## ING THE CLAIM.

Ashby stood in the open door-her little sod cabin and gazed el, Kansas prairie. She was a

rel, Kansas prairie. She was a sel, Kansas prairie. She was a sel, broken woman, whose deeply frowed features and great, hollow ses told a pitiful story of mental and sysical suffering.

Like many of the poor settlers on the great Western plains, she had experienced the bitter trials and hardships of a long and unsuccessful warfare against poverty. There was a yearning, soul-hungry expression on her sad, wan face that was touchingly pathetic.

pathetic.
Upn across the prairie from the west came another woman. She was young—not above twenty at the most. She was tall and slender, almost to frailty, and her face wore that sad, wan expression that characterized Mrs. Ashby, but without that hopeless, despairing look.

"Well, Mary?" Mrs. Ashby said, in an eager, questioning tone, as the younger woman approached and sank to a seat by the cabin door.

"Dick Enness will not buy the claim, mother," the other replied, folding her hands in her lap.

Mrs. Ashby stared at her daughter in amazement. west came another woman. She was

Why, Mary!" she finally exclaim-now is that? I thought he ed now is that wanted to buy it." "He did, mother, while father was living, but he has changed his mind

"But why has he changed his mind? He surely needs the claim now as much as he needed it then." "Yes, he does."
"Then, why doesn't he want it

now?"
"He does want it, mother."

"Then why won't he buy it?"
Mary hesitated a moment, then
rising and drawing her form to its
full height, with angry indignation, Mother, Dick Enness is a rascal.

and he won't buy our claim because he thinks by waiting a little while he can get it for nothing. He was anxious to buy while father was living because he knew father could hold it, but he thinks now we will be compelled to give it up and move away, and then he will have nothing to do but enter it in

Surely, Mary, Dick Enness did not l you that?" Mrs. Ashby said intell you that?" credulously.
"No," Mary answered. "But he said enough to make his meaning

clear. He means to get this claim, and without paying anything for it." Mary twirted her bonnet nervously and an expression of set determination gradually overspread her features. With a deep sigh Mrs. Ashby at last

broke the silence.
"Well," she said, "if what you say is true, Mary, I don't see that there is Enness learned ful any hope for us. It is hard to believe that Enness would take advantage of our helplessness and deprive us of our land when we have worked so hard to

improve it. I would never have thought he could be so heartless."

"Neither would I," Mary replied.

"It is a poor return for the way father helped Dick Enness when he came here and the way he nursed him and helped him in his crop lest year when here and the way he nursed him and helped him in his crop last year when he was sick. He might at the least pay us for the work that's been done on the claim, rather than to see us But, mother, he shall not have our home. I thought it all over as I came back across the prairie and I made up asked. my mind up my mind we wouldn't

means of living here unless we can

raise a crop."

"I know that, but we'll raise a crop," Mary replied, with a quiet determination.

"But how can we?" Mrs. Ashby asked. "V haven't a dollar to hiro help and nobody is going to work for us without the money in hand."

"We won't ask anybody to work for the money in hand."

"We won't ask anybody to work for the money in hand."

"We won't ask anybody to work for the money in hand."

"To \$200, I believe?" Mary remarked.

"Yes. I think it was \$200, and though that is too much, I'll give it just as a matter of accommodation, as I said before."

"Mr. Enness," Mary said, "if you want to buy this claim you can have it for \$1,000."

"We won't ask anybody to work for us," Mary said. "We'll work for ourselves. We'll sow the land in wheat, "Yo just as father intended to do, and I'll break the ground and drill the grain myself." "You?" the mother exclaimed, in-

credulously.

"Yes, I," Mary replied, firmly.

"But, child," Mrs. Ashby protested,

"think what a task it would be, and
you're only a woman."

"I have thought, mother, of all

"I have thought, mother, of all fail on your crop next year and then that, but we must not mind the work. I'd rather go through anything almost won't promise to give it." I'd rather go through anything almost than to give up our home and leave here with nothing."

