The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON. ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1897. VOLUME XXXII.---NO. 51

GOING TO MOVE!

THE steady increase of our business requires larger quarters. After September 1st, 1897, we will occupy the spacious Store Room next door above Ligon & Ledbetter's, which will be remodeled especially for our business.

B. O. EVANS & CO.

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

NOW THE TIME

For your Hoes.

Count's Home-made Grain Cradle.

Victor and Terrell Heel Sweeps.

Josh Berry 14-Finger Grain Cradle.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

A CARD.

I DESIRE to return my thanks to my many friends for their liberal patronage for the past seven years, and to inform them that I am now occupying the Storeroom recently occupied by the late Mr. Towers, where I am better prepared than ever before to serve them. I will continue to supply my table with the best the market affords. I want your patronage. Give me a call when you want a GOOD, SQUARE DINNER. Opposite the Post Office, on Whitner Street. I am now opening up a line of **PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES**, and am offering them at prices that are bound to please.

J. G. RILEY.

Shoes, Slippers.

Where can I get the very best fitting and most desirable as well as stylish Shoes?

Why, where have you been all this time? Come with me and just look at the most complete stock of Shoes, Slippers, and everything in the way of Footwear, at—

THE YATES SHOE CO.,

Under Masonic Temple, Anderson, S. C.,

The only complete and special Shoe House in the City.

Our prices are low because we buy close, and for cash, and we can certainly give you bargains and enable you to save money.

DON'T FORGET

The Yates Shoe Co.

THE DUTCHMAN ONCE SUNG:

"Meat means tings dat's good to eat,
Meet also means tings dat's brober;
'Tis only mete to measure dese tings
Ven steampoats meet the stabber."

That Dutchman caught the idea on the first jump, and if you would be wise and want to get fat and jolly like the typical Dutchman, (Mayor Tolly or our Senior,) you will lose no time to visit our Establishment, where you will find everything that is good to eat, such as—

Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Fruits and Canned Goods, Cured Meats, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses,

And everything necessary for seasoning and shortening. We handle everything to eat—the best that can be procured, and at the lowest prices.

Free City Delivery. Telephone No. 41.

E. H. POORE & CO., City Market.
DEPOT STREET

Notice to Landowners.

THE Statutes of the State require all landowners of Anderson County to remove from the running streams of water upon their lands all trash, trees, rafts and timber during the months of May and August in each year, and makes the failure to do so a misdemeanor.

Landowners will take notice of the requirements of the law.

W. P. SNELGROVE, Co. Sup'r.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
IN COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Robinson Cator, William J. H. Cator and others, under the style and firm name of Armstrong, Cator & Co., Plaintiffs, against B. Lafayette Hogg, Thomas J. Martin, as Assignees of R. Lafayette Hogg, Defendants:

ALL Creditors of R. Lafayette Hogg are hereby authorized to prove their claims against the said R. Lafayette Hogg before me on or before the 1st day of July, 1897, or else be barred the privilege of participating in the funds in the hands of the Court under the proceedings herein.

R. M. BURRISS,
Probate Judge and Special Referee.

June 2, 1897 49 5

REPLY TO MR. SMYTH

By Friends of the Proposed New County of Williamston.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C., June 10th, 1897. *Editor Intelligencer, Anderson, S. C.*—DEAR SIR: Please allow us space in the columns of your paper to make the following reply to the article of Ellison A. Smith against the proposed new County of Williamston:

We the citizens of Williamston in mass meeting assembled do hereby make the following statement in regard to a certain letter which appeared over the signature of Ellison A. Smyth in THE INTELLIGENCER of the 9th inst., and instruct the secretary of this meeting to forward the same to THE INTELLIGENCER for publication:

Replying to Captain Smyth's opposition to the new County of Williamston, as published in your issue of 9th inst. we the citizens of Williamston notice his reasons for misleading, and calculated to create wrong impressions. 1st he says, "he is advised there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act authorizing the people of Anderson to vote $35,000 to build a new Court House and Jail in Anderson city and while the act relieves any portion of Anderson County as shall withdraw to form a new County, he fears we will not be relieved of it." Why should Captain Smyth have any fears on the constitutionality of this act? If the act is unconstitutional his fears are groundless, because if so, no one would buy the bonds, for if the act is unconstitutional they would be void, and if void, then the Court House and Jail at Anderson would not be built. It seems that Captain Smyth is not only opposed to the new County of Williamston, but there is an implied opposition on his part to Anderson having her new Court House and Jail, also, as his article has the effect of chilling the sale of the Anderson bonds, and thus he would defeat that scheme too.

