

Our Job Motto:
"WE STUDY
TO PLEASE."
LET US PLEASE
YOU.
NOTE, LETTERS AND
BILL HEADINGS.
PAMPHLET WORK.

KEOWEE



COURIER

LET US
MAKE A CUT
OF YOUR BUILDING.
PRIORS REASONABLE
Give Us Your Work
and Be Pleased.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CALL ON US.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAY 25, 1899.

NEW SERIES, NO. 60.—VOLUME I.—NO. 21.

ABOUT THE DARK CONTINENT.

REV. S. PHILLIPS VERNER LECTURES TO A LARGE AUDIENCE IN ATLANTA.

SPEAKS FAVORABLY OF AFRICA'S FUTURE.

Predicted that She Would be the Coming Continent—Has Made a Careful Study.

S. P. Verner, who for some years has been engaged in missionary work at Luebo, South Africa, under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian church, delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture at the Central Presbyterian church last night to a large audience.

The subject of the lecture was "Light on the Dark Continent." The lecture was full of valuable information concerning Africa and was listened to with a great deal of interest.

During the course of his talk Mr. Verner said that the prevalent idea among many Southern negroes that they could return to Africa and gain dominion over the country was a mistaken one. Africa, he said, was controlled by the Caucasian race and would continue to be so controlled as long as the white man remained the dominant race.

This idea of the supreme domination of the white race Mr. Verner brought out in bold relief. At the very outset of his remarks he said that he desired to put in as forcible words as possible his strong belief in the rightful dominancy of the negro. He then spoke of the civilizing benefits of peace that were the duties of the white man to the negro.

Beginning with early explorations under Livingston and the destination prevailing in Africa at that period, so far as civilizing influences were concerned, the speaker outlined briefly the benefits that the white man had wrought in half a century of residence.

"The onward march of civilization since the time of Livingston has been something remarkable. The mighty Congo is now traceable from its source to the sea. Of the 8,000,000 of square miles not one inch is un-governed, and mission stations dot the continent from one end to another. Christianity has wrought a great work and to-day master and man sit down to a common communion table. And all of this has been the work of half a century.

"A great deal has been said about the unhealthiness of Africa. The continent is divided into two separate and distinct districts—the coast regions, which are malarious and exceedingly unhealthy, and the mountain or plateau regions, which are as healthy as any section in this or any other country. It is in these high altitudes that the white man lives and rules the rest of the continent."

The fauna and flora of the continent was next touched upon. Mr. Verner described at some length the extent of the natural resources of the country. In certain localities he mentioned the fact that the rubber industry was more profitable than gold mining. Speaking of queer freaks in fauna and flora, the speaker said:

"One day I went fishing with one of my men. I carried a pole and he carried a hoe. While my line was dangling in the stream he was industriously digging in the mud along the banks. Suddenly he dug up a solid cake of mud, out of which flapped a live fish. After killing the fish he walked a few steps to a palm tree, from which he extracted a quantity of oil. Then he took of another species of palm was removed. This bark was placed on the fire and the fish, after being dipped in the oil, was placed on top of it and cooked. After eating the fish he disappeared for a few moments and returned with a flagon of sparkling native champagne extract from another species of palm.

"This may seem improbable, but it is a fact that certain species of fish makes its home in the mud banks of rivers. It is also true that the bark of certain palm trees is impervious to fire, and the sap from another kind of tree resembles fermented cider or champagne."

The ethnological differences of the continent were then touched on and the physical and mental characteristics of the natives explained. He spoke of a visit to a native chieftain named Dambe, whom he described as being one of the finest specimens of physical manhood that he had ever seen. Speaking of the better element of the natives, he said:

"An effort has been made to get the negroes of this country to emigrate to Africa in the hope held out

by certain of their race that they would be able to do a great evangelizing work among the natives, as well as to become masters of the situation. This hope, I think, is vain. I have little faith in the evangelizing influence of the American negro in Africa.

