

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THE NATIONAL BANK  
of AUGUSTA, GA.  
L. C. HAYNE, President.  
FRANK G. FORD, Cashier.  
CAPITAL... \$250,000  
Surplus and Profits, 150,000  
We shall be pleased to have you open an account with this bank. Customers and correspondents are invited to use our every courtesy and accommodation possible under existing laws and regulations.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907.

NO. 38.

PLANTER'S LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.  
Augusta, Ga.  
RESOURCES OVER \$1,000,000

VOL. 72.

## Palmetto Affairs

The News of South Carolina in Condensed Form

### The Question of Demurrage.

Columbia, Special.—Though they are hoping the railroads will not force the issue members of the railroad commission admit the probability of a clash between the railroads and the state authorities should the Coast Line road persist in its refusal to pay reciprocal demurrage of \$1 a day for cars to shippers upon failure after four days' notice to furnish them in accordance with rule 5 of the commission.

An important difference between this and the North Carolina case is that in this State a circuit court judge, Judge Dantzer, has rendered a decision in favor of the road which he sustains the broad ground advocated by the local counsel for the road that the commission is without authority in enforcing a rule involving a penalty regardless of the act of the Legislature giving this authority. If Judge Dantzer's decision is sustained it means that the railroad commission is powerless to enforce its various other rules involving penalties, and it reduces the board to the position of a mere figure head. The commission would be worse than useless in many respects, it is submitted.

Members of the commission have consulted Attorney General Lyon in the premises but he has rendered it his opinion, fearing that it is barely coming to him to pass upon the decision of a State Judge. However, notice of appeal has been given and the attorney general will defend the commission in the case.

So far Third Vice President Kenney of the Coast Line has merely acknowledged receipt of the commission after protesting against resistance of the road and wanting to know from what the policy of the road is. Until the commission gets a full answer it is waiting.

"I find it hard to believe that the Coast Line will persist in its policy of resistance to the railroad commission," said Chairman Caughman of the commission. "I believe the officials of that road have more sense than to thus dam up trouble for themselves. I have told the railroad officials I have met since this decision that they are carrying their ducks to a mighty poor market in this case. The decision as I view it, means that the commission is a figure head. The commission not only has the express authority from the Legislature to enforce such rules but it is given the power to fix and regulate both freight and passenger rates. The commission can never exercise its authority to make passenger rates, though that authority is expressly mentioned in the act, the only limit being that pas-

senger fares shall not be fixed at more than three cents a mile.

"The commission has never taken any action toward reducing passenger fares, as the Virginia commission did, because the Legislature has shown a disposition not to do so, preferring not to hamper the roads and wanting to encourage in every way better facilities instead. But if the railroads show a disposition to be overbearing and unreasonable the commission may assert its authority not only to reduce fares but may also withdraw its support from the rules it has adopted to protect the roads. There is no justice in the roads collecting demurrage for failure to use their cars if they are unwilling to pay for failure to furnish cars within a reasonable time. Shippers all over the State have been suffering greatly in the past few years on account of inability to get cars on time."

There is substantial reason to believe that the precipitation of the fight now on was not due to overzealousness on the part of local counsel. The case has been directed from the beginning by General Counsel Wilcox of the Coast Line, and there is evidence that the whole legal department of the road is backing up the fight.

The case was insignificant enough looking at the beginning. Pearl Cross a Richmond county lumber dealer brought action in a magistrate's court for \$25 damages and \$50 penalty for 30 days' failure to furnish him cars for the shipment of lumber. The magistrate gave judgment in his favor for the full amount, \$55. The Coast Line appealed agreeing to pay the damage judgment of \$25 but resisting the demurrage. Judge Dantzer sustained the position of the road.

The best evidence of the far reaching effect of the decision is to be had from the exact language of the grounds of appeal, all of which were sustained.

"1.—Because any rule of the railroad commission prescribing any penalty for not placing cars upon written demand of shipper is illegal and unconstitutional whether the said railroad commission claims its authority from legislative grant or otherwise."

