People Seemed To Be Better Long Years Ago. Thought moves swiftly these days. How eager we are for news. Two papers a day and the people gather at the post office waiting for them. And when it comes it's all about war afar off and crime at home. Murder, suicides, divorces, outrages by negroes, lynchings and the Atlanta muddle and Kentucky murder thrown in as a side show. Some of the preachers are tak-ing a hand in the general melee and are raising a racket in the name of the Lord. How different is all this from the good old times when we got the mail only twice a week and were con-tent to worship God on Sunday and work on week days and had time to think and ponder and talk to our neighbors. When two doctors were enough for the community and they had but a little shop full of medicine and there were no drugstores and no patent medicines, and Jim Alexander and his brother, Tom, and Gib Wright and Adam Jones and his brother, Frank, and I, and some other boys, who are now dead, never were sick or took any medicine except salts or castor oil for green apple colic. What a glorious fellow was Bryant Strickland, whose hearty laugh could be heard across the town. He died not long ago and left his hearty laugh with his boys. And good old George Lester, who ran against Dr. Felton for Congress. There never was a better boy, nor a better man, nor a better friend. I loved him and still remember how he and searched over the potato patch to find some remains of the stars that fell in 1833. What a change has come over the world, some things for the bower some for the worse, and we must take life and progress as we find it. Pope said: "Whatever is, is right," but old men and old women can's help looking backward and regretting that that invention has brought to us, but take it all in all, the average of human happiness remains about the same as it was sixty years ago. We had more content then, more love and fewer divorces and grass widows. Children were more obedient to their parents and there were no cigars or cigarettes or cocaine or hip pocket pistols. Every own had one or two saloons where was not a young man in our town who ever took a drink of whisky, but nowadays young men consider it manly to

tion in the race that would have a good influence. I would trust such men as Professor Councill with any political privilege, and there are Frank Carpenter is a great traveler It is interesting to read from his pen the true condition of the negro in the Philippines. How the negro captives are bought and sold, and he was offered Suppose Bryan were elected Presifour likely ones for \$50 by a woman dent, what would happen? Wi who claimed to be a Mohammedan sort of a President would we have Christian. The boys average ten dollars and a good looking girl brings from \$15 to \$20. This traffic has been thoro English vessels were watching too party. closely. According to history the last cargo was captured on the coast of Madagascar in 1848. It was a yankee shown himself a man of parts. E craft and was atted out in Boston. not only a brilliant orator, he That is why Chief Justice Story charged the grand jury that "Boston merchants were steeped to their eyebrows in this infamous business.' But this is all barred now by the

Who is responsible for all this, and

the lynchings that still go on? Mis-taken philanthropy and unmistaken

Clay whige were a power in the South-

back track and are undoing what our

that Mr. Hardwick will try his bill

again at the next legislature. I would

right. I would encourage the negroes

community that I would trust. There

are a dozen or more in Cartersville,

would create a caste or a social condi-

and every community has a few. This

would have had gradual em-

statute of limitations. Professor Coun-But in some respects the South is

naking good progress. Our manufactures are increasing in every State, our agriculture is improving and our fruit growing is advancing all along The diffusion of knowledge is spreading from the towns to the country hamlets and every body takes and reads newspapers. Now if we can stop these negro tramps who waylay the highways and byways we will have a good quiet, peaceable country and can sit under our own vines and shade trees and worship God according to our own conscience. Mean niggers are our greatest curse and there are thousands of them, for, as my nigger, Bob, said when he had served his term in the chaingang, "dar is some as mean niggers in de chaingang as dar is outer dar." That is about the truth of it. If every nigger was put in who has been guilty of stealing there BRYAN WILL TOUR COUNTRY. wouldn't be enough left to get up aptizing or an excursion.

BILL ARP. P. S. Let me correct the printer of a former letter. I did not write that General Jackson was a vice president nor that Grant ran with Colfax for his second term. He ran with Wilson.

B. A.

HOT IN NEW YORK.

