new pier of the Scandinavian-American line, at the foot of Seve ! s believed the loss will amount to al- the two boats, and reimbursed their \$200,000 to build.

had a firm foothold. There was no ship of the line in port. The steamship Island should have docked Friday but did not arrive. On the pier was a large part of the cargo destined for Europe, which was to be shipped on the Island, and this was destroyed, causing a loss of over \$300,000. Comparatively few men were at work on

the pier at the time. When the first fire engines arrived fully 300 feet of the pier was blazing from the water's edge to the top. Tugs of all sorts and sizes threw water into the fire, but this seemed to have little effect. The city fireman were badly hampered in reaching the place.

The flames spread as rapidly as when the North German Lloyd and Scandiavian piers burned three years ago. Phere were three explosions, apparently caused by barrels of some inflammable material. After each the flames spread very rapidly.

The heat was intense and many fire will have the smallest opportunity to men dropped into the river for relief. make another escape. He is serving The slight wind carried the flames a 15 year sentence for burning the toward the Tietjen and Lang dry docks, containing a score of vessels. Those which could be gotten out were towed away. A near-by bathhouse was crowded with women, girls and A special to the State from Barn-children, who fled without waiting to Two children were slightly

Within three-quarters of an hour is fatal. It is said there was a dance after the fire stated it was under conat Mr. Lewis Creech's, near Kline's, trol. None of the workmen on the pier were injured.

For Six Thousand Guests. The largest hotel ever creeted for in exposition will be within the struction of this mammoth building the rates in which will be controlled divided into four classes according to size, not less than 500 rooms of each Europen plan, for each person \$1, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5:00 per day The latter price will command very large rooms with baths. Meals will be served to such of the guests as cents each: evening dinner, 75 cents. The hotel management will collect from each guest 50 cents per day to cover the admission to the exposidon grounds. The hotel will be made larger than now contemplated if the advance bookings of guests shall war-

Killed by a Negro. Police Dean of this city was telesouth of Osceola, Ark. was shot and and all about the room. The coronsouth of Osceola, Ark. was shot and and all about the room. The coronsouth of Osceola, Ark. was shot and all about the room. The coronsouth of Osceola, Ark. was shot and all about the room. graph to arrest them. He and officers killed by a negro tenant on his farm er's investigation developed the fact visited the Spartanourg junction at an early hour this morning. There that her skill had been fractured in twice this afternoon. Found two was trouble between them in regard traveling men on evening passenger to an account which Shadden was tryfrom Asheville. These men clearly ing to collect from the negro. The \$600 or \$700 in cash was taken. It

WRECKED MONITOR SCORPION FATHER OF 46 CHILDREN

Might Have Altered Result of War I Also Grandfather of More Than

The statements hereunto appended New York Sun says the foundering of are not of fancy bred, nor are they creatures of a disease imagination On the other hand, they are facts, hard and true, and every planter and inhabitant of Beech Island, S. C., just across the Savannah river from Augus ta, will vouch for the accuracy and truth of the story says the Augusta Herald. The Scorpion and her sister moni-

The hero, if hero he be, is known tor, the Wivern, were constructed by far and wide in the locality where he dwells, and a great many citizens of this city know him both personally

and by reputation.

The writer takes pleasure in respect fully referring the matter to those two gentlemen, the President of the Unit ed States and the president of Yale University- they having been credited with the loss of some sleep on account of the dying out of the human race.
The facts, briefly, are these:

An individual of Afro-American ex traction, who works on the plantation monitors, which were then the most of Mr. Hammond, in Beech Island and who is now nearing 90 years o age, has during his life become the 1 45 legitimate children, the great majority of whom are alive and a great number of whom have followed the footsteps of their illustrious father and have immensely large It ought to be explained right here

grandchildren of the eminent in the shade who dwell in the lands where polygamy is forbidden.

The name of the hero and friend of civilization is Alexander Lark, and his children range in age from 70 years to six month-in fact, his two youngest children are twins and have not yet learned to toddle. In the family are several other pairs of twins. The infants six months old bave nephews and nices who are 45 and 50 years of age.

Preliminary returns to the chief of the bereau of statistics of the Washing ton department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 89,800,000 acres, a decrease of about 4,200,000 acres, or 4.2 percent. fron the area planted last year, as revised in December. The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 79.4. as compared with 87.5, on July 1, 1902. The average condition of July 1 of spring and winter wheat com The average condition on bined was 80 as compared with 82.5 on July 1, 1902, and 91.1 on July 1. The amount of wheat remain 1901. ing in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 42,500,000 bushels, equivalent to about 9.3 per cent. of the crop of last year. The acreage of tobacco is about 7,000 acres, or 0.7 per cent. greater than that of last year, and the condition is 85.1. The acreage of putatoes, cluding sweet potatoes, is about 49, 000 acres, or 1.6 per cent. less than of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 88.1, as compared with 92.9 on July 1, 1902.

