RE-ELECTION ON HIS RECORD self. He contended for a reasonable liquor license tax; with common sense safeguard, the tax not being been

Kick the Liquor Question Out of Politics.

NOT TAUGHT IN THE BIBLE.

The Common Horse Sense of His Father in Giving Him an Education Enabled Him to Plead the Cause of Those Whom the State Was Neglecting.

HELENA MEETING.

The speeches in general were good. Newberry's hospitality was superlatively illustrated and all the candidates were handsomely entertained. Dr. Sligh was like MacGregor on his native heath. He was very brief, reminding his audience that his opponents were all gentlemen, or most of them. His reception was hearty. During Mr. Thomas' speech he remarked that his brother railroad commissioners had sent Evans on the campaign to run him down and nag him. Mr. Evans walked up to Mr. Thomas and put this brand on his remarks: "That is a pre-meditated, infamous falsehood, and you know it." Col. Floyd referred to Gen. Watts as a man of narrow mould physically. Col. Schumpert's popularity and strength at home were evident. He promised that he would make a better governor than South Carolina has had during the last ten years. He called upon the people to kick the liquor question out of politics. It was a reflection upon the State that it was the sole question upon which the feeple wish to be chlightened. Mr. Archer poured hot shot into the State's policy in the matter of higher education. The common horse sense of his father in giving him an education enabled him to plead the cause of those whom the State was neglecting. Mr. Featherstone talked prohibition pure simple. The dispensary law and could lead to prohibition only by some hocus-pocus arrangement which he could not understand. Prohibition did not purpose reforming by legislative enactment, but its purpose was take temptation out of the way, and not to assist men to get drunk and then punish them for their crime. Col. Watson made a vigorous speech, denying there was any real prohibition movement. He thought this was a premature movement that would set back the cause of temperance for a generation. Eminent ministers declared there was no prohibition taught in the Bible. "Temperance, temperance, temperance," said he, "is taught there from begin-ning to end, but prohibition never." Mr. Whitman's effort was a rib-tickler, He was here to butter the people's bread, and would stay in politics until he buttered it. Prohibition was advanced by a few injudicious preachers and a few rusty politicians, and Featherstone, "the super-excellently moral advocate." Gov. Ellerbe declared that when he was defeated for re-election in 1894 he retired to his plantation exexpecting to remain there, but became a candidate for governor because he received so many requests from all over the State. His only promise was to be the governor of the whole people and to give them an economical administration. He asked re-election on his record because he had kept his promises. Col. George Tillman declared that he was prepared, if elected governor, to suggest measures for the improvement of the State. He was not running for governor, as Watson said, because he wanted the office. God deliver him from those who wanted office only for own good. Ellerb their man, but was too weak to be governor. Solicitor Bellinger said there were no issues to discuss, and that he simply appeared so the Newberrians could take a look at the next attorney-general. The other speakers were Messrs. Cooper, Tompkins, Bradham, Derham, Ep-ton, Mayfield, Rice, McMahan, Brown, Gray, Garris and Blythe. LAURENS MEETING. Mr. Featherstone was given a welcome in this, his home. Beyond doubt the applauding majority of the crowd was largely and loudly with him. Laur-eps is also the home of Gen. Watts, and his reception was cordial in the extreme. Col. Floyd's eloquence also evoked cheers, led by Gen. Watts' friends. Mr. Garris declared that the slogan of the people ought to be: "I want a man!" no matter whether he was born on the Keowee or the Peedee. Mr. Sligh, humorously referring to his age, advised the audience that if they wanted to do anything for him, "Now is your time." Commissioner Thomas remarked that the railroad could not erect a better depot at Laurens because its earnings were pitiful and would not admit of the expense. Gen. Gray pro-voked a laugh by asking what would become of South Carolina if Thomas should die. He showed by Thomas' map that the rate reduction made by the board which Thomas had voted against on the ground that the roads could not live under it, had really benefitted them. Col. Watson appeared as the champion of popular education. A good public school should be placed in reach of every citizen. Mr. Archer shot some arrows at prohibition. He did not be-lieve in laying the drunkard to the whiskey seller and the voter, and laying all the blame on Providence. Mr. Whitman recited Cassabianca, ar plying the idea to himself, saying that he would stay on the burning deck until the flames shone around the dead. He would mash the life out of any-body who misrepresented him. Gov. Ellerbe was liberally applauded before and after his remarks. If it would be proved that he had made any d, 'rty political deal or that any of his ions had hurt the State, he would wit bdraw from the race. He inviter ! criticism. but not misren-

