

writer's meaning. Readers who are interested in road-making will find it profitable to study the article, as it is adapted to practical, every-day road working and

the roads, substituting therefor a tax on poll and property. This tax was very small, netting not quite \$4,000 per ansmall, netting not quite \$4,000 per annum during the two years of my service. There were about 360 miles of roads to be cared for in a territory of about 500 sq. miles. Of this mileage a considerable percentage, of course, was not much used. Of the main roads, some parts, lying on sandy or gravelly surface, were never very bad. A large part of these roads, however, lay on a surface which was either wholly composed of clay, red

passable.

The very limited money available for road work led to a careful study of the conditions of the case, with the follow-

It was observed that many parts of the roads which were always good had a surface covering of sand or gravel, often very thin, covering clays, red or yellow, beneath. Careful examination of the thickness and nature of this covering and its relation to the underlying clay disclosed several interesting and impor-

It was found that the covering sand, gravel or sandy losm was often very thin, on sections of road that were hardly ever cut up or in bad order. In some cases, in which there was no noticeable deterioration of the roadway in seasons that were quite unfavorable the sandy covering was not over an inch thick over a yellow and rather porous clay. It was also noted that an ordinary sandy loam, or "soil," as it was commonly called, often made as good a covering as any other-the varying fine-

posec, had sand, or gravel, or sandy soil, nearby. It was determined to try the plan of shaping up the clayey parts of the roads into a good surface, either by a commachine, and then covering the ay with the best materials proplan proved signally successful.

Parts of the roadway thus repaired, which had been for years notoriously properly selected and applied, has com-pacted into a firm, hard surface, which sheds water freely and rapidly, is dry soon after rainfalls, and is scarcely ever cut to any appreciable depth, and often hardly marked by the passage of vehicles even when heavily loaded.

The writer has recently visited and inwas done four or five years ago, and found them still in admirable order, while he is assured by those in a position to know that only a very trilling amount of money has been expended on work actually done, the results of which are there to stay and to be seen. them in the interval of time mentioned The results have been surprising even to the writer, although he hoped much for the work. Of the estimate placed on it by citizens generally, the accompanying letters from an ex county commissioner who has always taken a deep interest in such matters, and from a reputable physician, who has frequent-occasion to pass to and fro over the work,

WARRENTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1901. I am thoroughly convinced after five or six years observation of the red hills graveled under your direction while Superintendent of Roads of Warren county that it is by far the best and cheapest method that can be adopted with a limited amount of money. The hills on which you had gravel placed five or six years ago are now as good as or better than when the work was first

as good condition as when first done and in the meantime has required very little repair. Only once has it been necessary to fill in a few ruts and breaks or washouts on the side of the roadbed. I have often blessed you when driving at a brisk gait instead of tugging through the mud, a foot deep, at a snail's pace. The same system, I am glad to say, has been used at several points in the county, very much to the benefit of the roads and comfort of the traveling public. The cost is a mere trifle compared with the benefits derived, and when the gravel is obtainable it is the character for it, good work can be often done without t. The writer earnestly hopes that others may be induced to give further information to those interested, and in a position to put it to practical use.

What are we going to do? We mus trial; and will be glad to give further information to those interested, and in a position to put it to practical use.

FORAGE CROPS FOR SOUTH.

The Farmers of Greenville to forganic matter passed through the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. Three-fourths of the machinery of an animal or the organic matter can be applied by the plant directly. benefits derived, and when the gravel is obtainable it is the cheapest and best road for the expenditure.

ROADWAY CROSS SECTIONS AND MODE OF

ence tapering out to nothing in a more ; though sometimes under favo able circumstances, and on more used roads a little wider. Fig. 2 shows another section where the old road is w der. The dimensions of the improved

w der. The dimensions of the improved cart are the same as in Fig. 1, the unimported part being shaped up and left for passing. In Fig. 1, the road is in a narrow cat, such as is often found on our older roads; the cuts being gradually made by washing, and often being 10, 15, and even 20 ft. deep. Passing in these narrow places is often difficult and sometimes impossible, one team having sometimes impossible, one team having to turn out at a wider point and wait for the other. The clay in these places, even where the hills are steep and drainage good, from its affinity for water and its ability to hold it like a cup, in every accidental abrasion or depression, be comes gradually cut up to a depth of from 1 to 2 ft. The wear and tear on teams and vehicles becomes worse and worse until "turnouts" are resorted to.

worse until "turnouts" are resorted to, the roadway being temporarily diverted into the fields or woods alongside. Friction and contention with adjacent landowners result. Sometimes a new roadway is bought, and the old one is finally abandoned. This is frequently the best way out of the difficulty.