"Two of my boys came to this country and went to Alabama to study. When they returned they proclaimed the belief that they were superior to the American negro in many respects.

"Certain crimes that menace the South are absolutely unknown in Africa. The reason for this, I think, is that the native of Africa is a free man. The crimes committed in this country are largely due to the after effects of slavery, and the criminals inherit divitized constitutions and degenerate tendencies."

Mr. Verner pictured the future of Africa in glowing terms. He said that the rest of the world was rotten with a moribund civilization and that Africa offered new bottles for the old wine of other continents. —Atlanta Constitution, May 17.

Beware of Ointments that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will completely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such ointments should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by all druggists. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Farmers' Institutes.

President Hartzog, of Clemson, has issued the following circular, which will greatly interest the farmers of the State: Farmers' institutes will be held in a limited number of counties this summer for the instruction of the people in various branches of agricultural science. The course of lectures shall be arranged to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture, and as far as possible to make the subjects discussed meet the special needs of the locality where the institute is held.

All expenses of the meeting will be met by the college. The community in which the institute is held is expected to provide a suitable place for the speaking, to advertise the meeting and to arrange the minor details. It is desirable that local speakers and writers assist in the exercises of the institutes by discussing subjects in which they are most interested, or in which they have had successful experience.

It may not be practicable always to hold the institutes on the day desired by the community, as different places sometimes ask for the same date. The final selection of the date must, therefore, be left to the college authorities, but the wish of the community will be observed as far as practicable.

It is the policy of the college to lengthen, when desirable, the sessions of the institutes. We realize that the best results cannot be obtained from a one-day meeting. The scope and character of the work should be broadened year after year. Where sufficient interest is manifested the institute will be conducted for a longer period than a day.

This work will begin about the first of August, and applications should be sent in at once. Specify the time and place, and the names of the gentlemen who are willing to serve on the local committee. The subjects discussed at the institute should be adapted to local conditions. We therefore ask those interested to designate the subjects that are believed to be of the most interest to the locality.

Among the subjects that the members of the institute staff are prepared to discuss may be mentioned: Improvement of soil, grasses and legumes, horticulture, plant diseases, botany, entomology, insects and insecticides, methods of spraying, dairying, animal husbandry, farm manures, veterinary science, fertilizers, chemistry of soils, truck farming, drinking water, road improvement, industrial education.

After the county institutes, an institute lasting one week will be held at Clemson College. Board and lodging will be furnished at cost.

Distinguished lecturers from abroad will be invited to assist in the College institute and every effort will be exerted to make this meeting pleasant and profitable.

The auxiliary experiment station clubs are earnestly invited to co-operate by sending delegates.

The date and programme will be duly advertised.

For further information write to Henry S. Hartzog, President, Clemson College, South Carolina.

J. T. Reese, Medico, S. C., writes: Have used Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine twelve years. Cured me of indigestion and my wife of sick headache. Think it worth four times as much as either Zeller's or Black Draught I used.

Short of Convicts.

The piece headed thus in your issue of the 25th instant is in my mind for quite a while. The institution should be shorter of convicts than it now is, even. Think of it, 600 acres in cotton—1,200 last year, and I guess that is the rule at all the penitentiaries South. There should not a pound of cotton be grown by convict labor. The crops on the State farms should be corn, wheat, peas, oats, rice, sorghum, ribbon cane, pea hay, pork, milk cattle, beef and sheep. None of this labor should be hired out to any one; just enough should be sent to the State farms to raise the above mentioned crops and animals so as to abundantly feed and clothe the balance and pay officials and guards and the balance should be on the public roads of the counties they were convicted in. Think of the amount of the crops mentioned could be made by one-fourth of the convicts of our State. It might be well to buy improved implements, so as to make one man count for (in many duties on the farm) five, even ten. I say it might be money well spent. Send out each month from the State farms rations for men and hogs to all county chain-gangs throughout the State, and we will in a few years under this plan have roads to be proud of, and then other States, seeing our roads, will follow suit, and then, if not decreased, our cotton crop will not surely increase so fast under this system.

