

HOOKWORM TALK.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS SENT OUT FROM COLUMBIA.

A Careful and Conservative Correspondent Gives the Real Facts Concerning the Prevalence of Lousy Worms in and About Columbia—What the Columbia Doctors Know of the Disease.

Columbia, Oct. 30.—Careful inquiry on first hand and from head-sources has convinced your correspondent that much which gets into print regarding the hook worm's ravages, particularly in this State, is of a piece with an article sent out from Columbia the other day, ascribing to Dr. William Weston of this city the discovery of the thymol treatment for the disease, a treatment shown by tests to be so successful that it is now the standard.

Dr. Weston has been one of the foremost students of the disease and the medical profession is under tremendous debt to him for his records and deductions, but neither he nor any of his friends ever set up for him a claim to the discovery of the cure, which as a matter of fact was discovered by an Italian investigator, Boszolo. This fact is so well known that the treatment is unusually spoken of as "Boszolo's thymol treatment."

It has been stated in media of wide circulation that 70 per cent. of the whites and 98 per cent. of the negroes in several Southern communities have the disease, and the inference has been hastily provided for that in the South Carolina almshouses, insane asylums and country schools its ravages are particularly extensive and general. Some of these statements have been ascribed to Dr. Weston. While the latter has been correctly quoted in many cases, he has been misquoted in others and the general effect of some of the articles has been to convey an altogether exaggerated and erroneous idea of the situation.

Col. E. J. Watson, the State commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, is delighted with the Rockefeller foundation, which, backed by a cool million, is to study the hook worm in the South, but he thinks the oil magnate could have put the million to better use by devoting it to a study of pellagra. "Pellagra," he says, "is doing more harm than the hookworm and its remedy is unknown, whereas the hookworm disease is easily controlled and its sure remedy is known."

Occasionally a patient brought to the State Hospital for the Insane has the disease, but the thymol treatment is promptly effective, though some time is required in a few cases to build up the system and dispell the anemia. Indirectly the disease in its worst form induces insanity.

When Dr. Chas. Waddell Stiles, the government hookworm specialist, was here three years ago, he diagnosed eleven cases at Epworth Orphanage among the 150 children there. Under his treatment these all got well, their attitude in books improving as markedly as their physical condition. Since then, Supt. W. E. Wharton says, the institution has never been without medicine to treat the disease and the attending physician is constantly on the lookout for its symptoms. In consequence only a few cases have since developed and none of these has been serious.

Dr. S. B. Fishburne of the Richland almshouse has never known of a case there, perhaps because the inmates are all adults. Mostly the affection is confined to children, even among the very poor, because the children go habitually barefoot. Adults contract the disease through drinking impure water, but most of the almshouse inmates come from the city of Columbia, where the water is pure.

To what extent the sand-hill people of this county suffer is not known, even by the physicians, for they rarely call in physicians.

Dr. Weston confirms one statement ascribed to him which seems extravagant, viz. That in some communities

where sanitary conditions are particularly bad, 80 to 90 per cent. of the negroes will be found affected. In the blacks, however, the disease is much less virulent than among the whites. Among them the chief danger is predisposition to pulmonary diseases.

The remedy is simple, but extremely dangerous unless given under a physician's direction. It consists merely of thymol, the active principle of the thyme plant, which grows in any garden, followed by Epsom salts; but thymol is a powerful and dangerous drug. Either fat, oil or alcohol will dissolve the drug and permit it to get into the system and act directly on the heart, so it is important that the patient be so dieted as to rid the system of oils, fats and alcohol as nearly as possible. The dose is given early in the morning, on an empty stomach.

It seems hardly believable, but the doctors find it almost impossible in cases to persuade the patient to do without fat meat even one day. They dare not administer thymol in such instances and must use force or strategy to compel the patient to diet.

KILLS SERVANT BY MISTAKE.

W. A. Hudgens of Starr Shot Negro Woman in the Belief She Was a Burglar.

Anderson, Oct. 29.—Mistaking her for a burglar, W. A. Hudgens, cashier of the Bank of Starr, shot and instantly killed Martha Young, his colored servant, late last night.

Mr. Hudgens was alone at home when he heard some one enter the kitchen. He hailed the intruder and, receiving no response, fired twice at the object. A person fell to the floor, death resulting instantly.

On investigation Mr. Hudgens found the victim to be his servant who had come into the kitchen to arrange some milk. An inquest was held and Mr. Hudgens was exonerated. He greatly deplors the tragedy.

Dun's Weekly Trade Review.

New York, Oct. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Further progress is making in trade expansion and financial conditions are more settled, while politics, in spite of the nearness of election day, do not materially affect the business situation. It is probably within due bounds to say that at no previous period of its history has the wealth of the United States made a better showing of growth than it is making at the present time.