safeguard, the tax not being heavy enough to promote smuggling or stimu late adulterating. He was loudly ap-plauded. Col. Schumpert likewise met with applause. He declared it was humiliating that the people wanted to hear the candidates for the chief magistracy of the State speak solely on the liquor question. The other speakers were Candi-dates Cooper, Tompkins, Bradham, Euton, Durham, Bellinger, Mower, McSweeney.

GREENVILLE MEETING. Capt. Bradham referred to peace, progress and prosperity throughout

the State, adding that Greenville county excelled all others. Mr. Cooper spurned the intimation by Secretary of State Tompkins that the dispensary machinery would be used in his behalf and vigorously declared he would from under if the record stand of the State board of control was as bad as it was when Tompkins was a member thereof. Secretary Tompkins referred to Capt. Bradham as a professional third-termer. Coopers's reference to him was contemptible and intended to place the people under a wrong impression. He did vote for certain dispensary officers, but he was no more responsible for their acts than Cooper was for the Legislature's action because he tried to increase the per diem of members from \$4 to \$5. Col. Floyd pleaded his case in thrilling The office of adjutant-general words. needed a man of more age, experience and coolness. Watts twitted him for being born in Virginia. South Carolina and Virginia were twin sisters, and had made possible this great republic. Gen. Watts put on the gloves for Col. Floyd. After referring to him as his "distinguished trimmer him as his "distinguished trimmer friend," he declared he was slinging mud because he was besten. Mr. Brown made an earnest plea for the common schools. Mr. McMahan declared that his heart burned with true patriotism in the matter of schools. Col. Rice declared he wanted to undertake again the work of common school education because his life was consecrated to it. Superintendent of Education Mayfield agreed that the common schools should be bettered. With the means at hand, everything possible for their promotion has been done. Mr. Featherstone was aggressive. It was an insult to say that there was no sentiment that would uphold prohibition. Watson declared there was no prohibition in the Bible. "If you can find," said he, "dis-pensary in the Bible, or any advocacy Mr, Archer appealed to the people not to be carried away by the enthusiasm of a stipposed condition of society. Prohibition brought on an invasion of rights by the church that was a manifestation of the same bi-gotry that in Massachusetts burned innocent persons for witches. Governor Ellerbe declared he had tried to be the Governor of the whole peo-ple. He could not enact laws, but had done what he could to enforce them. Uncle George Tillman caught the crowd, and they wanted his time ex-tended. He declared that the shadow of the odious and infamous metropolitan police still hung over the State. Every house was liable to be searched by constables. Col Schumpert asked re-election on his Messrs. Bellinger, Mower. McSweeny, Durham, Epton, Berry, Garris, Stan-sell and Sligh. The candidates were handsomely and agreeably entertained by the difference of Greenville. by the citizens of Greenville. PICKEN'S MEETING. Mr. Archer talked with a full head of steam, uttering a passionate threnody against the "outrageous and niamous extravagance perpetrate the submissive taxpayers" in re-education. He could see no free country, no equal rights to all, while South Carolina persisted in educating the rich, while the common people were allowed to grow up as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Col. Tillman made a hit and a fine speech. He inveighed against the law that allows the Governor to make township appointments, which he would give to his per-sonal friends, his political tools, or the bell wethers of the district to promote his election. The State never would be free until the people asserted their rights in this respect. In scathing language he denounced the canvas system in vogue. Why didn't South Carolina do as other States do and allow the candidates to arrange the meetings to suit themselves, instead of putting feathers on their feet and chains around their waists so that they could not expose how the people had been fed on broken promises. Mr. Schumpert protested against an effort in this State to bring the church and State together. The preachers were not only advocatrunning a candidate, asking their parishioners to vote for him. Col. Watson thought fanatics were doing great harm to temperance. Featherstone was a novice, and a recruit should not be made a general. He claimed to be the apostle of temperance in South Carolina, and a veteran was not to be supplanted by a private. Mr. Featherstone talked vigorously. He wanted Schumpert to know that he asked no consideration. It was five or six to one, but they could fire away he could take care of himself. Mr. Bellinger declared that he, too, was opposed by the candidate of a faction within the Democratic party. He himself had only the Democratic party in general to depend upon, and was not as fortunate as his competitor. Mr. McMahan said: You hear it, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none. and again, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." With these sayings put on your life, can you be indifferent to the education of your children? There is no equality without intelligence. Mr. Brown advocated more and better schools and school houses. He hoped to live to see the day when there will be a school in every nook and corner in this State and every boy and girl brought into the schools. Five-minute speeches were made by Candidates Derham, Epton, Watts, Blythe, Floyd, Gray, Thomas, Evans, Berry, Stansell, Garris, Sligh, Tompkins, Bradham, Cooper, Rice, Mayfield and Brown,

