

Charleston and the Law.

Under the terms of the Carey-Cothran law, the management of the liquor business in Charleston is placed in the hands of its own people. The law forbids the sale of intoxicating beverages except through the county dispensaries. There are eleven of these authorized agencies in the city of Charleston conveniently situated and operated under the rules prescribed by law for their conduct. They are well stocked with wines and liquors and have been established for the purpose of supplying the people of the community with such beverages as they may require for their personal and family use. All other establishments at which intoxicating beverages of any sort are sold are engaged in an unlawful business punishable by fine and imprisonment, and ought to be suppressed by those who are charged with the management of our local affairs. If they are not suppressed by this means it will be the duty of the State authorities to interpose in behalf of law and order.

It cannot be denied that we have had a fair chance in Charleston to "make good" with the law. If we have failed it is our own fault. That we have failed in a measure, at least, is amply demonstrated by the existence in this community of a large number of establishments of one sort and another engaged in the illicit liquor traffic. We cannot deny that there are abundant opportunities here of buying whiskey and other intoxicants from other than the regularly licensed places established under the provisions of the law. That such illicit traffic is engaged in to a very large extent cannot be, and will not be, denied even by the local authorities who are charged with the enforcement of the law. It would probably be found upon close investigation that the city revenues are increased by something like \$30,000 a year from individuals, corporations and clubs of one sort and another engaged in various industries in violation of both the statutes of the State and the ordinance of the city.

There is a large illicit traffic in whiskey—everybody knows it, and none know it better than the city authorities themselves, because at regular stated intervals these people pay the tolls extracted of them, and these tolls are turned into the city treasury. There is no tiger chasing in the town, no desperate pursuit of the game from jungle to jungle. The beast has become thoroughly domesticated, and is one of the elements of our picturesque every-day life. The people all over the State are talking about the immunity extended to the tigers in this town, and they have a right to talk about it now as they never had before. Under the old State dispensary system there was much natural indignation in this and other thoroughly democratic communities, at the interference of a corrupt political establishment with our local affairs. That time is past. The present dispensary law was enacted by the friends of Charleston, and with the knowledge and consent and co-operation of the representatives of the people of Charleston. In our opinion it does not provide the best possible settlement of the liquor question, but it affords us a degree, at least, of freedom in the management of our local affairs.

There has been a growing sentiment in this community in favor of the strictest enforcement of this law, and we shall prove utterly oblivious to our own interests if for any reason of revenue, or narrow local politics, or other insufficient cause we shall fail to enforce the law in both spirit and letter. We say that our conditions are peculiar, and there is something in that view, but it will not excuse us, and ought not to excuse us, in the eyes of the law or in the public opinion of the State. Just to the extent that we fail to carry out the provisions of the Carey-Cothran law shall we be judged disloyal to our friends and sympathizers throughout the State. And they did the best they could for us in the passage of this act, and we are not doing the best we can to justify their faith in us and their regard for us. There is a great deal more in the situation as it is now presented than the mere question of revenue to the city. As a matter of fact, the city would obtain far more revenue from the county dispensaries than it now receives from a county dispensaries and blind tigers combined if the law should be faithfully and rigidly enforced. We must take either one fork of the road or the other. We cannot run the blind tigers and the county dispensaries together; they are naturally antagonistic to each other. The dispensaries as now established are lawful whiskey-selling shops; the blind tigers are all engaged in an unlawful and a criminal occupation. Any agreement between the city and the blind tigers is in the very nature of things unlawful and criminal on the part of the city. Anybody can see this, and everybody in the State, outside of the city of Charleston, sees it. Let us be frank with ourselves for once and see ourselves as others see us. It is our only safety.

We have been talking in Charleston for a great many years about the desirability of closer relations with the rest of the State. The conditions have not been what we desired. We have felt that we were very much misunderstood and misjudged, and have sought in a number of ways to establish a better feeling between ourselves and the people of the rest of the State. That we have succeeded in a measure in restoring much of the ancient good feeling has been most encouraging to us and helpful in a commercial and business way. There is, in fact, a better feeling throughout South Carolina towards Charleston now than at any previous period during the last half century. We have more friends now than we have ever had before, and we need them all. It would be a most serious misfortune to us if we should sacrifice now, because of our failure to enforce the Carey-Cothran law, passed by our own friends, passed with our own consent and co-operation, any part of the good favor in which we are held by the conservative people of the State. If we do not enforce this law by our own efforts, it will be enforced for us by the higher powers of the State government, and we shall lose, because of our own inability to realize the true situation, much of all the good that has been gained by our closer fellowship with the rest of the State during the last few years, and shall be the cause, innocent or otherwise, of reawakening many of the antagonisms which have so sorely impeded our material growth and our true political strength.

