

Blossom Time.
Spring came with tiny lances thrust
And earth was clad in peeping green
In russet bark, the twigs encrusting,
The forest in blossom points were seen;
A robin chirped proclaimed good cheer:
Summer will soon arrive for I am here.
And now from cherry loughs in flower
The languid breeze arousing shakes;
The every honied breath a shower
Of feather snow in drifting flakes;
And apple trees in bloom like ricks of
white,
Are veiled with smoky, amethystine
light.
Ah, little soul, on thy first Spring,
Unclinging merry, puzzled eyes,
Would that a father's thought could
grudge
Prophecy counsel more than wise
To guide thee as a father's love would
yearn,
Thou hast so much to suffer and to
learn!
I cannot live thy life for thee,
My precepts would be dull and write,
Barren as last year's love to me,
Beneath the apple blossoms white;
But in thy new horizon's vast reach
Out in the world's heart shall I find
A change.

CHANGES IN PENSION ACT.

Aid Given Where Most Needed and the Aged Have Preference.

The new pension act will be of general interest. The old soldiers and the widows will get more this year than ever before and the general plan is an improvement. After all have been paid according to the scheme of division the remainder is to be apportioned among those who are 60 years of age and over. In this way they who are most needy will be materially aided.

The clause making the appropriation concludes thus: And in case the same or such amount as shall be appropriated shall be insufficient, then the amount so appropriated shall be distributed proportionately among those legally entitled to receive the same, provided that those pensioners described in section 1966 as class A, class B, class C No. 1, and class C No. 2, shall have the preference in full. Provided further, in case the same or such amount as shall be appropriated shall be more than sufficient, then the amount so appropriated shall be distributed proportionately among all those legally entitled to receive the same.

The requirements for applicants for pensions are thus stated:

"The applicant must have been a resident of the State for two years. In order to obtain the benefits of this chapter, the applicant, qualified by residence must also show:

"(A) If a man—1st, that he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State or Confederate States in the war between the States; and that while in such service he lost an arm or a leg, or received other bodily injury whereby he has become disabled or that he is totally disabled by paralysis; and further, that neither himself nor his wife has an income exceeding \$150 per annum, nor property sufficient to produce such an income; or (b) that he has reached the age of 60 and that neither he nor his wife is receiving an annual income of \$100 from any source, nor possessed of property sufficient to produce such an income.

"(B) If a woman—1st, that she is the widow of a man who was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the war between the States; and that she has reached the age of 60 years, or (b) that her husband lost his life in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, in the war between the States; and that she has not an income of \$150 per annum nor property sufficient to produce same.

5th, The classification of all pensioners shall be as follows:

"Class A—Those who as a result of wounds received are physically helpless, or who while in such service lost both arms of both legs, or sight; or who are disabled by paralysis and are unable to make a living; whose income does not exceed \$150.

"Class B—Those who have lost one arm or one leg, and whose income does not exceed \$150.

"Class C No. 1—Those soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds during the war, whose income does not exceed \$150.

"Class C No. 2—Those who have reached the age of 60 years, and whose income does not exceed \$100.

"Class C No. 3—Widows of those who lost their lives in the service of the State or Confederate States, and whose income does not exceed \$150.

"Class C No. 4—Widows above the age of 60 years, whose income does not exceed \$150.

The persons described in the preceding sections shall be entitled to a pension upon complying with the other provisions of this chapter, and shall be paid the amounts hereinafter set forth to wit: Class A, \$8 per month; class B, \$6 per month; class C No. 1, \$4 per month; class C No. 2, \$3 per month, and all other pensioners \$3 per month."

The effect of these provisions of the new act is just as stated at the outset.

Live Too Well.
"American workmen eat too much, especially too much meat. They dress too well. There are too many lace curtains about their houses. They spend too much money and save too little. This is the opinion announced by Judge S. R. Baldwin, professor of constitutional law at Yale, in a speech at New Haven, Conn. No doubt Hanna and other leading Republicans agree with him.