Saturday Was a Very Warm Number in the Metropolis. NEW YOK <, August 11.—Thirty persons died in this city and vicinity today from heat prostrations and three from alling from fire escapes on which they and crowded to get relief from the heat. Since August 6th when the temperature was ninety-one degrees the conditions have been growing worse. All in all, it is the hottest continuous weather New York has ever experi nced. The local forecaster said that it surpassed the heat record of 1896 The thermometer reached ninety-five at 2 p. m., and registered the same figures an hour later. This was the official record in the bureau, high

above the street, and is several degrees cooler than the temperature on the Streets.
While ninety-five was reached on the seventh and ninth days of August there was a higher range today and the thermometer hardly wavered below the highest figures for many hours. Death after death resulted. The fact that it was a half holiday enabled many to or there was an exodus from

cors and boats for the angers were office.

forced to sleep on the mattresses in the

The streets leading to cooling resorts were crowded and expressmen were overwhelmed with baggage. It was the busiest Saturday of the season. But the million or two left behind in the city were obliged to suffer. The recreation piers were packed but they gave very little relief. The keeper of an East river pier said that the thermometer there had registered 102 during the day and that at 7:30 this evening it was ninety-two. Not a rustle of a breeze could be detected.

Within the four days during which the heat has been oppressive there has been an average of sixty-eight child patients at the Bellevue dispensary alone, the ages of the children ranging from five months to two years. The outdoor poor department was overtaxed also, there being twenty five

applications a day from mothers to have their children taken to Randalls There was more humidity in the at mosphere today than on the previous

day, it registering 53 per cent. early in the morning and advancing during the day.

The suffering among animals was plainly evident. Many horses fell, some to die, others to stagger to their feet and go weakly on. Fire Chief Croker's orders that hose should be on tap in front of all fire engine houses

saved many horses from sunstroke. WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Weekly Bulletin of the Weather Bu reau for South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 14, 1900. The temperature averaged nearly seven degrees hotter than usual, fo the week ending 8 a. m. August 13th, and on the 10th maximum temperatures of 100 to 104 prevailed over the whole State except the extreme northwestern This is wrong and should not be alsome things have passed away. Of portion. The week was the hottest of lowed. The commission has the power course, we rejoice in the many comforts the season, and the highest temperator regulate local rates and could pretures ever recorded in August occurred at a number of points.

tern counties on the 12th, there was an entire absence of tain, and little or no dew during the aights. Desiccating, burning winds prevailed during the market on equal terms with fruit and or Bull Durham tobacco or Coca Cola latter portion. The sky was generally cloudless. The high temperature, the absence of rain, the drying winds, and ficile was played for the old sots, but the bright sunshine were conditions young men did not go there. There that were extremely damaging to all crops, checking their growth, wilting, burning and withering them. Early corn was too nearly matured

smoke and drink, and even some of the young women get drunk on the sly and rapidly and is in a critical condition vainly imagine that nobody knows it. for lack of moisture. Fodder is drying Our negro slaves were contented and on the stalks, many of which have not happy and not an outrage was com-mitted from the Potomac to the Rio shriveling
The heat and dryness caused cotton Grande. Now there are 24,000 of them in the chaingangs of the Southern States and 4,100 of them are in Georgia.

to shed leaves, bolls and forms freely, and also caused half-grown bolls to open. Premature opening is general. Rust is more prevalent than heretofore, malignity. If the South had been let and sea island continues to blight and is taking on little fruit. The first new ancipation half a century ago when Henry Clay was its advocate and Henry Compares with previous years as felcompares with previous years as fellows: 1899, August 4th; 1898, August ern States. Now we are taking the 9th; 1897, August 26; 1896, July 28 h 895, August 20th; 1894, August 15th. Picking has begun at a number of points, and will soon be general.

enemies have done, and I hope Georgia will follow North Carolina's lead and Tobacco curing is finished. Peas are shedding leaves in places, but continue promising generally, although in need of rain. River rice is doing well, but amend it a little, but in the main it is and intellectually. The county commissioners or the grand jury should be authorized to examine and make a selection of certain moral, industrious upland rice failed materially. Pastures nd gardens are parched and burnt. Cane and sweet potatoes need rain badly, and are losing condition rapidly for lack of it. In places the hay crop negroes and give them the right of suffrage. There are some in every eral and for all crops. Correspondents eral and for all crops. Correspondents report the general crop outlook to be glooriy.

