

NEAR TO DISASTER

RAILROAD MAN TELLS OF NARROW ESCAPES.

Forward Truck Lost from Under Box Car While Train Was Moving Rapidly—Train Flagged in Nick of Time.

"There are actual happenings in railroading every year which are far more sensational than the wildest dreams of any writer of fiction," said a railroad man, and he proceeded to tell stories to demonstrate his theory.

The first story related to a freight train on the New Haven railroad. William Dellert, now traveling engineer on the New York division of the road, was the engineer. When the train reached Stamford the car inspectors examined the cars and in the middle of the train saw a sight that caused them to start back in amazement. The forward truck of one of the box cars was missing and the only thing holding that end of the car up was the coupling.

A hurry call was sent out for every available man to start in search of the missing truck, for an object of that kind loose on a four-track road was likely to cause a lot of trouble. The truck was located down a bank on an out curve at Cos Cob, six miles west of Stamford.

It seems that as the car started around the curve the pin connecting the car and the truck broke and the truck shot out from under the car and then ran down the bank, leaving the forward end of the car suspended only by the coupling. When it is considered that the train was running at a speed of 35 miles an hour when it rounded the curve, and that this gait was kept up into Stamford, the escape from a bad wreck was surprising.

Engineer Charles M. Clark, formerly on the Connetquot division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, had an experience somewhat similar. He was firing an engine with three large driving wheels on each side, the middle wheel being without a flange. They had passed Gloucester and were mounting the grade to the long Sand Patch tunnel when they were flagged and stopped.

The engineer utilized the delay to get down and oil up a little. A moment later Clark heard him gasp: "Clark, for the love of heaven, come down here and see this engine!"

The middle driver on the engineer's side had twisted off its axle flush with the outside of the journal box, but the massive wheel was still in an upright position leaning at a slight angle on the side rod, which was the only support holding it on the rail. It was evident that in this condition the loose driver had been running along the rail for at least two miles of straight track at the end of which they were.

It was thought that the wheel was twisted from its axle as the engine rounded a sharp curve about two miles below, and it was pretty certain that it would have jumped the track and fallen in the way of the hind driving wheel as soon as the engine started to go around the very next curve. That this did not happen was due to the accident of the train being flagged. The engine ran along all right until the train was flagged, but once stopped, the engine was completely dead and had to be hauled to the end of the division.

OWN RAILROADS IN BRAZIL.

American and Canadian Capitalists Securing Control.

American and Canadian capitalists have secured a more or less perfect control over the system of rail and water transportation forming a "belt line" around the most productive portion of Brazil, says the New York Sun.

In a report to the bureau of manufactures Consul-General C. E. Anderson at Rio Janeiro says that this "belt line," with the help of the government railroads and subsidized steamship line, practically reaches every important commercial center in the whole republic.

The "belt line" system of railroads is distributed over the republic in three main lines, as follows: The Sao Paulo-Rio Grande railroad lines, which cover the southeastern part of Brazil, reaching into the coffee districts; the Amazon-Bolivian line, which connects the republic of Bolivia and the great rivers of the northwestern part of Brazil, which is principally grazing country.

American interests are now organizing a syndicate for the further development of the Paraguayan and Bolivian connections. The amount of money at present invested and which will soon be invested in several enterprises now being begun, including the Bolivian development, will probably exceed \$150,000,000. The movement of American railway and other material to Brazil, he says, represents the most active and the principal element in the export trade of the United States to Brazil and Bolivia.

The Secret Of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered the secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds the wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. Its a godsend to weak, sick and debilitated people. "Kidney trouble" had blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c. at all Druggists.

FARMER AND PLANTER

FERTILIZERS.

During the past twenty-five years farmers have paid more and more attention to increasing their crops by the use of the all-important plant foods which are supplied by fertilizers. The result has been the raising of larger and better crops, a material improvement of the farm itself, and a bettered financial and social standing of the farmer.

The various artificial manures, called fertilizers, have come into general use since the year 1840. In that year the famous German chemist, Baron Von Liebig, published his epoch-making book on agricultural chemistry. Every farmer should bear in mind the principles underlying the use of commercial fertilizers, which were first defined by Liebig, as follows:

"(1) A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form.