"2.—Because any regulation of the railroad commission prescribing a penalty is in itself an exercise of legislation which is not and cannot be delegated to said commission."

This is the order Judge Dantzer signed.

"Ordered, That the appeal be and is hereby sustained, and the judgment of the magistrate's court be and the same is hereby modified by reducing the judgment of said court thirty (\$30) dollars, that is the plaintiff's respondent have judgment against the defendant-appellant for the sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars."

Wanted Board Removed.

Columbia, Special.—Gov. Ansel has been asked to remove from office the members of the registration board of Barnwell county because of their alleged neglect of the duties of the office and failure to revise the books 10 days before each election as required by law.

Taken to the Aiken Jail.

Lexington, Special.—The order of Judge Dantzer in the case against Lee Fallow, Clinton Fallow, Clifton Fallow and Isaac Taylor charged with the murder of George W. Mabus was filed with the clerk here and at 3 p. m. Sheriff Rabon of Aiken county left here with the four prisoners for the Aiken county jail, as required by the said order of Judge Dantzer.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Rock Hill, Special.—Several weeks ago the little 10-year-old son of Mr. J. H. Belk at Fort Mill got a bad cut on his right leg with a sharp knife. The wound was played and began to bleed. The wound healed but afterwards was sore again. After some time he was brought to the hospital here, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg in order to save the little fellow's life. The chances were at first slim, but he is getting along nicely now and unless complications arise will recover.

Greenville Line Secures Charter.

Columbia, Special.—The secretary of the State issued a charter to the Greenville and Interurban Railway Co. a line which is to be constructed between Greenville and Williamston, a distance of about 20 miles. The capital is placed at \$100,000 but it is stated in the charter that this will be increased to \$1,000,000. H. H. Prince is the president and C. C. Good is secretary and treasurer.

Two Hurt in C. & W. C. Wreck.

Anderson, Special.—A Charleston & Western Carolina freight train No. 21 coming from Augusta was wrecked about one mile from Anderson. Four box cars and one coach were turned over. Conductor McKelvey and a negro train hand, Moses Paschal received slight injuries. Many passengers were aboard and their escape from injury seems almost miraculous. The train was running at its usual speed and the accident cannot be accounted for.

Kershaw Election Void.

Columbia, Special.—It is entirely probable that the State board of election canvassers will at the meeting declare the Kershaw county election to have been held under unlawful conditions. One of the members of the board stated that the election will be declared null and void and another election must be held. Elections will be held in Bamberg and several other counties and the errors made in Kershaw will warn other counties of the numerous pitfalls.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

Commissioner Watson Issues Interesting Table Showing Results of Investigations Throughout the State.

Commissioner E. J. Watson has, after much work, issued an entire summary of the conditions in South Carolina. The report on cotton is, of course, the most important, but Mr. Watson has gone into conditions affecting corn, tobacco, and other crops and in addition gives statistics concerning the increase in acreage. The entire report will be published in full in the handbook to be issued shortly by the department, but in the meantime a study of the figures below will be interesting.

General Summary.

Appreciating the need of a mid-season report on the condition of the cotton crop of South Carolina this Department has attempted to get the most accurate information obtainable from every county in the State. Reports have been obtained from men of highest character in all parts of the State and the information given here is perhaps as accurate as it is possible to secure by any human means. South Carolina's cotton crop for the past six years has reached proportions that now make the average crop in this State a crop of 956,672 bales worth \$42,597,831, and her manufacturing development has grown to such an extent that the cotton mill plants are consuming a total of 761,410 bales giving annual production worth \$51,341,689, thus more closely bringing together the cotton manufacturer and the cotton grower of the State.