If his opposition is based upon that portion of the act providing for exemption of part cut off to form a new County, if this makes it unconstitutional, in his opinion, it is unsound reasoning, for if this part of said act is void, then the whole act is void, no chain can be stronger than one of its links.

If one link in the chain of this act is broken, the whole is worthless, and the Anderson Court House is gone. Williamston people wish Anderson to have her new buildings, and believe the act is constitutional, Captain Smyth to the contrary notwithstanding.

As to the latter part of his first objection, that the townships withdrawing from Greenville County assume their pro rata share of the County debt there, and lose the taxes from the Air Line railroad, we reply that they will bring their pro rata share of said debt with them, into Williamston County, a County with no debt, but how will this hurt people there? They already have this debt on them, and the transition from Greenville to Williamston County therefore does not increase said debt, but remains "in statu quo." Hence this argument of his to influence voters in Greenville County from favoring the new County of Williamston amounts to nothing.

As to their losing taxes on the Air Line road, we say they will benefit by coming into Williamston County by the taxes on the Columbia road from Grove Station to the Abbeville line near Honea Path, a road with no County debt. They will be perfectly willing to swap the Air Line for the Columbia & Greenville, in this case as they will not need taxes on it.

Captain Smyth's second objection, after saying two years ago he favored the new County, then, simply, to get a new and decent bridge at Pelzer, (was this his only reason to get this great expensive bridge built at Pelzer?) he says: "In December last without one word being said about the new County, either by Greenville or Anderson County officials or any promise or request of me not to favor the new County," (has anyone accused him of influencing these officials to build this expensive bridge?) they agreed to build this $12,000 bridge, (which by the way has been of no use to the public since January.) Why need Captain Smyth ventilate this bridge matter here? He seems anxious to rush into print about it now. He has some scruples about this bridge matter? "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Before he got this bridge he favored the new County, now he has it, (on the way) and opposes the new County. No wonder he thinks it not exactly right or honorable to favor the Williamston County now as he has been awarded. He seems very solicitous and anxious for the tax payers of Greenville now—pity he could not have done likewise before this big bridge debt was fastened on them.

His third objection is he fears a dispensary will be set up in Williamston if the new County is established. He admits the people of Williamston are opposed to drunkenness but fears a large number of people will move into Williamston (ah! there is the rub,) and want a dispensary. Suppose this be true, can Captain Smyth not run the Pelzer mills as well two miles from a dispensary as the presidents of other mills do in the cities of the State where they have dispensaries? Maybe he thinks the operatives at Pelzer need him as a guardian of their morals. If the people at Williamston were so eager to have a dispensary here, he ought to know they could do so now if they wished under the present law. While we are opposed to liquor selling, we believe it better to be done as the law says, instead of blind tigers, and our people are as anxious and willing as he to preserve the peace and good order of society. His fourth objection is that the people of Williamston, in proposing to build the Court House and Jail do not put up the cash or furnish security to do so. For his information we will state a paper is signed by all the tax payers, citizens and qualified voters of Williamston agreeing to ask the Legislature to allow us to issue bonds to raise money for this purpose, and further by their signatures and honor, bind themselves to vote to issue said bonds, and to carry out this agreement in good faith. When the people vote to establish the County and County seat here, this becomes a contract, and is said by good lawyers to be a good and efficient paper, one that can be enforced in the Courts. We are not like Captain Smyth, so fortunate, as to have millions of money in hand, but have entered into the above agreement in good faith, and he may rest assured the buildings will be erected. We feel that we could do no more than this, and all the people who have read this paper are satisfied, and will vote yes on June 26th.