SAFE BLOWERS SENTENCED Cotton Dealers of Charleston Mak-

ing Preparations for the

COMING OF KING COTTON. A Home Market for Their Wheat-Charles-

ton Business Men Preparing to Open Trade With Cuba and Porto Rico.

In the United States Circuit Court which recently met in Greenville the Williston safe breakers were tried and convicted. Joel Jones, the eldest man, was given five years in the-penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C., and the same sentence was imposed upon Henry Johnson. Charles Jones, who is a mere boy, was sentenced to two years in the same prison. The following cases were also disposed of: J. H. Susong, against the township of Sullivan, in Laurens county, verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$4,493.89. Flanters' Loan and Savings bank against Stewart township, verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$4, 345, 23.

Coming of the King.

The opening of a new cotton season is now in sight and all along the water front at Charleston, are noted signs of the approach of the King. Docks are being dredged out, wharves repaired and cotton offices straightened up for the handling of a big business. It was thought last spring that if a war was declared the exporting business would suffer greatly, but now that the war seems about to end, before the cotton season begins, nothing of the kind can be anticipated. In fact the cotton men are looking for a larger business than before in many years. The crop pros-pects seem good and prices are evidently going to be better than last - 4710 year. 45

Knotty Questions are Involved.

Who is the intendant and who are the wardens of Moutrieville? This is the question that is engaging the attention of the sovereigns of Sullivan's Island. The ins are still in and the outs are still out, notwithstanding the election of several days ago. The commissioners of election have issued certifi cates of election to a number of the residents of the island, but they have not yet taken charge of their offices, and all indications now point to a hard fight before they can.

Reaching Out for Trade.

From entirely reliable sources the information is gained that as soon as peace is declared there will be a commission sent from Charleston to look into the matter of trade with the new islands possessed and under the pro tection of the United States. The names of the gentlemen who are engineering this movement cannot be given out for some time, as they prefer completing all the necessary ar rangements before they have their connection with the plan announced.

A Home Market for Their Wheat.

The wheat crop of Spartanburg county, abundant as it is, would be entirely consumed before the first day of Janu-ary if no flour was imported from other States. A very conservative estimate places the amount of wheat and corn required to give bread to the classes not owning or working on farms is a quarter of a million bushels per annum. Thus it may be seen that Spartanburg farmers can get a home market for their wheat if they should raise four times as Thomas. much as they now do.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Celebrated by the Richland Volunteers at Hvatt Park.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of that time honored command, the Richland Hyatt park was one of the pleasautest been made, the atmosphese was cool and bracing, the people were all on pleasure bent, and there was an abundance of good things to satisfy the appetite of the most fastidious. In fact, ev-erything conspired to make the occasion one of enjoyment. The Volunteers went out early in the morning and throughout the day were busy looking after the comfort of their guests. Every member was dilligent in his attention to all on the ground, and if anybody felt dissatisfied it was due to no fault of the Volunteers. "Uncle" William Rose, the hero of three wars, was present, and the happy thought of being with the Volunteers seemed to add zest and new life to him. He expressed himself as being perfectly charmed with the day's program. After dinner had been served the speaking began and interesting addresses were made

A Large Planter.