The most careful tabulation and analysis of the reports that have been filed, taking every phase of existing conditions into account makes the condition of the 1907 crop at this date 80.5 per cent. as against 72 per cent. last year at the same date and a condition of 79 per cent. at the first of July of this year. There has been a steady improvement in the condition of cotton since the opening of the season in marked contrast to the deterioration between July and August of last year, but there has not been that rapid improvement that characterized the crop in the maximum crop year of 1904. The present season, however, opened with practically the same temperature conditions as prevailed in 1906, 1904 and 1903, but the June temperature was lower this year than in any of the years named with the exception of 1903. The July temperature conditions have been about the same for each month during the last seven years.

The rainfall during May was 4.71 inches, which was not so much greater than that in 1906 or less than that of 1905, but was double what was recorded in May, 1904. The June rainfall was less than that of any year and not so much more than that of 1904. The figures for the July rainfall are not yet available, but they will probably be in the vicinity of the average figures for seven years. Unquestionably the crop is from two to three weeks late over the entire State but the continuing showers and rainfalls and the hot weather that has characterized the closing weeks of July have been of most material benefit.

As a consequence of the severe setback during the month of May and the backwardness of the crop it may be said that the crop is more than usually dependent on the weather conditions of the month of August, upon the absence of an early killing frost and upon a good picking season.

In requesting the condition reports from the various counties estimates of probable harvest results were also asked for. The estimates sent in, carefully tabulated and calculated indicate with good conditions the final production of a crop of approximately 984,153 bales. This is not given as an estimate, however, because of what has just been said of the necessary dependence of the crop upon the conditions prevailing during the month of August. It seems certain however that the crop this year under no circumstances can reach the figures of 1904 or 1905.

Twelve counties in the State have reported decreases of acreages ranging from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. and four counties have reported increases of 5 per cent. each. There seems to have been a decrease of about 4 per cent. in the acreage. Eight counties report having increased their fertilizer purchases by from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. and eight counties report decreases of from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. six of these being 25 per cent.

Early in the season there seems to have been considerable replanting necessary. Very few losses are reported, however, from hail and other storms, and the crop thus far has been remarkably free from damage by rust, shedding or ravages of insects. These three difficulties have been encountered in small areas only in various portions of the State.

Baptists Meet in Anderson.

Anderson, Special.—The 105th annual convention of the Saluda Baptist association convened here in the First Baptist church Thursday morning. Rev. W. T. Tate of Belton was elected moderator. About 1,500 visitors are present, including 150 delegates. The convention will last through Thursday. Fully 3,000 visitors are expected.

Salaries of Constables.

Columbia, Special.—There is some dispute in Laurens county over the payment of the salaries of constables placed there to enforce the dispensary law and Attorney General Lyon has been asked whether or not the salaries should be paid from the regular county funds or from the dispensary profits. That official has ruled that the salaries should be paid from the dispensary funds before any of the profits are divided.

## BIGGEST FINE EVER

Standard Oil Company Must Pay \$29,000,000

### JUDGE LANDIS STANDING FIRM

Standard Oil Company Given Largest Fine Ever Imposed in History of American Jurisprudence. More Than 131 Times Amount Received Through Rebating Operations.

Chicago, Special.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis Saturday in the United States District Court fined the Standard Oil Company of Indiana \$29,240,000 for violations of the law against accepting rebates from railroads. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in its history. American criminal jurisprudence, and it is slightly more than 131 times, is great as the amount received by the company through its rebating operations. The case will be carried to the higher courts by the defending company.

To penalty imposed upon the company is the maximum permitted under the law, and it was announced at the end of a long opinion in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly scored. The judge, in fact, declared in his opinion that the officials of the Standard Oil Company who were responsible for the practices of which the corporation was found guilty, were no better than counterfeiter and thieves, his exact language being: "We may as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violate this law wound counterfeits the coin, or steals letters society more deeply than does he who from the mail."

Judge Landis commenced reading his decision at 10 o'clock and occupied about one hour in its delivery. He reviewed the facts in the case took up the arguments of the attorneys for the defense and answered them, and then passed judgment upon the company, which he declared violated the law for the sole purpose of swilling its dividends.

The court expressed regret that the law failed to provide a more serious punishment than a fine, but insisted that the penalty should be sufficiently large to act as a deterrent and not of such a size as to encourage the offender to persist in lawlessness.