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED.

What a Republican Paper Thinks Would Happen.

A question was recently addressed by a Republican to the Boston Post, -a diligent student and a great writer. and to this the latter replied with tis interesting to read from his pen the much sincerity, although it has not

What

In the first place, we should have a thoroughly honest man in the White House. This is a fact conceded by Mr. going on for a hundred years, but for the last half century has been dull.

New England slave ships had to quit be Republicans can say of every can be the Republicans can say of every can. the business about that time for the the Republicans can say of every can-Brazil market was overstocked and didate for President put up by their

We should have a President of unquestioned ability. Mr. Bryan has shown himself a man of parts. He is demonstrated his possession of the qualities of statesmanship.

We should have a President who is personally unselfish. Mr. Bryan is devoted to principles rather than to the advancement of his individual inthe good of the negro, even though it was baptized in blood and inhumanity.

Offered must needs come, but woe would enter the White House without to must need to enemies to punish or grudges to satisfy.

And touching the politics and issues on which this election turns, we should have a President devoted to the Republic as against the imperial theory of government; to the protection of the interests of the great body of the people as against monopolistic cabals. We should have a President who has pledged himself to what we at the East regard as a mistaken theory of finance, but who would be unable the four years of his term to put his theory in practice in any form.

All in all, even from the Republican point of view, there have been many candidates, both Republican and Dem

The Democratic Nominee Will Make Speeches at Various Points.

W. J. Bryan's visit to Chicago has practically resulted in an understandng that he will travel almost as much during the present campaign as he did in 1896. The first inclination on his part was to avoid the making of many speeches this year, but there has been such general pressure that it is under-stood that he is now inclined to yield and visit many parts of the country. No positive promises for participation in the campaign have been made for other States than New York, but the probabilities are that he will go from that State to Maryland, where there appears to be great anxiety for his ap pearance. After that time he is likely to make a quite general tour of th north Mississippi valley States, includ-ing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, etc. No authorized statement has been given out to this effect, but there is no doubt that this is the present tendency -that, indeed, the plan is practically decided upon. In New York it is ex-pected Mr. Bryan will speak only in

the larger cities.

The Silver Republicans originally expected to notify Mr. Bryan of their mination of him to the presidency at the same time the Populists make their notification at Topeka, Kas., August 23d, but this purpose has been changed. Their notification will come later and the probabilities are that it will made at St. Paul or Minneapolis. Hon.
T. M. Patterson, of Denver, will
make the speech notifying Mr. Bryan
of the Populist nomination at Topeka. There will be no notification to a vice presidential candidate, as in view of Mr. Towne's declination the Populists

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION. Their Powers and Duties-Information From Candidate W. D. May

field. The following points are made by W. D. Mayfield, caudidate for railroad commissioner, in his speeches:

The board of railroad commissioners is one of the most important boards in the State. It has control of the railroads, telegraph and express companies of the State; has power to reg-ulate schedules, make and alter freight rates and help to fix the valuation for taxation. The board is of great importance to the people of the State and could be of great benefit.

The board is composed of three mem-

bers who hold office for six years, one to be elected every two years, and each member gets a salary of \$1,900 per annum. These salaries are paid by the railroads. The railroads not only pay the salaries but furnish the board office, stationery, stamps, fuel, lights, pay the salary of the clerk and give each member and the clerk a pass over all the roads in the State. The people elect these officers and the railroads pay them. This is wrong. The State should pay them and the term should be made two years instead of six and they should be made to come the people every two years, like all other State officers, and give an ac-count of their stewardship. This would

call forth action. The people are demanding protection everywhere from trusts and cor-porate power and this State should have a free and independent board to Obstinate resistance. Evening Japanprotect the people's interest from en-croachment by these corporations. It will be too late to lock the stable door after the horse is gone and I warn the Chinese 300. people to have this law changed.
In this State unjust discriminations

are made by the railroads in favor of certain towns and cities against others.

