

### ASPLENDID FARM EXHIBIT.

#### The South Leads the Nation in Farming Industries.

Farmers of the country have moved South, are moving in that direction and will continue to move in increasing number. Their chance today is in the South.

Figures covering the past twenty years, as analyzed by the Southern Farm Magazine, proved it. The advance of the South agriculturally in comparison with that of the rest of the country appears in the following percentages of increase between 1880 and 1900:

Population.....	43.8	55.6
Number of persons engaged in agriculture.....	26.8	31.1
Value of farm property.....	72.5	67.1

After deducting the value of products fed to stock and the amounts of money spent for labor and for fertilizers, the proceeds of the farms represented at the close of the twenty years period, 25 per cent. returned on the investment in farm property in the South and 14.2 per cent. on the investment in the rest of the country.

These are the conclusions of an elaborate survey of Southern farm progress in an article in the September issue of the Southern Farm Magazine, which says:

"In the twenty years under review the value of farm property in the South increased from \$2,290,364,321 to \$3,951,631,632, or \$1,661,267,311, an advance of 72 per cent., and in the whole country from \$1,180,501,538 to \$2,043,901,164, or \$825,399,626, or 67 per cent. The values of farm products as given are the value of gross products. They include the products fed to stock. A clearer idea of the relation of products, or the income of the farms, to the value of farm properties or the investment, is to be had by deducting from the gross value of products not fed to stock the amount of money paid for labor and the amount for fertilizer, which in manufacturing might be classed as the free capital. The remainder, in the absence of figures for insurance, taxes, etc., may be regarded as fairly representative of farm incomes, and the proportion that it is of the value of farm properties may be regarded as fairly representative of farm incomes, and the proportion that it is of the value of farm properties may be considered the rate of interest on the investment.

"Here the showing made by the South is eminently satisfactory, on the whole, for upon its fixed investment of \$3,951,631,632 it received \$988,905,593, or 25 per cent., while the whole country on an investment of \$2,043,901,164 received \$3,391,306,617, or 16.2 per cent. The percentage in that one State—Maryland—was below the percentage for the whole country, the District of Columbia hardly being considered in this connection because of the investment represented by government properties. The percentages in other States were as follows: Mississippi, 42; Alabama, 41.4; Georgia, 34.6; Arkansas, 34.5; South Carolina, 33.8; North Carolina, 29.6; Louisiana, 27.3; Tennessee, 24; Florida, 23.9; Texas, 20.4; Kentucky, 20; Virginia, 19.1, and West Virginia, 16.7. The rank of the States in net value of products was: Texas, \$196,889,813; Kentucky, \$94,616,075; Mississippi, \$85,894,904; Georgia, \$79,162,635; Alabama, \$74,377,999; North Carolina, \$69,276,768; Arkansas, \$62,733,020; Virginia, \$62,073,225; Louisiana, \$54,359,232; South Carolina, \$51,928,852; West Virginia, \$34,161,289; Maryland, \$26,719,119; Florida, \$13,969,054, and the District of Columbia, \$625,937.

"In every one of five typical groups of States in other parts of the country the percentage of the investment as thus estimated is below the average for the country, and of the nineteen States in those groups, but four—Maine, with 19.3 per cent.; Vermont, 16.9; North Dakota, 17.5; and Kansas, 17.3—are above the average, the percentages for the other States, including two below the lowest percentages in any State in the South, being South Dakota, 15.8; Nebraska, 15.6; Ohio, 15.3; New Hampshire, 15.3; Connecticut, 15; Rhode Island, 14.8; Indiana, 14.7; Missouri, 14.6; New York, 14; Massachusetts, 13.7; New Jersey, 13.7; Iowa, 13.4; Pennsylvania, 12.3; and Illinois, 12.

"The value of lands with improvements increased 67 per cent in the South and 62 per cent in the whole country; of implements, 120 per cent in the South and 84 per cent in the whole country, and of live stock, 88 per cent in the South and 95 per cent in the whole country. Of the total increases in values in the South, \$1,661,267,311, the increase in the value of lands, \$1,237,240,020, was 74.7 per cent; live stock, \$352,574,735, was 19.9 per cent, and implements, \$91,451,556, was 5.4 per cent, roughly calculated. Of the increase in the whole country, \$825,399,626, the increase in the value of lands, \$641,750,715, was 77.6 per cent; of live stock, \$1,498,692,990, was 18.2 per cent, and of implements, \$343,255,915 was 4.2 per cent.

"Gratifying is the exhibit here made. It reveals the capabilities of the agricultural South. It is the golden side of the shield. But there is another side. It is really just as golden. Circumstances, however, for which the South is not entirely responsible have blurred it and reduced its attractiveness temporarily. Upon it is written the story of half-cultivated or neglected opportunities.