At the conclusion of his opinion and after announcing the amount of the fine, Judge Landis ordered a special grand jury be called for the purpose of inquiring into the acts of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, it having been proved in the case just closed that the oil company accepted rebates from that corporation. This jury is summoned for August 14th.

The decision of Judge Landis aroused almost as much public interest as did the presence of John D. Rockefeller and other officials of the Standard Oil Company in the court room on July 6th. The crush was so great that a large force of deputy marshals had much difficulty in controlling the crowd that was anxious to force its way into the court room.

The government was represented in the court room by United States District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson. The attorneys who tried the case for the Standard Oil Company, John S. Miller, Merle Rosenthal and Alfred D. Eddy were not present the company being represented by Merritt Starr a partner of Mr. Miller and Chauncey Martyn from the office of Mr. Eddy.

The Bull Weevil in Mexico.

San Antonio, Texas, Special.—A special from Durango, Mex., to The Express says: Consternation reigns among the cotton planters of this State Cuencameo district, of what is generally supposed to be the boll weevil. The pest multiplies with great rapidity and the crops are being destroyed.

Injunction is Granted.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Federal Judge McCall denied a petition of the Central Trust Company of New York City, holder of the Memphis street railway bonds, asking an injunction to restrain the city of Memphis from inaugurating 2-6t street car fares. The case had been appealed to the State supreme court from the State circuit court, it issue being the constitutionality of the city ordinance. The suit for federal injunction was entered pending a decision of the State supreme court.

Schoolship Gun Boies.

Toulon, By Cable.—The breech lock of a 100-millimetre gun was blown off on board the gunnery school ship Connaught during target practice in Salins road and three persons were killed and five wounded. The force of the explosion was terrific and the bodies of the dead men were so badly mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. Three of those wounded are in a serious condition.

Will Report Favorably on Negro Disfranchisement.

Atlanta, Ga., Spal.—House committee on constitutional amendments decided to report favorably the Senate bill on negro disfranchisement. The bill is likely come before the House for final vote late this week. The prohibition probably will be ready for Governor Smith's signature Monday, and it will become a law, to be effective January 1, 1908.

## AN UNEXPECTED RESULT

Will Likely Aid in Enforcing Dispensary Law.

Charleston, Special.—Prohibition in Georgia is expected to contribute materially to a better enforcement of the dispensary law in Charleston. Much of the liquor which comes to Charleston finds its way here from Augusta and Savannah and with the business at these cities knocked out, additional difficulties will be put in the way of the blind tigers getting in their supply. The passage of the Georgia law has been a hard blow to the Charleston tigers. The blind tigers are getting seriously cornered in Charleston by the efforts of Mayor Rhett to stop their supply by continuingly harassing them by police raids. One well known establishment on Meeting street closed its doors and is expected that others will follow. At a meeting of the house committee of the Commercial Club steps were taken to stop the sale of liquor. The committee will later bring in a report regarding the matter in accordance with the law.

Headquarters in Florence.

Florence, Special.—According to the report of some time ago the headquarters of the second division of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway company were July located in this city for the present General Superintendent Anderson and the other superintendents and officials, together with their respective office men, are using some dwelling houses here as a temporary station for their offices. Florence is congratulating herself on having so many fine citizens added.

Wants to Come to Chester.

Chester, Special.—Investors seeking locations and those already having investments and wishing a change of place continue to look towards Chester. Mr. W. F. Caldwell, secretary of the chamber of commerce, has received from a large carriage factory in the West desiring to come to South Carolina, inquiring as to what proposition or terms Chester offers to induce an enterprise of this kind. This factory employs 35 men and has a monthly payroll of \$3,500. It is therefore well worth landing. The secretary has gone vigorously to work and has secured an option on a very eligible site for the proposed new enterprise.

Farmer's Skull Crushed.