All have signed this agreement, and we believe have as high a sense of honor as Captain Smyth claims for himself. He sees only evil in this new county movement, and looks at it from a standpoint of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company only, and that from a monetary consideration. The County seat will be too close to Pelzer to be comfortable to him. He loses sight of the good that will come to the people to have smaller Counties, and fears the operatives may receive benefit by living close to the County seat, as well as the benefits accruing to the whole State as a factor in the future of white supremacy. We do not want to see the State ever turned over to Negroes and Republicans again, (our people are Democrats and do not vote for McKinley), and believe it was wise in our State convention to allow the large Counties in the upper part of the State cut up, where the white people are in the majority, thus assuring us of more white Democratic members in the Senate and House, and aiding in this way to keep the State government in the hands of the white people. Under our present registration law the Negroes, as soon as they learn to read and write, can secure registration certificates, and we know they can learn and that they are urging their people to attend school. Williamston County, if established, will always be a white man's County and Democratic to the core. Is this the reason our manufacturer friend opposes new Counties? Does he wish the high tariff fastened on us, and the State thrown into the Republican column? His fifth objection is he fears that it will cost thousands of dollars to transcribe the records from the old to the new County. We understand Greenwood County has contracted to have her records transcribed for thirteen hundred dollars, and we have it from reliable men who say they will do it for Williamston County for much less. Isn't it a pity Captain Smyth did not have his fears aroused in saving the public money in building the Pelzer Bridge as he has in this County matter?

Captain Smyth finds ground to kick at people signing the petition asking for an election for a new County because Williamston was named as the County seat. Ah, here is the milk in the cocoanut with him! Williamston to be the County seat. May be he prefers it at Pelzer, where he can boss it all. Williamston is too close to the Captain, for he knows he will not have such a monopoly and so much power if the County seat is close to him. Well the people had a right to name Williamston as the County seat if they chose, and we believe they will again say so by their votes on the 26th of June. Hasn't Captain Smyth enough power already that he exercises over about six thousand people? He taunts the people of Williamston with having contributed nothing to the success of Pelzer, and intimates it is presumption on our part to seek a County seat, that we wish to use the Pelzer property as a basis for a new County. Well, the law says it is no crime to want a new County, even if he does think so. We hope we have not done the Pelzer Manufacturing Company any harm in wanting a new County, and can assure the Captain we wish we could have had money to put into the mill, but it is not pleasant to be taunted with poverty because he happens to have millions at his back. He says it is a pity to dismember the old County. No doubt this same cry was heard when the old Pendleton District was divided into Anderson, Pickens and Oconee, but who would have it all now as Pendleton County? We hope soon to have Williamston County as one of the banner Counties of the State, and are sorry the Captain has gone back on it so. Competition in buying cotton seems to worry the Captain also, but do we not need competition in buying cotton as to price, grades, etc., as much as in business? Better come along with us, Captain, and let us make Williamston County one of the best in the State. We want to see Pelzer prosper, but have the same desire for Williamston, and wish to assure Captain Smyth, that we do not want to be in his way, but we are here and if we are instrumental in building a large County town, that he so much fears, it will not injure the State, or the taxpayers, for us to build up Williamston any more than he did in building up Pelzer. The more people we have and the more property we make the better for all the country.

G. K. WILLIS, Sec.

— If there were no troubles to talk about, some people would be always silent.

FROM THE FACT THAT WE ARE

Selling Goods Cheap

YOU must not infer that they are old and shop-worn or inferior in quality. We guarantee each article to be as represented, and will cheerfully refund your money if dissatisfied. We take especial pride in our—

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

And will maintain in it that standard of excellency which will compel your admiration for the values offered. Most of the styles are exclusively our own, and cannot be duplicated anywhere else in town. Our $1.25 Satin Finish, Solid Leather Shoe, in both Bal. and Congress, is stylish and durable, and is as neat and handsome as any $2.00 Shoe on the market. We still have some of those $3.50 and $4.00 Gainesville Home-made Shoes which we are closing out at the uniform price of $2.50 per pair.