One of Marlboro's most prominent merchants and planters, Mr. A. J. Matheson, has this year under cultivation on his own lands one hundred and fifty one-horse farms, aggregating 4,-171 acres. Of this amount there are 2,468 acres being cultivated by tenants and renters, and of the latter, 1,830 acres is in cotton, 990 in corp. 148 in oats, leaving 1,703 acres, which is cul-tivated with hired labor. Of this he has 997 acres in cotton. 376 in corn. 330 in oats. All of his different plantations are connected by telephones, and he has splendid overflowing artesian wells on all of his places.

The Best in Ten years.

The crops in Laucaster county have not for ten years given better promise for a good yield. There is one farm, chiefly upland, comprising one hun-dred acres of corn and twenty acres of cotton, within a mile of the court house, which, it is thought by judges, will yield 4,000 bushels of corn and twenty bales of cotton. While this may prob-ably be considered the choicest farm, taken as a whole in Lancaster county, it is one among the many fine crops throughout the county.

Richland County Board of Control.

At a recent meeting of the Richland county board of control, the former ction by the board to refer to the State board the charges brought by ex-Clerk Moffett were rescinded. The Clerk Moffett were rescinded. The matter was accepted as information. The net profits for the month just closed as reported by the dispensaries were as follows: Bailey, \$153.15; Cart-lege, \$69.68; Price, \$162.21; Troy, \$145.96.

Columbia's Finances.

The city treasurer's report, of Columbia, for July showed taxes collected, \$6,482.77; water rents paid, \$1,847.81; from licenses, \$333; from market, \$97. 80; from police department, \$170. 50; from dog tax, 822; from delinquent taxes, \$122.91; streets, \$96.10; water works, 40 cents; accounts paid, \$694,-770; interest paid, 9,894.45; balance on hand July 31, \$1,531.49.

Charter Granted.

A charter has been issued to the Imperial Building and Loan Association, of Charleston. The capital stock of the ompany is to be \$150,000. The officers of the company are: President, R. G. Rhett; secretary and treasurer, T. T. Hyde; solicitor, Wm. H. Thomas; di-

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN.

Temperature Favorable for Crop Development.

The rainfall for the week was heaviest over the extreme northwestern coun-Volunteer Rifle company, given at ties with from one to over five inches in Oconee, Pickens and Greenville; in its history. All preparations had heavy showers also occurred from Orangeburg county southward and eastward to the coast; over this region the rainfall was not so evenly distributed, but of almost daily occurrence; over the central belt of counties and the Pee Disc section the showers were of limited extent and irregular distribution, although few places, if any, but that had some rain during the week. The average rainfall for the State, for the week, was 1.49 inches and the normal for the same period is approximately 1.46 inches. The following heavy measurements were re-ported: Loopers, 5.75; Riverview, 7.50; Sandy Flat, 2.88; Walhalla, 2.67; Lib-erty, 2.25; Salters, 3.75; Pinopolis, 3.16; Oakland, 3.00; Jeffries Creek, 5.50; St. Gaorgae, (Harrar) & 5.5; Gillis 2.50: St. Georges, (Harper) 6.25; Gillisonville, 2.97 inches. Fourteen places reported from one to two inches and twenty-five places less than an inch. A heavy rain in the vicinity of Ramsay submerged a great deal of lowland corn

and cotton. Over the northwestern and southeastern counties, sunshine was deficient with from 35 to 55 per cent. of the possible, but over the remainder of the State about normal duration of sunshine prevailed. A severe wind and rain storm passed over Oconee, Pickens and portions of Greenville counties on August 4th, felling forest trees, blowing down corn, tangling cotton and destroying fruit. The temperature conditions