Merely shaping up a foadway in red or yellow clay, by machinery or hand, does little good, and the money is largely thrown away. The affinity of clay for water and its ability to retain it in every depression, easily made by animals and wheels when the clay is soft, causes it soon to cut up to indefinite

While enjoying a vacation a few years ago, the writer was for a short time employed as Supervisor of Public Roads for Warren Co., N. C. A road law specially enacted for the county had abolished entirely the old plan of "calling out the hands" to do free work on the roads substitution to the road substitution of the road way bedepths. One of the worst pieces of road the writer has ever seen was a place in which the section was as shown in Fig. 3. It was in a clay varying from red to yellow and very soft. A natural drair, 3 or 4 ft. deep, had been formed on each side by washing, and the roadway between was barely wide enough for single volcies and sloved naturally the gle vehicles, and sloped naturally to either side when dry. It was on a hill, too. Yet, notwithstanding this ap parently excellent drainage, this place

nearly or quite impassable, and wrecks were strewn along its sides. A sandy loam will often make a good covering when the proportion of sand never very bad. A large part of these roads, however, lay on a surface which was either wholly composed of clay, red or yellow, or of clay covered with a thin layer of light sandy loam which when not drained was easily out through not drained was easily cut through or terials makes a surface that sheds water washed off, exposing the clay.

These parts of the roads in winter and sion. The use of gravel, especially perfectly, and resists abrasion or depression. The use of gravel, especially coarse gravel, is strongly objected to in wet weather generally became unspeakably bad, the clay cutting up to a further north, where frosts are heavy, depth of from 1 to 2 feet, and some stretches of road becoming wholly im the thaws of late winter and early spring. I have especially noted the objections of the Supervisors of Roads in Ontario, Canada, to gravel, on this account. This objection does not apply in the South, where frost does not pene

cut up in wet weather so as to become

The actual cost of the work, even when done under some drawbacks, has been remarkably small. With a gang of only two or three scrapers it has ranged from 12½ to 15 cts. per lineal yd. of road, with a haul of about 400 yds. over a rather rough road, from a gravel pit off the road. Only the common teams of the country were used, aland inexperienced men handled the scrapers. The gravel at the pit was plowed and no snatch team was used in oading, making the loads a little light

on the average.

With a larger gang of scrapers, say from four to six, the latter being probably the best number, and with experienced hands, the cost could be reduced. of its materials causing a closer of its materials causing a closer to a fine sand of uniform grain, as more apt to cut up when dry.

This appeared to make it with the larger gang of scrapers, a snatch team could be profitably used, and the loads increased. The loaded ras more apt to cut up when dry.

parts of the roadway had alterions of denuded clay and of ravel surface, while others in clay was more generally extended sand, or gravel, or sandy soil, It was determined to try the

hoe.
The clayey surface of the roadway may be previously prepared either with a road machine—very preferably—or by hand. With a light gang of scrapers on a long haul, it has been found that the "man on the dump" could do the work fairly well, scraping the clay from side which had been for years notoriously bad, and almost impassable during winter and wet seasons, have been so entirely changed in character that a team may be driven over them at a trot any day in the year. The material, when properly sejected and applied has compared to center and letting the scrapers pack to center and letting the scrapers pack it by passing over it before turning, as they were unloaded. This was in one of the lighter micaceous clays, in a radius in the year. The material, when properly sejected and applied has compared to center and letting the clay from side to center and letting the scrapers pack it by passing over it before turning, as they were unloaded. This was in one of the lighter micaceous clays, in a radius in the passing over it before turning, as they were unloaded. This was in one of the lighter micaceous clays, in a radius in the passing over it before turning as they were unloaded. would be required.

The cost as shown, ranges from

\$220.00 to \$265 00 per mile of improved part of road, and as these improved parts are often detached, and alternate with others not needing improvement, except ditching, the cost of making a uniformly good road of a very bad and often almost impassable one, is thus re-

This ought to encourage the poorest and feeblest communities, in which the physical conditions are at all similar to ours, to undertake the work of road improvement. It is not contended that the plan presented is adapted to all parts of the country; but it is thought that it is well adapted to a great part of the South, including the southern and eastern parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia. Tennessee, Arkansas, and the States further South.