Slaughter Was Awful.
The revolutionists had fifteen columns and majors in seven columns of lower rank killed during the Agua Dulce engagements. The number of revolutionary soldiers killed is not specified in General Herrera's report. The losses on both sides are estimated at not less than 1,200 men, about 33 per cent of the number engaged.

Good For The Herd.
The Spartanburg Herald says it is "not going to be outdone by the London publisher who has offered Santos-Dumont \$20,000 if he can make a straightaway trip of 100 miles in his balloon, so we hereby offer a prize of 20 cents to any man who can fly 100 yards from the office here. The message of American publishers has been kept up if we go broke." Hurrah for the Herald.

TALMAGES SERMON.

Dr. Talmage Shows How Offenders May be Emancipated.

From the letter to the Hebrews Dr. Talmage takes a text and illustrates how all offenders may be emancipated; text, Hebrews viii, 12, "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

The national flower of the Egyptians is the heliotrope, of the Assyrians is the water lily, of the Hindus is the marigold, of the Chinese is the chrysanthemum. We have no national flower, but there is hardly any flower more suggestive to many of us than the forget-me-not. We all like to be remembered, and one of our misfortunes is that there are so many things which we forget. Memories, or the art of assisting memory, is an important art. It was first suggested by Simonides of Ceos 500 years before Christ. Persons who had but little power to recall events or put facts and names and dates in processions have found this art had their memory reinforced to an almost incredible extent. A good memory is an invaluable possession. By all means cultivate it. I had an aged friend who, detained all night at a miserable depot in waiting for a rail train fast in the snowdrifts, entertaining a group of some ten or fifteen clergymen, likewise detained on their way home from a meeting of presbytery, by first with a piece of chalk drawing out on the black and sooty walls of the depot the characters of the names of the ministers, and then reciting from memory the whole of that poem of some eighty pages in fine print. My old friend, through great age, lost his memory, and when I asked him if this story of the rail-road depot was true he said, "I do not remember, now, but it was just like me. 'Let me see,' said he to me, 'Have I ever seen you before?'" "Yes," I said; "you were my guest last night, and I was with you on a boat-ride." "What an awful contrast in that man between the greatest memory I ever knew and no memory at all!

But right along with this art of recollection, which I cannot too highly eulogize, is one quite as important, and yet I never heard it applauded. I mean the art of forgetting. There is a splendid faculty in that direction that all we need to cultivate. We might through that process be ten times happier and more useful than we now are. We have been told that forgetfulness is a weakness and ought to be remedied by all possible means. So far from a weakness, my text ascribes it to God. It is the very top of omnipotence that God is able to obliterate a part of his own memory. If we repent of sin and rightly seek the divine forgiveness, the record of the misdeed is not only erased from the divine book, but God actually lets it pass out of memory. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." To remember no more is to forget, and you cannot make anything else out of it. I wish you would, indeed, I wish you would, but that unfortunate affair can never pass out of my mind. There may no hard words pass between them, but until death breaks in the same coolness remain. But God lets the sins of his children go, and he never thunders toward us as again. He feels as kindly toward us as though we had been spotless and positively angelic all along.

Many years ago a family consisting of the husband and wife and little girl two years lived for a time in a cabin on a few acres of land. The husband had a few cattle to market. Before he started his little child asked him to buy for her a doll, and he promised. He could after the sale of the cattle purchase a household necessities and certainly would not forget to buy the doll for his little child. He started out home along the dismal road at nightfall, he went along on horseback, thunderstorm broke, and in the most lonely part of the road and in the heaviest part of the storm he heard a child's cry. Robbers had been known to do some bad work along that road, and it was known that the robbers had a young girl with him, the price of the cattle sold. The husband first thought it was a stranger to have him in that place, and he thought of a hollow that he remembered near the road where the child might be, and for that he started out, sure enough, found a little one fagged out and drenched of the storm and almost dead. He wrapped it up as well as he could, and resumed his journey home. Coming in sight of his cabin, he saw it all lighted up and supposed his wife had kindled all these lights so as to guide her husband through the darkness. But no, the house was full of excitement, and the mother was weeping and stood around the wife of the house, who was insensible as from some great calamity. On inquiry the returned husband found that the little child of that cabin was gone. She had wandered out to meet her father, and she had been killed. The fact is that the world does not know God or they would all flock to him.