Certains portions of this State are With the exception of light scattered well adapted to fruit growing and thunder storms in the central and westruck farming and opportunity should truck grown in other Southern States. The fruit growers and truck farmers in the lower portion of the State cannot sell to the people in the upper por-tion for lack of proper rates. The fruit growers and truck farmers of Georgia load and ship to the North through South Carolina for a less rate than our people have to pay. This is not right. Somebody got a good rate for Georgia and somebody could get as good a rate for South Carolina.

the portion of the State where fruit and vegetables are grown large quantities might be canned profitably it could be put on the market but the local rates will not permit our people to compete with outsiders who en-

oy a better rate.
Roller mills in this State should have rates which would encourage wheat growing and enable them to compete on equal terms with mills out-side of the State. But such is not the case. A roller mill in Augusta has a less freight to points in South Carolina than a mill in this State has to the same point. So it follows that our roller mills are at a disadvantage in selling to our own merchants. This is wrong and is an injustice which should be remedied. Furniture factories in this State cannot compete with factories outside of the State in selling to our own merchants for the reason that the factories outside of the State have better rates than our factories can get. The result is we have no large furni-

What is true of furniture is true of ron works, brooms, shoes, wagons, buggies, soap, rope, canned goods, agricultural implements, and there is no good reason why we should not have good rates on all of these. Some Southern State will take the lead in their manufacture and why not South Caro-

The upper portion of South Carolina cannot raise cotton enough to supply the mills and the mills have to buy on other markets. The lower portion of the State raises far more cotton than s manufactured there and the mills in the upper portion of the State should be enabled to buy from the lower por-tion. But such is not the case. The rate from the lower portion of the State is so high that the mills are forced to go to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi because they can buy there and ship here cheaper than they can buy and ship from the lower portion of this State and the farmers are forced the State. Cotton mills should be given the

very best rates for marketing their products. Such rates, would, with the best rates for buying, encourage the milling business in the State which everybody knows is to the interest of the State. Wholesaleing in this State should be

encouraged instead of discouraged. It is to the interest of the State that large wholesale stores be established. t would add wealth and keep money at home. We have some wholesale stores in the State but they are not due to anything done by the callroad commission; and have to labor at a disadvan-Wholesale merchants in Savan tage. nah, Augusta, Atlanta, Richmond, Lynchburg, Wilmington and Norfolk can sell to the retail merchants in South Carolina cheaper than can the wholesale merchants of this State because they have better rates to points in this State than our wholesale chants have. This is a shame and our merchants should have relief which would enable thom to compete on equal terms. Charleston, Port Royal Georgetown should become import and export cities of this State. The rates now in force prevent them from even competing for the business which prop belongs to them and drives it to Wilmington and Savannah. They are so completely "bottled up" by reason of rates that business is taken from their very doors instead of being able to command that and invite business

from other portions of the State.

I doubt if the parallel of such a wrong can be found anywhere. The fact is that South Carolina has the highest freight rates of any South-ern State except Florida on all commodities except cotton seed. The low rate on cotton seed is being followed by cotton seed oil mills in almost every section of the State. Low rates on other commodities would be owed by factories of different kinds. Low rates on tobacco would protect and benefit certain sections of our State and result in tobacco factories in this State.

ROOSEVELT WILL CAMPAIGN .- According to Perry S. Heath, of the Republican national committee, the campaign tour planned for Governor Roose. velt will break all records in the annals of presidential campaigning. From Labor Day, when Governor Roosevelt will make his first big speech of the campaign in Chicago, until September Governor Roosevelt will spend his time west of the Mississippi river. All of the month of October will be occupi-ied in hard campaigning in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, with the exception of a few days in West Virginia, which the Republi can managers express high hopes of carrying. Two or three days at the end of October will be spent in New York and that small period will be all the east will see of Roosevelt during the campaign.

-Chinese military officers obtain nd steamers had Mr. Towne's declination the Populists their positions by a study of the sacred writings of Confucius. No other know-

PEKIN IS CAPTURED. THE ALLIED ARMIES ENTER Reliable News of the Safety of the

Foreigners in China's Capital. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The allied armies have captured and entered Pekin in the face of obstinate resistance and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirms tion of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States government tonight in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remey and the other from Consul Fowler, at Chefco. The cablegram from Admiral Remey came to hand first, followed very soon after by that from Consul Fowler and the

officials realizing the great public in-terest in the events which it was be-lieved had happened in Pekin, at once made them public. Admiral Ramey's dispatch is as follows: TAKU, Aug. 17, 1 a. m. Bureau Navigation, Washington.