The wheel scraper plays an impor-tant part in the work. No. 2 scrapers are generally best for the purpose. These can be bought for a moderate amount, and worked either by teams bought and kept for the purpose, or "hired in" from the surrounding country; or by a combination of the two, some being regularly kept and others hired.

A road machine is a desirable addidone, and in many cases are now the best part of the road.

A road machine is a desided be used where practicable; but where means are

welcomed if he ever comes again. His learning how others make money out In Fig. 1, the lower line shows the shape which was given to the center is made as light as will secure drainage, so that the greater rise necessarily given to the covering will not cause it to wash covering is put on to a depth of to 5 ins., when packed; of fairly to 5 ins., when packed; of about of the covering the covering is put on to a depth of the covering is put on to a depth of about of a width of about of the covering the covering the covering the covering is put on to a depth of the covering the covering the covering the covering the covering the covering to the fact that he came at a very busy season of the year kept many of them away who would have been profit ed more in an hour than a week's plow ing would have done them. Congress what we have destroyed. Nature restores the fertility that has been taken from the soil, but we set fire to broomsedge instead of turning it under to aid in recuperating the soil. Some one in the audience asked Prof. Newman about what to do with crab grass, and he replied, "Mow it for hay or turn it under."

in the subject as well as in the speakers, which was shown by the number of pertinent questions they saked during the meeting. Hon. M. L. Donaldson was called to the chair, and said the farmers had reached the parting of the ways, as there was no money in cotton and they were obliged to change their methods of farming. Mr. Spillman had come to tell us about the way to grow something else, and the visit was opportune.

Mr. Spillman began by saying that two thirds of the letters received at the agricultural department came from the

agricultural department came from the south, which proved conclusively that there was a spirit of inquiry among the farmers in this section, and this indicated that they were seeking new ways to bring about an improvement of farming conditions. Cotton has been the ruin of the farmers, although its cultivation for many years was a source of great profit many years was a source of great profit, but it has kept them from making money at anything else, and has caused them to

neglect all other sources of wealth. No part of the United States can grow stock feed as easily and cheaply as the South, and there is a greater variety of forage plants than in any other section. Make grasses in order to feed live stock should be the motto of the farmer in the South. be the motto of the farmer in the South. He believes it will be the salvation of the country when live stock is grown more extensively. By increasing the amount of forage b increase of live stock will follow. The South can produce beef in the clean of the section, and the demand for beef has never been oversupplied. A farmer cannot clean in the study and planning, and this is what the farmer here needs to do at once. Clemson College at the Experiment station is growing forage plants suitable for the South and the farmers should get the monthly bull time to find out what is going on the recommendation.

Mr. Spillman said that he came from

Mr. Spillman said that he came from the State of Washington just three months ago, and since that time he has been connected with the Department of Agriculture, with which he wanted every farmer to get acquainted. He advised every one to send for the "Monthly List of Publ'cations," which would prove beneficial to every farmer who wished to get information Some of the bulletins cost a small sum, but the large ma jority of them are free, and each member of Congress has a limited number of the pay bulletins at his disposal. Write to the Division of Publications, Wash-

Within fifteen years if the right course within litteen years if the right course is pursued much larger crops of every kind will be produced in the South, and double the production from every acre of land will be the result. Only one kind of farming is possible in any country for a great length of time, and that is live stock farming. Rotation of crops is absolutely necessary for live stock farming. Every man should go to work seriously, slowly in order to be surely. seriously, slowly in order to be surely, to increase the live stock on his farm whereby he can build up his land, and thereby make one and a half to two bales of cotton to the acre. Handle the soil right and get big crops without commercial fertilizers. Last year he made sixty one bushels of wheat per acre in the State of Washington, using twelve tons of barnyard manure to the acre Out there wheat is sown in the Oats are sown in the spring and are harvested in July.