Rock Hill, S. C., Special.—Mr. J. T. Ferguson, a prominent farmer whose home is near Leslie's station, in York county was brought to the Rock Hill private hospital in a perilous condition. Mr. Ferguson was attending service at Neely's Creek Church and after services he was attempting to hitch up a fiery horse when the animal ran, throwing Mr. Ferguson against a tree, it is supposed and crushing his skull. Dr. Feindel and assistants removed the whole right side of his skull and no hope is entertained as to his recovery. Mr. Ferguson was about 60 years of age and a very respected citizen.

Granite Work Starts on Capital Square.

Columbia, Special.—The commission on State house and grounds has awarded the contract for the granite work, including the paving work round the main entrance to the capitol the continuation of the granite steps and the abutments to the terrace to Mr. John J. Cain, of this city or \$9,200. The work will be completed within a very short time. The commission is also working on other plans for beautifying the grounds, and plans have been prepared for remodeling the entire square so that it will present a very different appearance by the time the next legislature is in session.

Explosion Kills Two Men.

Danville, Va., Special.—John J. and Abram Shelton two first cousins were killed by an explosion of a traction engine being used to thresh wheat on a farm about 20 miles from this city. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The gauge to the boiler registered about two-thirds full and as the usual cause for such accidents is that the water in the boiler becomes too low, it is believed that the gauge must have become stuck in some way.

Mr. Richardson Has Resigned.

Boise, Idaho, Special.—E. F. Richardson has been dismissed as chief counsel for the defense of officers of the Western Federation of Miners and as a result will withdraw from the case entirely. Clarence F. Darrow, of Chicago, will succeed him. Mr. Richardson denounced what he terms Mr. Darrow's Socialistic methods.

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French and Swiss Capitalists Promote Georgia Iron Mining.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—A number of French and Swiss capitalists have organized a company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, for the development of iron in this section of Georgia and the State of Alabama. Improvements on the Augusta canal amounting to several million dollars, will be asked for before the council Monday night. The request, it is believed will be granted.

Affects Foreign Companies.

Columbia, Special.—The payment of an annual license of \$100, provided for under the act of 1892, does not exempt a foreign corporation from a license tax of one-half mill on the gross receipts in South Carolina, provided for under the act of 1904, according to a decision of the supreme court. The decision is a most important one, affecting the revenues of the State for a considerable amount.

FOR WORLD PEACE

### Great International Congress Making Good Progress

#### OUR DELEGATES VERY ACTIVE

Speeches on Arbitration Made Thursday are Commended for Their Determination to Carry a Logical Proposition Believed to be the Most Important Effort Towards the Pacification of the World.

The Hague, By Cable.—The general opinion expressed here is that the real peace conference began Thursday with the initiative of the American delegates, who for their speeches Thursday on arbitration are praised for their determination to carry a logical proposition that is believed to be the most important effort towards the pacification of the world. Joseph H. Choate and James Scott, of the American delegation, before the special committee on arbitration reviewed the American proposals dealing with arbitration from the standpoint of humanity as well as of international law.

Prof. de Martens (Russian) declared that the principle of arbitration now under discussion was proposed by Russia in 1899. Germany, Great Britain and Mexico in general supported the American proposition. Dr. Urzco (Argentine) supported the Argentine proposition.

Mr. Choate in his speech explained that the instructions given to the American delegates were to see that the judges of this court be selected from different countries; and that they should represent the different systems of law and procedure and the most important languages of the world. The court was to be of such dignity, consideration and rank that the best and ablest jurists could accept appointments thereto. The cause of general arbitration as a substitute for war in the settlement of international differences has advanced with leaps and bounds since the call of the first conference. Nothing more strongly demonstrates the utility of the great work of that conference than the general resort of nations to arbitration agreements among themselves assure means of securing justice.

"Our hope is to preserve and perpetuate the excellent work of the first conference, carrying it on to its logical conclusion. The work of that conference, however, has not proved altogether adequate to meet the progressive demands of nations. The plan proposed by the United States," said Mr. Choate, "does not depart from the voluntary court already established. No nation will be open to all who desire to settle their differences by peaceful methods."

