

PERUNA

A STANDARD FAMILY REMEDY
For over forty years it has been used as A TONIC AND STOMACH REMEDY. Peruna aids the appetite and gives new life to digestion.

Keep This in Mind.
"I consulted Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. For sale by all dealers.

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark, Glossy, Thick.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delight the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Except for Short Period Month Was Unusually Mild and Open.

Columbia, Dec. 10.—Excepting a cold, wet period between the 13th and 19th, the month of November was unusually mild and open, with abundant sunshine and seasonable, fairly distributed rains. The first general chilling frosts of the autumn occurred on the 16th and 17th. Conditions were generally favorable for housing late crops and preparing the soil for small grain and truck. Cotton picking continued the month through. Sweet potato digging showed good results. The mountains were white with snow on the 20th and 28th.

An unusual storm, with many of the characteristics of a moderate hurricane, visited the section on the 18th; the barometer fell 6.3 inches in 11-12 hours, followed by a sharp rise, and wind velocities ranged between 18 and 62 miles per hour, but there was a singular absence of a great material damage. The storm was attended by heavy rains on the higher elevations, which caused a moderate freshet in the lower Wateree and Santee rivers between the 18th and the 28th.

Temperature: The monthly mean for the section, determined from reports of 39 stations, was 56.4 degrees, or 2.8 degrees above the established normal.

Precipitation: The average for the section, 53 stations reporting was 2.39 inches, or 0.05 inch above the established normal.

Wind: The prevailing winds were from the northeast. The average hourly velocity, determined from 7 anemometer records was 9.4 miles an hour.

Sunshine and cloudiness: The average monthly sunshine, determined from 7 anemometer records, was 234.4 hours, or 76 per cent of the possible amount. Average number of clear days was 22; and partly cloudy 5; cloudy 3, as against normals of 16.7 and 7 days respectively.

War's Influence on Toys.
Political conditions and social changes have for centuries reflected themselves in children's toys and games, just as they have influenced the dress, art, and literature of nations. It is not surprising therefore that this year the American boy's Christmas playthings, bear conspicuously the stamp of Europe's conflict. A greater variety of military and naval toys is now afforded than ever before, both because of the status of affairs abroad and the striking changes in modern warfare and its instruments of destruction.

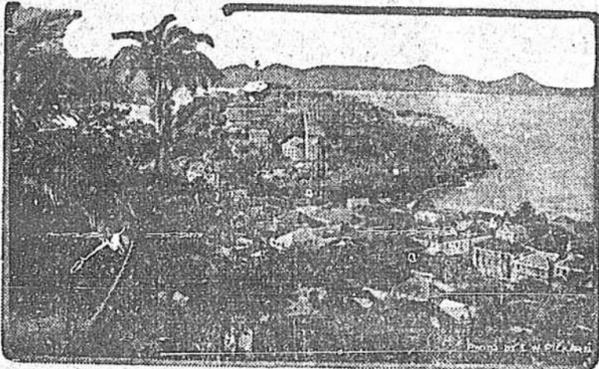
There is hardly a new war tool of importance which has not to some degree furnished a pattern for a child's bauble. A miniature battleship, unequipped with wireless aerials or a complement of flying boats cannot be called modern. The air rifle which is without a blunted bayonet and a shoulder sling is obviously not designed for mimic hostilities. A cannon which fires only one wooden projectile at a time, is at a disadvantage, for quick-fire and machine guns are now used in bombarding pasteboard forts and combating pigmy soldiers. These individuals have also undergone a radical change. They have developed into animated dolls fully attired in field uniforms and fitted with haversacks, cartridge belts, and rifles. They walk about with military pomp and clatter, instead of remaining quietly in the places they are set.