So I set open the wide gate of my text, inviting you all to come into the mercy and pardon of God—yes, still further, into the ruins of the place which you have kept in your hearts, and your iniquities. The place has been torn down and the records destroyed, and you will find the ruins more dilapidated and broken and prostrate than the ruins of Melrose or Kenilworth, for these are the last ruins you can pick up and get rid of. You can get rid of your sins and your iniquities, but after your repentance and your forgiveness you cannot find in all the memory of God a fragment of your pardoned sins so large as a needle's point. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." There are different kinds of sounds were heard that night which was inter-assimilated into the daylight of Christ's ascension. The neighing of the war-horses for some of the soldiers were in the saddle was one sound, the bang of the rifles was another, the sound of the hammer of maligned was a third sound, the weeping of friends and followers was a fourth sound, the splash of blood on the rocks was a fifth

assault and battery or ever uttered a slanderous word or ever did any one a hurt, although I knew my heart was sinful enough, and I said to myself, "There is no use of my trying to do any good, for I never went through those depraved experiences. But afterward I saw consolation in the thought that no one gained any ordination by the laying on of the hand of dissoluteness and infamy."

And though an ordinary moral life, ending in a Christian life, may not be as dramatic a story to tell, let us be grateful to God rather than worry about it if we have never plunged into outward abominations. It may be appropriate in a meeting of reformed drunkards or reformed debauchees to quote for those not reformed low desperate and nasty you once were, but do not drive a scavenger's cart into assemblages of people most of whom have always been decent and respectable. But I have been sometimes in great evangelical meetings where people went into particular details of sins that they once committed, so much so that I felt like putting my hand on my pocketbook or calling for the police lest these reformed men might fall from grace and go at their business of theft or drunkenness or cutthroatery. If your sins have been forgiven and your life purified, forget the waywardness of the past, and allow others to forget it.

But what I most want in the light of this text to impress is that we have a sin forgetting God. Suppose God, on the last day—called the last day because the sun will never again rise upon our earth, the earth itself being flung into fiery desolation—supposing that on that last day a group of infamy and sinners were gathered near enough the gate of heaven and were being brought out and said: "How camest thou, the just Lord, let those souls into the realm of supreme gladness? Why, they said a great many things they never ought to have said, and they did many things they ought never to have done. Sinners are they—sinners all."

And suppose God should deign to answer. He might say: "Yes, but did not my only Son die for their ransom? Did he not pay the price? Not only that, but he was crucified in his arteries; not only that, but he was crucified in the torture. He took in his own body and soul all the suffering that those sinners deserve. They pleaded that sacrifice; they took the full penalty that I promised to all who repent. They were washed and they were forgiven. They were forgiven."

Near Middletown, Ed King sought shelter in a barn and was killed by a stroke of lightning. The residence of T. H. Hende was blown over and Mrs. Hende probably fatally injured. The residence of March Dumais at Rockford was wrecked and a big stack of goods ruined. At New Boston one man named Newton was crushed to death and his home was totally destroyed. The Opa house, Methodist church, residences of Dr. Ham and W. A. Kingston were wrecked. Many dwellings were blown from their foundations. Trees and telephone poles were leveled. Mrs. Dr. Davis lost three new buildings. A disordered mind swept the high end of Copiah and the northern section of Lincoln counties early today, killing at least half a dozen people and leveling buildings, trees and fences. Montgomery, a village in Copiah on the Mississippi river, was the worst sufferer and four bodies are known to be under debris of collapsed buildings. Three miles further south a railroad camp was wrecked and three negroes killed. A passenger train on the Illinois Central road was struck by the storm and every window in each coach was shattered. At Hazlett considerable damage was done, but no lives lost. Wires are down in all directions and it is impossible to hear from outlying districts.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

Colonel Jas. A. Hoyt Speaks to the Sons of Veterans.

