From the New York Journal.

When Europeans travel they go to hotels because they cannot carry their homes with them. They put up at hotels because they are obliged to put up with hotels. Americans go to hotels because they like hotel life. I Huguenots were driven out of France, once heard a party of ten or twelve Americans, men and women, give one another their impressions of a Eurocluded. They were not, I must say, but, no doubt, well-to-do people. Well, so far as I could judge, their reminis-cences were not of the old castles and cathedrals, the landscapes they had seen, the plays they had been to, but the hotels they had stopped at, the merits of which they discussed as they compared them to the hotels of Ameri was once inside the beautiful banqueting hall in the old ruined Heidelberg castle in Germany. Some Americans were there at the time. A young girl detached herself from the party, went against the wall and measured its length with her feet. When she returned she said: "I knew I was right; it's three feet longer than the dining room at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago." And Chicago feet, ton! What appeals to an American in a hotel is the size, the large dimensions of everything-large halls, large rooms, huge menu. The American has bigness on the brain; this, I think, is explained by the size of the conti-nent he inhabits. It must be admitted that for comfort, ease, luxury, there is no such a land of pienty as a good American hotel.

menu! Will there be one day a plucky American hotel proprietor who will dare bring it to a decent proportions without running the risk of being accused of meanness, that most hated defect in America? I never look at Americans leaving the dining room alive after going through that menu | without thinking of the little negro boy who, being told at Sunday school five people were once fed with fifteen where the miracle was, answered De miracle was dat dey didn't bust." now understand the use of the sher bet to be found in the middle of an American menu. It was explained to me by a bishop at whose side I was once sitting at a dinner in Philadel-"Yes," he said to me, "it cools you and enables you to go on." That bishop was congratulated by me on the fact that he lived in times when cooking had improved since the days of the ord's Last Supper. I could not help telling my bishop friend that, while we took a sherbet to "cool ourselves" and get able to go on," perhaps in the next street there was some poor mother having nothing but milkless breasts to offer to some starving babe. However, let us not dwell on these frightful contrasts of life.

The most objectionable sight that I know of, the one that has always struck me as, perhaps, the most-well, was going to say revolting-is to watch at hotels Americans order soup, fish, two entrees, three kinds of roast meat, poultry or game, three or four vegetables, two or three sweets, just take a mouthful of each and send it all away. This very morning at my hotel there was at my table a man who did not look as if at home he could afford two square meals a day. He ordered for breakfast oatmeal, bacon and two eggs, lamb stew, steak, potatoes and buckwheat cakes. He ate one egg, messed the fish and the bacon with his fork, had one bite at the steak; in fact, not use one-twentieth of the quantity of food he had maintain, without any fear of being contradicted, that there is enough food, good food, wasted in the hotels of every American city to feed, and feed, all the poor people who In the hotels of the small towns the

menu is not printed, and the waitress recites it to you in one long word of forty or lifty syllables. As she gen erally turns her back to you during the recital, you don't catch one word of it, and you say: "Bring me the lot." She brings it on a big tray and places, or rather deals, fifteen or more little oval dishes around your plate. When that deal was done to me the first time I remember I exclaimed: "Hello, what's trump?" But that waitress was not to be trifled with, and I will never try it again.

And how I do admire that big mustached, magnificent potentate of a head waiter who lies in wait for you at the entrance door. How he strikes me with awe as he orders me to my seat! I have spent three years of my life in America. I never once saw an Ameriseat. The head waiter is so thoroughly persuaded that it would never enter my head not to follow him that he never looks round to see if I am there close behind him. Why, he knows I am there. But I am not. I sometimes get a little innocent amusement out of him. I let him go to the end of the When he stops, moves a chair, and realizes that I have taken a seat face is a study. He comes back to me off. Then I smile and 'No, thanks, I don't want a constitutional walk just now; don't trouble about me. I am all right here. He looks at me well and goes away, absolutely satisfied I am a crank. Once in St. Louis, at the Planters' hotel, when I arrived near the dining room, the head waiter came to me and said : Mr. O'Rell, where would you like to and realize it. Do you mean to tell that in this hotel I am going to choose my seat?" "Certainly," he replied. I pointed to a table near the window and he took me there. When I left the dining room I met some ne vspaper men in the hall and I told them my new experience. The next day the papers duly reported the incident, with delicious heading, "Max Sits Where He Likes.