Thus the toy-makers of both the old world and of America, who are the ordinance manufacturers for the youngsters military forces, have kept abreast with the Krupp, Schneider and Bethlehem designers. Regardless of whether battles are fought from the bomb-proof trenches in France, across a parlor floor, or in a backyard, the exigencies of war are met with the latest implements. A few years ago a boy built his fort with blocks, inserted pencils in loopholes to serve as guns, and provided the "boom" with his own lungs. The contrast between the war equipments of that lad and the boy of today is just as great as that of the fighting tools used in the rebellion and those employed now. There are elaborate papier-mache fortifications with disappearing guns that operate electrically and flash when they discharge. These may be fitted with toy radio plants and connected by electric railways over which troops and munitions can be transported from different parts of a room. If a boy's soldiers are attacking a fort, they have artillery batteries to cover their advance and siege guns to batter the stronghold. Popular Mechanics.

Why You Should Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
Because it has an established reputation won by its good works.
Because it is most esteemed by those who have used it for many years, as occasion required, and are best acquainted with its good qualities.
Because it loosens and relieves a cold and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.
Because it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.
Because it is within the reach of all. It only costs a quarter. For sale by all dealers.

"Won't you take my ass?" said the man in the street car as he lifted his hat to the pretty girl.
"No, thank you," she replied. "I've been taking all this afternoon, and I'm tired of sitting down."
"Stick

Voyage of the DIABLESSE



VIEW OF ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA

ABOUT ten years ago James Gordon Bennett made a trip in his steam yacht through the West Indies, and when he reached La Guayra he cabled orders to the New York Herald to run a series of articles describing that part of the Caribbean as a cruising ground for yacht owners. Since then a good many yachtsmen have followed Mr. Bennett's lead, but few have got as much out of the trip in the way of excitement and varied experience as did Frederick Fenger of Boston.

Accompanied by his wife and a one-man crew, Skipper Fenger made a cruise of more than 6,000 miles in the specially designed schooner Diablosse. Storms along the gulf waters, dangers of starvation and hardships of long hours at the wheel were safely surmounted; suspicions of being German spies were finally routed; mutiny on board was quelled, when for a few days added help was taken on board, and at last, in June, 1915, the little 21-ton schooner returned home.

Nothing very exciting happened in the first part of the trip except the desertion of the "crew," who feared to cross the gulf stream. Captain and Mrs. Fenger managed to reach Bimini, and continued to Nassau, where a new crew, in the person of one "Jamaica Fred," was shipped, and he stuck to the end.

Run Against a Revolution.
"I hoped to reach St. Thomas in ten days," said Captain Fenger, "but first we ran into head winds and then a calm. We were in a dead beat for three and one-half weeks, except for two nights. Off the coast of Haiti we ran into a hard blow, in which our ribs were torn off, while we were talking in sail. We have to under a foresail, and the next morning ran in under the island at Port de Paix."

"There we found a revolution going on. Officers boarded us, headed by the harbor master. "We anchored with all our chains out, and the officers took all our papers ashore. I was considerably worried, fearing that they would seize the schooner. An American 80-foot schooner yacht a year before had been fired on in the same locality."

They got away from Port de Paix all right, however, and made their way, in heavy weather, along the coast of Haiti and San Domingo, and across to Marsague, Porto Rico. Then they beat their way to St. Thomas, but before reaching that island they ran entirely out of food and water.

Safe Shores to Shreds.
From St. Thomas we sailed to the Virgin Islands," continued Captain Fenger, "and ran across to St. Kitts, where the harbor master, whom I knew, warned us that the weather was growing suspicious and that the early season had come when hurricanes might be expected in the northern islands. We stayed two hours, and then set out for Dominica, and thence to St. Lucia. Just as we were under the lee of Martinique, the weather suddenly became extremely

heavy, and our mainsail was ripped along the foot. We put in a reef and kept on, from seven o'clock till about 10 p. m.

"Then, without any warning, the mainsail suddenly blew itself all to shreds. There wasn't enough left to make a patch. We set our storm-try-sail and kept on running. I had just turned in from my watch, when Fred yelled: 'Now de for'lo done gone.' It, too, was almost a complete wreck, and we were beating about in considerable distress. There wasn't any fear about it, just excitement.

"All quieted finally, however, and we got along somehow to Chateau Belaire, and from there to St. George's, Grenada, which we reached on July 6, 1914.

"We lay there for five months, and a new set of sails was sent down to us from the states.