The large stock of **JEANS** we have on hand are now being sold at WHOLESALE PRICES. Some of these are extra heavy Goods, but at the same time it will be judicious economy on your part to invest in a supply for next Winter.

We always keep on hand a large and complete stock of—

Groceries and Plantation Supplies,

Which we sell as low as the lowest, and will be pleased to have either your cash or time trade.

McCULLY BROS.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

Are you troubled by Mites, Lice or other insects with your Chickens?

MEDICAL EGGS

Will permanently destroy them.

Do you intend sowing your stubble land when the grain is off? : : :

Try German Millet.

Do you ever drink anything soft—Soda Water, Milk Shake, Coca Cola, Cherry Phosphate? : : : : : :

Try Frank McFall.

Do you ever need fine French Candy bought fresh every week? : : :

Try Huyler's.

Do you intend carrying out your promise of two or three years' and paint that house? : : : : :

Try the Mastic.

Are you weak and nervous, troubled with Liver, Stomach or Kidney Complaint? : : : : : : : : :

TRY KING'S ROYAL GERMATEUR.

One of our young men sleeps over the Store, and you can get anything you want in the line any time, day or night.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

Was there ever a women in the wide world who did not yearn to be the mother of a bright faced, happy, healthy, laughing, rollicking child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there are many thoroughly bad men, there are very few thoroughly bad women.

It was God's and Nature's intention that every woman should be the mother of healthy children. Tens of thousands of women defeat this beneficent design by their ignorance and neglect. They suffer from weakness and disease in a womanly way, and take no measures, or the wrong measures, to remedy it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that are the threshold of human life. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and virile. It heals ulceration, allays inflammation, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the trials of the period of impending maternity and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It does away with the dangers of motherhood and shortens the period of weakness and lassitude. It insures the little newcomer's health and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. A dealer is not a physician, and has no right to suggest a substitute for the prescription of an eminent specialist like Dr. Pierce.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser sent for 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing *only*. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

A Word to the People That Pose as "Reformers."

Atlanta Constitution.

The world is full of "reformers," but when we look around us and see the inconsistency of their work we are constrained to conclude that there is more of hypocrisy than of the desire to do good.

I started out last week, myself, to try and reform a man that I think a great deal of from drinking. I approached the poor fellow on the corner, for he is out of work and loafing, and at once began my lecture on the folly of drink. My friend listened patiently and agreed to everything; "but," said he, "if I were to start right now and never touch another drop of whisky, it would be ten years before any one would believe me."

I knew this to be so true that it silenced me. There are thousands of "reformers" who seem to take a delight in forever reminding that "he drinks," and the poor victim, nine times out of ten, knows that these same "reformers" are forever watching to clinch this stigma upon him. I believe that many a man has quit drinking in good faith and then fell from the good resolution because he was not believed or because of the distressing delay in those who should find it out and believe it at once.

But it is upon another line than "drinking" that I propose to show the inconsistency of "reformers," not to be captious nor to abuse, but in the hope that I may do good and check the speed that we are traveling downward to everlasting ruin.

A deep impression was made upon my mind by watching a poor old mother that passed every day for weeks to spend her time in the neighborhood of where the county chaingang was at work. A very feeble little son of this old mother had been convicted of some petty theft and was serving a term on the chaingang. So it was, every morning before the sun had risen this old woman was on her way to the works. She stuck to her task so persistently that I became curious to know how she spent her time through all these days and I took it upon myself to watch and find out.

The boy was not strong enough to do more than carry water for the rest of the criminals, and to this work they had put him. The old mother would repair there every day and take her seat at the root of a tree near the spring. Here the little son would come with his bucket, a heavy chain rattling upon one of his legs. He had no sooner arrived at the spring than the old mother would drop her knitting, bid the boy sit down, and she herself would dip the water. When the bucket was full she gathered it and carried it away up the hill and to nearly in sight of the "bosses." Day after day, while this boy served his term, this old woman performed this labor of love, and in all that time the only consolation that she received was that her boy should not have been a thief, and since then, even to-day, people tell her that her boy is a thief and they cannot trust him. Poor boy, and poor mother; they will both die before they have outlived the odium of this petty larceny, and yet there are worse criminals than he was ever competent to be who have escaped the penalty of the courts and went free through the schemes of a shrewd lawyer's work. The "reformers" will take time to watch this boy—time, more time—while they will meet the other with a warm shake of the hand and a hearty congratulation upon his "vindication." Then the angels weep.