The American is the prince of good fellows. He possesses in a supreme degree that divine saving grace of He feels that if he loses his temper he looks ridiculous. He is an angel of patience, and he submits like a lamey to the little tyrannics of all the petty autocrats of America, railway conductors, head waiters, etc once heard an Englishman in the

hall of an American hotel grumble and swear at everything. "Where is the proprietor?" he ejaculated. The proprietor was behind the counter,

Are you the boss of this show?" shouted the Englishman, who thought ie had a good command of the Ameri-

"I thought I was till you

The American did score over that Engl'shman. -Somebody asked William Jennings Bryan the other day what was the se-cret of his health and endurance. "Ac-

tivity," he replied; "its is the best preventive of physical and

A camel will work seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men who drink seven or eight days without working.



Facts of Interest in Regard to this An Appalling Less of Life in the Strug Strange People-A Peculiar Race

The part of South Africa in which in 1497 by the Portuguese, and this dis-covery opened the way for the English armies and especially in the four and the Hollanders of the Netherlands. great battles which occurred in the The latter settled principally in the county of Spottsylvania, of which Fred

In 1685, by the Elict of Nantes, the ticle is as follows: and many of these also settled in the mane gives the entire losse Boer country. Later the Germans war 1861-65 as over 800,000. came, and from this stratge intermixing of Holland, French and German Cape from the Datch, and it became an English colony, remaining such lows: until 1803, when it was given back to At Fredericksburg-In 1806 it was again taken by the English, and has remained possession ever since. six of the leading men of the Boers were hanged by the English for a trilling offense, and this and other oppressions caused them to plan to escape This was not attempted until 1834 when the Boers, about 500 in number, sold their farms where they could and left them where they could not. crossed the Orange River and trekker north into Africa.

After much wandering about they

linally crossed the Vaal River, and founded the Transvaal state. In 1852, a proclamation was issued by the I lish that all the farmers who lived beyoud the Orange River were free of English rule. A treaty to this effect, which is the Boer Magna Charter, was signed at Sand River.

and a president elected. land issued a proclamation declaring But the menu! Oh, that American the Republic a colony of England. A huge massimeeting was held by the Boers. It was decided to fight, and Kruger, Pretorious and Joubert were made a triumvirate to govern the Ra-public until after the war. Several skirmishes occurred and on Feb. 27, came the historic battle of Majuba Hill, where 150 Boers climbed the mountain slopes and routed 400 Eagthat it is related in the gospel that the rest to flight, with the loss of but war, ever 290,000 occurred in Virginia. one Boer. Later that year Gladstone The losses in Spottsylvania were over housand loaves and fishes, and, asked | recalled the English troops and gave the country back to the Boers, with the stipulated agreement that England should retain suzerianity and that the Boers should make no treaty with a anational park. Of the eighty-two naforeign power without her consent. In 1881 the suzerianity was dropped and only the treaty question remained. The adventurous American and Eng-

lishman in 1886 discovered the wealth in gold mines and diamond fields and immediately began to develop them. to such an extent, that as early as 1896 the South African mine, Johannes-burg, paid in dividends \$7,450,000, and in 1897 the amount was \$13 500,000, and last year it went up to \$24,450,000. These mines, of course, are in the Boers' possession, but they have been developed almost exclusively by foreign money, for with the discovery of all parts of the world to Jonannesburg, until there were more foreigners than are supposed to have been 74,568, or Boers. Soon they demanded citizen one-eleventh of all the losses of the ship, and the Volksraad decided they must live in the country fifteen years later this was reduced to seven years. Things remained in this state until Jamieson, backed by Rhodes and Chamberlain himself, invaded the country with 800 cavalry and thirty Maxim guns. The result of this feeble fiasco was that both countries have regarded each other with an ever increasing suspicion which finally cul-minated in the bloody war, with the details of which all readers are famil-At the beginning of this war it was estimated that there were 40,000 fighting men in the Transvaal and

while the latter were all technically British subjects, the grand total of Boers united in blood and sympathics made up the formidable number of about 100,000. WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS

Interference With Cisatlantic Af-

tairs.