Dodging a Waterspout.
"Our course was then made to St. Lucia, on the sailing route to Barbados. As we were sailing in the outside harbor a waterspout suddenly appeared off our bow, and we sported for several minutes trying to dodge it. A schooner of twice our tonnage, which we had passed during the night, lost all her headsails in a blow which followed, but we managed to hold.

"We docked at Barbados, and got in some Christmas nuts and raisins, then cleared for Tobago, from which the name 'tobacco' comes. We spent Christmas in Scarborough. We had a bamboo tree for a Christmas tree.

"From Dominica we continued to Guadalupe, and anchored one moonlight night off the shore, about two miles from Point a Pitre. The next morning we sailed into the harbor, and as we were entering we noticed a signal at the customs office. It consisted of a black ball over an American flag upside down, and though we couldn't find any meaning in international code, we knew it was a warning to keep away. We kept on ashore, however, and the harbor master immediately came out, with a number of army officers, to make things look powerful. They demanded our passports. But we had left the United States before the war, and had thought nothing of getting



COALING A STEAMER AT ST. LUCIA

passports. I had a letter to the British consul, which they took. They would not give me clearance, but I sailed without it for Antigua.

"Thence to Barbados we went, an island recently taken over by the British government. It was stocked by the Coldington family of England about two centuries ago with wild deer, and the deer abound there now. Four hundred natives still live in a walled town under a sort of feudal system, and the island is governed by two white men, an overseer and his assistant. About 125 wrecks are scattered along its shores.

"From Barbados the Diablosse sailed to St. Kitts and Nevis, then to St. Dominica again, and from there home, without further remarkable incidents.

NEED OF PERMANENT SOIL ENRICHMENT

Abandoned Farms of the Eastern States Could Be Made Valuable.

New York, Dec. 10.—Declaring that the abandoned farms of the eastern states might well be worth \$400 an acre, instead of \$20, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois today sounded a note of warning as to the need for permanent and scientific soil enrichment throughout the agricultural lands of the United States—in the west as well as the east. He strongly urged cooperation to this end on the part of city people. Dr. Hopkins made his plea before the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which is considering various problems involved in loaning life insurance funds on farm mortgages. At present about six hundred and sixty million dollars of life insurance money is loaned on farms, principally in the south and west.

"The most important and the most neglected factor in American agriculture is that of soil enrichment," said Dr. Hopkins. "For three centuries the American farmer has drawn the support of the nation from the fertility contained in our virgin soils, with widespread soil depletion as a result. When the land became too poor to raise a profitable crop by the ordinary means of soil stimulation, the American farmer has, as a general rule, allowed the farm to go back to nature, and he has either moved to newer lands or joined the increasing urban population.

"The improvement of seed, the use of the drainage, the invention and general adoption of labor-saving machinery, the development of cheap and rapid means of transportation, and the opening of the world's markets to our farm products, have all combined to make possible and to encourage rapid deterioration of American soils. Crop rotation to good farm practice, but it makes possible more rapid soil depletion because of the larger crops produced where insect pests and plant diseases are avoided by such rotation.

"The United States bureau of census reports that the aggregate area of improved farm land agriculturally abandoned from 1880 to 1910 was 9,809,834 acres in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. If a state like Massachusetts should entirely stop farming, the fact would be made known and emphasized the country over and the world around, but, if another equal area of improved farm land is to be agriculturally abandoned, it could be so selected as to stop farming in eight states, including New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and either Maine or Florida. In other words, the combined area of improved farm land found in these eight states in 1910 was less than 9,809,834 acres.

"Already the question of food has begun to exert pressure in this country. During the last census decade our population increased by 21 per cent, the same in percentage but far greater in the absolute than during the preceding decade; but there was less than 2 per cent increase in food cereals and no increase in food-producing animals. By five-year averages, centered on 1900 and 1910, respectively, our average annual expenditures decreased from 215 million to 167 million bushels of wheat, from 162 million to only 48 million bushels of corn, and from 2,500 million to 1,500 million pounds of meat, in order that we might feed our increase of 16 million people.

"The only hope of the future lies in the application of science and education and honesty to the control of industry and agriculture, and let us understand and never forget that agriculture, and all industry and that the fertility of the soil is the absolute support of every form of agriculture.