There has been a man in our county jail for some seven months. He has recently been convicted of stealing a bale of cotton and has now gone to the coal mines to serve a sentence. There is no defense for this man, but through all the time that he has been in jail there has come a woman two and three times a week from the country to see him. She was his wife.

This was a good opportunity for the "reformers" to gush a little, for surely there was never a more pitable object looked upon than this sorrowing woman, but they failed to gush, and the man went on to the penitentiary, while the woman returned to the home of her father, broken down in health, branded in character and with a three-months-old baby to raise and care for. This wife did all she knew how, but she didn't know much. She is illiterate and poor, and all the consolation that she has received was the reminder that her husband ought not to have stolen cotton. And yet, there are ten-thousand-dollar thieves all over the land who pass in the "best society" and even pose as "reformers" themselves. God save the mark.

I have watched the return of several poor men from the prison pens of the Georgia penitentiary. A short time ago I witnessed the return of a man who had been shut up there for fifteen years. It was pathetic. When he left his home there was plenty there. The farm was flourishing, his wife was bright and happy and there were five as pretty little children as you ever laid eyes upon in Georgia or any other State. He spent the greater portion of what he had in his defense, and this left the mother and children in a hard way to live.

After fifteen years' absence he returned to find everything changed. The children were grown, new roads had been made, new people moved in, the farm that he had left blooming had gone into wreck, but the worst thing and the thing that touched the heart of the man with sorrow, was that the mother had grown old and wrinkled. The wife that he had left in her thirties was now nearing the fifties, but, God bless such women, she had been true to the criminal. No divorce asked for—none desired—for there was never a time in all those years that this woman would not have laid down her life for the man in stripes. This man has told me how he felt upon his arrival in Atlanta upon his return. The town was strange, grown clear beyond his knowledge, the few old friends he had in the years before his misfortune were indifferent when he approached them. They barely gave him the tips of their fingers when he offered his hand, and rushed on to business. It was raining hard when he walked from under the carshed, but he had to tramp it home through rain and slush and his people never knew of his coming until he had arrived at his door. And yet, some return from this same penitentiary amid the blowing of bugles and the sounding of drums, to be weighted down with congratulations as infamous as they are insincere.

I don't pretend to account for these differences, but I wish to give it as my opinion that there is no reform through a hypocritical "reformer," and I will make the further statement, that many of these "reformers" who feel themselves perfectly concealed by their hypocrisy, are known to the world a great deal better than they ever dreamed of, and either to themselves or to their children there will come a day of reckoning—a day when these men will be known in their true characters. God is mighty and if this great country and the good old time ways must go down before "money," "culture" and hypocrisy, some day it will be known just how it happened and who is responsible.

Of course there are many good people faithfully at work to "reform" the world, and, of course, there is no defense of crime among the poor, but neither does this prevent hypocrites from slipping in, nor give excuse for criminals of wealth and "culture" being received as heroes and gentlemen. There will never be found better ways than the good old ways of rating men's standing, and there can never be better reforms than the old churches and the good old-time preachers—so I think.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

No Profits From Dispensary.

The failure of the dispensary to pay into the State treasury the $92,000 for current expenses promised at the last session of the legislature will necessitate very soon the borrowing of at least $100,000 and perhaps more by State Treasurer Timmerman. Relying upon the assurance of the dispensary boord of control, the general assembly passed the supply bill on the basis of $92,000 of dispensary profits at the rate of $10,000 a month, coming in to swell the treasury fund. Up to the present however, nothing from this source has been received, while according to a statement made by Dr. Timmerman yesterday in a month's time he will have to borrow money for the running expenses of the State. For this necessary loan he has assurances that it may be secured at so low a rate as 5 per cent.