We protest that the blind tigers of Charleston are not worth this sacrifice, and that it is the immediate duty of the proper authorities to drive them out, whatever the apparent loss of revenue.—News and Courier.

The Cotton Crop.

The report of the agricultural department, published Friday, to the effect that the average condition of the cotton crop on July 25, was 75, against a ten-year average of 82.6, was no great surprise to southerners who have kept posted on the growing crop. Indeed, there are those who say the present conditions are poorer than on the date on which the government based its figures. Intensely hot sun for weeks, followed by rains, have made the crop extraordinarily spotty, the moisture overcoming the harm done by the heat in places only. In some localities the showers have been too few and the young cotton is in very poor shape.

However, viewed from whatever standpoint, conditions demand that farmers follow the advice of President Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association and market the crop slowly. The farmers can get excellent prices for their cotton this year, not only in the winter, but even at the beginning of the season, provided only that the staple is not rushed upon the market in quantities large enough to give the Lear traders in options a foothold. The crop under the best conditions that can possibly exist during the remainder of the season cannot be large enough to fully meet the demand, and it will bring fancy prices if carefully marketed.

This is the farmers' year, sure enough.—Augusta Chronicle.

"We never repent of eating too little" was one of the ten rules of life of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, and the rule applies to every one without exception during this hot weather, because it is hard for food, even in small quantities, to be digested when the blood is at high temperature. At this season we should eat sparingly and properly. We should also help the stomach as much as possible by the use of a little Kodol for indigestion and dyspepsia, which will rest the stomach by digesting the food itself. Sold by all druggists.

BIG FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Grain Elevator of B. & O. Railroad Destroyed—A Second Fire.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—Fire today destroyed the gigantic grain elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with a loss on the building alone of \$175,000. No estimate of the loss to contents of buildings is yet obtainable. Many firemen had narrow escapes.

Later, fires started in the big stables of the Baltimore Transfer Company, spreading to the chair factory of Hechinger Brothers. As most of the department was at the elevator fire the flames spread rapidly and it is feared both buildings will be entirely consumed.

Had an Awful Time

* But Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Cured him. It is with pleasure that I give you this unsolicited testimonial. About a year ago when I had a severe case of cholera I got caught out in a hard rain and the measles settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time and had it not been for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not have possibly lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy I am now strong and well. I have written the above through simple gratitude and I shall always speak a good word for this remedy.—Sam H. Gwin, Concord, Ga. For sale by DeLorme's Pharmacy.

DIAMONDS IN ARKANSAS.

First Really Promising Discovery Made in America—Some Fine Stones Picked Up.

Unless all signs and expectations fail, says the New York Evening Post, Americans may soon be wearing diamonds found on American, not English, soil. This statement is made on the authority of Dr. George F. Kunz, probably the foremost authority on diamonds in the country. He has just returned from a careful two months' investigation of the new field, which is situated in Pike county, in southwestern Arkansas.

Only when it is stated that there is no other locality in the United States where diamonds are found "in place," can the great significance and importance of this discovery be understood. In short, the new region is the first real American diamond field to be discovered. Its 600 acres are owned by Arkansas men.

Every chance of discovering a new diamond field is so eagerly accepted by experts that this eagerness has given rise to all sorts of attempts to mislead them by "salting" schemes. A succession of disappointments of this sort had made diamond men wary, so that when it became known last summer that diamonds had been found in Arkansas the matter was carefully investigated.

The investigation developed the fact that there was nothing suspicious about the discovery. A native, who could not read and write, walking along the road, saw two sparkling stones at the roadside and carried them to a local judge. Local jewelers pronounced them diamonds, and they were eventually submitted to Dr. Kunz.

Dr. Kunz, accompanied by Dr. H. S. Washington, the well known petrographer, visited the region and made a careful survey of the field. Within the last few years Dr. Kunz has followed up every discovery of a diamond in the United States, with the hope that a new region worth while would be found. Discoveries in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio were investigated, and in every case it was ascertained that the occurrence of the stone was unusual, and its discovery was explained by the fact that it was in the glacial moraine and had been carried down from some other field in Canada.