"The fertility of the soil is well under the control of the farmer, if he is provided with accurate information and with the necessary capital to enable him to put into practice rational systems of truly permanent agriculture. There was no need whatever that the cultivated farm lands of the eastern states should have been depleted. Lying at the door of our greatest markets, with the application of knowledge and with such encouragement as should have been given, those lands could easily have been preserved and even increased in fertility until their present value might well have been not twenty dollars, but four hundred dollars an acre."

Prison Asked.
Atlanta, Dec. 10.—A petition for pardon has been drawn up and signed by members of Atlanta asking for the release of Stella Griffin, who turned state's evidence in a recent blackmail case, who pleaded guilty and was subsequently sentenced to serve four years in the prison farm. The petition sets forth that the girl is sincerely desirous of beginning life over again and behaving herself properly.

The Crown Prince.
The German crown prince having been killed in half a dozen different ways, having gone crazy several times and having been banished from his royal father's presence frequently all to no purpose, the war correspondents are now turning their attention to the kaiser, who, they say, is now morose and needs to be remarkable degree.—Richmond Virginian.

Phone A. Goldberg No. 733 for Holly Wreathes.

A Second Helen Keller



Kathryn Frick.

Kathryn Frick of Harrisburg, Pa., deaf, dumb and blind, has just celebrated her sixteenth birthday by giving a party to her little girl friends.

"I am sixteen years old," she said very plainly, "and I am going to give my friends a treat."

The words were actually spoken, they were not mumbled or chattered, and they carried with them the joy and insatiable love for life of a normal girl.

Seven years ago, when Kathryn Frick entered the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, she could not utter a syllable. She made unintelligible sounds, her mind was absolutely undeveloped, her body was frail. She had no noise, no stability, no direction; she could scarcely walk alone.

Today she is a well developed, well set-up girl of sixteen, with a keen light of intelligence shining in her eyes that reflects the working of an active brain.

Instead of answering in the sign language, the questions that are spelled into her hand or that she gathers with her delicate fingers from the lips of her questioners or from the vibrations of the throat of the speaker, the girl replies in words that ring out clearly and that are marvelous enunciation, considering that she is totally deaf and has not heard a word uttered since her baby days.

Kathryn Frick is above grade in many of her studies. She speaks and writes better English than most of the children in the highest grade in the school. She is a wizard with her fingers. Her latest accomplishment in running a sewing machine, which she does with accuracy and despatch, threading her own needle.

She can knit and sew, crochet, weave; she is an adept at using a typewriter and seldom makes an error. She has read many of the classics. She knows the big facts in the European war. She can trace the warring countries on a raised map. She has a good ground-work of historic information. She delights in color, though she is virtually blind and can only dimly discern the bright reds and blues in a strong sunlight.

CITROLAX CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lax liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome.—R. H. Weicheit Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "I find Citrolax the best laxative I ever used. Does not grip—no unpleasant after-effects."—Sold Everywhere.

Cecil's Business School
Anderson and Spartanburg

1916 term begins January 3rd. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Short-hand and Typewriting are the leading branches taught. Come and let us prepare you for an independent career. Competent Bookkeepers and Stenographers are always in demand. Day and night sessions. Enter any time.

Cecil's Business School
Anderson and Spartanburg, S. C.

U. S. Battleship "South Carolina"

GREAT CELEBRATION AT CHARLESTON

December 13th to 17th, 1915

The Southern Commercial Congress will be held at Charleston December 13th to 17th, 1915. This is an Association of prominent business men from all over the South and meetings are held each year for the purpose of discussing business welfare, both of the manufacturer and of the farmer. Last year the Congress was held at Oklahoma City and the year before at Mobile. This year the meeting is to be held at Charleston and very many men of prominent business, social and public life have already accepted invitations to be present. At least four members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States will be present at the meeting.

A squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Torpedo Boats, Submarines and Torpedo Boat Destroyers, as well as Drednaughts, will be in the Charleston Harbor, open for inspection of the public, December 14th and 15th, and visitors at this time will also have the pleasure of seeing a magnificent carnival.

Southern Railway is arranging special fare tickets and excursion trains.