I can think of it much better than I can think of giving everything over to Dick Enness. I may not prove successful in my efforts to raise a crop, but I'll try. We have the team, the plough and the seed and I'll make use of them."

Mes Ashby did not confident that Miss Ashby would yet come to his terms and be glad enough to accept his offer, and he determined to patiently bide his time.

"I'm very sorry to have to decline your generous aid, Mr. Enness," Miss Ashby interrupted, with a queer smile.

in her daughter's plans, but she many gave a reluctant consent, and Mary at town site for three times what you of once set to work to carry her plans into execution. Fortunately, she was used to hard outdoor work, having used to hard outdoor work, having years they had lived in Kansas, and at the same time she had gained an idea of farm management that stood her in good stead. At the end of three weeks she had

forty acres of ground broken and ready to seed, and she felt that the worst part of her task was done. "I'll go over to Dick Enness," sho gaid to her mother, "and get the drill and put the wheat in, and then I'll be through with the work for the present

have a little time for rest."
Goodness knows you need rest, Mrs. Ashby replied, casting a look of love and sympathy on her daughter. You're not strong enough for such hardships as you have gone through. "Ob, I've not burt myself in the least, mother," Mary replied, "and now that the hardest part of the work is done I shall get along all right. It will only take a little while to drill the wheat, and the work is not hard at

All."

Mary harnessed the horses, and departed for Enness' to fetch the drill.

Enness was at home, and when she came up to h.s yard-gate, he walked

"Good morning, Miss Ashby," he called. "Where are you starting so early?"

"I came to get the drill," she replied, "to put in our wheat. I have the ground ready, and I thought I'd use the drill while you are finishing your breaking, so that you could have it when you are ready to use it."

Dick Enness look ed at Mary very hard for an instant, then cast his glance down while a flush overspread his face.

and I know that he paid half of its That's true enough, Miss Ashby.

But about two months ago, just before your father's death, I bought his inter-est and paid him for it, so now it is all Mary Ashby looked at Enness in wonder. That there was a word of truth in his claim she did not for one

truth in his claim she did not for one moment believe.

"Mr. Enness," she said at last, "it surprises me that you should claim that which is not yours. I never would have believed that you would be so base as to rob two helpless women and especially the wife and daughter of a man who did so much for you as my father did."

"Miss Ashby," Enness replied, with cool effrontery, "the drill is mine and you can't have it, and that is all there is to it."

He turned on his heel and walked away, and Mary, realizing her help-

away, and Mary, realizing her help-lessness, returned homeward with a

lessness, returned homeward with a heavy heart.

She understood Enness' purpose and she knew that he had had more in view than the simple possession of the drill. His object was to thwart her attempt at raising a crop, so that the claim would come to him, and if he could deprive her of the use of the drill he argued that her efforts would be balked. But he had a different be balked. But he had a different spirit to deal with than he had anticispirit to deal with than he had anticipated and one that was capable of surmounting the impediments he placed in her way.

She thought the matter over. Before she reached home she had a plan formulated. It was useless, she knew, to fight with Enness for her rights and it was capable as reached.

and it was equally as useless to seek elsewhere for a drill. Yet she was de-

elsewhere for a drill. Yet she was determined to put the wheat out and she adopted the only plan that was open to her for the accomplishment of that purpose. She would sow it broadcast and harrow it in.

And she did, though it took days of hard work. She persevered until the last foot of land was planted and harrowed. Enness, who was watching her movements and who chuckled to himself when she began, thinking she himself when she began, thinking she would soon give up the undertaking, changed his tune and felt somewhat crest-falten when he saw the work

completed. "I had no idea she was half so gritty," he mused, "and it begins to look like I'll not have a very easy time getting her off that claim, but then the chances are that her wheat will fail after all "

But Enness was doomed to a disappointment in his hopes of a crop failure, for her wheat grew and prospered, and at last when it was ready to harvest it was the finest field of grain in

that section.