"(2) With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man.

"(3) The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure. (It may be stated that there is some loss due to leaching and a change of availability of food applied.)

"(4) The manure produced in the course of husbandry is not sufficient to maintain permanently the fertility of a farm. It lacks the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, milk and livestock."

Practical experience has proved that, as a rule, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the substances most needed to be applied to soils, to make or to keep them fertile and that many soils are improved by the mere addition of lime. In conjunction with these elements, soils must contain a certain amount of humus or decayed organic matter, to maintain them in a proper mechanical condition.

Phosphoric acid is necessary for the healthy growth of plants, and is essential to the best production of straw and seed. Its deficiency in a soil is shown by the want of vigor in its plant life. To produce its full effect, however, it must be used on a soil already rich in nitrogen, or be associated with nitrogen in the fertilizer; otherwise it will produce a tall, pale and spindling growth of straw with very small increase of grain or fruit. It has a marked effect in hastening maturity and should be used freely on all crops which it is desired to

Nitrogen is necessary to the production of protoplasm (the physical basis of life). Without it there can be no plant growth; it is a powerful stimulant and, when present in excess, causes a rapid and excessive, but watery and unnatural growth, which is made at the expense of fruitfulness. Too much nitrogen on wheat or rice shows its ill effects in such a rank growth of the plant, and later, of straw, as to be unable to sustain its excessive weight until the grain is matured; on cotton, by great growth of plant and but few blossoms, which mature fewer bolls; on fruit trees, by a rapid and sappy growth which produces little fruit.

Leguminous crops (such as clover, beans, peas, etc.) draw their supply of nitrogen from the air, and therefore an artificial application of nitrogen fertilizer to this class of plants is rarely needed.

Potash is found in large proportions in all plants. It is essential to the production of starch fibre and the growing parts of the plant; without it there can not be full development of root or seed. In combination with nitrogen and phosphoric acid, potash contributes to the full and perfect development of plants. Excess of potash does not show any special effect on the plant, but a weakened growth, a lack of firmness, and especially a slow and unsatisfactory development of starch and woody fibre follows its deficiency in the soil.

Stocks may tumble, corporations may water stock and bamboozle the stockholders, houses burn and banks fail, but good farm land can't burn, it can't get away—and the rule has been in this country ever since its founding, that rural real estate has steadily increased in price. Thousands of long-headed farmers have been made rich in the last forty years in spite of themselves by the enhancement of farm lands.—Southern Farm Journal.

Those who have disfranchised themselves in those States where poll tax qualification prevails have no kick coming whatever the ills of government may be.

The man who waits till the very minute that he wants to plant seed before he gets them is often placed at a great disadvantage by a failure to find them or at least he may not find seed of a quality that is worth planting. We have known crops to be abandoned just because no foresight was used in securing the seed, and when the moment for planting came there was no seed to be had. Look to it that you have the seed and good seed at that, for there is as much in the breed of seed as there is in the breed of animals and fowls.

WHY HE WAS HAPPY.

"My good man," said the professor of sociology, "you seem to be happy; would you mind telling me the reason of your happiness?"

"Oh wud not, sor," said the Irishman. "I hov just done three good deeds, and anny man who has performed three good deeds has raisin to be happy."

"Indeed he has," said the professor; "and may I ask what three good deeds you have performed?"

"Well, as Oi was coming past the

cathedral this mornin, I saw a wumman wid a wee bit infant in her arms, cryin' that hard it would melt the heart av a sthene. I asked her phat could be the matter. She answered that for the want av five shillin's to pay the fees she could not get the doctor and medicine for the child, an' it was a sickly child at that, an' it-able to die soon. I felt that bad for her I pulled out the only sovereign I had, and tould her to go and get the child what was needed and bring me the change. She went inside rejoicin', and soon returned wid her face all smiles, give me my change, and went away hapin' blossin's on my head. Now, ain't that enough?"

"That's good," said the professor; "now, what were the others?"

"Others?" said the Irishman; "that's all."