"If further evidence of the rapid expansion in iron and steel were needed, it is furnished by the report of the steel corporation for the third quarter and the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for new construction work which testifies to the confidence shown in a steady growth of business in the future. The leading railroads continue to make purchases of needs.

"The high price of wool and cotton add complications to the textiles and tend to force irregular production, yet merchants agree that the demand is broadening in distributing channels just as it has been expanding in primary centres for some weeks."

FOR STOMACH AGONY.

Ask DeLorme's Pharmacy About Mi-o-na, It Gives Relief in Five Minutes.

DeLorme's Pharmacy will tell you that they guarantee Mi-o-na to relieve promptly and cure permanently all diseases of the stomach and indigestion, or they will return your money.

Have you gas on stomach? One Mi-o-na tablet and the misery is ended.

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Now, dear reader, don't go on suffering with stomach trouble. Be fair to yourself; throw aside prejudice and try Mi-o-na. It is a great doctor's prescription. No doctor ever wrote a better one.

And money back from DeLorme's Pharmacy if you don't say Mi-o-na is worth its weight in gold. Sold by leading druggists everywhere but in Sumter by DeLorme's Pharmacy at 50 cents a large box. Test sample free from Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Hutchinson says: "Pains and distress in my stomach and a general stomach complaint was entirely cured for me by the use of two boxes of Mi-o-na, and I have no hesitation in recommending its use." 508 Pearl Street, Ypsilanti, Mich., December 19, 1908.

10-14-26.—11-4—W. 11-3.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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FRENCH TARIFF TERMINATES.

FIRST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE OF THE ALDRICH TARIFF.

The Rescinding of the Preferential Duties on French Imports—Will Have Serious Effects Upon Trade and May Lead to a Commercial War.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The close of business today will mark the expiration of the commercial agreements entered into with France, Switzerland and Bulgaria under the Dingley tariff act, and the preferential agreement with those nations will cease to exist. Duties imposed by the new tariff law will be imposed on all importations which are not entered in the United States customs houses before the close of business today. The effect will be to largely increase the price of wines and other merchandise imported from France. The tax will fall heavily upon the consumers of champagne.

Advices from Paris state that there is much dissatisfaction in France over the new American tariff.

There is great anxiety with regard to the future position of France, and the hope is expressed that the government will avoid a needless and harmful tariff war, and that it will act quickly and prudently to obtain the minimum rates for French imports.

The three countries with which the preferential agreements expire today are not the only European nations which are up in arms against the hateful "Yankee tariff wall." German manufacturers, as represented in the press of Berlin and other cities, are "hot under the collar" and are in a threatening mood, although the German agreements does not expire until early next year.

The tone of the German press is especially unfriendly to the United States. Even the unofficial press is publishing editorial articles which show that every pressure is being brought to bear upon the government in order to secure the adoption of a programme of retaliation. The most marked exception is taken to the maximum and minimum features of the new tariff law. The impression is now abroad in Germany that many of the increases in the law are aimed directly at German trade.

The exporting interest of Germany seem to be convinced that the United States will enforce the maximum rates against that country on March 31 of next year. As a result of this belief, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Imperial Government to induce it to assume the offensive before that time. The existing commercial agreement between the United States and Germany will expire next February. If the German Government accedes to the demands of the business interests of the country, it will put its maximum rates into effect against America at that time.

The appeals submitted to the Imperial government are designed to show that Germany can endure a commercial war much longer than the United States. I has been pointed out that in 1908 the imports into Germany were valued at \$307,000,000, while the goods shipped from Germany to America represented only \$121,000,000. The value of the exports from Germany to the United States last year was considerably less than that of the preceding year.

The German exports which will be most seriously affected by the new law are silk goods, cotton fabrics, wines, razors and post cards. German business men believe that these articles will be discriminated against not only by the application of the new schedule, but by the adoption of ten new systems of valuation, which makes the wholesale price in the United States the basis, instead of the value mentioned in the manifest accompanying the shipment.

It is expected that France will impose her maximum tariffs immediately on the termination of the existing agreement. The United States will be practically helpless so far as retaliation is concerned, until March 30, 1910. One measure of retaliation that has been considered is the exclusion absolutely of French champagnes and sparkling wines. Undoubtedly these could be shut out of the American market under the pure food law, for it is well known to the government chemists that certain preservatives are used in the preparation of the French wines which are forbidden or are subjects of regulation under the pure food and drug act.

The original trade agreement with France was made on June 1, 1898, under which substantial reductions were made in the duties on French imports, principally champagnes and liquors. In return the government of France gave reciprocal advantages to certain products of the United States, principally argols, canned meats, lemons, oranges and certain fruits, fresh and dried, and woods sawed timber and paving blocks. But the spirit of the reciprocal agreement has not been observed in very many important respects.