Leguminous crops and winter pasturage are asked about most frequently. The cow pea is the best legume for the South and where it grows as it does here it is the best for any country The here it is the best for any country The cow pea, clover and other legumes formish all the nitrogen necessary for growing any crop. Agriculture has never been successful anywhere unless there were leguminous crops. The soy bean is easier to handle as hay than the cow pea, as there is not so much vine The velvet bean is a legume from Florida whose seed will not ripon here, but the seed are cheap. Velvet bean is good to use as a green forage, and tends to build up the fertility of the soil. If planted in the orchard let the cattle eat it, or the the orchard let the cattle eat it, or the vines will cover the trees when let alone The Florida beggar weed grows five or six feet in height and stock eat it very readily.

Bermuda grass is the most important orage plant in the South. One acre will pasture twice as many stock as the best acre of blue grass in Kentucky or elsewhere. After pasturing two or three years, then plow it up, and it will come again. The Johnson grass makes the best hay, but it is the greatest pest in the land. The only good thing about nut grass is that it will make a lazy man work. Keep it from making a green leaf for two years and it can be a terminal. for two years, and it can be exterminated. Shade the ground with oats. Al falfa or lucerne is the great hay plant in the West, and would do well in this section. Bermuda is the best summer pasture and coast rye for winter. Rescue grass was introduced in South Carolina ixty years ago, and it can be seen on the plat of the agricultural department at the Exposition Orchard grass is also important, but not many farmers in this section appreciate its value. Red clover is not suitable for the South on account of the trouble in getting a stand Texas blue grass is very fine for a permanent

formation to the farmers. He distributed a large amount of seed at the close of the meeting, but only to those who signed a pledge card that they would report the result to the department, by children three sons and three daught tors. The sons are John H., William P. and Alfred L. Beard, of this city, and the daughters are Mrs. Lila V. Carpenter, of Lewes, Delaware, and Miss Janie E. and Annie Lou Beard, who lived which means he has established a large with their parents. number of experimental stations in Greenville County to test the value of forage plants he had selected for experi-

Prof. Newman made an admirable speech on the necessity of supplying humus to the soil, and he explained that humus is simply decayed vegetable matter. Every country has its period of destruction and then must have a period of reconstruction as to its fertility grass, no stock, and no stock, no crops,' is an old adage that will bear scrutiny The Piedmont section of Virginia is an example where reconstruction has taken place by a system of protection to lands during the winter season, and from Char lottesville to Alexandria the earth is carpeted with grass and clover. Corn is the only clean crop that is grown there, and this is always followed by a cover crop. No soil is exhausted finally, and every soil can be recuperated. Plants do not eat, but they drink, and moisture must be provided.

Greenville has enjoyed the coming of from the South. We must learn how to an interesting visitor who will be gladly grow cattle and make it a business, and welcomed if he ever comes again. His we cannot change our system without

to several points in this Congressional district, for the purpose of telling the farmers about the forage crops suited to the South, and this week Mr. Spillman has spoken at Union, Spartanburg, Greenville and Laurens. He was accompanied by Prof. J. S. Newman, of Clemson College, who supplemented the speeches of Mr. Spillman with admirable talks to the farmers on a change in their plan of operations.

The meeting at Greenville was attended by a hundred or more representative farmers, and they were much interested in the subject as well as in the speakers, which was shown by the number of per. use of legumes is an indispensable necessity to the restoration of the soil to its rightful fertility in the South.

> The Worl's Greatest Cure for Majaria For all forms of Malarial poison-ing take Johnson's Chill and Pever Posic. A taint of Malarial poison-atin your blood means misery and failure. Blood medicines can't cure Malarial poisoning. The antidote for it is JOHNSON'S TONIC. Get a bottle to-day. Loute 50 Cents If It Gures.

## Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was ex-tremely weak 'or 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon eling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knowsail about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied. J. C. Ayen Co., Lowell, Mass.

DEATH OF WILLIAM F. BEARD Another Confederate Veteran Has Passed Over the River.

reenville Mountaineer, April 5. Mr. William F. Beard died on the 3rd inst. at his home on East Washington street, in the 70th year of his age. His health has been on the decline for the past year, but an indomitable will kept him from yielding to the infirmities of age and increasing feebleness, and he was on the streets last Monday while the fiercest winds were blowing. His condition grew worse the next day, and after a paroxysm of coughing on Thursday morning he quietly passed away.

Mr Beard was a native of Columbia, where he was born in September, 1832.