The Pike county field is several hundred miles south of the southern line of the glacial moraine, so the possibility of the occurrence being of the same nature as those further north was at once dismissed. The outcropping of the rock in which this discovery was made was first noted in 1842 and has been puzzling and interesting to geologists ever since. Careful searches have failed to discover any other similar outcroppings.

Dr. Kunz said today that he was fully satisfied that an American diamond field had at length been discovered.

"This peculiar formation," he said, "is volcanic of igneous stock very similar to that of the South African diamonds; the stones, however, have all been found in an area some five acres in extent between two dikes, where a roadway has cut up the decomposed rock."

"The first stones were found almost exactly a year ago by a native, and since then they have been found almost continuously. Last reports place the total number of stones discovered at 103. Many are white and of good water, while others are yellow, and some of brown. The two largest stones weigh 6-12 carats, are exceedingly fine and white, and the other brown. They are met with on the surface of the igneous area, as well as in the greenish, friable decomposed peridotite, somewhat like the famous 'blue ground' of Kimberley."

The entire field is controlled by local capitalists, and is now being actively prospected and developed.

For an Impaired Appetite.

*To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. H. Seitz, of Detroit, Mich., says: "They restored my appetite when impaired, relieved me of a bloated feeling and caused a pleasant and satisfactory movement of the bowels." Price, 25 cents. Samples free. DeLorme's Pharmacy.

No Immediate Danger.

Winston Churchill, the English convert to liberalism, is making a reputation for sharp wit. His curt retort to a woman heckler, "Madam, I will not be hen-pecked," was the best thing of the recent campaign. He is now raising a moustache. A fair lady was being taken into dinner by the budding politician.

"Mr. Churchill," she said, "I like your politics as little as I like your moustache."

It should have been a crushing shot, but not so to Churchill. His reply was on the instant:

"Madam, you are not likely to come in contact with either."

*Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup is sold under a positive guarantee to cure constipation, sick headache, stomach trouble, or any form of indigestion. If it fails, the manufacturers refund your money. What more can any one do. Sbert's Drug Store.

AFRICAN PARADISE.

The Hope of Negroes Lies in Liberia. Says Jackson, Whose Parents Left America Just After the Civil War.

New York, Aug. 8.—Senator R. H. Jackson, of Liberia, who is now in this city, is convinced that the only hope of the American negro is in the African republic. The senator is a small black man considerably past middle age. His parents were among the first to go from America to Africa. They were once slaves and emigrated from New Orleans to Monrovia.

"I see no hope for the negro in America," he said. "I agree with Bishop Turner that all who have the means should seek a home in Liberia. If I saw him combining with whites in business and being treated with impartiality I would say nothing, but he is to be found in no large enterprises to speak of, and so socially he is an outcast."

"The Liberian Emigration Society formerly transported the negroes and maintained them for six months. It would be well for the negroes and the whites, if the United States government—which now protects the republic from foreign aggression—would undertake the work which the society is no longer able to perform."

"Do you intend to see President Roosevelt upon this proposal?" asked the reporter.

"No," replied the senator. "I am in this country on a private business enterprise and have no commission from my government to take the matter up with him, and I would not presume to bring it up otherwise."

"What do you think of the proposal to set aside a portion of the United States and restrict its use to negroes?"

"That would fail. It would only lead to trouble. The only plan for doing away with the race problem is to make it possible for any of the negroes who wish to go to Africa."

"You would not propose a general transmigration, would you?"

"No; I would not like to see a great number going to Liberia at one time. I would not have any one go who did not do so voluntarily, and I would not have them go with delusions."

"The pioneers went to Africa newly released from slavery. They were spurred on to face all sorts of hardships by the thought that they would be free, and succeed. Their descendants have no such inspiration and many of them have fallen into shiftless ways. Take them all for all, they are just about the same as the negroes are here. Some work and some do not."

"The Liberians are about 15,000 in number, and there are 1,500,000 heathens about them. They go along well with the natives, a number of whom are civilized now. We have our schools and our churches and about half our population can read and write. The people here tell me that some day they will have a share in the government, but I tell them that that will never be."

"They must be equal in brains, equal in purse and equal in numbers before they can hope for that, but there is no immigration of negroes to this country, and whites are continually coming in from all parts. The negroes can only dwindle in numbers."

"Then you believe that Liberia should afford the solution of our race problem?"