Secretary Wilson made a statement recently in the course of an official conference on the subject of reciprocity

with France, that not a pound of American meat had been admitted to France since he had been Secretary of Agriculture, notwithstanding the trade agreement is supposed to give favored rates to the American meat producers. The French have found an effective method of exclusion in hard sanitary measures imposed, by which the American products have been excluded.

A VALUABLE WEED.

The Teasel That is Used to Raise the Nap on Cloth.

Our readers who never saw a teasel (spelled also teazel and teazle and even tassel) can imagine a fir cone or "swamp cattail," set all over with little stiff hooks. It is the bur (or tassel or flower head or thistle top) of the plant dipsacus, and so identified is it with cloth dressing that this use of it gave it its botanical name, Dipsacus fullonum, or fuller's teasel.

However familiar to people who live in lands where the teasel is extensively grown the fact may be that the prickly heads of that plant are universally used to raise the nap on cloth, a multitude of persons in his country probably never heard of it and will be astonished to learn in what enormous quantities the plant is raised.

In France alone several thousand acres of land are exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the teasel. French manufacturers use many thousand dollars' worth of the prickly heads and export thousands of tons of them, valued at perhaps millions of dollars. Hundreds of tons are produced in Austria, England, Belgium, Poland and the Crimea.

The prickles of the teasel have a small knob at the end, and this, mounted on an elastic stem and set with great precision on the central spindle, affords a little brush, such, it is said, as the utmost mechanical skill has never been able to rival, at all events at the same price.—New York Herald.

A LOST MINE.

The Tragic Legend That is Associated With Bald Mountain.

The legend of a lost mine has given to Bald mountain, in Placer county, Colo., a fascinating interest for prospectors. Tradition is that early in the fifties of the last century three men disappeared from an immigrant party going over the old Gap trail. Search for them was without avail, and they were finally reported dead by the searchers.

Where or how they wintered no one knows, but the following spring, ragged, shoeless and demoralized, they fled into Michigan Bluff. Their blankets were converted into sacks, and with them they brought gold dust to the amount of \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Spending but a single night within the confines of civilization and giving no information as to the location of their large claim, they were followed on their return trip, and a few weeks later their murdered bodies were found in one of the dreary canyons that scar the face of the desolate peak.

Since then many a man has sought this lost mine, but apparently its immunity is as certain as that of the treasure of Captain Kidd.—Philadelphia North American.

Pensive Butlers.

The fashion of building houses with the entrance doors practically on a level with the street gives the observing stroller on Fifth avenue some humorous glimpses of butlers on duty. In the house of one of the most fashionable families in town the butler can be seen standing behind the bronze grill and glass doors staring disconsolately out at the passing throng for most of the afternoon, while across the street from this house the same kind of an entranceway often discloses a glimpse of a functionary of the same class seated in a poetical attitude by a circular marble table, his head supported by his hand. Outside of a hospital they are probably the saddest looking men in New York.—New York Press.

The Gordian Knot.

When one of Uncle Sam's sailor's, a man named Gordon, formerly serving on one of our vessels in a West Indian squadron, was on the Naval hospital in Washington described with gressome vividness to his companions there his adventure with a shark off one of the islands in the West Indies.

"I had jest fell over the bulwarks," said the able seaman, "when along comes a big shark an' grabs me by the leg."

"What did ye do then, matey?" asked one of the patients.

"I never disputes none with sharks," said the sailor. "I let him have the leg."—Harper's Weekly.

Wealthy Poverty.

There are still many houses in the country in England where the owners are unconscious of the fact that, while they themselves are apparently poor, they possess fortunes in furniture and pictures.—Town and Country.

A Reassuring Truth.

A lady on one of the ocean liners who seemed very much afraid of icebergs asked the captain what would happen in case of a collision.

The captain replied, "The iceberg would move right along, madam, just as if nothing had happened." And the old lady seemed greatly relieved.—Success.

Unsettled.

Skinner—Good morning, ma'am. Did you ever see anything so unsettled as the weather has been lately? Mrs. Hasley—Well, there's your board bill, Mr. Skinner.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SHOEMAKERS' WAX.

The Surprising Properties of This Peculiar Substance.