His father had large means at one time,

and he belonged to a family that was conspicuous for patriotic devotion to their country. Two of his uncles were members of the famous Palmetto regi ment in the Mexican war, and though mere boy the deceased sought to go with them, but was prevented by his extreme youth from being accepted. He became an expert and skillful machinist, and for a time was connected with the old G & C. machine shops at Helena, going from there to Laurens. In the year 1858 he was married to Miss Mary E Hoyt, the eldest daughter of the late Col. J. P. Hoyt, of Laurens, and when the call was made for volunteers in 1861 he joined the State Guards, the first company that of Laurens to become a part pany that left Laurens to become a part of the great army that was destined to win fame on many fields and which was known afterwards as Co. A. Third S C. regiment The services of Mr. Beard as a machinist were more valuable to the Confederacy than in the field, and at one time he was detailed in the gun works at Richmond, but retained his connection with his company until the

lose of the war. In the memorable clash of arms that courred in Laurens in the mon h of Oc tober, 1870, when the negroes were bar-ricaded and armed with improved wea pons in a building on the public square known as "Tinpot," from which they fired volley after volley upon white men while court was in session, Mr Beard was an active participant in repelling the attack and shared in the subsequent affray for which a number of citizens wors indicted in the Edderal court. He were indicted in the Federal court. He and others avoided arrest, and for several years were banished from home on ac-count of their participation in this nota-ble event. His business was virtually quence of his action on that day family lived for several years in Georgia, and came from there to Greenville about 1878, residing here a greater portion of the time since that date. For blue grass is very fine for a permanent pasture.

Mr Spillman's speech was condensed into thirty minutes, and was full of information to the farmers. He distributed

E. and Annie Lou Beard, who lived

FROM A BACHELOR'S VIEW.

The most necessary thing in a flirtation is to be a good liar. If a stateman is a dead politician saint is a sinner in his own grave.

Nobody can expect to have his own way all the time—unless it is a woman. Any hard-working man who spends the largest perhaps south of Kentucky very little on himself can make him- is in full operation on the banks of the self very useful to his wife.

One trouble with the man who is fond of his joke is that he expects everybody else to be fond of it. Truth was formerly proclaimed from the housetops-but that was before

the advent of the sky-scraper. A woman's way of saving money is to get a shop to take back something she has bought so she can buy something else again with the returned money right on the spot.

You don't have to wait so long to be sorry as you do to be sure. A woman cries either because she

has a reason or wants to have one. If a woman is born beautiful she can marry riches and they buy luck. The sins of the second and third

generations are visited upon the family Any woman can love a man if he can make her believe other women would like to love him only he won't

let them. The difference between a man who lies and a woman who lies is that he knows he is lying.

Man is better for a good woman than a bad woman; he is better for a bad woman than no woman at all. Only their conceit keeps men from discovering that their qualities about which women most care are their use-

fulness to them. What every woman would like to do with every man who asks her to marry him would be to accept him without having to marry him.

A woman with nice, long, wavy hair can no more help getting caught by men with it down her back than she can help looking surprised when she gets caught. Many proverbs are the wit of one and the wisdom of none.

Getting on in the world means getting around the people of the world. a kind of large zither. It is an instru-The man who doesn't owe some of his success to some woman hasn't had

Mirrors would be a bad thing to have in a theatre, because the women in the audience are expected to look at the people on the stage. Women admire the heroes of fiction,

because there was never a novel where one of them found fault with the way he cook got the breakfast. It is queer that no matter how rich you are you can't buy happiness, but no matter how poor you are, you can get all the unhappiness you want for

CASTORIA.

Chart thicking " "

othing.



removes from the soil large quantities of Potash. The fertilizer applied, must furnish

enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power. head to the north. This is because Read carefully our books on crops—sent free. the dead in Japan are always buried with the head in that position. In the sleeping rooms of many of the

GERMAN KALI WORKS

INTEREST TO PENSIONERS

A Statement of the Work That Must be Done Before Payment Can be Made.