The United States proposed that the expenses of the new court and the salaries of the judges be borne by the powers in common. This would make the court free to whoever appealed to it. Mr. Choate proposed that a suitable committee be appointed to frame a constitution for and decide upon the powers and character of the projected court, saying he thought it would be well to have seventeen judges instead of fifteen, so that the country representation might be more general. In conclusion Mr. Choate said:

"It is six weeks since this conference first assembled, and there is certainly no time to lose. We have done much to regulate war and very little to prevent it. Let us unite on this great pacific measure and satisfy the world that the second peace conference really desires that in the future peace and not war be the normal condition of civilized nations."

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The Crop Condition.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The crop reporting board of the Agricultural Department announced that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 75.0 per cent, as compared with 72.0 per cent on July 25, 1907; 82.9 per cent on July 25, 1904; 74.9 per cent on July 25, 1905, and a 13-year average of 82.6 per cent.

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## BERRIES TO CLEAN TEETH.

Use warm water for cleansing the teeth and rinsing your mouth, as cold water is apt to shock the teeth and injure the enamel. Two or three times a week it is well to brush the teeth with soap, this, of course, not interfering with the daily cleansing. Be sure to use a pure soap. Do not brush your teeth for too long a time, and be careful that you brush them inside as well as out. Lemon juice is said to be good for soft gums where there is ulceration, but in applying this be careful not to get it on the teeth. Be careful not to drink anything hot, and never under any circumstances touch your teeth with a pin or metallic instrument. There is no doubt about it that nothing will whiten the teeth so thoroughly and give such a delightful taste in the mouth as a fresh strawberry, and from the time they appear in the spring until they have said their good-bye every woman should use one instead of, or in connection with, her favorite dentifrice. The strawberry is rubbed over the teeth until it is entirely crushed, and then the mouth is rinsed with tepid water so that none of the tiny seeds get between the teeth. For an invalid there is nothing more absolutely refreshing than this strawberry mouth wash. In brushing a tooth brush do not choose one which is too large, and which will not go into every part of the mouth, and permit you to brush your teeth up, down and around. Brushes are now cut in such a way that they reach to all parts of the teeth. The old-fashioned straight cut brushes are comparatively little used.—Pittsburg, Pa.

GROWING BACON HOGS.

Clover pasture greatly reduces the cost of feed, and stimulates a greater growth and vigor in the pigs than is possible to secure in confinement. The pigs should not be had to come in early spring and disposed of in November. At seven months they can be made to weigh between 180 and 200 pounds. Only breeding stock should be kept through the winter.

A bacon breed should be kept in preference to a lard breed for the reason that in the absence of corn a first class lard hog cannot be produced, while the feed that produces the choicest bacon can grow in abundance—barley, peas, clover, roots, etc.

The large improved Yorkshire are kept on the experiment farm. They are much more prolific than the lard breeds and take better to pasture.

In Canada this breed predominates and the bacon pork exported from that country is noted for its high quality.

Northern Minnesota may lead in the production of bacon pork if it will, as first class bacon cannot be produced in the corn-raising districts. In selecting a breed of hogs this question is worthy of careful consideration. It will be to the advantage of all if the same breed is raised throughout this section of the State.—A. J. McGuire, in Grand Rapids, Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin.

The New York State excise department receives from the saloons of Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs \$17,893 each day in the year.

Your Spring Outfit Is Ready.

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHES, HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS, FOR LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, ODD SKIRTS, AND SHIRT WAISTS

When in Augusta make our store your headquarters.

The J. Willie Levy Co.,  
866 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

Did You Ever hear a Sheep Sneeze or a Lion Roar? One is startling and the other terrifying. But to the contrary, I want to SOOTHE YOUR NERVES and make you feel as though life is still worth living.

Get a Moyer Buggy for yourself and best girl and a STUDEBAKER WAGON for the farm and you are fixed for many years of Solid Comfort.

Harness, Saddlery, Belting, Etc

Joseph H. Day  
729 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

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