Some striking statistics given for the first time relative to Confederate losses and Regimental Losses in Battle in the Civil War.

Col. James A. Hoyt of Greenville, the distinguished veteran, delivered an address recently before the J. L. Baker camp, Sons of Veterans at Hillsboro, on account of the losses in the war some striking facts were brought out, that have never been put together before. The information will be interesting to veterans as well as their sons. Colonel Hoyt spoke as follows:

THE WIND AND RAIN.

The Immense Damage Done in Mississippi and Texas.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says reports from Wednesday rain and wind storm say that considerable damage was caused at various places in Texas. About four-fifths of the state was covered by the rain. At Houston twenty small houses were blown away with a loss of \$15,000,000, Emanuel White, colored, was washed to death and half a dozen other hurt, some seriously.

At Roseburg ten houses, including the Baptist Church were destroyed beyond repair.

The residence of P. H. Callahan, at Liano was struck by lightning but members of the family escaped with slight shocks.

In near Tyler a number of houses were blown to pieces and several people hurt, but none seriously. Fruit trees were badly damaged. The residence of William Russell at Bertram was blown over and Mrs. Russell and one child were injured.

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THE DEATH OF A HERO.

How General Jenkins Was Killed by His Own Men.

Gen. Meach Jenkins was killed by his own men at the Wilderness on the 19th of May, 1864, not far from where Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1862. Gen. Longstreet was badly wounded by the volley that killed Jenkins, which was fired through mistake at the Twelfth Virginia Regiment by their comrades of Mahone's brigade. The troops were ordered to fire and the result was that Jenkins rode closer to Longstreet and said: "I am happy; I have felt despair of the cause for some months, but an hour relieved, and felt assured that we will put the enemy back across the Rappahannock river." The Twelfth Virginia had been in advance, and was returning to its place across the plank road when the other regiments of the brigade opened fire, believing it was an advance of the enemy. The Virginians threw their rifles and bayonets in order to let the fire pass over them, when the group of officers rode into the line of fire, and Jenkins fell mortally wounded. Longstreet was struck with a rifle ball, which passed through his throat at right angles. Capt. Alfred Dyer of Kentucky's staff and an orderly named Bowen were killed instantly.

These facts are stated because so many errors have been published recently in regard to Gen. Jenkins' death. It is a common error to say that he was killed by the enemy, when he was killed by his own men. The fact is that the world does not know God or they would all flock to him.

Alleged Cotton.

The negroes of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute who were engaged in the part of 1900 by the German government to teach the negroes of Togoland, German West Africa, how to grow cotton have according to the report of the colonial committee, succeeded in producing cotton which is graded on the Bremen exchange above American middling. The Tuskegee negroes have demonstrated that the land in Togoland is suitable for cotton of which there is great abundance. The only obstacle to the commercial utilization of this product is transportation and especially getting the bales to the coast. The colonial committee has surveyed an expedition of engineers to have a railway from the coast town of Lomo to Palmie, in the interior.

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The total loss of the Confederate armies in killed and mortally wounded will never be definitely known, and it is not possible to make any summary of the casualties in each battle and minor engagement, using official reports only, and in their absence the estimates from Confederate sources, which the Sons and Daughters of Confederate soldiers in treasure of the part of their fathers.