"I understood you to say you had performed three good deeds."

"And so I did, don't you see? I dried the widow's tears—that's wan; I saved the child's life—that's two; and, lastly, I got 15 good shillin's for a bad sovereign, and if that wouldn't make you happy thin you are hard to please."

A Ruse That Failed.

Mrs. Slimpurse—It's all nonsense to talk about managing a husband by silent appeals to his good nature. It can't be done. If you want anything you've got to say so right out. You know this horrid old hat I've worn for two seasons?

Mrs. Makeshift—Yes; and I suggested that you should quietly put it on and let him see you wearing it.

Mrs. Slimpurse—That's just what I did—exactly what I did; and when I proposed to walk down the town with him he said, "I'm afraid all this finery will make my old clothes look shabby!"—Chicago Journal.

Happening of the Unexpected. "Do you ever issue accident policies to baseball umpires?" anxiously inquired the caller.

"To be sure we do," answered the man inside the railing, his face expanding with a large and genial smile. "Just make out your—"

"That's all I wanted to know," interrupted the other. "A company that will do that can't get my application. Good day!"—Chicago Tribune.

Strictly Accurate.

Agent—This whole flat is heated with hot air.

Tenant—Yes, we found that out the cold day last week we tried to keep from freezing.—Baltimore American.

THE POOR FARMER.



Farmer Green (mournfully)—No, mum; we ain't a-goin' to hev no tomatoes this year.

Miss Borden—Why not? Isn't it a good year for tomatoes?

Farmer Green—Yes, mum; but we didn't plant any.—Scraps.

Hard Hit.

"Do you really mean to tell me," de manded Mrs. Hauskeep, "that you are a San Francisco sufferer?"

"Yes, lady," replied Hungry Hawkes. "Yer see, folks has been sendin' so much grub out dere dey've had ter neglect us deservin' cases nearer home."—Philadelphia Press.

A Stab at It.

"Hic jaect," quoted Miss Pechis, as they strolled through the cemetery "what does that mean on all these oak tombstones?"

"Why-er-you see," began Bluffer, "that's an abbreviation for 'hickory jacket'—that is to say, 'hickory coffin. That's the kind they used in old times, sec'—Philadelphia Press.

Used to It.

The aged millionaire was observed to jump nimbly from in front of the speeding automobile and hurry away.

"You're wonderfully agile," remarked one who had seen him.

"Nothing like practice," replied the millionaire. "The man in that autc was the tax assessor."

Sure

"What's become of the 'living pictures' we used to see in vaudeville shows?"

"Dead."—Cleveland Leader.

SPINSTERS' VIEW.

Love letters are the most worthless of all promissory notes.

Some fellows are not satisfied to kill time unless it belongs to some one else.

When a girl tells a man he is "different," it is a sign that man is being fooled.

Theater audiences are sometimes electrified, but more often they are shocked.

It is astonishing the kind of hat a man likes on any other woman than his wife.

If you tell a man you love him, often he believes you, even when he knows you don't.

Strange that one of the nicest things about lovemaking is the memory of it afterward.

Nearly every man who is poor lays the blame of it on his honesty—never on the matter of his being dumb.

It is sad, but true, that the kind of a trip a man enjoys most thoroughly is the kind when none of the family goes along.

The reason why a girl loves a man is generally something nobody, not even she herself, can explain, unless he has money.

Nearly every girl thinks a man is no gentleman if he undertakes to kiss her in any other way than the way she will not let him.

When you see some woman awfully fond of an ugly lap dog you can understand a little about that kind of Providence who sees to it that even the homeliest man can get married.—N. Y. American.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Trials are to build us, not to break us.

Honest methods wait for honest men.

The truly strong never ignore the weak.

The man who dares not fail is sure to do it.

Heaven sees our gifts in the light of our gains.

The full hand often goes with the empty heart.

The flame of lust quenches the pure light of love.

It is not far from winking at sin to working for it.

Faith for the future is the undying hope of man.

If this world is not God's world no other world will be.

The best way to talk of love to God is by labor for man.

He has no power with men who has no patience with children.