The treasurer's plan is to borrow only what is necessary for State expenses up to November 1, when the taxes then collected will be available. A hundred thousand dollars, he estimates for this purpose will be sufficient. The real deficiency, however, is greater than this sum and equals the governmental expenditures from July to January, although it does not appear so because of using the taxes for 1898. Until a sufficient revenue is provided, however, the use of one year's taxes to supplement the taxes of the previous year will have to continue.

If the dispensary is unable to pay what was promised the State the question arises how will it be able to pay the promised $70,000 to the school fund and obviate the necessity of levying the three mill supplimentary school tax. With half the year gone and not a dollar paid on either of the two sums promised by the dispensary management it looks as if Mr. Attorney General Barber should have no trouble in the future in convincing the supreme court that the dispensary is not run for profit.—*Columbia State.*

Great Crops After the Flood.

That the great flood in the Mississippi Valley has its compensating advantages as well as its losses is proved by the testimony of a correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal in Mississippi. He writes:

"The impression seems to be that most of the water will be off the farm lands by the middle of the month. If it is, the delta will soon blossom as the rose and flourish like a green bay tree. Even now extensive farm operations are going on, the planters follow up the receding waters with the plough, and are dropping seed in the mud, now richer than ever in decaying vegetable matter, and in which it only takes the warm sunshine a very few days to sprout them and to start them into a vigorous growth. The State has returned the convicts to the Scott plantation in Bolivar County, and to the Dulaney place in Issaquena, the waters having receded sufficiently to go to work. Six weeks ago the corn on these places was six inches high and cotton planted. It will all have to be replanted, but with good seasons from now on and a late frost next fall the crop in the great Yazoo-Mississippi delta will be enormous. Lands which last year produced one bale of cotton to the acre will make one and a half since having spread over its entire surface an inch or two of the river sediment, the richest and most powerful fertilizer known. The situation in the delta is bad, but it might be worse, and will be unless the breaks in the levees are closed before the June rise. To do this Government aid is necessary, as the inhabitants of the valley are now taxed within an inch of their lives. The Legislature has authorized the levet board so issue $500,000 bonds, and these will be sold to raise money for repairs."

Rare Surgical Operation.

A remarkable operation was that performed on little 10-year-old Alfred Perkins, of Venice, Ill., at the Baptist Hospital on Thursday by Dr. Waldo Briggs, assisted by Dr. A. R. Reder. The boy's skull has not grown in proportion with the rest of his body, and as a consequence the brain was cramped and mentality retarded, while certain faculties, notably that of speech, were almost wanting.

The little fellow was given an anaesthetic, and Dr. Briggs made two crescent shaped incisions in the scalp, one on each side of the head, with the points downward. The flaps of skin were lifted, and then similar sections were made in the skull. The bone was lifted and removed, exposing the outer covering of the brain. The scalp was then replaced and the wound sewed up.

The results were immediate. As soon as the boy came from under the influence of the anaesthetic, he began to talk, and his faculties have steadily improved ever since. These openings will allow the brain to expand, while new bone will grow over the openings, again closing the skull, but larger than before. The operation, which is a rare one, was highly successful.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrah, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Lightning.

Now that the thunder and lightning season is at hand again, people who are sensitive to such phenomena will be pleased, no doubt, to have a renewal of assurances of their safety as compared with their fears. There are many such people. President Hall, of Clark University, it is reported, recently inquired by mail of two thousand average persons what constituted their great fear, and learned that of three hundred objects of that emotion thunder and lightning led all the rest. Few of us, perhaps, will be surprised at this discovery, for reasons of a private character, but most of us will be surprised, doubtless, to be informed how little ground there is for the exceeding popularity of the particular fear in question.

The Electrical Engineer, commenting on the subject, endeavors to show the unreasonableness of the prevalent apprehensisn, and asserts that there is only an average of 205 deaths from lightning annually in all the United States, while 1,500 people in New York city alone are killed by "accident" every year. Of these 1,500 over 200 are drowned, 150 are burned or scalded to death and 500 more meet death by falls of one kind or another. If the statistics prove anything, it is noted, they prove that there is 50 per cent. more danger of being kicked to death by a horse in New York than of being killed by lightning. Taking the reported casualties in our State of South Carolina as the basis of like comparison it would appear that the danger of being lynched and of being killed by lightning is about the same, and that the chances of being killed by an unloaded pistol are rather greater than those of being killed by lightning.