30,000 in the Orange Free State and

Briefly and broadly stated, the Mon roe doctrine is our national policy of opposing the interference of European powers with the political affeirs of established popular governments in the purpose. American hemisphere. Its origin was as follows: In 1822, at a congress of European powers at Verona, Italy, hero of a story which has often been clate the value of intelligence in any told of others, but the credit of which to recover her revolted American must finally be given to him. Having colonies. This aroused strong indignation in the United States and the sentiment "America for Americans," became the popular cry. In the follow-ing year, 1823, President Monroe, after careful consultation with his secretary can so daring as not to accept that of State, John Quincy Adams, and with Thomas Jefferson, incorporated in his annual message the following declarations: "That we should consider any attempt on their part to ex-tend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety"; and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing (independent American governments) or controlling in on my own hook and responsibility, his any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States These declarations at once became known as the Monroe doctrine. They received popular approval at the time and have always been advocated since then. During the late civil war Louis Napoleon, in contempt of the doctrine sought to establish the Arch duke Maximilian as the titular emperor of sit?" I stood aghast. "Excuse me," Mexico. Owing to the occupation of the national forces at home the effort then met with only a diplomatic pro-

test, but in ordinary times such a measure would rouse the country t In international active opposition. affairs of to-day the doctrine has its application in the way of deterring European intrigues or armed inter lerence with independent American

governments REPARTEE IN CONGRESS .- In the Fifty-first Congress there was a tilt between General Spinola and Elijah Adams Morse that was very entertaining. The General always wore an enormous standing collar. It was so large that it is said that Tim Campbell approached him one day and tapped the collar with the ferrule of his cane, apologetically asking, "Is General Spinola within?" Mr. Morse was making a sort of a prohibition speech against the sale of intoxicating liquors in army canteens. General Spinola had interrupted him several times, smoking his cigar and quietly enjoy. and in reply the Massachusetts states man finally twitted him upon the size of his collar. It stung the General to the quick. Taking the floor some minutes afterward he called attention can language.
"Well," replied the proprietor, without taking his civar from his mouth "I thought I was till you.

to Mr. Morse's language. "My collar," said he, "unlike the gentleman from Massachussetts, is immaculately clean, and if it was twice as high as it is, and was placed around the neck of the gentleman from Massachusetts, it

would not serve to bide his ears. The General was a political curic. He had a striking face and a martial air. In the Fifty first Congress he threw the House into convulsions by pointing to the painting representing a scene at the siege of Yorktown and gravely accusing counting the Hessians therein to make up a quorum.

-Ray. Henry Thompson, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church at Kenoshua, Wis., has just sued a couple of well known young men of the town for \$4 each—the fees due him for having performed the double ceremony of marriage when the two young men wedded sisters.

gle of the Sixties. The Fredericksburg (Ve) Free Lance gives a most interesting summary of Republic is situated was discovered the losses in battle during the war by tween the Federal and Confederate ericksburg is the county seat. The ar-

The Washington, D. C., Post Altwelve thousand men enlisted in the Union armies, and six hundred and on the Spottsylvania battlefields as fol-

At Chancellorsville— Confederate loss.... Union loss Confederate loss..... Spottsylvania Court House-.... 19,137

In Spottsylvania the total loss is in these fights were 125,668.

igned at Sand River.

In 1858 a constitution was adopted in these four great battles were nearly one sixth of the entire losses. The losses in the Wilderness fights were greater than in any other battle of the war. If the student in military affairs wishes to learn the lesson of war, where else can it be so faithfully taught? For, according to the Post, the losses of the Wilderness were greater even than the losses at Gettysburg in that great three days fight. Virginia has been called "The Flanders of the War;" and well the old State may be so designated, for 125,000 or more than the combined losstional cemeteries of the United States the one here at Fredericksburg is the fourth in size, being smaller only than those at Nashville, Tenn; Vicksburg, and Arlington. The dead buried in the in the other cemeteries are from many and far-off fields.

The cemetery at Gettysburg contains 3,585 graves. The one here at Fredericksburg contains 15,273.
The battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House were practically one; they began May 5, 1864, and ended May 18, 1864, and the loss: such vast riches people flocked from in those fourteen days lighting to the all parts of the world to Jonannesburg, two armies. Union and Confederate, whole four years of the war, and in these great lights the great commanders, Grant and Lee, were, pitted against each other, and these were the greatest battles in which they were so

> DISPENSERS' BONDS .- The following is the text of the new act prescrib ing the form of dispensers' bonds and providing for the enforcement there-

Section 1. That from and after the approval of this act, county dispeners shall be required to give bonus in the form prescribed in section 504 of the revised statutes of 1893: Provided, about 30,000 in the Cape country, and That the obligors shall be liable for all attorneys' fees incurred in the collection of any shortage covered by such