were favorable for crop development during the week, and over the central belt of counties, from the Georgia to the North Carolina borders, sunshine and rainfall were also favorable factors, but elsewhere there were many and extensive areas where the rainfall was excessive and sunshine deficient, conditions that had a deteriorating effect on the staple crops, partic-ularly cotion. Reports from York, Spartanburg, Union, Abbeville, An-derson, Richland and from Marlboro and Marion counties, and less ex-tended areas in many other counties ditions that had a deteriorating tended areas in many other counties indicate that the corn and cotton crops are very promising, as are all the minor food and forage crops, but these conditions are not uniform over the State, and are not the prevailing ones for corn, while cotton, cane, peas, sweet potatees, tobacco and rice are making satisfactory growth and development. Crops are practically all layed by, but generally in a very grassy condition, however, with numerous reports of clean, well culti-rated fields.

vated fields. The condition of corn seems to lack uniformity, with many fields where a large yield is assured, but during the week much lowland corn was damaged by heavy rains. Ears as a rule are well filled and matured. Young corn is "firing" on light soils, while much stubble coru was injured by excessive rains. Fodder pulling has progressed rapidly, and is under way over the eastern and central counties; some fodder lost by frequent rains in Berkeley and Barnwell counties. In York and Saluda counties the corn crop is reported extra fine.

In localities where little or no rain fell, and where normal amount of sunshine prevailed, cotton made seasonal improvement in fruitage and has put on a large July crop, but there is com-plaint of rust and shedding increasing rapidly, particularly from Dorchester, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Lexington, Barnwell, Colleton, Sumter, Williamsburg and Chesterfield counties; such | knife cut off the crusts, leaving the s are not confined to these conn reports

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES,

Broiled Herring.

Scale and cut off the heads; clean and dry them with clean cloth. son with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and broil over a bed of good coals. Serve with onion sauce. Three medium sized boiled onions, chopped fine. Boil cup milk, add tabraided, season. When smooth and hot pour over the onions.

Pickled Eggs.

When eggs are plentiful housekeepers should seize the opportunity to pickle them. Boil the eggs until hard, then lay them in cold water. Remove the shells, and put five eggs in each quart fruit jar. Scald as much vine-gar as will be needed; add a few slices of freshly boiled red beets, some celery seed, peppercorns, mustard seed and a pinch of mace. Fill the jars containing the eggs with the boiling vinegar and seal at once. Pickled eggs are a palatable addition to broiled or baked fish, and also are very good eaten with lettuce salad and mayonnaise dressing.

Fruit Custard.

Take a can of peaches or any kind of fruit and drain off all the syrup and put the fruit in the pudding dish; take a quart of milk and put it over the fire, when it comes to a boil stir in this mixture: The yolks of two eggs, a half cup milk, one tablescoonfui of cornstarch, a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, all thoroughly mixed, and let boil two minutes, stirring all the time; then add carefully the syrup; take off the fire immediately and pour over the fruit; now take the two whites of the eggs and beat to a stiff froth, adding three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and two drops of essence of rose; spread over all, and brown in a quick oven. Serve cold.

Gingerbread Like Mother Used to Make.

An old-fashioned molasses gingerbread. The following are the pro-portions: One-half cupful of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, one saltspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of clarified beef dripping-or you may use butter, though the dripping is the better-one fourth of a cupful of hot water, boiling, and one cupful of flour. The ginger, soda and salt are added to the molasses; the softened dripping is then put in, and the mixture beaten well; next the boiling water is added, then the flour; beat again thoroughly, pour into a well-greased ehallow pan, and bake in a hot oven. It will take about twenty minutes to bake the loaf.-Woman's Home Companion.

Celery Sandwiches With Mayonnaise.