"Yes. If the government of the United States take steps to enlarge Liberia and assist in the development of its resources by lending financial aid, there is no reason why we should not become a prosperous nation. That in itself would draw the negroes whom the government would assist in establishing in our republic."

*I will mail you free, to prove merit, sample of my Dr. Shoop Restorative, and my book on either dyspepsia, the heart or the kidneys. Troubles of the stomach, heart or kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean stomach weakness, always, and the heart and kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by Sbert's Drug Store.

Superintendent of Education A. W. Sanders, of Aiken county, has resigned his office to accept the position of clerk of the county board of control.

*Get a free sample of Dr. Shoop's "Health Coffee" at our store. If real coffee disturbs your stomach, your heart or kidneys, then try his clever coffee imitation. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Made in a minute. No tedious wait. You will surely like it. Sold by Levy & Moses.

It Was Mighty Lucky.

A family living in North Carolina found it something of a strain upon their ideas of hospitality to be obliged every day to entertain a tedious woman of eighty. The favorite book or the necessary piece of work had to be put aside, in order to shout bits of conversation in her ear.

At last the father, in desperation, planned to go into a sudden fit of temper in the present of the obnoxious caller in the hope of convincing her that they were not pleasant people to visit.

Accordingly, one evening, when he returned from business and found the old lady present as usual, he began to talk loudly and in an irritated voice. Then, growing more excited, he stamped about the room, knocking furniture right and left, and ended by going out and banging the door after him.

The old lady knitted away quietly through the confusion, and when the man was gone she turned to the family, and said in a comforting voice:

"I reckon it was mighty lucky I was here, or you'd had to take it. But you needn't be frightened. I'll stay right here with you till he gets over it."

Delicately Put.

Stuyvesant Fish was discussing, in Philadelphia, the panic. "That was delicately put," he said, referring to a remark that indirectly cast the blame for the panic on a certain source. "Whether your remark was true or false, it was touched delicately. It reminds me of the story of the footman."

"A footman called his master up by telephone and said:

"I regret to inform you, sir, that your house is on fire and fast burning down."

"Oh," cried the master, "what a terrible misfortune! But my wife—is she safe?"

"Quite safe, sir. She got out among the first."

"And my daughters—are they all right?"

"All right, sir—they're with their mother."

"There was a pause. Then: "And what about my mother-in-law, James?"

"That, sir," said the footman, suavely, "was what I wished to speak to you about particularly. Your mother-in-law is lyin' asleep in the third story back, and knowin' your regard for her comfort, sir, I wasn't sure whether I ought to disturb her or not, sir."—Louisville Times.

Impossible.

Uncle Daniel Harmon's pastor was a vigorous temperance advocate. For years and years he had preached to the old man about the virtues of total abstinence, but had never succeeded in convincing his parishioner that it was wisest and best for him to part company with the "cussid stuff." At last one day, after long persuasion, the minister managed to extract from the old man a promise that he would not drink another drop. The Saturday night following the day on which the promise was obtained the parson met Uncle Dan on the street with a basket of groceries in one hand and a tell-tale "little brown jug" in the other.

"What you kot in dat jug, Uncle Dan?" asked the parson.

"It's liquor!" exclaimed the old man; "It's liquor. It sho' is liquor, an' I ain't gwine to be 'bout it."

"Whose liquor is it?" inquired the minister.

"It b'longs to me an' Deacon Walkah—me an' Deacon Walkah, sah," said Uncle Dan, looking the questioner straight in the eye.

"Bruddah Harmon, you ain't forgot your promus so soon, is you?" asked Rev. Mickins. Uncle Dan made no reply.

"Set dat jug down—set it right down," commanded the parson. "an' po' dat whisky right out on the ground!"

The old man put the basket and jug down. Then straightening up, he said:

"Bruddah Pastah, you knows I tries to 'bey you in ev'ryting—I sho' do; but I don't think you'd want me to follah yo' odahs in dis mattah of I ol' dan I would cause me to treat Deacon Walkah wrong."

"I don't see," protested the preacher, "how you'd be treatin' Deacon Walkah wrong by po'in' out dat liquor?"

"Ain't I done t'ol' you," explained Uncle Dan, "dat me an' Deacon Walkah went in cahoots in buyin' dis liquor—dat ha't uv it b'longs to him an' de addah ha't b'longs to me?"

"Dat's so," said Rev. Mickins. "dat's so, Uncle Dan; well, den, you po' out yo' ha't—I reckon you kin do dat!"