Still further, when all roads are (I think we all can see the end of this line) completed and it takes only a fraction to keep them up, turn the bulk of this labor into our rivers and creeks (let each county keep its convicts except its quota to the State farm) and let them be straightened out and diked.

At our next election we should vote for representatives favoring such a law. G. W. COLEMAN.

This communication, taken from the State at recent date, strikes the keynote of what should be the policy of the State in future in regard to the convicts, and is exactly along the line of what The Advocate has been preaching, with this difference that we want the State to sell out her farms and quit the business of farming and turn its attention to the business of road building with her convicts. She has no sort of business to be raising 1,200 nor 600 nor 6 acres of cotton even, to be sold at 5 cents. There are about 1,000 convicts in the penitentiary, and if one-half of them are allotted these, added to the different county chain gangs would make a force of about 1,400 men, and if they were put to work building macadamized roads the counties and the State at large would see some permanent results to show for her convicts. As it is we have had a penitentiary for 30 years and what have we got to show for the labor and money expended? Nothing, beyond the prison itself and the State farms. During the greater portion of that time money has been appropriated out of the public treasury to pay the running expenses of the institution, and it is doubtful if the State is not a loser when the balance is struck.

But let the counties hire them from the State at the same rate they are now hired to work on private farms, and abolish the system of hiring them out to private parties and let them be put to work building roads, and in ten years there will be such a difference in the public highways that men will wonder that it was not done long before. We hope to see the people agitate this matter and discuss it among themselves and make it an issue next year in the election and vote for candidates who will pledge themselves to bring about this reform, for this will be a genuine reform that will bring practical benefits to the people for generations.—Anderson Advocate.

Our Losses in Two Wars Compared.

The War Department has prepared a memorandum which compares the losses in the Spanish war with those in the first year of the Civil War. The aggregate strength of the troops employed in the war with Spain was approximately 207,000, covering a period from May, 1898, to April, 1899, inclusive. During this time deaths from all causes amounted to 6,190, or 2 1/2 per cent. The mean strength for the first year of the Civil War was 276,371, and the aggregate loss by deaths from all causes was 19,159, a percentage of 6.8.

We voice the sentiment of South Carolina Methodism when we extend to Bishop Joseph S. Key the heartiest and sincerest of welcomes. He has never before been appointed to preside over our Conference, but we have known him and his faithful services, and have held him in high esteem as a man, a minister and a Bishop. He will find himself among brethren who will pray and expect his visit and labors will be a benediction to us all.

Welcome, Bishop, not only to Orangeburg and our gathering there, but to Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg and all other places you may be able to touch while in our midst. We would not tax you, but the longer you stay with us the better you will please us. And if your honored helpmeet can come with you, she will be most heartily welcomed, and will greatly increase our pleasure.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Humiliating examinations by physicians are avoided by use of Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets, which cure ninety out of every hundred cases of female disorders.

Worship commencement will begin Saturday evening, June 10th, with a gymnasium exhibition. The sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock Sunday morning by Dr. C. W. Byrd, of Asheville. Sunday night Dr. J. H. Carlisle will make an address to students and visitors. Monday morning Senator McLawrin will make the literary address. The debate between the literary societies will be Monday evening, the subject being territorial expansion. The presentation of diplomas will take place Tuesday morning. M. H. Moore, of Columbia, will deliver the Alumni address Tuesday evening. There will be general receptions Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Suicide by poison is not more censurable than by refusal to cure yourself of female troubles with Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

The election of Rev. R. A. Child to membership on the book committee of our church is eminently wise and richly deserved. Staunch and true to the church, capable and trained in business, long a skillful and successful lawyer, now a preacher of power, he will be a most valuable acquisition to that important body. We congratulate our connection that such a man has been called to a post of such responsibility.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Pets and Disease.