Miss Ashby had a long spell of sickness immediately after getting her crop out, but she was well and strong again at harvest time, and though Enness did all he could against her by hiring her harvest hands away from her she was able to get her grain see her, she was able to get her grain se-

cured without loss.

When the wheat was all threshed and marketed, Miss Ashby counted up the proceeds, and found that she had \$500 clear of all expenses. She was justly proud of her achievement, and it was with a feeling of pleasure that she looked back on those days of hard, weary toil, when she broke the soil and planted the seed that brought Enness learned full soon what Miss

Ashby had gained and the information came to him as a death-blow to his hopes of securing the claim for noth-He decided that if he was to secure

the claim he would have to buy it, and he felt that the sconer he bought it the better.
So one morning he walked over to

on the claim, rather than to see us your hands being as you're so anxious turned out in the world with nothing. to sell. I don't really need it, but to But, mother, he shall not have our accommodate you I'll buy it." What will you give?" Miss Ashby

asked.
"Well, it ain't worth it," Enness replied, "but I'll allow you what you asked for it when you offered it to me give it up."

"Why, Mary," she said, "how can we help giving it up? We have no we help giving it up? We have no shortly after Ashby's death."

"I tald you then you coul "I told you then you could have it for \$200, I believe?" Mary remarked. "Yes. I think it was \$200, and

Enness started and stared in amaze-"You surely don't mean that," he

gasped. "I do mean it. We won't take a "But you offered it for \$200.
"Yes, because we felt that we were compelled to sell it, but we don't feel

so now."
"You will feel so," Enness said, as he arose and left the room. "You'll

He stalked back across the prairie, angry and disappointed. He had never "But I can't think of you trying to manage a farm and doing a man's work," Mrs. Ashby objected.
"I can think of it much better than "I can think of it much better than

we of them."

Mrs. Ashby did not acquiesce readily in her daughter's plans, but she finally gave a reluctant consent, and Mary at town site for three times what you of-

completely beaten to say a word, but he thought a good deal. For the first time in his life it appeared to him that it was very easy for greed to overstep itself.

It was manifest to him, too, that even a woman could accomplish a great deal when she resolved to try, even though she labored under adverse circumstances.

A few weeks later Mrs. Ashby stood in the doorway of the little sod cabin and looked out across the Kansas prairie for the last time. Her face was no longer sad and wan, for she was very happy. She was at last going back to the old Eastern home for which she had so long yearned, and the old, dark days of hardships and privations were only a remembrance. Mary Ashby's indomitable will and energy had brought better and brighter times.-Chicago Saturday Record.

CHEAP COTTON TIES .- A dispatch from Chattanooga states that a com-pany has just completed and had patented a continuous automatic roll train, for converting steel billots into by young girls, who stand on either rods and hoops, that they claim will reside of revolving belts, upon which the out to meet her.
"Good morning, Miss Ashby," he called. "Where are you starting so manufacturing business. The billet of

FACTS ABOUT AN OLD FRIEND.

Growing Value and Uses of Groundnut. Under the varied names of peanut, goober, pinder, ground pea and other titles nearly every body is acquainted with the groundnut. But its uses and history are not so well-known, and the facts given below will give some in-sight as to the value of this common

ittle article.

The humble and slightly esteemed The humble and slightly esteemed peanut is beginning to assume importance in the world. It is likely to be adopted for rations by the army of Germany, the Department of State is informed. In that country the oppressive cost of a gigantic military establishment makes demand for the cheapest possible food for soldiers. This requirement is met by the "goober," which is more nutritious than the best beefsteak and highly digestible when properly prepared.

properly prepared.