"Dat's onpossible," said Uncle Dan. "dat's onpossible: I can't po' out my ha't 'bout po'in' out Deacon Walkah's ha't!"

"How's dat?" asked the preacher.

"How's dat?" said the old man. "Deacon Walkah's ha't's on top, an' mine at de bottom."—Lippincott's Magazine.

MAY CLOSE LUMBER MILLS.

Leading Operators Consider Question in Convention.

Norfolk, Aug. 7.—The North Carolina Pine Association, composed of leading lumber mill operators in Virginia, Maryland and North and South Carolina is in session at Jamestown considering among other things the question of closing the mills of the association for a period of thirty days or longer for the betterment of prices and conditions generally from the viewpoint of lumber manufacturers of the south who are complaining of over-production of lumber with depressed prices.

Even in the event of a majority vote for the closing of the mills of the association as desired by southern members, it was declared by certain leading members that the mills will not be bound and operators in Virginia and Maryland will, it was stated, in all probability, not close.

The market is good in these territories and the mill men have no desire to close.

R. J. Camp, of the Camp mills, said that in view of the decision of Judge Landis in the Standard Oil cases, he would not like to be a party to any combined effort to control the lumber market by closing the mills under a united agreement.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

One Case Reported at Cienfuegos and Another Pronounced as Suspicious. Both American Privates.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram was today received at the bureau on insular affairs, war department, from Gov. Magoon at Habana, Cuba:

"Board of infectious diseases, Cienfuegos, last night confirmed diagnosis yellow fever Private Funk Earle, hospital corps, who left Camp Columbia, Habana, July 26, arrived Cienfuegos, July 27, taken sick August 4; also pronounced as suspicious of yellow fever case of Private Metcalf Wesley, 11 months' resident in Cuba, in Cienfuegos, since April 7, taken sick the 6th instant."

Recently the express offices in Belton, Ninety-Six and Heath Springs have been broken into and packages of liquor stolen.

James Henry Rice, secretary of the South Carolina Audubon Society, has sworn out warrants for the arrest of several parties in Union county for shooting cranes.

Guy Johnson, who was convicted of attempting to make a criminal assault in Saluda county, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Letter to John Reid, Sumter, S. C.

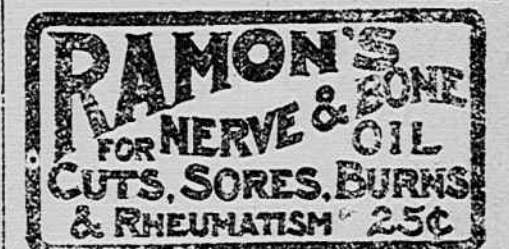
Dea Sir: Paint goes by g. lons. There ar. useful and useless g. lons. Useful paint is lead-zinc a d-oil with dryer and color; useless paint is whitening, china-clay, ground tone, barytes, benzoin or water.

This stuff is put in, because it is cheap, to stuff out the paint, to make more gallons to sell; of course, the buyer doesn't suspect, or he won't buy it. It costs as much to brush on this useless stuff as lead-zinc and oil; but it looks like that and feels like that in the brush; the painter doesn't suspect it. Besides, if the owner is willing, why should the painter object to painting two gallons for one? He is paid by the day; more gallons, more days, more money.

Average paint at full price is about one-third this useless stuff; and average paint at \$1.25 or \$1.50 or \$1.75 a gallon is two-thirds trash. Fool paint is the proper name for all but pure paint; it is made to fool people with. Knave paint is another good name; it is made of course, by knaves. Sick paint is a name for an honest weak paint. They are all weak and all extravagant; too many gallons to buy and too many gallons to brush on. Beware of the stand-ard.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
P. S.—Durant Hardware Co. sells our paint.

Dr. W. M. White, a Yorkville dentist, while engaged in extracting a tooth for a patient, broke one of his own ribs. He got the tooth.



A Rational Treatment for Catarrh

is one that soothes the inflamed and congested membranes and heals and cleanses without "drugging" the affected parts.

gives quick and permanent relief from Catarrh, Colds, all affections of the membranes of the nose and throat.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. Buy a 50-cent tube of NOSENA from MULBROW'S DRUG STORE.

and get your money back if not satisfied. Sample tube and Booklet by mail 10c. BROWN MFG. CO. St. Louis, Mo. Greenville, Tenn.

EARLY RISERS

The famous little pills.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals lungs