Sec. 2. The attorney general is hereby aut'.orized, in case he deems it necessary to employ assistant counsel in all cases for the enforcement of said bonds and the collection of the peral-The Declaration Opposing Foreign ties thereunder; the compensation of sald assistant counsel shall be paid out of the sums recovered in such actions on such bonds, and shall be charged as expenses of the State dispensary: Provided, That not more than \$1,000 per annum shall be expended for said

> -Steen, the great painter, was the accepted a commission from a notable burgher of Leyden to paint a mural picture representing "The Children picture representing "The Children of Israel Crossing the Red Sea," Steen, as usual, requested a considerable advance, and, as usual, disappeared, to have a joyous time, his patron having also gone on a pleasure trip. Steen's return took place a day before the patron's and the wall of the staircase had not so much as been touched. Steen simply painted it a dark red "all over. What is this ?" asked the astonished and irate merchant. "That," replied Steen, "is The Children of Israel Steen, "is The Childre Crossing the Red Sea." "Where are the Israelites?" was the next question. They are over," was the answer. Where are the Egyptians?" "They

-It is said that the profits of the Carnegie Steel works last year were \$21,000,000 and Andrew Carnegie owns 53 per cent, of the stock. He ought to be able to give away a few hundred thousand every year to public libraries with an income of a million dollars a month.

"This is truth the poet sings That a sorrow's crown of sorrow Is remembering happier things." Isn't that what a woman thinks who finds herself practically laid aside in the



fence, as active and blithe as a But there's something wrong about this condition. One word It's against na-

ture to be in such a condition. It is the unnatural drains, the irregularity, the ulcerations and inflammations which sap woman's strength. Cure these and health comes back with all its joys. Diseases of the delicate womanly organs are positively and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of women are on record as living witnesses to the truth of that statement.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter without charge. Every letter is 10°d as private and its story gua.ded as sacred confidence. All answers are uled in private envelopes bearing no printing upon them. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results so my husban! urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four hottles of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'" Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure bilipusness.

O'RELL ON AMERICAN HOTELS. BRIEF HISTORY O. THE BOERS. "THE FLANDERS OF THE WAR." IMPROVED METHODS IN FARM-ING.

> This is a time when the world is making great progress in every line, whether in the way of making life easier and more comfortable or in killing people by land and sea. Inventive genius is constantly at work and in every conceivable direction there is improvement in method and increase manac gives the entire losses of the m intelligence. The business of farming, too, has shared to some extent in says that there were three million and the progress. In the inventory of tools and implements there has been a blood, resulted the present race of Boers, or Afrikanders, as they are often called. In 1697 England took the srmies. It further gives the losses of farming on the basis of a science or in very great advance; but we regret to farming on the basis of a science or in general understanding of the principles and adoption of the best business methods, the progress, while very not-. 1,500 able with a few people, has not been great with the vast majority. But the movement for really intelligent, busi-16,00) ness farming is making good headway, 10,300 and every year the circle in which it operates is videning. In a late issue of the Practical Farmer, the question was asked, "In what way has the pa-11,40) per helped you in your farm operations and they can pull it strong enough so south, and West, were very numerous. The Post reckors that there were they make us more hopeful than any-over one hundred great battles in that thing we have seen, that in due time they make us more hopeful than anyable and less taborious way.

from the scientific writers and the exes at Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattauooga and Shilob, each of which, by

> leaves no impression for good and excites no interest; second, a careful minds to do so, it will be done. and critical way of reading what each way is sure to learn in every copy of of so doing. farm. That the difference between eral years. good plowing and bad plowing may erop; that the difference between good, being built all over the South, and they dren in the mill and spends his time in thorough cultivation, done in the best must have cotton or ease their mills loading and living on the wages of his possible manner and at the proper will be idle, and if the crop is short hardworked children. This phase of to be a good profit or an actual loss on rush and efforts of the different mills cannot be reached by legislation or an a crop; that land may be so plowed and to get it, and that will necessarily appeal to pride or the general welfare so cultivated that neither drouth nor cause the price to go higher. If the of the family. The solution of it lies the crop, that the proper making, care Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Kan-healthy public sentiment against this money and live in comfort or be a con- article, I will assure them that there sells his child outright for so much discomfort.

one but an actual idiot fails to appre- out of office. rance.