German savants who have been in-German savants who have been investigating the subject have found that peanut "cake"—the residue after oil has been expressed from the nuts—is a highly concentrated food and suitable for human beings. It is calculated to be of great value to the peasant and industrial classes of Europe, which have suffered from a long and nearly exclusive diet of bread and potatoes. Hitherto it has only been employed as forage for cattle, sheep and horses. The problem confronting the horses. The problem confronting the experimenting scientists was to convert this crude material into a palatable, nutritious and wholesome human food, cheap and easily cooked. This they have perfectly accomplished, producing several preparations suitable for different purposes which have al-ready been placed on the market. One of these is peanut grits—the coarse stuff dried, purified, bolted and packed in one pound boxes. In this form it is used for soups and cakes, or as a vege-

Peanut flour is similar to the grits, except that the material is ground and bolted like ordinary flour. Another preparation is in the shape of dry, light and palatable biscuits or "crackres." The new food is especially re-commended for the use of persons af-flicted with diabetes. Also a fairly ac-ceptable substitute for coffee is made

from peanuts.

Peanuts, raw or roasted are not nutritious at all, for the reason that the digestive functions refuse to assimilate them. The chewed particles pass through and out of the body almost unaltered. It is the same way with al-monds and with nuts in general. The "goober" has to be thoroughly cooked in order to be profitable as an article of diet. Boiled peanut grits, for example, are perfectly digestible, even by sick people.

For the sake of a test, peanut soup was fed to one hundred and twenty pages.

was fed to one hundred and twenty pa-tients in a public hospital. More than half of them found the new food enjoyable, and ate it gladly whenever it was offered. Others consumed it without complaint, while about a dozen disliked it extremely. They complained that it had a rancid taste. But all throve well on it. Such being the case with invalids, some of whom were suffering with dyspepsia and other diges-tive weaknesses, this cheap and nutri-

tious diet ought to be most valuable for persons in robust health.

The German military authorities, promptly accepting the suggestion offered by the savants, have been making experiments with peanut meal and grits, served to the gargieors at Free by the war between the States. The judicial ermine has never honored nor been honored by a better man, a man who in dispensing justice was merciful, yet uncompromising in the performand of his sussage of the army. It is likely also to find acceptance in the navy. One important quality is its sustaining power, enabling the consumer to endure much fatigue. In this particular it surpasses even the hitherto unequaled "soja bean" of China and Japan.

But the most conclusive evidence in the fort the new food will be adopted as an element of the rations and "field sansage" of the army. It is likely also to find acceptance in the navy. One important quality is its sustaining power, enabling the consumer to endure much fatigue. In this particular it surpasses even the hitherto unequaled "soja bean" of China and Japan.

But the most conclusive evidence in

costs 4 cents a pound in bulk.

At present the most important use denly came ordering two of our regiments is in the manufacture of oil.

The property of the first of the first of the first of peanuts is in the manufacture of oil. The American "goobers" are larger, Gen. Bonham was required to remain sweeter and better flavored than any at his post. This was galling to the grown in the world, but they are not so rich in oil as the African, the finest of which comes from Senegambia and the east coast. In East Africa and India great quantities of peanuts are thrashed out by machinery, only the seeds being exported, so as to save bulk. At the oil mills the kernels are ground and then pressed. The best of the product is used for salad oil, the poorer quality is employed in making soap and as an ingredient of oleomar-garine. The residue, or "cake," fetches \$30 a ton. The shells of the peanuts constitute about 23 per cent. of their weight and are utilized in Germany as material for paper. Only a portion of the so-called "olive oil" sold in this country is really what it pretends to be. The balance is made from peanuts mostly. The best peanut oil costs only \$\mathbb{S}\$ a gallon, furnishing a cheen and mostly. The best peanut oil costs only \$1 a gallon, furnishing a cheap and passable substitute or adulteration. Comparatively few people know the difference anyway. Cargoes of peadifference anyway. Cargoes of peadifference anyway is are actually sent across the ocean buttles. from America to be reimported as "olive oil." The easiest way to distinguish the real from the false is to pour a drop or two of nitric acid into the sample to be treated. Peanut oil thus treated will char, but olive oil will not.

will not.