One of the most apt illustrations ever made by Lord Kelvin was his likening the luminiferous ether to a mass of shoemakers' wax. What Lord Kelvin said of shoemakers' wax may be tested by any boy in a manner that will astonish his playmates. First let it be said that the ether penetrates all space. It is as rigid as steel and yet so flexible that it does not retard the passage of planets through space in the least. It is an invisible substance which travels in waves through all things. Now, to illustrate the nature of such a paradoxical material Lord Kelvin searched everywhere and at last concluded that shoemakers' wax represented it best. He made tests, and this is what he found:

He melted some wax in a common glass tumbler. After it had hardened he tried to thrust a lead pencil through it. It would not go. Then he placed a coin on the surface of the wax and left it there for several days. When he again visited it the coin had sunk to the bottom of the glass. The wax had closed over it, and by lifting up the glass and looking through the bottom he could see the coin lying there. Had the wax been as deep as a well the coin would have gone on sinking until it reached the bottom. This proved that the wax would conform only to very slow movements. If he had tried to push it too fast it would have resisted him.

An idea struck the scientist. If the wax acted like this toward the coin, how would it treat an object which floated? He accordingly placed a cork in a tumbler and poured hot shoemakers' wax upon it. The wax hardened with the cork at the bottom. Yet when Lord Kelvin looked at the bottom of the glass in a day or two he found the cork had disappeared. It was somewhere in the mass of wax and probably rising very slowly, but surely, toward the top. Sure enough, after a given period of time the cork peeped above the surface of the hard wax, and finally it rose to a point where it remained half imbedded in the wax, just as it would have done in a glass of water. It rose no higher than this, however, and a corkscrew probably would not have pulled it from the wax. Yet its own buoyancy had raised it up from the bottom through what seemed an impenetrable mass of wax.

This, in fact, is the peculiarity of shoemakers' wax—that it resists all sudden or quick movements, but is highly susceptible to very slow and prolonged pressure. If you pressed a flatiron hard down on a lump of wax on a table it is probable you would make no impression on it, but if you left that iron resting on the wax for a day or two you would find the lump flattened out under the iron. So curious is this property of the wax that tuning forks have been cast from pieces of it. These forks were capable of vibration, giving a musical note and being set going by vibration from another tuning fork, yet when one of them was laid across the open mouth of a jar it slowly collapsed and fell into the jar in a shapeless, sticky mass.

The Ruling Passion.

"John! John!" called the excited little wife.

"W-what is it, Lucy?" muttered the big baseball player as he drowsily turned over in bed.

"Why, there is a man downstairs."

"W-what's he doing?"

"He's in the dining room after the plate."

"Trying to reach the plate? Put him out, Kelly; put him out at third!"—Kansas City Independent.

Foresters Moore and Miller have returned to Columbia after making a survey of the forests of the Piedmont section of the State. A survey was made of the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Lancaster, Kershaw, part of Sumter and the lower section of Richland county. Much data of a valuable nature concerning the forests of those counties was secured. The work will be prosecuted in the other sections of the State, and a complete report of same will be made both to the State and to the Federal government. Mr. W. M. Moore was detailed to make the survey by the forestry department of the government. Capt. Miller, of the department of agriculture, was detailed to assist him.

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Mrs. Chas. Browning, 101 E. Canal St., Sumter, S. C., says: "I suffered from kidney complaint for some time. My kidneys were disordered and the secretions became unnatural and when allowed to stand, deposited sediment. I suffered from dull, nagging backaches and had distressing pains through my loins. My head ached constantly, I could not rest well and in the morning I felt tired and languid. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at China's drug store, I am free from backache and pains in my loins, am able to rest well and the kidney secretions are regular in passage. The headaches have ceased and I feel better in every way. I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit for the great relief I have received."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

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IN A TIGHT PLACE.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILLS IMPORT COTTON.

Two Anderson Mills Buy East Indian Product, Beginning With a Small Order—If Staple Proves Satisfactory Large Orders Will be Placed at Once.

Anderson, Oct. 29.—President H. C. Townsend of the Townsend twine mills and President Ellison A. Smyth of the Pelzer cotton mill have placed orders for several hundred bales of East Indian cotton and, it is said, that other mills in the Piedmont section have done likewise.

The Indian cotton is of a shorter staple than the upland cotton but is as white and smooth. The mills are going to experiment with this cotton and if it works satisfactorily, and the mill men are confident it will, large orders will be placed at once.

The experiment is being made with this cotton on account of the high price of American cotton.

The Indian cotton was bought at 11 1-8 cents f. o. b. New York. The freight to Anderson is 56 cents per 100 pounds. This cotton can, therefore, be laid down here for about 11 1-4 cents while the American cotton is bringing 14 1-4 here now. The saving of 2 cents per pound will be a big item with the mills and, if the experiment proves satisfactory, arrangements will be made to bring large shipments from an Indian port direct to Charleston, by which 25 cents per 100 pounds will be saved.

I dare no more fret than I dare curse and swear—John Wesley.

FOR economy in the table expenses increase the amount of Quaker Oats; eat it at least twice a day. It does more than other foods and costs only a fraction as much.

Foley's ORINO Laxative

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