The part of the statistician of the United States war department, states the deaths from battles during the Civil War, as he terms it, at 140,070. Major Robertson, who was in charge of the Exposition officials in Charleston, will be officially set for the occasion, Major Robertson, who is a Mystic Shriner of high degree, is also an old South Carolinian, having been born in Winnsboro, and he has many friends in Charleston. He says that North Carolina is counting Charleston as a massed during North Carolina Week the moving cause for the organization of the Tarheels being not so much the Exposition as the fact that the news has gone abroad that the Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina are to meet in Charleston at that time and everyone in the State is determined to be on hand when they meet and see what they say to each other.

Dog Population.
There are in France 2,894,000 dogs, an average of 75 to every thousand human beings. Irish dogs come next, with a percentage of 73 per thousand, and England has only 35 per thousand. Germany 31, and Sweden 18. It is stated that Germany claims to have almost 2,500,000 dogs. Russia only 1,500,000, and Turkey only 250,000.

Historical Government.
A dispatch to The Neue Freie Presse from Constantinople Thursday announces that the town of Kyankari, northeast of Angora, in Asia Minor, was destroyed by an earthquake on March 12. No details of the disaster have been received. Kyankari had 20,000 inhabitants. Only 263 men from 5 com-

panies were in action of July 2d, and the total casualties were 216 of whom 47 were killed and 168 wounded, making 82 per cent. The Federal regiment sustaining the greatest loss in the battle during the entire war was the Fifth New Hampshire, which lost 295 men, killed or mortally wounded in action, from 1861 to 1862.

The distinction may be drawn between a percentage of loss and the greatest loss in any given battle, dependent upon the number of men carried into action. The several losses are not always the largest numerical. Take the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, Pettigrew's brigade, whose loss at Gettysburg was 86 killed and 502 wounded, making a total of 588, in addition to 120 reported as missing, who were lost in Pickett's charge, nearly all of whom must have been killed or wounded, as they fell into the enemy's hands, and were not included in the hospital report. The casualties were 708 out of 820 who were present, and this loss occurred mostly in the first day's fight, which is an almost unexampled record. The percentage of loss in the Twenty-sixth North Carolina at Gettysburg 71.7, which is the third highest percentage in the Confederate army.

The First Texas in the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) carried only 226 men into action, and the loss was 45 killed and 141 wounded, which is 82.3 per cent., the highest percentage on record. The Twenty-first Georgia at the Second Manassas (August 28-31, 1862), with 242 men in action, lost 38 killed and 146 wounded, or 75 per cent.

The Palmetto Sharp Shooters at Frazier's Farm (June 30, 1862), with 375 men in action, lost 39 killed and 215 wounded, or 67.7 per cent.

The Sixth South Carolina at Seven Pines (May 31, 1862), with 1000 men in action, lost 88 killed and 181 wounded, or 51.6 per cent.

The First South Carolina Rifles (Or's regiment) at Gaines' Mill, with 537 men in action, lost 81 killed and 225 wounded, or 59.8 per cent.

Anderson's South Carolina brigade (afterwards Jenkins' and then Bratton's) in the "Seven Days Around Richmond" with 1,250 men in action, lost 136 killed and 638 wounded, 13 missing or 62.3 per cent. This loss occurred in the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm.

Longstreet's Division (Anderson's, Pryor's, Wilcox's and Featherston's brigades) during the Seven Days Battles, lost at Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm, 706 killed, 3,435 wounded and 247 missing; total 4,438 out of 8,831 engaged, or 50.2 per cent. Nor was this an unexampled loss, as the official reports often indicate a loss of 40 per cent, or more. Through the desperate struggle of four years, with its scores of great battles, and its engagements, the ranks were divided and sub-divided until the end came, and with it a brigade or division was merely a thing of shreds and patches.

As early in the war as Sharpsburg (September 17, 1862), regiments were commanded by captains and companies by sergeants.

Gettysburg was undoubtedly the greatest battle of the war; the strategic issues involved were the most important. Washington city was imperiled, and the Federal army on the defensive; and it was the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederacy. The contending armies were not only large, but were at their best in point of discipline and experience. Lee and Meade were battling for the mastery, and the loss of it would mean that of any other field swept by these two great armies.