Since this is true, it is nothing short of being wonderful that there is anywhere in this progressive country, a single farmer who knows how to read, who does not subscribe for and study diligently one or more good farm papers. Now that the subscription season has begun, we hope that every farmer into whose hands this paper casually falls, will think enough of the benefits he may acquire from studying it to subscribe for it for a year, and we also hope that present subscribers will do all they can to induce others to take the paper and read it, and thus aid the great cause of promoting intelligence and prosperity. Every one should for his own sake aid in the general promotion of intelligence and prosperity, because the better off and more intelligent are all the people in a neighborhood or country at large, the better off and happier is each individual.

GOOD ADVICE FROM AN EDGE-FIELD FARMER.

The following letter from Mr. James W. De Vore to the Edgefield Adveitiser is pointed and sensible, and if the this line in the year 1900 they would never regret it:

producing people of this county, for lifteen or twenty years and until the year 1899, when by act of Providence, the wheel of fate is made to go very slowly, that the farmers, the cotton raisers, can, if they will, catch hold and favor of the cotton raiser.

It has been demonstrated by facts, circumstances and figures, that the cotton crop for 1899 was and is a short crop. It is also certain that by reason of this short crop the price of cotton has advanced over 2 cents per pound. which shows the effect of supply and demand.

Now with this light, and the above undisputed facts before them, is it not possible to have concerted action among the farmers, by persuading them of the advantages that would redound to them, and cause them with one accord to reach out and catch this wheel while it is turning slowly, so to speak, by duplicating the crop of 1899 for the year 1900, or if possible, make it still shorter? Two short cotton crops in succession would certainly advance the price still higher, and at the same time leave the cotton raiser with an abunbe raised instead of cotton.

realize the same amount of money, or perhaps more, for five bales? It seems to me that the situation is simply this, brought about by the short

Culture"

"COTTON is the name able illustrated pamphlet which should

of every planter who The raises Cotton. book is sent FREE. Send name and address to

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

be pulled, and the harder the squeezing We greatly regret that we have not will be. I have heard it said that the The letters to the Practical Farmer own hands and attend to it, in such or crops laid by in store, all show with one accord that whereas, an organized and business-like manner the writers had before made failures as the importance of it deserves. If in their business or been very moderate- they raise and produce the cotton, what and studied the paper, learned both them cannot determine for himself, and little or no time except in the mills. stand firmly by his determination, how perience of practical farmers both the much of his land he will plant in cotgiancing over the contents, which to their best interest to plant little or

thing of real value to the practical another short crop, or taking into confarmer. Every one who reads in this sideration the wisdom and advisability

more than the subscription price for to decrease the production of cotton, a whole year. Such readers of the pa- we have a short crop now, and to pile the farm. Back to the farm ! per learn that there is a good way and up another on this will cause the price a bad way of doing everything on the to advance, and remain high for sev- with this movement which to us is

add a large per cent, to the value of a now growing, there are cotton mills to town by a father who puts the chiltime, may determine whether there is again this year, the greater will be the the subject is a perplexing one. It excessive rains will materially injure farmers of South Carolina, Georgia, with the mill man combined with a of and use of manures may of itself sas and Texas were to act in accordechild slavery, which is little if any betdetermine whether a farmer will make ance with the views set forth in this ter than the act of the Oriental who oser, laboring hard and living in will be no escape from selling their money. Our heart grows sick somecotton at from 12 to 20 cents per pound times as we go among our friends But it is not necessary to go into all the coming fall. In my judgment, about the mill and see a worthless the details of profit that may result all that is necessary to carry out the father, hale and hearty, fiving off the from the proper reading of a good views herein expressed is to get the hard labor of several small children. farmer. It can all be summed up in cotton producers of the States named. On the farm this man was forced to the broad and general distinction that to consider the matter seriously. This, Lelp support his family. We do not

tween intelligence and ignorance. That | In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I desire to paint the picture too dark, yet we distinction is universally recognized, say most emphatically that there is no want to fully emphasize the danger of Even the most ignorant themselves politics in this, for ! would rather see, this congestion of the people about recognize and value it at its true worth. and help to be the means of raising factories at the expense of the country The most ignorant negro on a cotton the price of cotton, and have the farm- and the wholesome farm life. There plantation, who owns a coon dog, vale eis controlling it afterwards, than to are exceptions to be sare, but the ceaseues at its real worth the intelligence in have an office, and if cotton were sell- less toil of the busy the animal that enables him to trail ing today at 10 or 15 cents per pound, found like the easy-going, independent and tree coons; or if he owns a mule or even at a living price, in my opinion, life in the country. We would say to that is suddenly taken with colic, looks | there would be less struggling for office, the father and mother on the farm to hurriedly for a man who knows how to lor the reason that there would be more stay at home and till their acres in "doctor" and cure him. In fact, no in raising cotton that could be gotten peace, with children reared robust and

PLANT CORN.