Just received telegram from Tien Tein dated 16th, 10 p. m:

"Pekin was captured on Aug. 15.
Foreign legations are safe: details follow shortly." REMEY. That from Consul Fowler giving important details of the occurrences at the time the capture of the city was given out in the subjoined official statenent: CHEFOC, Aug. 17, 1900.

(Received 7.55 p. m.) Secretary State, Washington. Seventeenth. Japanese admiral re ports allies attacked Pekin, east, 15th ese entered capital with other Immediately surrounded legations. In-mates safe. Japanese lost over 100; Chinese 300. FOWLER. Previous information which has been received here showed that the allied

armies took possession of Tung Chow 12th last. From that city to Pekin the distance is not very great, not more than a dozen miles. It seems not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies alted for a time at Tung Chow. ably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and to prepare for the attack on the capital city in force after waiting until the rear of the advancing host should arrive at the front. Possibly also delay was the result of negotiation inaugurated by the Chinese officials looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow. The officials here were aware of the

fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city and that for the allies to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar city in which the legation compounds are located might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also have sided with the Boxers were many which has been poured into the lega-tions had been from the walls separat ing the two cities. These facts evidently were communicated to Gen. Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these obstacles it apears the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four entrances to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese city and two to the Tartar city. Just which of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose. Contrary to the press reports of today Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese advance engaged, according to the un-derstanding of the cflicials here, numbered 10,000 men so that the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent. No mention is made of the losses of the forces of the other armies but it is pre-

suffered by the Japanese. The president was overloved on hearing the news of the safety of Minister Conger and his associates. He has been hopeful all along that their rescue from the perilous position in which they have been for so long would be successfully accomplished. Tonight's news confirms that hope and brings a feeling of great relief to him.

TEXT OF THE REPLY.

Negotiations be Opened by Earl Ad.

munication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the to sell their cotton at a less price with the sell their cotton at a less price with the sell to ught to bring and the cotton is shipped out of the State and manufaction with the powers. This reply was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday "Touching the imperial edict of

Aug. 8th appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations on the part of China with the powers and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotia ions communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on the 12th of August, 1900.

'The government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl At Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers and will, on its part, enter upon such negotia tions with a desire to continue friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

"It is evident that there can be no general negotiations between China and the powers so long as the ministers of the powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger and that the powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are con-strained by the highest considerations of national honor except under arrangements adequate to accomplish a

peaceable deliverance.
"We are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and he Chinese government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the hall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested and to escort the foreign ministers and residents back to Tien Tsin, this movement being provided d secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals relief expedition.

ALVEY A. ADEE, Department of State, Washington,

Aug. 12, 1900."

The text of this reply to the overtures communicated by Minister Wu was telegraphed to the representatives of the United States for communication to the governments operating in the relief movement.

-It is significant that physicans who have been examining the eyes of pupils of one of the public schools of New Jersey have found that out of 351 children examined only 69 had perfect compelled to get glasses for the little ones. As this New Jersey school conones. As this New Jersey school con-tains just an average gathering of children, there is surely a lesson here for school boards and parents everywhere.

-There are to-day but three bands of Seminoles in Florida. So completely have these people been disintegrated that no tribal relations now exist between them; they have no acknowledged chief, and they recognize no man's authority. They number about | make brandy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Char H. Fletchere

Or. Hathaway Treats All Diseases.

His Method Invariably Cures All Catarrhal, Bronchial, Lung, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Other Com-plaints, as Well as All Diseases and Weaknesses of Women.



the Blood.

In Dr. Hathaway's most ering a period of more than 20 years, he has been called upon to treat all manner of diseases of men and women and along the whole line of human allments he has been uniformly successful.

Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment gets

thod of treatment gets directly at the seat of the trouble, purifies the blood tones up the whole system and neutralizes the poisons which produce the diseased conditions.

All Diseases
Treated.