FROM HENRY W. GRADY.

The Constitution Editoral Rooms.
Atlanta, Ga., May 23, 1887.

Dr. Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.:
Dear Sir.—I have never given a certificate on merits of any medicine, but I take pleasure in breaking my rule on this subject in behalf of your Biggers Huckleberry Cordial. It is the best medicine I have ever seen for use in the family. Fifty cents invested in a bottle of this medicine, and put on a shelf convenient for use in the beginshelf convenient for use in the begin-ning of any bowel trouble, will often save life, and will save in almost any family ten time its cost in doctors bills. I have a friend whose life, in my opinion, was saved by the prompt use of this cordial. It ought to be in every family in the land, especially at this season of the year. I take pleasure in

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Green and Gaynor. The United States has not aban-Green, the two fugitives from justice court. A cablegram received from Quebec, says the petition has been presented to the privy council in Eng land for leave to appeal to that body Caron there last fall, which gave the two men their liberty in the dominion The argument on the appeal will be heard in the latter part of July and Mr. Tascherau, counsel for Green and Gaynor, will sail Saturday for London. A big light will be made against possible extradition. Mr. McMaster of Montreal is now in England representing the interests of the United States. Green and Gaynor are wanted in the United States in connection with alleged stealing of millions in the federal improvements in Savannal harbor. Capt. Carter is now in a military prison for his connection with the case.



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The great rheumatic remedy not only cures every form of rheumatism, but makes radical cures of

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Springs for health or pleasure.

Read what the noted Dr. L. C. Stephens, who stands at the head of the profession in South Carolina, and who was president of the State Medical Association, also president of the Medical Board of Examiners of South Carolina

profession in South Carolina, and who was president of the State Medical Association, also president of the Medical Board of Examiners of South Carolina until he resigned to move to Greenville, says:

Greenville, S. C., October 10, 1902.

After a service of one season at White Stone Lithia Springs, as resident physician, I do not hesitate to say that the effect of the water upon those who drink it for any length of time, has been perfectly marvelous. Invariably an increase both in flesh and appetite was perceptible in one week, proving it to be a mineral water of undoubted powerful tonic property. Its peculiar adaptability to diseases originating from disorders of the kidneys, bladder and liver, such as dropsy, Bright's disease, diabetes and uric acid calculi, and all forms of dyspepsia, rheumatism and gout, is to be expected from the splendid analysis. It has been noted frequently that visitors before coming here had to follow every meal with some form of corrective, or confine themselves entirely to predigested foods; soon discarded these entirely, being delighted to find that the water alone—nature's own remedy—sufficed.

Of the many who drank this water this season for ten days consecutively, not one but experienced decided benefit and a perceptible gain weight, varyling from two to five pounds.

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W. H. Camp, Villa Rica, Ga., made \$165.000 per month last fall. T. E. Scott, Athens, Ga., (a State Normal student) made over \$13.00, clear profit the first day. Prof. E. P. Greenwood, Forest, Tex., sold 26 We want a salesman in every community. Write at once for st. J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Medical Gollege of the State of South Carolina.

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Almost unanimous opinion of the lumni of Charleston college is against theadmission of girls and the faculty, including President Randolph, are opposed. There is little hope, thereore, for coeducation.

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Laird Bros., of Liverpool under the supervision of Capt. James D. Bullock of the Confederate navy, an uncle of President Roosevelt. Owing to the protest of Mr. Adams, then minister to England, acting under orders from Secretary Seward, the British govern-ment seized the two vessels and re-fused to allow them to be turned over to the Confederacy. It has always been asserted by southern naval offi-cers that the failure of the Confederate government to secure these two

These are today living in Washingon two or three ex-Confederate naval officers who were among those sent to England to bring the Scorpion and the Wivern to this country, and one of families.
them furnished the following account
It oug of the Scorpion: Soon after the battle between the

formidable war vessels affoat, went far

to change the result of the War Be-

ween the States.

England Had Delivered it.

Washington correspondent in the

Monitor and the Merrimac in Hamp-ton Roads in 1862 the Confederate government ordered from Laird Bros. two monitors and sent Capt. Bullock to England to superintend their construction. The contract price w: \$ £93,750, or about \$468,750 apiece. One was to be completed in March 1863, and the other in May of the same year. They were known while undergoing construction as El Toussan and El Mounassir. There was some delay in the work

and it was not until May 27, 1863, that the Confederate officers who were to man the new boats ran the block-ade at Charleston, and started for England. Those in the party were Masthew F. Maury, John R. Hamilton, Capt. Littlepage, Dan Trigg, H. H. Marmaduke and Capt. James North. Capt. Bullock was to command one of the monitors and Capt. North the other.