Antietam (or Sharpsburg) was the bloodiest and most furious battle, and more men were killed in a day than any other one day of the war. At Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania, the fighting covered three days or more; at the Wilderness, Gold Harbor, Shiloh, Chancellorsville and Atlanta the losses were divided between two or more days. At Antietam a desperate war began at sunrise and was practically ended at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Lee's army consisted of 35,000 foot-sore, weary soldiers, poorly clad, and slimly fed, while McClellan brought 60,000 men on a full view of the contest. One-fourth of Lee's army, more than 8,000, lay dead or wounded on the field, while McClellan's losses were 12,500 in round numbers. It was a square, hand-to-hand fight, and the survivors on both sides slept in the very line where they had fought, amid the carnage of the bloody field.

In the seven days around Richmond, Lee's army was between 80,000 and 90,000, the very flower of Southern youth and chivalry, and he never felt his like again.

Grant's army at the Wilderness two years after numbered 120,000 composed of veteran regiments, whose flags had waved above the smoke and fire of numerous battlefields. Another year came, and the survivors of Lee's matchless soldiers, furled their flags in the presence of Grant's steadily increasing numbers, for the work of military attrition had been accomplished.

Will Meet in Charleston.
Major T. R. Robertson, a member of the council of Charlotte and major of the council of Carolina State troops, arrived in Charleston Thursday and is stopping at the Argyle. Major Robertson's mission in the city is to arrange for Charlotte Day at the Exposition during North Carolina Week.

The date will probably be April 8, but Major Robertson will confer with the Exposition officials in Charleston, and will be officially set for the occasion.

Major Robertson, who is a Mystic Shriner of high degree, is also an old South Carolinian, having been born in Winnsboro, and he has many friends in Charleston. He says that North Carolina is counting Charleston as a massed during North Carolina Week the moving cause for the organization of the Tarheels being not so much the Exposition as the fact that the news has gone abroad that the Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina are to meet in Charleston at that time and everyone in the State is determined to be on hand when they meet and see what they say to each other.

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Grow Excelsior Cotton and Get Rich.

We hope all visitors to the Inter-State and West India Exposition who are interested in Cotton, will see the Excelsior Cotton Exhibit. This magnificent exhibit of Cotton was grown and contributed from the originator farm. There we see Excelsior Cotton grown in all its glory; as fine specimens as 'tis possible to grow. To see it is but to admire this beautiful exhibit, we defy competition; seeing is believing. Excelsior Cotton Exhibit shows the stalks with their fruit in its natural position, just as they grow in the field, without any artificial coloring. This exhibit cannot but fail to attract the admiration of Cotton growers. The first object lesson, which we are proud to present to the public. Some of the largest, small seed, clusters well rounded stalk, with superior lint and staple. This cotton stood first at Arkansas Experimental Station and also first at

Charleston Exposition. Price: one bushel, \$1.50; five bushel lots, \$6.25; ten bushel lots, \$10. Address

Excelsior Seed Company,
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

The World's Greatest Medicine.

For all forms of fever take JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC. It is 30 times better than quinine and does in a single day what slow quinine cannot do. Its splendid cures are in striking contrast to the feeble cures made by quinine.
COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

CHEAP FOOD FOR HORSES AND STOCK.

Clemson College Makes an Important Suggestion to the Farmers.

To the Editor: The following communication, issued by the Assistant Agriculturalist of Clemson Agricultural College, is of so much value to the farmers of this State on account of the present high price of all feed products for farm animals and stock, that I have determined to get you to publish this in your paper. It is a very interesting and important article which will bear the expense.

As some of the products made up in the ration as made by Mr. Conner may not be available in various plantations, I suggest that any planter write to Mr. Conner and state what Food products are available to him, both rough forage and concentrated food, and Mr. Conner will take pleasure in making up a ration to suit his needs, as he has done in this instance.