For celery sandwiches with mayonnaise boil slowly for fifteen minutes four eggs; remove the shells and chop the whites very fine, or put them through a vegetable press, mixing with them a little shredded celery. Cut the crust from the end of the toaf of bread, butter the loaf, cut off a slice a quarter of an inch thick, put over it a goodly layer of the white of egg and celery, then a layer of mayonnaise, then a layer of the yolk of egg put through a sieve, and over all another slice of bread pressing the whole together gently. With a sharp sandwich perfectly square. Cover a

meat-plate with lettuce leaves, arrange

the sandwiches on them, cover with

dampened lettuce leaves, and stand

resen talion. He did not claim to be a conv ron of all perfection, but was husar and liable to make honest mistakes. 1. ' elected he would do as he had done, give the best service he could, Col. Ti llman vigorously discussed the fertiliz er tax. Clemson college had no more nes d for it to make itself a fit institution that a wagon had for a fifth wheel. The extravagant and corrupt manner in which it was expended cried to heaven for correction. The supremacy of the liquor question was disgraceful to the State of South Carolina which is the only State in the union that was making a fool of her-

"Uncle, which breed of chickens is the best?" "Well, sah, de white one is de easiest found, an' de dahk ones is de easiest hid atter yo' gits 'em."-Indianapolis Journal.

One Cut, the Other Shot.

Two serious affrays occurred in Charleston recently. Henry Gaillard was severely cut about the face and mouth by some person unknown, and Richard Smith was shot near the Five Mile House. The latter was in a very precarious condition when found. Both affairs are wrapped in mystery.

Improvements in Camden.

The old wooden stors on Broad street at Camden, owned by Mrs. Wm. Wat-kins, has been torn down and will be replaced by two brick stores. This store was the first one erected on the block on which it stood after the city was burnt by Sherman.

-Labor Day Celebration.

Arrangements are being made at Columbia for a grand celebration on Labor Day-the first Monday in September.

The Annual Complaint.

The police department at Charleston is in receipt of numbers of complaints from all parts of the city anent the huckster nuisance.

A Welcome Visitor.

There was one thoroughly welcomed visitor at Camp Lee, Columbia, recent-ly, and that was Maj. Knapp, the pay-master, who came to pay the mon. Most of the money he used was crisp, pretty new bills, and as they were handed out to the boys in blue many a one was made glad. It required \$9,000 to pay off the officers and men.

Survivors at Williamston.

The sixteenth annual meeting of Gist's Survivors association, Co. D., Hampton Legion, was recently cele-brated at Williamston. Though there was not a very large attendance of the battle scarrod veterans, the occasion was fraught with much pleasure.

Remunerative chimney Sweeping.

A new tenant, designing to fire his chimney and save the expense of a sweep, hoisted a bundle of burning straw at the end of a pole. A moment later he was startled by a golden tinkling, and glancing down, saw that the old-fashioned hearth was literally covered with gold pieces. Further examination revealed the charred fragments of a leathern bag suspended by a hook in the chimney, while the windfall itself totalled up to nearly \$1,500 .- Tit-Bits.

rectors, R. G. Rhett, R. M. Masters, J. A. Bell, J. Orrin Lea and Joseph M. ties, State.

-PALMETTO NOTES.

Remarkably fine crops are reported from Marlboro county.

The printing plant of the Columbia Register was sold recently. The Seaboard Air Line will be built

through Barnwell at an early date. Mr. Hubbard Fripp, of Hampton, re-cently killed a fine buck, which weighed over 200 pounds.

The annual meeting of South Caro-lina Firemen's Association met in Orangeburg.

The Street Committee of Charleston recently received a cargo of flagstones

to be used in improving the sidewalks. South Carolina's first bale of cotton was recently shipped from Barnwell to Charleston, by Col. Mike Brown.

The Columbia Mills company has generously given a plentiful supply of cloth to make pillows for the soldiers

at Camp Lee.

Mr. Powell in Durance Vile.

Chief Dally, of Charleston, arrested Mr. Powell at that place recently on a requisition from North Carolina on a charge of fraud. It is claimed he sold rights to a tombstone and brick-making process without having the right to so do.

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A fire at Bismarck, S. D., recently nearly word out the business portion of the city, including banks, newspapaper offices and business blocks, entailing a loss of several hundred thousand doilars.

Columbia, was hammering a piece of iron a scale from the iron struck his spectac us, breaking one of the glasses, a piece of which destroyed one eye,

The garrison on Sullivan's Island :s to be increased very shortly by the ar-rival of battery A, 1st artillery, United States Army, one hundred and fifty mensiong. The battery is one of the finest in the First, and has been sta-tioned at Key West for some time.