Medical journals here and abroad are again discussing the danger of contracting diseases from animals, especially pets. Papers presented at the French Congress demonstrated that aviary and human tuberculosis are essentially the same pathologic process due to the same germ modified by a cultural environment, but convertible under favorable circumstances one into the other.

The Scientific American, following the Medical News, in this field, brings together an array of facts which ought to cause people who keep pets or who have little ones that keep pets to do some thinking. Says the Scientific American:

"An Englishman has found that more than ten per cent of canaries and other song birds that die in captivity succumb to tuberculosis, and parrots have come in for a share of condemnation in this connection. By far the larger number of monkeys who die in captivity are carried off by tuberculosis, and while, fortunately, the keeping of monkey as house pets is not very general, at the same time there is some danger of contagion.

"Nocard, the greatest living authority on tuberculosis in animals, and the man to whom we owe the best culture methods for the tubercle bacillus, found in a series of autopsies on dogs that out of 200 successive autopsies on unselected dogs that died at the great veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, in more than one-half the cases there were tubercular lesions, and in many of them the lesions were of such a character as to make them facile and plentiful disseminators of infective tuberculous materials.

"Parrots are known to be susceptible to a disease peculiar to themselves, and a number of fatal cases in human beings of what was at first supposed to be malignant influenza pneumonia was traced to the bacillus which is thought to be the cause of the parrot disease. Cats are known to sometimes have tuberculosis, and that they have many cases been carriers of diphtheria, and other ordinary infections, is more than suspected."

Parents should be careful in this matter. It seems to be a fact that many children are thus diseased, and, no doubt, many die from such contact. Too much fondling of baby in baby's arms should be discouraged and kissing the cat absolutely prohibited.

If "out of sorts," cross and peevish, Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine. Cheerfulness will return and life acquires new zest.

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WE WANT GOOD ROADS.

CAPITALISTS ON A HUNT FOR SOUTHERN BONDS.

A GOOD ROAD CAUSETH CONTENTMENT.

Can't We Get in the Push?—Read and Send for Some Literature.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20, 1899.

Two financiers, representing Cincinnati interests, have been in Charlotte the past few days on a hunt for bonds. The demand for Southern bonds, it appears, was never so great as at present. The representatives of the Cincinnati capitalists are here for the purpose of investigating the proposed issue of bonds by the various counties and towns of North Carolina, with a view to purchase all they can get. There will be a flood of bonds issued in this State during the year. More than one hundred towns will put bonds on the market. The issues will range from \$20,000 to \$100,000, and among the towns and counties that will put out bonds are Mecklenburg, Union, Rockingham, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Halifax, Moore, Iredell, Anson, Alamance, Clay and Beaufort counties; Greensboro, Reidville, Salisbury, Durham, Davidson, Concord, Rocky Mount, Martinsboro, Lincolnton, Mt. Airy, Franklin, Monroe, Fayetteville, Lexington, Asheville, High Point, Highlands, Sanford, Elizabeth City, etc. The county bonds will be issued mainly for road improvements, and indicates the spread of the good roads movement in this State.—Special Correspondent Manufacturers' Record.

Hon. W. B. Viall, State Highway Commissioner of Vermont, in his instructions to township road commissioners, states that all permanent roads should be not less than thirteen feet wide and graded so as to descend from center to gutter at least one-half inch to the foot.

The county authorities are building some excellent roads around Columbia, S. C., of clay and sand. These can be found in every county in the State and our road builders should utilize them. With the proper effort there is no reason why we should not have first-class roads all over the State, as nature has placed an abundance of good material right where we need it.

The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads Law (being Chapter 115, Laws of 1898, of the State of New York) has been published in pamphlet form for free distribution by the New York State Division L. A. W., and can be obtained from Walter S. Jenkins, Chief Consul, Buffalo, New York.