It is also interesting, and is encouraging to residents in cities, to learn that statistics prove that there are five times as many lightning facilities in the country as in the cities, a fact which is probably largely accounted for by the presence of metal roofs and well grounded water pipes in the cities, which serve to carry off the electrical discharges. Even a tin roof, with gutters reaching to the ground, is supposed to afford a large measure of protection to any house so equipped. The maze of telegraph, telephone and trolley wires stretched overhead in cities is also a general defence to the houses, as is proved by the frequent electric discharges in thunder storms at the ends of the wires in the central offices to which they lead.

Another erroneous popular belief, it is noted, is that lightning strokes are almost necessarily fatal, while the statistics show that of 212 persons struck only 74, or barely more than one-third, were killed. The important point is made, and it cannot be made too impressively until it is more generally apprehended, that even this small proportion of facilities would probably be considerably reduced if people were generally instructed that apparent death from lightning strokes does not always mean death in fact, so that they would be more disposed and prompt to summon medical aid, especially in country districts, in cases of such seeming fatalities.

It is not practicable to lay down general rules by which the average person can readily determine whether or not the electric stroke has been of a character to produce death in any case, but it is perfectly safe to say on the other hand, that the fact of death should never be assumed in any case in the absence of competent medical authority. An instructive incident was reported a year or two ago as having occurred near Montgomery, Alabama. A county official, while superintending work on the public road near that place, was struck down by a lightning bolt, was supposed to have been killed and was carried home and "laid out" for burial, but recovered consciousness seven hours later. Timely aid, of course, would have hastened his recovery, and such aid would undoubtedly restore to life many persons who are allowed to die for the want of it.

The authorities on the subject direct and urge that in all cases where there is room for a doubt—that is, when the body of the patient is not burned or torn by the discharge in a way plainly to cause death—every effort should be made to restore animation. The condition presented is, in effect, that of a half-drowned person or one in a faint. The main object is to produce respiration by the method employed in cases of drowning—the forced expansion and contraction of the chest at regular breathing intervals, and the efforts to that end should be persisted in for at least two hours. The sooner work of this kind is begun the better, of course, and the more intelligently it is performed the better. For which reasons it is recommended that object lessons in the methods to be employed should be given to the pupils in every school for their instruction in cases of accidents by lightning or drowning which may come under their attention. It is a wise recommendation when it is considered that such accidents usually occur in the absence of doctors, and that the element of time is all important in the fight for the life of the sufferer.—*News and Courier.*

Getting Rid of the Chinese.

A school teacher tells the following tale with much gusto:

"I was giving a geography lesson on 'China' the other day, and mentioned its vast population—over 400,000,000. To present some idea of what such a stupendous number implied, I explained that if we calculated what must be the corresponding number of deaths among the Chinese, there must be at least two persons die every time we take a breath. The illustration somewhat startled the boys, and an involuntary gasp showed that it had been appreciated. During the morning I noticed a little fellow who appeared very uncomfortable. His face was flushed with exertion, and he was puffing and wheezing like an automatic steam engine.

"'What is the matter, Tommy?' I inquired, with alarm; 'what are you doing.'

"'Killing Chinamen,' he answered, laconically. 'I don't like them foreigners at all, at all, and I'm a getting rid of just as many as I can.'"

— Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

Letter from Florida.

KIRKWOOD, FLORIDA, May 26, 1897.

MESSRS. EDITORS: To-day I mail you a copy of *Daily Citizen* with marked piece.

You will see by it that we are still able to make a living down here farming, notwithstanding the fact that our orange groves were all killed in 1892. At that time we all thought we were ruined, but now we seem to be getting along as well or better than before the freeze. The orange trees all sprouted at the root, and this spring there were quite a few blooms on the spring sprouts; so it will only be a few years at least till we will have our orange groves back just as good as new. A great many are resetting new trees, brought from South Florida and California. I have set twenty acres of new trees since the freeze, and next spring expect to set ten acres more.