This country depends for supplies of peanuts chiefly upon Virginia. In that State 3,000,000 bushels of them are grown annually—more probably than the crops of all the other States put together. Tennessee comes next with 600,000 bushels. North Carolina, Chemia Michigan and California also

The greatest peanut market in the are sent in by the farmers. They are first thoroughly winnowed and screen-ed to cleanse them, and then they are sorted, the bad ones being picked out nuts are thrown. Finally they are packed in bags of 100 pounds each and shipped to jobbers in various cities.
The jobbers sell them raw or roasted, the latter to grocers mostly. They do the cooking in great cylinders that will hold twenty or thirty bushels at a time. The cylinder revolves at a moderate rate of speed while the ligites.

Now the American nuts have driven the African nut out of our markets altogether, and the latter are regarded as a curiosity here. Most of the peanuts grown in the dark continent are sent to France through the port of Marseilles to be pressed for oil. The finest of all "goobers" are the Spanish, which are considered a fancy article, and are mostly consumed by confectioners. They cost 20 cents a pound, retail, and are about one-third the size of ordinary ones. The big nuts are never so well flavored as little ones. Tennessee ground nuts often tle ones. Tennessee ground nuts often have five or six kernels in one shell, but the meat is rank. In many large cities of the United States peanuts have become a recognized article of commerce, and are quoted each day on 'change, like corn or wheat.

change, like corn or wheat.

It appears from what has already been said that peanuts are extraordinarily nutritious, and that, though almost wholly indigestible raw or roasted, when reduced to meal and boiled or otherwise thoroughly cooked, they are readily assimilated. Owing to their low proportion of sugar and starch they may serve to enlarge in a most welcome degree the bill of fare of persons under treatment for obesity. In other words, they are ideal anti-fat diet. From two points of view their value as food is of interest to Americans. In the first place, would it be desirable or practicable to introduce the meal and grits here? Secondly, is this new discovery likely to stimulate the demand for United States peanuts? The latter question is likely to be answered in the negative, inasmuch ow proportion of sugar and starch be answered in the negative, inasmuch as this kind of crop can be grown and gathered in Africa more cheaply than

sort of pea—an annual that has to be planted every year and dies in the fall. The blossoms of the plant puts forth a little appendage, which makes its way into the moist earth and swells out below ground into a pod that has from one to four pease in it. When they

AS SOLDIER AND MAN.

Tribute by a Private to the Late Judge J. B. Kershaw. To the Editor of The News and Courier: Intelligence has just reached us of the death of the eminent Christian soldier and jurist, Judge J. B. Kershaw, better known, perhaps, to his old friends and admirers as Major Gen. J.

B. Kershaw.

Many public expressions of sorrow and regret, in prose and verse, clothed in elegant and recherche diction, will no doubt communicate the demise of this great and good man, and it is be-coming that such should be done, but these few thoughts, couched in hum-ble language, emanate from the mind and heart of one who knew him well in his brilliant military career, and possessed many and excellent opportunities for forming a proper estimate

of his character.

The history of our State and of the Southern States has not and will not record the career of a truer and purer man than Judge Kershaw. In his earlier public life he, like his fellow mor-tals, had his faults; but, as is well known, he struggled manfully to over-come them and his success has been clearly evinced by his public life since the war between the States. The judi-

and Japan.

But the most conclusive evidence in favor of the peanut is furnished by analysis made by German chemists of high authority. They have compared it in respect to nutritive value with other food, vegetable and animal. Peas are more nutritious than beefsteak, white bears are more nutritious than beefsteak, and was so to remain throughout the battle unless we should be heavily repulsed or become suddenly victorious. In making this disposition of our brigate them.

at his post. This was galling to the gallant old man, who was anxious to share in the danger and glory. He forwarded, under the command of Col. Kershaw, the 2d and 8th, the former Kershaw's own regiment, the latter commanded by Col. E. B. C. Cash. The result of this movement was a turn in the tide of battle. Our two regiments went into battle under (I might say to young troops) horrible circumstances. young troops) horrible circumstances. When approaching the battlefield we would meet being borne out soldiers wounded in every conceivable way: some with one or both legs hanging; some with a part of their faces shot off; some terribly wounded in the body. The sight and groans of these wounded men and the declarations of timid ones who had volunteered to assist off the field wounded comrades.