Good roads make better citizens. They promote wealth and prosperity. They promote sociability and good fellowship. They make up-to-date communities. They are the foes of provincialism and moss-backism. Investment in good roads is the height of good judgment. Agitate the good roads question.

Several townships in Dubois county, Ind., are likely to vote on a proposition to macadamize public roads.

"Road building is as much a business as bridge building or block building," says an exchange, "and men unfamiliar with the structural plan of either have no business to be engaged in such work."

Wide tires preserve roads and horses.

The average citizen, when he does take time to notice the bad roads, simply damns the county court and road overseers and there the matter rests. Now why not go for these people also, but instead of damning them, try to educate them to an understanding of what is required of them?

"Good Country Roads—how to build and maintain them," is the title of a little book containing valuable information to all who are interested in good roads, and may be had of Abbott Bassett, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass., at 5 cents per copy.

Rock Bottom Roads Needed.

We have heard several old men say recently that the roads of the county, after all of our expenditure of labor and money on them, are not as good as they were forty or fifty years ago. And we are inclined to believe it, but it does not, rods that the system of working the roads that prevailed then was superior to the

present plan by any means. There were not one-fourth as many people then and not one-tenth as many vehicles and not one-twentieth as much traveling then as now, and then the roads were newer and the clay not disturbed. Neither does it prove that either plan is the proper plan to meet the condition of the present day. Any kind of dirt will make a good road in the summer when the farmers do not need roads much, but during the fall and winter, when the farmers are hauling their crops to market and hauling their fertilizers back to the farms, they are practically without roads, as we saw this winter. It is a basic proposition that we cannot make good roads, permanent roadways, out of dirt. That has been shown to a demonstration this winter. We must have something better. It has come to be an absolute necessity. The blame does not rest with the officers of the law. We have before referred to the policy of the State with regard to the convicts, and we repeat it, we want to see a change in it. There are six convict farms in Anderson county on which there are nearly 100 convicts employed. What are they worth to the public? Nothing. But if Supervisor Snelgrove had those 100 convicts and a rock crusher he could build 15 miles of macadamized roadway in a year and ten years of such work would give us 150 miles of permanent roadway.—Anderson Advocate.

Ayer's

the sarsaparilla which made sarsaparilla famous

The narrow tires which are used on almost all vehicles in this country put one of the chief difficulties in the way of maintaining good roads. Narrow tires are largely responsible for the rapid wear of roads and the casting of ruts in them.

The old idea that it is easier to pull a load on narrow tires than on wide ones has exploded, and a general widening of tires on all vehicles would be a great benefit to the country.

The need of this reform is so highly appreciated in California that a law has been enacted there to enforce the use of tires of a certain width, and owners of vehicles were given three years in which to provide those required by the law.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a similar law, though it is not so stringent as the California statute. It does not go into effect until January 1, 1902, and does not apply to vehicles used exclusively in cities. The provisions of the Massachusetts law, which applies to all wagons the axles of which are two inches or more in diameter, and to all stage coaches, tally-ho coaches, barges and other passenger vehicles, not built to run on iron or steel rails, and constructed to carry eight or more persons, make it unlawful to use upon any road, street or way in the State a draft wagon having tires of iron or steel, or any substance equally hard, which is less in width than one and one-half times the diameter of the axle at the shoulder; but in no case shall a tire of more than four inches be required, and wagons built with hollow axles must have tires not less in width than the diameter of the axle at the shoulder.

Tires act is not all that the advocates of wide tires asked, but it will be a great protection to the roads of Massachusetts and could be adopted with profit in other States.—Atlanta Journal.

You cannot accomplish any work of business unless you feel well. If you feel "used up—tired out," take Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine.

All the railroads are competing to haul Admiral Dewey across the continent on his arrival in this country.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The South and the Tariff.