One may understand that corn is very scarce in this country by noticing the corn cribs as he rides along the road, says The Spactan. Then there is seldom any corn brought to market. The dry weather last summer caused this shortage. Then the majority plant for only enough to supply hem, provided the seasons are favorable. This is a wrong policy.

Cotton is 81-4 cents as we write this with a tendency towards 10. With most people that will be a strong argument for selecting the very best land for cotton and letting their corn. take its chances. That is also wrong. No farmer has ever in this Piedmont belt made steady and permanent progress who depended on his neighbors or the Western States for corn and

The true plan is to select land best adapted to corn. Prepare the land by deep plowing. If after it is thor-oughly broken the harrow is used just before planting time, so much the better. Apply manure liberally. Secure a good stand from first planting if possible. Do not have it farmers of the South would act upon is worth a half dozen nubbins. Corn thick. Remember that one big car needs rapid cultivation. If any crop Mr. Editor: The wheel of fate has your crop so as to make about a third been turning adversely to the produc- more corn than you need. Then if a ing people, and especially the cotton storm or drought strikes you, enough may be made for home use.

In former days corn was a credit product. The farmer who started out to buy corn in March or April was generally moneyless. Now corn will force it to revolve the other way, in There is a demand all the time in this market for clean, sound white corn for meal. Do not let the rise in cotton turn your head. Plant corn. Plant enough of it to do you with a little to spare.

> The immigration authorities state that good results have already been obtained from having physicians attached to the consulates of the United States in different ports to examino those who are about to immigrate to this country. Several intending emigrants detected by the phasicians as being undesirable on account of disease, have been turned back before purchasing their tickets and thus saved all the trouble and mortification of making life.

A large company has been organized for the manufacture of tar, turpentine dant supply of foodstuffs, which would and kindred products of the small but resmous fur timber of the Pacific coast Why produce ten bales of cotton if in Washington. The prospects for sucthe producers have it in their power to cessful work in that region are said to be so good as to give Southern enterprises of a like kind some hot competition.

crop of 1899. It puts the long end of Driving cows in a hurry is a money the rope in the cotton producers hands, losing operation.

BACK TO THE FARM.

generations, and moved to town,

was health and always pienty, there not the liquid." was a home for which no rent was paid during 1899? Have you found it a as to tighten it and squeeze those who and a forest from which wood was had profitable investment? The replies to have been squeezing them; and the less free. The labor was at times very by electricity. Dr. J. Mount Bleyer parts of the country, North, East, year the easier and tighter can the rope rest and recreation, there was time for other than Sunday. There were neigh- noise, in the tongae it gives a very room to publish some of these letters; farmers can never get to be a unit bors and relatives, known for years, characteristic metallic sensation, and along this line, that they are disorgan- who would stand by in sickness or in the nose it creates succeing irritaized, and all such novsense. This I death. They had time at their comeven the "average" farmer will break believe to be idle talk, though I have mand to think and to do. Among the out of his shell and become intelligent, heard many farmers indulge in such factory people, however great the deprogressive and business-like in his assertions themselves. The trouble, in sire to assist, their time belongs to anmethods, successful in his results and my judgment, is that they have never other and usually their limited means be able to live in a far more comfort | made up their minds firmly and un- do not permit of very extended help. changeably to take this matter in their | On the farm they have growing crops operative paid off weekly or bi-weekly there is usually little laid by. have found the factory people elever, ly successful, that since they had read is the reason each and every one of courteous and willing, but they have Anything that prospers at the ex-

pense of the farm and the good councessful methods of those who contribute to its columns, they became successful and prosperous.

There are two ways of reading a method of those who contribute to its columns, they became successful and prosperous.

There are two ways of reading a method of those who contribute to its columns, they became successful and prosperous.