Col. Kershaw's conduct in this trying ordeal was something remarkable. Had he been conducting a body of his friends to a picnic he could not have exhibited personally more nonchalance. Whenever he uttered a command it was without a quiver of the voice. No excitement did he exhibit in anything that he said or did. He spoke a few words of encouragement and sympa-thy to some of the wounded men that he met. The conduct of Col. Kershaw with 600,000 bushels. North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan and California also raise peanuts largely, but the Virginia "goobers" are finest of all and fetch the highest price, and the area of farming land devoted to them is becoming greater every year, as the husbandman learns the profit they can be made to yield.

The greatest reserved comes next he met. The conduct of Col. Kershaw on this trying march into battle did. more to keep us in heart than all the rearing and snorting and cavorting so frequently indulged in by officers under such circumstances. I was very young, perhaps the youngest boy in the Sth, and I remember that I kept my eyes on Col. Kershaw all the time; his very calmness had a good effect on his very calmness had a good effect on me, and all the others too. We be-The greatest peanut market in the United States is Norfolk. Petersburg comes second and Smithfield third. In these towns there are many big factories employed in the business of rendering marketable the nuts that are sent in by the farmers. They are first thoroughly winnowed and screen-sed to cleaned them. Although we have not received the credit that is due us, it is undoubtedly true that we turned the tide of battle. When we drove the New York Zouaves from their position there was a giving way all along the line, which soon terminated in an utter rout.

Gen. Bonham, having been elected Governor of South Carolina, resigned a short time after this battle, and Col. Kershaw was promoted to the com-

throwing themselves behind breast-works which had been constructed to meet such an emergency. Here we came to a halt as it was utterly impossible to dislodge the enemy from their well chosen retreat, which both nature and art had combined to render impregnable. What were we to do? Must we give up in despair after losing so many brave comrades? We were ordered to protect ourselves for the time from the missiles of the enemy. After waiting about fifteen minutes we were ordered to charge the breastworks. Not a soldier hesitated; every one felt assured that our general would not needlessly sacrifice his men. Under a terrible fire we approached to within twenty yards of the fortifica-tions, when, to the astonishment of all,

the enemy gave way and ran poll-mell down the mountain in the direction of Harper's Ferry. I was lying wounded near the breastworks yet I noticed astonishment on every face at the conduct of the enemy after fighting us bravely all the morning. The explanation was soon given, however. Gen. Kershaw had detached a few companies from the right of the 7th regiment and, taking command of themself, in this country.

Of course, as a matter of fact, the peanut is not a nut after all. It is a sort of pea—an annual that has to be agreed on between him and Col. Wiliams, whom he left in charge of the brigade. As soon as he had flanked the enemy he ordered the companies to open an enfilade fire; this, I presume, was the signal for us to charge the one to four pease in it. When they are ripo they are pulled up, stacked in the field to dry and finally cleaned and sorted for market.—Washington Star.

Sorted for market.—Washington Star.

Sorted for market.—Washington Star. perceive Gen. Kershaw contributed in an eminent degree to the success of our arms in two great battles.