Yours truly,
C. FITZSIMONS,
General Manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company,
Columbia, S. C.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Farmers from various sections of the State are writing, asking about the advisability of using horses and mules on cotton seed meal and hulls, and also asking for a cheaper ration than corn.

The following article is given in a letter from Stanton, S. C., Oct. 4, 1902: Six pounds of rice meal, costing \$6.00 per ton; 20 pounds of cotton seed meal, costing \$2.00 per ton; 20 pounds of cotton seed hulls, costing \$2.00 per ton. Of course, corn and oats are out of the question as a food for horses and mules at the present prices, something cheaper must be looked for.

The analysis shows that rice meal has about the same composition as corn meal, and we have found that it is just as good for feeding pigs. I have fed it to horses with good results. I think we are safe in saying that it may be used in place of corn, pound for pound.

If no hay or fodder is used in the ration and hulls are resorted to as roughage, some other material, such as bran or cotton seed meal, must be used to supply protein. Hulls may be fed without any fear of injury to the animal, but it is best to mix with the hulls a little corn meal or bran sprinkled over the surface will help to break them to it.

A good ration may be made up as follows:

Cent.	
Six pounds of rice meal, costing.....	6.6
Twenty pounds of beat bran, costing.....	2.0
Twenty pounds of cotton seed meal, costing.....	2.0
Costing.....	2.5
Ten pounds of cotton seed hulls, costing.....	3.0
Total cost of ration per day.....	17.1

The above is for a horse or mule of 1,000 pounds live weight. It is a ration of corn and fodder containing the same amount of digestible matter as the above ration would cost much more than the above.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has fed cotton seed meal and hulls to horses with good results, but the amount of cotton seed meal used has been extensive enough to say that cotton seed meal can be fed in unlimited quantities for any length of time without any injury to the animal. Numbers of farmers, however, report that they have fed cotton seed meal and hulls to mules and horses with good results.

Assistant Agriculturalist of South Carolina Experiment Station,
Clemson College.

Rates for South Carolina Day.
The Southern Railway has arranged the following round-trip rates to the Charleston Exposition for South Carolina Day:

Allendale \$2.55, Bamberg \$2.00, Barkedale \$2.75, Blackstock \$3.65, Blackville \$2.00, Bly \$2.00, Camden \$1.50, Denmark \$2.75, Chester \$3.75, Cornwell \$3.75, Denmark \$2.00, Elko \$2.50, Edgefield \$2.00, Fort Motte \$2.25, Florence \$1.00, Orangeburg \$2.00, Ridge Spring \$2.75, Salley \$2.25, Spartanburg \$2.75, Sumter \$2.25, Trenton \$2.25, Traveler \$2.25.

Tickets at the above very low rates will be sold for all trains on March 19 and 20, 1902. Tickets good for return five days from date of sale. Tickets sold March 19 will be good returning to leave Charleston until night March 24, 1902. Tickets sold March 20 will be good returning to leave Charleston until night March 25, 1902.

These rates from all points on the Southern Railway in South Carolina are the lowest ever afforded, and are intended to give everybody in the State of South Carolina the very best opportunity to see the beautiful South Carolina Inter-State and West India Exposition.

The beauties of the Exposition and the vast knowledge obtained by seeing the extensive exhibits from all sections of the country, can only be appreciated by a visit to the Exposition.

HEAL YOURSELF.
You can do so by getting one of our Family Medicine Cases, and "The Home Pharmacy" Druggists, all "Practical" and "Useful" for quick and sure relief. No. 1, Case No. 2, Case No. 3, Case No. 4, Case No. 5, Case No. 6, Case No. 7, Case No. 8, Case No. 9, Case No. 10, Case No. 11, Case No. 12, Case No. 13, Case No. 14, Case No. 15, Case No. 16, Case No. 17, Case No. 18, Case No. 19, Case No