The American Economist, 135 West 23d street, New York, is devoted to the support of a high protective tariff as the foundation of prosperity, high prices for labor and universal progress. The editor is unrelenting in his opposition to a tariff for revenue only, and he believes that the hope of the South rests on the protection of all industries. The following is an editorial from last week's issue:

"Since the return of prosperity under protection, as exemplified in the Dingley law, many factories have been built and many new enterprises started in the Southern States. The people of the South are waking up to the value of manufacturing companies and are willing to make great efforts to secure the establishment of such industries in the South. A commercial club has been organized in Greenfield, Tennessee, for the purpose of promoting industrial enterprise. The dispatch which announced the formation of this club added: 'The people of this community want manufacturing interests of any and all kinds, and they are now ready to offer liberal inducements to get them.'

"As soon as manufacturing industries become established in the South—and at the present rate of commercial progress that time is not far distant—the people of the South will wake up to a realizing sense of the value and necessity of a protective tariff. The hour has struck for the disappearance of a 'Solid South' united to support free trade. The Southern people will not, merely for the sake of loyalty to a false theory, long adhere to, consent to give up the great prosperity which has come to them through protection in exchange for the industrial ruin which resulted from the 'first step' toward free trade taken in 1894."

Pimples, boils and other humors appear when the blood gets impure. The best remedy is Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine.

Why Can't I Get Rested.

Because that tired feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure that tired feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It will give you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, do so now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your whole system.

New Doctors.

Columbia Record, May 10: "The State Board of Medical Examiners is in session in the Senate Chamber to-day examining applicants who desire to practice medicine in the State. The number is the largest 'class' that ever applied for certificates. There are sixty-four of them, nine of them being negroes. One lady is standing the examination."

Bill Arp says that a left-handed moon was the cause of so much rain in the months of January, February and March, but that big crops will be the result for the year 1899, as was the case forty years ago when we also had the left-handed moon. It is one on which the horn hangs down. But we confess we don't know one horn from the other. We only know there is hope in the left-handed moon.

Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets soften, relax and expand muscles involved, decreasing labor pains and shortening labor.

R. R. Tolbert, the Republican nominee for Congress in the last election for the Third District in South Carolina, and at present contesting Congressman Lattimer's seat, has written to his neighbors at Phoenix that he wants his exile to end. He wishes to come home and make promises for the future. He offers to change politics, if it can be shown that he is in error, and says he believes in a white man's country.

A cotton mill company has been organized at Belton, S. C., with \$250,000 of subscribed stock. The citizens started the boom, Capt. E. A. Smythe, President of the Pelzer mills, came to their help, and Charleston and Baltimore capitalists took large slices of stock. Capt. Smythe is at the head of it and the mill will go, 125 acres of land have already been bought.

Health, strength and nerve force follow the use of Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine, which insures good digestion and assimilation.

Mrs. Palmer's Victory.

Chicago society, and society throughout the United States was more or less agitated by various emotions by an incident to the visit of the Infanta Eulalia to our World's fair.

The princess was entertained in gorgeous style at the Palmer house, and there a very expensive reception was given in her honor by Mrs. Potter Palmer, wife of the proprietor.

"Though Eulalia was Mrs. Palmer's guest on that occasion, the Infanta ignored the fact completely and acted according to a code of social ethics which is unknown in this country.

When asked if she was not charmed with Mrs. Palmer, as everybody who knows her is said to be, the haughty princess replied: "I do not know her. I prefer not to meet the inkeeper's wife."

Time rolled on, and as usual brought its revenge. Last week a reception was given in Paris in honor of Eulalia, and Mrs. Palmer, who is now in that city, was one of the invited guests. Did she go? Not much. She simply threw back her pretty head and remarked: "I cannot meet this bibulous representative of a degenerate monarchy."

That was punishment enough for the Infanta's rudeness at Mrs. Palmer's reception. Chicago and America are clearly ahead after nearly six weary years waiting. Now let the saucy Infanta try it again, if she wants to.—Atlanta Journal.

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