I cannot refrain from mentioning a

little incident that goes to show that this brave man of war possessed a kind and gentle heart. After getting my arm attended to by the surgeon, in doing which he was compelled to use a shingle in the place of a splint, I was making my way to some better locali-ty. As was his habit whenever he could do so, Gen. Kershaw, accompanied by a part of his staff, was looking after the wounded. Their position was very bad, situated as many of them were oner near the mountain top, where they could get no water, and he was making every exertion to have those who could not walk conveyed to the foot of the mountain. As groping my way along very slowly, he came up to me. I had been personally known to Gen. Kershaw a short time previous to the war, having several times visited his office in Camden with my father. He was then conducting an estate matter in the courts for my father. As soon as he approached near enough to discover my condition he exclaimed: "Why, Holleyman, what's the trouble with you, my boy?" very weak, having fainted twice from loss of blood before my wound was attended to and was in a condition to excite his pity. He got off his horse and with the help of the officers with him placed me in the saddle, but I could not cudure the jolting of the horse even in a walk and I begged him to have me taken down. After directing me what course to pursue he reluctantly left me. This act of kindness made me forget my pain and helped me to overcome the difficulties before me. Gen. Kershaw's conduct since the war, in view of the striving for office on the part of his fellow surviving officers, is somewhat remarkable. He did consent to represent his county in the State, but further promotion he positively refused. With his war pres-

tige he could have been Governor of his State, and could with ease have gained a scat in the United States Conare more nutritious than beefsteak, white beans are more nutritious than peas, soja beans are more nutritious than white beans, peanuts are more nutritious than white beans, peanuts are more nutritious than soja beans. In a pound of peanut grits there is nearly twice as much nutriment as in a pound of peanut meal is nearly cone pound of peanut meal is nearly cone pounds of beef. Peanut meal on'y costs 4 cents a pound in bulk.

At about 3 o'clock p. m. orders suddenly came ordering two of our registrates.

The Southern Interestate Impairs -The Southern Interestate Immigration and Industrial Association and the convention of Southern Governors will meet in Augusta, May 30, to discuss practicable plans to induce

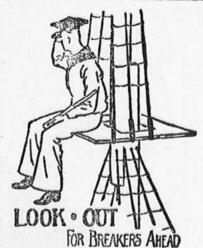
> about the South among Northern peo-Japanese Liver Pellets are small but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. Sold by Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C.

> capital and immigration, to advertis; and to correct many erroneous opinions

-----We are pleased to announce that Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C., our enterprising druggists, have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Care of Piles of every kind, which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold by Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C. Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains

whether internal or external. Sold at Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C.



when pimples, boils, carbuncles and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need-a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All

breaking, so that you could have it whon you are reat yo use it."

The patent roller was built by Stangler and the patents of the patents of the first continuous rolls of the meanth, their cast his glance down white a flush overspread his face.

"I m sorry to have to refuse you a favor," no said after a while, "but I don't see how I can let you have my dell, for I shall need it myself for several days."

"Your drill?" Mary exclaimed in surprise.

"Your drill?" Mary exclaimed in surprise.

"Your drill?" Mary exclaimed in surprise.

"Your drill?" Learnes replied, without the patent into immediate use and is now putting three of the rolls in place and will within the next thirty days begin the manking, the billet of steel is put into the rolls and when the roll and the result of the roughout the army at envisible containing for the result being that the peanuts are result being

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

COTTON NO LONGER KING.

What a Prosperous Farmer Is Doing With Hogs and Cattle.

Mr. W. Jowers, the erstwhile cotton king of Webster and one of the largest and most successful planters in Georwas in Americus yesterday, and of his losses by the freeze last

Besides oats and wheat Mr. Jowers had several hundred acres of corn up and growing finely, every stalk of which was killed to 11 roots. He has already replanted at t 500 acres in corn and hopes yet to secure a good yield.

Mr. Jowers has turned his attention largely to stock raising, and instead of growing cotton at a loss he will raise ogs and beeves at a profit. Last year he saved enough meat to supply his plantation for twelve months. He now has a drove of 600 hogs on his farm in Webster and will kill at least 250 fat porkers next winter.
Think of a Georgia farmer with 600

big and little hogs rooting in his fields and meadows, 250 of which will be fat enough to kill this winter. Can Texas beat that? Loes farming pay

ing his hogs on peas just now, of which he saved nearly 3,000 bushels of last years' crop. Besides hogs he has any number of beautiful Jersey cows as well as other fine cattle, and already he finds that stock raising is not only easier but far more profitable than raising cotton and boarding free nc-

Where he once devoted hundreds of acres to cotton culture, Mr. Jowers now has green fields of wheat and oats, besides the large acreage planted in Americus Times-Recorder.