The following official statement for the benefit of the pensioners of the State has been assued by the pension department in Columbia:

Every year, almost as soon as the Legislature adjourns and the appropriation for pensions becomes available such questions are certainly asked as, When will the money be paid out? Why should the poor old soldiers and widows be kept waiting so long for their money when they need it so badly? etc. etc. These and various other questions

can best be answered by a simple statement of the amount of work necessary before this fund can be disbursed. The various county boards are sup

posed to meet on the third Monday in January of each year to pass on all new applications and revise the old list of pensioners. It is necessary in every ounty to have several meetings before they can get their reports in proper shape to send in to the State pension board, and even after they are received here every mail brings in belated applications from the chairmen requesting that they be added to their rolls. This is not the fault of the beards, but is due to the fact that the applicants fo pensions are often unacquainted with pledges against vivisection that it is the time the board meets, or have had difficulties in getting witnesses, etc., in many cases the boards held their ports back purposely, hoping to get all the applications in at once. The State board requested that all the reports 8,000 horses are sold annually by the should be in by March, but the last one has just come in, and therefore it was impossible to call a meeting of the State pension board before.

The State pension board, when i neets, has to consider each new ap plication, which is, necessarily, a slow and tedious process, and also hear appeals, etc. It is quite likely they will be in session several days this year, as the number of applications is very large. After their work is over the pension clerk then has to prepare the pay-rolls for the clerks of court of each county and, as there are over 5,000 names, this of itself takes some little time.

It is the desire of the State pension board to pay the pensioners just as soon as possible, as they are in constant touch with them and know just how great is their need of this help and every expedition possible is used

THE MANUFACTURE OF CORN

WHISKEY,—The State says the people

have little conception of the amount of

whiskey manufactured here in Col-

know that such a thing as a distillery,

Congaree river near the big Olympia

cotton mill, whose daily output, when

rnnning at the full capacity, is about

3,000 gallons of corn whiskey, con-

suming 600 bushels of grain a day

But it is a fact, and a vi it to the

Richland Distilling company will convince the most skeptical. The pro-hibitionist may hold up his hand in

horror, but the manufacture of liquor

is one of our recognized and legalized institutions. The government derives

an enormous revenue therefrom and

the taxes imposed upon whiskey and

tobacco is enough to crush them out

of existence, yet men, or rather the majority of them, will drink and chew,

and upon the consumer the burden of

taxation falls. The Richland Dis-

tilling company is an incorporated con-

cern capitalized at \$75,000. Its offi-

cers are N. M. Block, Macon, Ga.,

vice president; J. W. Bernheim, Louis-

ville, Ky., treasurer, and B. M. Wilson,

formerly of Dawson, Ga., but now of

The Manawatu Railway Company of

New Zealand, recently asked for bids

for constructing a steel viaduct, and American and English contractors

came in competition in the bidding.

The American offer was accepted how

ever, for the price asked was only about one-half that asked by the Eng-

New Zealand, and that government

will hereafter have its bridgework done

The Empress of Japan takes a great

interest in all that concerns the nation, from the rice crops upward. Her Majesty is said to have a special talent

for literature and writes beautiful

poetry. A poem of hers, set to music, is sung in the schools all over the land.

ment which is much played and very

York Press, that women are preserv-

ing their youth almost to the point of

annihilating old age, it is also true that

" What's the matter?" inquired the

"Ol no," replied the victim, sarcas-

tically, "the tears you observe in my

eyes are probably caused by the onions on your breath."

barber, "dges the razor hurt?"

While it is understood, says the New

by our contractors.

popular in Japan.

out of college.

Columbia, general manager.

Many in the State do not

umbia.

COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

president; J. S. Farnum, Charleston, be a life-long source of satisfac-

tion

5000000000000000000000000000000000000 Floating disinfecting plants are now tationed in Cuba at Havana, Mantanzas, Santiago and Cienfuegos, and a plant is now in course of construction at the port of Havana for use at Nuevitas. A floating plant has been stationed at San Juan and another at Ponce, Porto Rico. The largest and costliest of railway stations in the world is not in London. New York or Paris, but in far away Eombay. The building laying claim to this distinction is the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsular Railroad, which, with connecting lines, extends to nearly every part of India. The Japanese never sleep with the

AND GENERAL

INDUSTRIAL

of the points of the compass is posted upon the ceiling for the convenience of guests. The news comes from Washington that "Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, who returned from New York on Thursday, wears the latest thing in neckties. It is a combina-tion of a 'batwing' bow, a four-in-hand and au ascot. The curious combination was quite conspicuous as it rested

private houses and of hotels a diagram

beneath McLaurin's chin." Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, re-cently sent a packet of seeds to a rural constituent, the franked envelope bearing the usual warning, "\$300 penalty for private use." The recipient facetiously replied that he could not put the seeds to public use, and could not afford to pay \$300 for using them