An old Yorkshire woman being much distiessed at the sudden loss of her only son, the dissenting minister assured her, consolingly: "He is now with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." "7 ...at's the worst on it." she sobbed, "....l he was always so shy among stiers."-Moonshine

but with a few exceptions. include portions of every county in the

In Abbeville a great deal of cotton has been practically abandoned on ac-count of grass. Cotton is turning yellow, or red, on certain light soils, where growth has stopped, and is scald-ing or firing in Pickens. It was in-jured by rain in Newberry. Bolls are opening slowly, and are needing dry weather and sunshine. Sea Island cotton is in splendid condition and clean of grass and weeds; is blooming extremely, with some little fruitage, but

sunshine greatly needed. Tobacco cufting and curing is nearing completion in Florence and Williamshurg counties and is well ad-vanced elsewhere, with a continuation of favorable reports from all tobacco districts. With the exception of too wet for rice on bottom lands in Bamberg county, this crop continues to look promising. It is heading in the earliest or coast districts, and with favorable

weather, harvesting will soon begin. Grass for hay has attained a heavy growth. Cutting continues in Charleston county, but has not generally begun in Williamsburg. Sugar cane and sorghum are report-

ed very fine. Sugar making will begin this week. The condition of cane is above the average over the entire State. Sweet pota nes look very promising, as do field peas and peanuts. Some pea-vine hay has been made. Pastures continue to afford excellent grazing. Irish potatoes, turnips and beans being planted, and winter cabbages and strawberries set out in the coast truck regions under very favorable conditions. In some of the western counties there is a glut of watermelons, where also peaches continue plentiful, but there is a scarcity of apples and pears.

That the child is father to the man

is confirmed by a reference to the pres-

ent restless Emperor of Germany in

the diary of a prominent guest at the

wedding of the Prince of Wales. "The

little Prince William of Prussia," wrote

the Bishop of Oxford, "was placed be-

tween his two small English uncles to

aside for twenty minutes. Sandwiches made in this way may be kept fresh from early morning until evening, consequently are particularly nice for picnics. -Ladies' Home Journal.

Household Hints.

A basket kept on a swinging shelf is the proper receptacle for eggs.

Keep potatoes and all root vegetables in box or bin in a dry cellar.

Cranberries may be kept for months in crocks or jars and covered with water.

Cold vegetables and the like must be covered if not kept in a wired cupboard.

Milk should be as far as possible separated from other food and kept clear and cool.

Freshly made tea and coffee stains may be removed by at once stretching the part over a bowl, and slowly pouring boiling water through it.

In preserving berries or any other fruit liable to fall to pieces, if a small lump of alum is added to the fruit while cooking, it will make it firm.

Raw potato with a bathbrick will remove stains from steel knives and forks, and stains can also be taken out of tinware and brass in the same way.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda lissolved in a gallon of boiling water makes an excellent disinfectant for the kitchen sink. Pour in while boiling hot.

An effectual way of getting rid of cockroaches is to place slices of cu-cumber over the floor they frequent at night. They devour this greedily. and it destroys them.

In making jelly it must be borne in mind that the less stirring there is the better. If stirred too much the jelly is not clear, while the tendency of sugar to granulate is increased by stirring.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain.

In Rochester, N. Y., it is proposed to introduce a drinking fountain whose water supply will be delivered as a short, vertical jet or fountain. The person using it places the mouth over the jet and drinks without touching anything but the water itself. This scale declines, there is a corresponding avoids contamination from other users of the fountain.

llis Eye Put Out. While Isom Reynolds, colored, of

completely putting it out.

Increasing the Garrison.

keep him quiet, both of whom he bit on the bare Highland legs whenever they touched him to keep him still." Uncles grown up and ministers grown wise have learned to omit the admonitory touch with Emperor William!

Births of Rich and Poor. The birth rate among the very poor of Paris is three times greater than among the very rich, according to statistics compiled by Bertillon. As the social incrogse.