Yearly he restores to perfect health thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Lung Complaints, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Eczema and all manner of skin affections. Discases of Women and all manner of skin affections.

Discases of Women diseases by which so many distressing weaknesses and those many distressing weaknesses and those many women are afflicted.

Dr. Hathaway's offices are fitted with all the latest electrical and other appliances, in the use of which, as well as the microscope, ne has world-wide fame as an expert. All of the medicines.

own aboratories, under his personal direction, and special remedies are prepared for each individual case according to its requirements.

Examination
Blanks. Dr. Hathaway has prepared a series of self-examination blanks applying to the different diseases which he sends free on application: No. 1, for Men; No. 2, for Women; No. 3, for Skin Diseases; No. 5, for Catarrhal Diseases, No. 5, for Fidthers No. 4, for Catarrhal Diseases: No. 5, for Kidney

ide fame as an expert. All of the medicines

used by Dr. Hathaway are compounded in his own laboratories, under his personal direction,

Consultation for consultation at either his Free. J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D. Dr. Hathaway & Co., 12% South Broad Street, 'Allanta, Ga. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.

SAND VETCH.

We printed an article last year set ting forth the merits of the Sand Vetch The Southern Planter, of Richmond, is unqualified in its praise of the plant saying comprehensively that it "knows of no forage crop that promises to be of greater value." It adds some mformation which may be of interest to Carolina farmers.

The Planter has most favorable reports from those who have grown the vetch for two years, both for a green forage crop and for hay, and the editor known that the imperial troops which of the magazine has seen it growing and making a splendid yield of hay of them in or near the Chinese city and after having been put in the early that such of the artillery and rifle fire spring. He has also seen it make a heavy spring. He has also seen it make a heavy crop when not seeded until late in the spring. The proper time to sow it is in August, September and October, and should be seeded at the rate of 30 pounds per acre, if sown alone. A better plan is to sow 20 pounds per acre with half a bushel of oats, wheat or rye, as the grain "holds up the crop' and makes it easier to harvest and to cure into hay.

It is a more reliable crop than German or crimson clover, because it is not so easily killed out by hot sun or drought when just started. Its growth during the winter months serves to prevent leaching of the soil, and "adds greatly to the supply of soil nitrogen.' At the Alabama Experiment Station a special study has been made of the crop, and some interesting facts are report sumed that it was in proportion to that ed. When cut just before blooming the yield of dry hay per acre was 3,117 pounds. When 5 per cent of the

blooms showed the yield was 3,705 pounds. When in full bloom the yield was 5,780 pounds. When seed pods formed the yield was 5,463 pounds. The percentage of protein muscle ingher than in any other of the

leguminous crops, as red clover and ing matter it is nearly their equal. As a fertilizer and improver of land it is of high value. The Alabama The department of State has made Station calculated that the "nitrogen' public the reply of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines, stubble and government to Minister Wu's composition of the United States contained in the vines of the United States containe roots from an acre harvested when the plant was in full bloom would be equivalent to that contained in 2.571 pounds of cotton seed meal, and that

> to 2,890 pounds of the meal. The total nitrogen content of the crop increases with the stage of maturity. In experiments made in growing corn on plats where either the entire growth of vetch, the stubbles of vetch, or the entire growth nearly matured, rye had been ploughed under, the yield of corn was 50 per cent greater, and in some instances 100 per cent greater on the vetch plats than on the rye plats. There was little difference in the yield of grain on the vetch plats whether the entire plant or only the stubbble and

roots were ploughed under. Finally, it is noted, as a hog pasture nothing better than the sand vetch can be grown, as it comes in early and holds out into the hot summer." News and Courier.