ONLY A PRINTER -" He is only a printer." Such was the sneering remark of a leader in a circle of aristocracy—the codfish quality. Who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer. What were Prince Edward Williams of Daily 2009. ent Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Battenburg are printers, the Emperor of China works in a private printing office almost every day.
William Caxton, the father of Eng-

lish literature, was a practical printer. What were G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Gale, Charles Richardson, James Parker, Horace Greeley, Charles Dick-en-, James Buchanan, Simon Cameron, and Schuyler Colfax? Printers, all, and practical ones. Mark Twain, Amos Cummings, Bret

Mark Twain, Amos Cummings, Bret Harte and Opic Reid are plain, practical printers, as were Artemus Ward, Petrol@m V. Nasby and Sut Lovingood. Senator Plumb was a printer, and so is James S. Hogg, of Texas, and the leader of science and philosophy in his day made it a boast that he was a printer. In fact, thousands of the most bril-

liant minds in this country are to be found toiling in the publishing houses of large cities and towns. It is not



### A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my walst, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no rehef. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gefined ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$I per bottle, six bottles for \$6, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Sold by Carpenter Bros., Druggist.

## When I Say That

all others, it is not merely to fill a column with an advertisement. I mean that no other machine is so simple! I mean that no other machine is so finely made! And that no other machine is so easily run! The "Davis" Is polished like a watch; it will not kill a woman to run it; it will do more than double the variety of work, without basting, than any other ma-chine can do. All other sewingmachine men acknowledge this, but say, "Our's is the cheapest." But I say that to buy a cheap sewing machine is not economy. The best is always the cheapest.

ALEXANDER, BROS. & Co., Greenville Music House. Pianos, Organs, Sewing Ma-

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chines and Sheet Music.

## Baking Powder

THE GROWING SOUTH.

Some Facts and Figures Showing its The Southern States Magazine for the month of April contains several interesting and valuable articles on the South and matters relating therethe South and matters relating thereweek. Like every progressive farmer Mr. Jowers' crops were all advanced, and his loss by the freeze was con-

country: "The Malaria Superstition and the Water Problem" is the title of a striking article in the Southern States for April, by James R. Randall. Mr. Randall discusses the relation of im-pure water to malaria, and maintains that where the supply is absolutely pure malarial diseases cannot exist. He shows that even in a swamp local-ities, malaria and kindred ailments have disappeared with the introduction of artesian or other pure water. In the same number, Arthur P. Cornwell, Jr., has an article on the "Gardens of Tampa Bay," which is an interesting description of a noted vegetable-growing section of South Fiorida. The Yazoo Delta for Immigrants,

big and little hogs rooting in his fields and meadows, 250 of which will be fat enough to kill this winter. Can Texas beat that? Does farming pay in Georgia?

Mr. Jowers has full corn cribs as well as a full smoke house, but is feed-well as a full smoke house ho It is shown by census statistics that in 1860 the South, whose population including negroes, was only one-third of the total population of the United States and of whites was less than onefourth, raised more than one-half of the total agricultural products of the country. Besides producing all the cotton, rice and sugar, 82 per cent. of corn. He has by no means abandoned cotton, but that staple is no longer king on his plantation and the hog and hominy schedule has full sway.—

| American Time Percent. of the corn and more than one-fourth of the wheat grown in the entire country. The value of live stock in 1860 was \$467.

| 498,364 in the South and \$639,991.852

in the rest of the country, the South having 40 per cent. of the whole. The South had \$95,000,000 invested in agricultural implements and the rest of the country \$150,000,000, the South's percentage of the whole being 40. 1860 the South had 30 per cent. of the banking capital of the country. The total assessed value of property in the United States was \$12,000,000,000 of William and Prince Napoleon? Proud United States was \$12,060,060,060 of to call themselves printers. The pres-which the South had \$5,200,000, or 40

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