There are two ways of reading a method of those who contribute to only one other basis and strength of our institutions. If the factories of North Carolina must be built at the expense of the farms of the State we feel that the State we fee farm paper; first, a careless, casual a whole they conclude that it will be thereby. We would advise the country people not to give up the farm for the cotton mill. Your income may not be so great on the farm, yet your neces-If it is too late to do anything with sary outgo is not so great. In the mill fredericksburg cometeries are from the Spottsylvania fields alone. Those discovering what each the guano trust, it is not too late to discovering what each the guano trust, it is not too late to it means six days early and late the discovering whether he teaches any- organize for the purpose of producing year through. The mill owners and superintendents of North Carolina do as well, we daresay as those of any State, but it is not in their power to the paper something that is worth. And right now is the opportune time, give the conveniences and comforts and independence that can be had on There is another problem connected

serious. It is not unusual that you Then the demand for cotton is right find a family of boys and girls dragged exists in every calling on earth, be- when once done, will insure its success, want to be harsh in our judgment or free, rather than joir the throng which goes in ever increasing numbers to the factory centres. Back to the farm !—

North Carolina Bapti v.

Lv. Greensboro 7 10 p 7 05 a 7 37 a 4r. Charlotte 9 45 p 9 25 a 12 05m Ly. Gastonia 10 42 p 10 07 a 1 12 p 10 45 a 206 p 7 Gaffney ... 11 42 p 10 58 a 224 p

----Carriage painters charge \$6 to \$8 for repainting a buggy. That's a pretty stiff price, and most people continue to use a buggy long after it needs painting rather than pay that amount. About a year ago I bought a quart of carriage paint for 75 cents and applied it myself. I was surprised to find that the vehicle looked almost, as well as though it had come from a professional painter, though it was minus a few stripes -- Cor. Wallace's Farmer.

Ar. Columbus, Ga 9 50 a 9 05 D 12 55 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 55 a 7 30 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 55 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 55 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 55 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 55 a 7 30 a 8 T 10 P 12 T The institute is a fine thing, the bulletins of the stations, the agricultural colleges are splendid aids to practical, scientific agriculture; but there is nothing else so helpful to the man upon the farm as his farm paper, coming to him weekly, helping to meet the problems which come to him daily, bring ing him counsel, comfort and cheer, and sincerely devoted to his highest interests, ma erial and moral.

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Sonville; also running with wick.

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J. M. CULP.

TON HATHAWAY, M. D. . r. Hathaway & Co., road Street, Atlanta, Ga. THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.

Laquid Art. - The New York Commercial says: "Liquid air, the cost of We see from time to time wagons which the Tripler Liquid Air Company and carts coming in from the country has now reduced to five cents a gallon, leaded with household and kitchen is going to revolutionize the conditions furniture and destined for some cotton of modern life and industry. Particumill. Some of these people we know larly in refrigeration is liquid air going personally and others we can judge of to change present archaic and costly very well, as rule, by the general appearance of their effects. Most of them, all production of low temperatures in are people who were in comfortable household refrigerators, as well as in circumstances in the country and at- the huge packing and cold-storage waretracted by the alluring stories of big bouses of the world. In applying pay and easy time in the mills, have liquid air to refrigeration largely the given up the old home, disposed of same machinery is used as in the prenost of their property, often the home- sent expensive and inperfect ammonia be in the hands stead that has been in the family for process. The conversion of an ammonia plant into a liquid air plant will We count the movement from the cutail few changes, chiefly the subfarms to the factories as detrimental stitution of a new air compressor and to the strength and independence of liquefier for the old ammonia comthe State. Of course there are built up pressor. The cost of this conversion great mill centres with humming will be small, as the pipes now used spindles and rattling looms, with for the circulation of ammonia will houses dotting hillsides once bare, and | tadiate|dry liquid air equally well. The money turned loose regularly among liquid air is not allowed to pass into hundreds of operatives, but there is and the pipes direct, but is expanded into other side to this movement. On the cold air before entering the pipes. It farm there was independence, there is the cold air that enters the pipes,

> sensations of glare and dazzling, in educational and religious advantages the ear it produces a peculiar buzzing tion and an odor of ammonia The effects of hunger when pro-

longed are found by Prof. Lassianars die to be much like those of drunkenness. At first the intellectual powers become unusually active and the imagi-nation runs wild, then there is a Ar Athens. 124pm 348am change to excitability, cruelty and Ar Athanta 350pm 645am become unusually active and the imagination runs wild, then there is a weakened faculties.

vehicle interests of the United States may be partially realized when it is known that these interests, together with the accessory trades, are second Ly Charlotte S A L.. S 20pm to 10am

ension of its use of electric power and light, is said to use as yet not more than 300,000 horse-power of electric energy in all, white one of its steamship fleets is alone equipped with 250,-000horse-power in steam.