He possesses nothing to whom his possessions are everything.

The best aspiration for heaven is perspiration in making earth heavenly.

Take care of your secret life and the surface life will take care of itself.—Chicago Tribune.

MEN SAY THAT—

A man probably feels like kicking himself when he marries for money and doesn't get any.

Feminine independence is a farce. Any woman will marry and serve if the man she loves asks her.

Possibly there is a woman on earth who can pass an old admirer without looking back—but it is doubtful.

If a woman declines a man's offer of marriage he should give her another chance. Women seldom think twice alike.

Folks often complain of their individuality being crushed out, when it would really be the best thing that could happen to them.

SNAP SHOTS.

This world is a detention camp.

A great deal is being said about "unwritten laws." There are now almost enough of them to fill a code.—Dallas Morning News.

If competition is a good thing between colleges and universities, then it is not a good thing to give one of them enough money to run all the rest out of business.

STRANGE, ISN'T IT?

That a susceptible fellow is hardest hit by the softest glances?

That so many students cannot state bald facts without spilling hairs?

That a chap who can't abide pets about the house will sit up half the night to fatten up a kitty?—The Reader.

STIFF EXAMINATION PAPER.

How many teeth have you?

How many buttons have you on your waistcoat?

Write down the figures on the face of your watch.

What are the words on a policeman's shield?

How many toes has a cat on each forefoot and each hindfoot?

Which way does the crescent moon turn? To the right or left?

What are the words written or printed on the face of your watch?

What is the name signed in facsimile on any \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 bill you ever saw?

In what direction is the face on a cent, on a quarter and on a dime turned?

What color are your employer's eyes, and the eyes of the man at the next desk?

What are the exact words on a two-cent stamp? In which direction is the face on it turned?

AS SEEN BY UNCLE GROUCH.

The emptier the head the less it takes to inflate it.

OVER ONE MILLION TONS OF ROYSTER Fertilizers

have been used on Southern Crops during the past Twenty Yearly Because they give best results

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—SEE THAT TRADE MARK IS ON EVERY BAG—

F. S. ROYSTER COMPANY
Norfolk, Va.

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.

The Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company has bought a high grade phosphate rock (bone phosphate of lime) and high grade ammoniates, blood, tankage, etc. and is making a high grade blood and bone fertilizer. There is no better fertilizer than one with a good bone basis. Fertilizer is like bread; you can't get good bread unless you have good material to make it with. Flour is the foundation of bread and phosphate rock (bone phosphate of lime) is the foundation of fertilizer. There are as many different grades of phosphate rock as there are of flour. We have bought a phosphate rock (bone phosphate of lime) which is usually exported to Europe where intensive farming is done, high grade fertilizer is wanted and high grade results is required. Our ammoniates, blood, tankage, etc., are the best we can get. It is going to clip our profits but we will have the satisfaction of making a fertilizer that we can offer our home folks, our next door neighbors, with confidence, for we believe there is nothing better made. We want you to try it. We want to sell our fertilizer at home. We want to take the money that is usually paid out for freights in shipping goods away from home and put it in high grade fertilizer that we can sell our folks at home. It will pay you to try some of our goods.

J. R. Vandiver, President.

D. S. Vandiver, Manager.

LIBERTY BANK

Things were different in your grandfather's time because he didn't know the benefit of having a checking account in a good bank. That is no reason why you should be subjected to such inconvenience. One of the most pleasing conditions of modern business methods is a checking account in a good bank like the LIBERTY BANK, Liberty, S. C. H. C. Shirley

Dry Goods, Notion

We are now rounding up our winter's policy not to carry any goods into the next year. You will find in our place values, in winter goods. The time is short to dispose of the goods, so the

Price Knife will be

Ladies Cloaks, \$12.00 and \$14.00
" " " \$ 8.00 and \$10.00
Some big bargains in Blankets. Ke
Flannels 20 per cent
Heavy Wool Dress Goods Reduced
weight goods will be sold at BARG
statement is worth your while if you

Some early shipments of Spring
Our prices, as in the past, shall be
If you are a customer continue
us and let us save you money.

A. K. P.

West End