The Irish language is spoken in the Bahamas among the mixed descendants of the Hibernian patriots banished long ago by Cromwell to the West Indies. One can occasionally hear negro sailors in the East End of London, who cannot speak a word of English, talking Irish to the old Irish apple women who gather around the

Miss Ann Marston, an English wo man recently deceased, bequeathed her fortune, amounting to \$54,000, to missions, including \$4,000 to the American board of foreign missions. The legacies, however, are hedged with such stringent regulations in regard to considered doubtful if the trustees will have power to accept them. A trust controls the blue grass horse

market. The business runs into the trust, which is composed of about twenty leading fancy horse dealers, with headquarters near Lexington. They have agents in all parts of the country buying young horses, which are shipped to Kentucky and handled until ready for sale. Each week a carload of fancy horses is shipped to New York and Chicago and many to Atlanta, Ga. The Confederate Memorial Associa

tion has selected Richmond as the location for the Confederate battle abbey or museum. One hundred thousand dollars was donated by the late Charles Broadway Rouss toward the founding of a battle abbey in the South, provided a like sum could be raised by popular subscription. In the report submitted by the treasurer of the accosiation it is shown that all of the additional amount had been obtained and pledged.

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annihilating old age, it is also true that women's hair turns gray sooner than it used to. It is said that there are no old ladies in these days. Our grandmothers refuse to put on caps and sit at home with their knitting. On the other hand their grand-developes. other hand, their grand-daughters be-gin to have gray hair before they get TWIN-NICKLE Co., Laurens, S. C.

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Newberry
Clinton...
Laurens...
Greenville...
Spartanburg... Lancaster..... Lancaster
Rock Hill
Yorkville
Blacksburg
Shelby, N. C.
Rutherfordton, N. C., Marion.....Winnsboro

GOING EAST. Ar Charleston ..... Prosperity 3 20 Newberry 3 06 Clinton 2 22 Laurens 2 62 Greenville 12 2 P M 

\*Daily. †Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat \*Daily. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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 Jalapa
 7 26

 Newberry
 8 00

 Prosperity
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Ar Hamlet
Ly Cathoun Falls....
Abbeville...
Greenwood
Clinton
Carlisle...
Chester Chester Catawba Junction.... 
 Catawba Junction
 4 33am
 7 54am

 r Hamlet
 7 00am
 10 15am

 v Hamlet
 7 25am
 10 40pm

 r Raleigh
 10 15am
 1 39am

 Petersburg
 2 26pm
 5 54am

 Richmond
 3 05pm
 6 35am

 Washington
 6 35pm
 10 10am

 Baltimore
 11 25pm
 11 25am

 Philadelphia
 2 56am
 1 36pm

 New York
 6 30am
 4 15pm
 New York ........ 6 30am Portsmouth-Norfolk.. 5 25pm LOCAL ATLANTA TO CLINTON.

V Calhour Falls. 12 2
Abbeville 12 57pm
Greenwod 1 22pm
Clinton. 2 15pm SOUTH BOUND

Camden...... 8 34am Columbia, Central T.. 8 40am 
 Denmark
 9 52am

 Fairfax
 10 30am

 Savannah
 12 05pm

 Jacksonville
 3 50pm
 Tampa..... 5 COam Ly Catawba, Eastern T. 9 O7am Ly Catawba, Eastern T 9 07am

Chester 9 45am
Carlisle 10 15am
Clinton 11 66am
Greenwood 11 52am
Abbeville 12 21pm
Calhoun Falls 12 5pm
Ar Athens 2 21pm
Atlanta 4 55pm 3 43am 4 10am 4 38am 6 13am

Ly Clinton 2 45pm
Greenwood 3 35pm
Abbeyille 407pm
Calhoun Falls 445pm
Ar Athens 619pm
Atlanta 8 50pm Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway train No. 52, leaving Columbia, Union station, at 11.20 a m dally, connects at Clinton with S A L Ry No 53, affording shortest and quickest route by several hours to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago and all points West.

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Ar Greenwood 11 39 p

" Anderson 140 p

" Greenville 325p

" Glenn Springs 330 p

Saluda 44 Salveille 45 Saluda 46 Saluda 47 Saluda 9 00 a 

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