A fine Wimshurst machine just finished for a London hospital weighs half a ton. It has a mahogany base 53 inches square and its main shaft carries 20 glass discs, each 3 feet across, 5.22 of an inch thick, and weighing 14 pounds. Each disc is furnished with 36 metallic sectors, each 5 inches long and 1 inch across himself for the duties and responsibiliat the wide end. The prime conductors are stout brass cylinders 3 mches his if he will but learn and apply his orces composing the relief expedition and they are mounted on abonite pillars an inch and a half in diameter. The machine may be driven by two men or by an-engine of 1-4 horse pow-With the power of one man, er. maintaining about 60 revolutions per minute, it yields a continuous stream commanding the forces composing the of sparks 20 inches long, and causes a large Crookes tube held in the line of discharge to glow like a full moon. While adapted for X-ray and other work, one of the special purposes of this great machine is to be the treatment of consumption by driving curative substances through the skin of the chest under the influence of the heavy brush discharge obtainable. According to Herr Reinmann, there

is no relation between rancid paste and the odor of butter and the quantity of free acid found in it. The greater the amount of caseine and of milk sugar in butter, the more quickly does sight. The parents of the children it become rancid. It does not appear whose vision is at all imperfect will be that light and air exercise any direct that light and air exercise any direct Butter made from sterilized cream will rarely become rancid, but if brought into cases a special furnace is necessary. contact with rancid butter it will turn in a few days.

The large peach crop in Delaware has given an impetus to the distilling of peach brandy, and numerous stills which have been devoting their attention to apple jack are preparing to

CASTORIA

Bears the Start Holliching Bought of Chart Holliching

SCIENTIFIC FARMING IN NE-BRASKA.

Writing from Aurora, Neb., W. E. ows:

carried on in a desultory way. It has become an exact science. Business "The fault with our people methods have been introduced by use of which men of industry and intelli- up to the situation until it is too late gence win and the other kind of farm ers lose in the competition. This is true not only here, but all over the West. The agricultural colleges are waste. At the present moment, for largely responsible for these conditions. instance, the trees are laden with fruit Nowadays, it is as necessary for a farm- of all kinds, and though purchasers er to be educated for his occupation as stand ready for all the fruit raised, for a lawyer or a doctor, and the degree more of it will be wasted than marketof bachelor of agriculture is conferred ed. With the fruit in sight, with the by the universities as well as of arts and demand urgent, people wildly rush in medicine. "The State University of Nebraska, for example, is a typical institution and

llustrates the demand as well as the appreciation of the people for learning. It is situated at Lincoln, was founded in 1869, and the brick for the first Nebraska City before a railway was ped so as to be ready to handle mate opened. A class of two was graduatnundred this summer. There are courage. eighty instructors in the faculty, 2,000 several thousand, who are the solid is especially important because it gives a practical education applicable to the farming.—Southern Farm Magazine. limate and the soil and other conditions of the country that cannot be controlled. It turns out every year botan-"You find these men everywhere in Nebraska and many of them upon the

may be called concentrated and system. by longitudinal lines into different ones. The eastern half of the State has a heavy and sufficient rainfall. The western half is too dry to make agriculture safe without irrigation. The easternmost counties are devoted entirely to farming, the next strip to farming and fattening cattle for the market, the next to farming and ranching, placing the most important industry first, the next to ranching with a little farming on the side, and the western counties to ranching, with imported vegetables and butter "Aurora stands in the center of the

farms, where they are engaged in what

fattening district. It has a favorite locality where corn and alfalfa-those two great mortgage lifters-grow with equal luxuriance, and is surrounded by what are called "feeding farms," to which lean mountain cattle are brought by railway train and turned into beef. They may properly be called meat factories, for they convert the raw material of the country—grain, grass and water-into beef, mutton and pork. "The establishments are conducted

upon strictly business and scientific principles. One of the feeding farmers' told me that seventy-five bushels of corn and a few dollars worth of alfalfa would put from 400 to 500 pounds of beef on the bones of a steer. and that one hog can be fattened upon the leavings of three steers, so that the and flesh forming food—in the hay is pork is a clean profit. A shipbuilder nowadays can tell you exactly how many miles an hour the steamer he is cowpeas, and much higher than corn designing can make before the keel is blades or fodder, while in fat production laid. He calculates the resistance of the water, the revolutions of the wheel and the amount of coal consumed, and then by a mathematical process can determine to within a few hours how long it will take her to go from San Francisco to the Philippines. A scientific farmer at a feeding farm can calculate with almost as much accuracy the amount of food it will take to fit a carload of steers for the market. He one week later it would be equivalent has learned at the agricultural colleges how much nitrogen, albuminoids and protein is necessary to produce 400 pounds of beef, and mixes the food of his cattle accordingly. He understands that the amount of nutrition in the corn and the alfalfa depends upon the time when they are cut, that the amount of crude fiber in a plant increases rapidly after a certain period of growth and that hay or corn harvested before it is quite ripe contains an excess of water which is wasted in feeding. His scientific training enables him to solve the secrets of nature and carry on his operations in tilling the soil and in fattening the cattle with a mathematical exactness,'