The party were beached at Eleuth era island for two days. Then a wrecking vessel came to their relief and towed their ship to Nassau. They arrived in England in August.
The agents of the United States

government in England found out the intentions of the Confederates in regard to the island monitors and reported the matter to Secretary Se-ward. The latter filed a protest through Minister Adams, and England held up the two vessels.

The Confederate officers then invoked the aid of Bravay Bros., French bankers, who announced that they would purchase the monitors from Laird Bros., and that they were the agents of the Khedive of Egypt in the transaction. Their real plan was to turn them over to the Confederates. The British government sent a secret messenger to the Khedive, who denied it is Estimated Over a Half Millior all knowledge of the matter.

Upon this Secretary Seward notified

the British and the French governments that if the Lairds were allowed to deliver the two boats to Bullock and North the United States would treenth street, Hoboken, N. ..., consider it an act of war on the part of Great Britain, and, if Bravay Bros. bought them and delivered them, : n the second time in three years he act of war on the part of France. In ine is temporarily without a pier. It December, 1864, England confiscated

most \$500,000. The dock alone ost The English papers said at the time The fire started in the storeroom of the Wivern to the other vessels of the pier, and when discovered the fire had a firm foothold. There was no deflective armor of the Monitors had the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to England. The two monitors had the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to England. The two monitors had the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Monitor and the Wivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Monitor and the Wivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Monitor and the Wivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Monitor and the Wivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the Mivern to the other vessels of the British navy was a disgrace to deflect the storeroom of the Mivern to the other vessels of the Mivern to the ot the pier, and when discovered the fire the British navy was a disgrace to the Merrimac and were fitted with re volving turrets. If they could have been secured by the Confederacy the blockades might have been raised and the effect upon the result of the war

might have been very great. In view of the fact that the Scor-pion had been used of late years as a target for British war vessels in the West Indies, an old Confederate sailor wrote to the association of Confeder ate veterans a few weeks ago, suggesting that she be bought by the association and preserved as a relic. His letter reached New Orleans in the last week of May, two days after the con-vention had closed its annual session and too late, therefore, to receive attention. It was published in the New orleans papers and a movement was

statarted to carry out the plan. Supplies Have Egen Shipped.

A special from the State says Adjt. ien, John D. Frost Friday received ; telegram from Quartermaster General Humphrey at Washington notifying him of the shipment of the tents and camp supplies which he had ordered for the camps of the three regiments. One consignment which was shipped from Jeffersonville, Ind., left on Thursday evening via the P. C. C. and St. L., the L. and N. and the from the decision rendered by Judge Southern railway. This should arrive here inside of four days from the time of shipment. Another consignment left Philadelphia at the same time and s due here on the 14th inst. via the Pennsylvania railroad and the A. C. L. railroad. The third shipment was world's Fair ground at St Louis. A sent from St. Asaph, Va., at the contract has been signed for the conthis week. Gen. Frost says that the war department has acted more quickby the Exposition. Rooms will be ly in response to the requisitions than he has ever known them to do. It is only due to Gen. Frost and Gov. Heyclass. The rates will be, on the ward to say that it was their activity that such dispatch has been effected. The department commanders will be immediately notified of the shipment of the supplies and tents and the time set for the several encampmets. Gen. Frost wishes to first ascertain definitely the time of the arrival of the supplies before issuing his orders.

> Murdered and Robbed. Mrs. Benjamin Lowry, a well-known

and highly respected old lady, living alone near Good Hope C. II., in Madison county Va. was murdered at some recent date not definitely known, and ner house robbed. The body of the old lady was found lying on the floor Arthur Shadden, a prominent of her roon almost in a nude condition last Thursday, night.

CAESAR'S HEAD, S. C.

loned its endeavors to get Gaynor and across the line for trial before its

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Contagious Blood Poison.

that the progenitive person about whom this story is written has been married some half dozen times, more or less; and that the 46 about but equally divided among the wives.

A Beech Island citizen of an inves tigating turn of mind has recently made an attempt ascertaian the ex act number of grandchildren and great multiplier, and after nunning down more than 300 ceased his labors, having satisfied himself that the Beech Island negro had laid all other persons

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Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial, for the Bowels and Children Teething. It is THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the bowels. It is one of the most pleasant and officacious remedies for all summer complaints. At a season when violent attacks of The English papers said at the time the bowels are so frequent, some speedy that the superiority of the Scorpion relief should be at hand. The wearied

thus testifying to it merits.

Very truly yours,

HENRY W. GRADY.

ruth a bou. your trouble, send for my free booklets and self examination blanks. No. 1, Nervous Debility (Sexual Weakness), No. 2, Variecocle, No. 3, Stricture, No. 6, Disease of Women, No. 6, The Poison King (Blood Poison), No. 7, Catarth. These tooks should be in the hands of yery person afflicted, as Dr. Hathaway, the author, is recognized as the best authority and expert in