CASTORIA. Chart H. Fletchers. Bears the Signature

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains In Effect December 19th, 1899. Greenville, Washington and the East. Northbound. | Daily Daily. Lv. Atlanta, C. T. 7 50 a 12 00 m "Atlanta, E. T. 8 50 a 1 1 09 p "Galinesville... 10 35 a 2 25 p "Athens... 9 25 a 2 25 p "Lula... 10 58 a 2 45 p "Cornelia... 11 25 a

2 88 . Cornelia. Toccoa... Seneca Greenville Spartanburg. Gaffney Blacksburg. Gastonia. Charlotte Greensboro 12 23 p Ar. Danville 11 25 p 11 56 p Ar. Richmond 6 42 a 8 00 a

Rome 7 40 a 6 25 p 2 30 a Chattanooga 9 45 a 8 40 p 5 45 a

Ar. Cincinnati.... 7 50 p 7 45 a 5 50 p Louisville 7 30 p 7 50 a 7 30 p

. Lv., Sayannah .. Ar

FRANKS. GANNON.
Third V-P. & Gen. Mgr.,
Washington, D. O.
W.A. TURK.
Gen'l Peas. Ag'.
Washington, D. G.
Washington, M. G.
Washington, M. G.
Washington, M. G.
Washington, D. G.
Washington, M. G.
Washington, D. G.

" Birmingham 11 55 a 10 00 p

Ar. New Orleans 7 45 p 8 30 a

Ar. Jacksonville, 10 00 p

Daily ex sun No.11. No.17. STATIONS.

1 38 p 6 25 p 2 56 a 6 23 a From the East to Greenville; Also to Atlanta, Etc. [No. 35 No. 37 Daily. Southbound, Daily, Daily, No.11 Lv. N. Y., P. R. R. 12 15 n 4 30 p Baltimore. | 6 22 a 9 30 p Washington | 11 15 a 10 45 p

Lv. Danville 5 48 p 5 50 a 6 10 a Lv. Norfolk . 9 00 a 8 35 p Ar Greensboro . 6 35 p 5 15 a . Anderson.
Laurens
Greenville....
Glenn Springs Spartanburg 12 26 Greenville 130 Seneca 232 Toccos 232 Spartanburg..... Saluda.... Hendersouville..... Cornella.
Lula 4 18 a 8 14 p 8 00 p

Athens.
Gainesville 4 36 a 3 28 p 8 20 p

Atlanta, K. T. 6 10 a 4 55 p 10 00 p

Atlanta, C. T. 5 10 s 3 55 p 9 00 p Asheville..... 4 18 a 8 14 p

Saluda Tryon.... Grenwood..... | Lv Charleston | 1 06 p | Port Royal | 1 06 p | B aufort | 16 p | Yemassee | 2 30 p | Fairfax | Alfendale | Alfen 2.35 p. 8.20 a Lv. Mederson Ar. 7 (15 p.) 11 40 a.

2.35 p. 8.20 a Lv. Anderson Ar. 7 (15 p.) 11 40 a.

2.34 p. 5 (22 p.) Lv. Greenville. Ar. 7 (25 a.) 10 15 a.

2.34 p. 5 (22 p.) Lv. Greenville. Ar. 7 (25 a.) 10 15 a.

2.34 p. 5 (22 p.) Lv. Greenville. Ar. 7 (25 a.) 12 (25 p.)

8.37 p. 6 (18 p.) Ar. Spartanburg Lv. 12 (25 a.) 11 (34 a.)

4.15 a. ... Knoxville... 7 (12 a.) 11 (34 a.)

4.15 a. ... Knoxville... 7 (12 a.) 11 (34 a.)

4.15 a. ... Knoxville... 7 (12 a.) 12 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Cincinnati. Lv. 8 (20 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Cincinnati. Lv. 8 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Cincinnati. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Cincinnati. Lv. 8 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Ar. Louisville. Lv. 7 (25 a.)

7.30 p. ... Marking come of the complex of the complex

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