We have all made fine vegetables crops this season. Our cabbage and lettuce did not sell as well this year as last, but most of the farmers made some money on both crops. Potatoes, beans, cucumbers, celery, parseley, squash, beets and other vegetables paid well, and now we are just beginning to ship the finest crop of tomatoes I ever saw grow, and the prospect is for better prices during the entire season (which is up till July 1) than we have had for several years. We have six trains a day over the G. & G. R. R., which connects with the F. C. & P. at Gainesville, and the three northbound trains are always loaded with vegetables from Nov. 15 till July 1. We raise all the corn, oats, sweet potatoes, peanuts and hay we need, and all these crops are looking extremely well, except the oats, which are harvested. Your true friend,

JESSE R. EMERSON.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

— Each square inch of the human skin contains no less than 3500 perspiration pores.

— When a man considers himself as "one in a thousand" he naturally regards others as ciphers.

— Make few promises, and religiously keep all those you make. You can't afford to make many promises if you seriously mean to keep them.

— The only city in the world on the line of the equator is Quito, and there the sun rises and sets at the same time all the year round, namely, 6 o'clock.

— A giant sewing machine has been finished at Leeds, England. The machine, which is to be used for attaching cotton belting, weighs five and a quarter tons.

— A tree in Ashburnhan, Mass., has two kinds of foliage—that of a pine and that of an oak. In the fall of the year burrs fall on one side and acorns on the other.

— A curious superstition is alleged to exist among the Hindoo sentries at Bombay. Whenever a black cat passes they salute in the belief that it contains the soul of an English officer.

— Mt. Ararat, the resting place of the Scriptural ark, is in reality two mountains separated by a valley. The higher peak is 17,210 feet, and the lesser 12,000 feet, above the sea level.

— George E. Wright, of Fitchburg, Mass., divorced his wife and married his mother-in-law. He lived with her six years and then petitioned successfully for an annulment of the marriage.

— The oldest wooden building in the world is a church at Borgund, Norway. It was erected in the Eleventh century, and frequent coats of pitch have preserved the wood from decay.

— Dr. C. P. Carver, of St. Augustine, Fla., owns the oldest house in America, and lives in it, too. According to the deed in his possession, his Florida house was built in 1560 by a Frenchman.

— Little Boy—Isn't fathers queer? Auntie—In what way? Little Boy—W'en a little boy does anything for his papa, he doesn't get anything; but if another man's little boy does it he gets five cents.

— J. J. Chambers, at Glenmue, Ga., is experimenting with banana culture in Ware county. He has 32 large plants, with leaves 10 feet long and 26 inches broad. The trees are 30 inches in circumference.

— Invalid Wife—John, dear, I do hope if you should ever marry again you will marry a better wife than I have been. John—There, there, my love, don't worry; there will be no trouble about that.

— Every time Miss Amanda, whose understanding is somewhat large, stops at a hotel, she cleans her own shoes, and sets outside her door a small pair, which she carries with her expressly for that purpose.

— Raising onions in Kansas is better than growing corn to burn. A farmer of Oskalosa, Kan., got 200 bushels of onions from an acre of ground last season, and has just sold them for $1.20 a bushel.

— "I think my little dog's smarter than my brother," said Willie. "They are both a year old, and the dog can walk twice as well as Tommy." "He'd ought to," said Jimmy. "He has twice as many legs to do it with."

— A small boy in a Brooklyn grammar school has furnished the latest information about girls in a recent composition: "Girls is pretty and afraid of guns. They wear toe rubbers, and look at the clouds and say, 'Oh, how perfickly lovely.'"

— Out of nine hundred and thirty million passengers carried by the railroads of Great Britain last year, three hundred and eighty-six were killed, while five hundred and eighty-six were killed in London by falling from buildings and out of windows.

— Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

— Most of the cities and towns in Michigan are buying voting machines that cost about $200 apiece. They are constructed something on the order of the ordinary slot machine. It is claimed that these will obviate the necessity of recording and tallying thereby saving about 40 per cent annually in the cost of elections.

— If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician could be summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.