What is the moral in all this? W think Farmers' Voice points it at very clearly as follows:

"Scientific agriculture is the only agriculture that will win out in the face of steadily increasing competition. Every young man in this country who contemplates a life on the farm or in any relation whatever to agriculture should ponder well this fact, with the opening of the new school year, now near at hand, arrange to enter and fit ties and the success that surely will be learning to his chosen calling.

A curious failure of sensitized paper and dry plates is reported by Liesegang. The materials being proven of the usual quality, it was suspected that acetylene, with which experiments were being made in the next room. was the cause, and this theory was found to be correct. Neither hydrogen nor coal gas appeared to have the same action. Further experiment made it clear that some impurity of the acetylene-probably phosphoretted hydrogen and not sulphuretted hydrogen-reduced the silver compounds in the emulsion. Sensitized paper was quickly spoiled by the phosphorus of matches laid near. Calcium carbide, it appears, does

not require for its production the intense heat of the electric turnace, as has been supposed. One English manufacturer obtains it by heating balls of lime and coke in a gas flame and in another process a mixture of lime and coal is exposed to the heat of coke burning in oxygen. In both 12 17pm Plates of borax and iron filings,

strengthened by a web of iron-wire mesh, are used by M. Cherbonnier, of Paris, for facilitating the welding of two pieces of iron or steel. With these plates the weld can be made at a much lower temperature than without thera, and it is made much more sound.

CASTORIA.

Bears the

TO BUILD CANNERIES.

One of the newspapers of the South which has been conducting a vigorous Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago campaign for the establishment of can-Record, refers to the great changes peries is the Atlanta Constitution. In which have taken place in agricultural | a recent issue it asserted that every can methods in that State as a consequence of fruit put up last year has been sold of the introduction of scientific train. that in the North and East canneries ing by the agricultural colleges as fol. make money, though they may have a working season of not more than one "There are fewer farms and fewer month, while in the South the season stores in Nebraska than there were can last from May to December withfour years ago, but both are larger and out a week in which small berrtes more profitable. Farming is no longer fruits and vegetables cannot be canned

"The fault with our people is that they do not think. They never wake to act, and then the matter is dropped to await another such awakening. In the meantime the product goes to and want to know if they can establish a cannery on five minutes' notice. When they discover that this cannot be done, then they fold their hands helplessly. The time to establish canneries i

not at the height of the growing seabuilding were hauled sixty miles from son. They should be built and eqiprial as it comes into the market. ed in 1873 and a class of nearly two be thus ready requires forethought and The South has not been lacking in these qualities in other lines. students on the rolls, and an alumni of several thousand, who are the solid industry. The result will be more men of the State. It ranks with the money made in the South and more great institutions of the country, and money kept there. The canpery is one of the complements to diversified

A large number of hogs in one enclosure will not thrive as well as when ists and husbandmen, agriculturists, ir- they are kept together in small lots. rigation engineers, veterinarians, hor- They will struggle for their food, even ticulturists, geologists, chemists and all when well fed, the result being that other classes of culture, who are need-some will secure the larger share. ed and scatter over the State, devoting | Crowded pens cause considerable labor their talents and industry to securing in cleaning. When hogs are comfort-the largest returns for the least labor. able, which can only happen when they are not crowded, they fatten more readily, and the cost is much less. They should keep on green food until the weather becomes cold, as a liberal atic farming. Nebraska is divided supply of grain is of no advantage at this season. The prune crop of California will

nearly as large as at first renot be ported, because of the almost unprecdented dropping of the balf ripe prunes Many orchardists also report an unusual percentage of blighted fruit.

Wealth



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Mrs. N. E. Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1898. Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor. -440

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