"The cue to the proper situation for the South is given in a study of the value of certain crops per acre. The total for the country was \$14; the highest for the distinctive Southern crop was \$86 per acre for sugar cane. The large average, however, was due to the exceeding profit in Hawaii, the average for sugar cane in Louisiana being \$52. The average per acre for tobacco was \$51, for rice \$22, for cotton \$15 and for peanuts \$14.

"For general crops, the average per acre was \$7 for wheat and oats, \$8 for corn, hay and forage crops, \$9 for barley and flaxseed, \$13 for orchard fruits, \$16 for rye, \$33 for Irish potatoes, \$36 for sweet potatoes, \$54 for miscellaneous vegetables, \$81 for small fruits, \$134 for onions and \$170 for nursery products.

"The South is awakening to the eloquence of those figures. It is secure in the advantage it has in its special crops. It has demonstrated that it can raise crops common to the country which bring more money per acre than cotton, tobacco, sugar or rice. It remains for it to enter into its own.

TURNED JOKE ON THE BOYS.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who has recently been chosen president of Princeton college, is a man of great tact and considerable native wit. A former student of that institution tells a story which he regards as indicative of the way in which he will hold the students in leash by ready wit and a genial smile instead of trying to awe them with his dignity.

When darkness lent cover to the project on the evening of the day on which the announcement of Dr. Wilson's election was made, some of the more boisterous spirits organized a celebration, and, having requisitioned a head lettuce, descended upon the new president.

At the first toot of the horn he knew what was coming, but before bedlam could break loose Dr. Wilson was out among the serenaders, grasping each one by the hand and thanking them individually and collectively for their congratulations, pretending not to see the lettuce heads, which the students made desperate efforts to keep out of view and to get rid of.

When the students recovered from this unexpected overthrow of their plans some one shouted:

"What's the matter with Woodrow Wilson?"

And the answer came loud and clear:

"He's all right. He's a brick."

The students then marched away singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow," and carrying their lettuce heads with them.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT COINS.

#### Government Loses Money on Gold and Base Metals are Profitable.

The Boston Herald says: A strange thing about our coinage system is that the government loses money in coining gold, but makes a big profit in coining pennies. For instance, in a \$10 gold piece there is exactly \$10 worth of gold and 10 per cent of copper—put in to harden the precious metal—besides the cost of minting. A silver piece of money is about half profit, but the penny pays Uncle Sam best of all, as the blanks are purchased at the rate of \$7,300 per million. That is, the United States government obtains for 7 3/10 cents the copper blanks, which by the process of stamping are transformed into \$1 worth of pennies.

What becomes of the millions of pennies coined each year by the government is an unsolved problem. To supply the demand the mint at Philadelphia must keep on turning out new pennies at an average rate of 4,000,000 per month. This useful little coin has its beginning, of course, in a copper mine. By the process of smelting the copper is separated from the iron or lead or silver in the ore and is bought by agents, who sell it to a firm in Waterbury, Conn., who are under contract to supply the government with copper blanks—that is, pennies unstamped. At Waterbury the new copper is melted and mixed with tin and zinc, according to a recipe prescribed by the treasury department at Washington, and then hardened into bricks. These are cut into slices the thickness of a cent and the strips are passed through machines with punches that work up and down with enormous pressure and stamp out the little round disks just the size of a penny. These blanks are put up in strong boxes and shipped by express to the mint at Philadelphia, where they are stamped with the head on one side and the denomination on the other.

In 1776 was coined a New York cent. The obverse bears a bust supposed to have been intended for George Washington in the costume of the Continental army; encircling it is the motto, "Non Vi Virtute Vici." The reverse has the figure of Liberty, seated on a pedestal, holding in her right hand a staff surmounted by a liberty cap and in her left the scales of justice. Around the coin are the words "Neo Eboracensis," with the date in the exergue, 1736.

The Vermont cents were coined for four successive years. One variety has on the obverse an eye with rays extending from it, which are divided by thirteen stars; around the eye are the words, "Quarta Decima Stella," reverse, the sun rising from behind the mountains, a plough in the foreground, with the legend, "Vermont Erius Res Publica," with the date 1785. Another type has on the obverse a poorly cut head with the words, "Vermont Auctori," on the reverse "Inde et Lib," with the date 1788. Another, with the same legend, reads, "Et Lib Inde, 1788.

The Connecticut cents bear date 1785, 1786 and 1787. The obverse has a head with the words: "Auctori Libertatis" on the reverse a figure of Liberty holding a staff in one hand and an olive branch in the other, surrounded by the motto: "Inde et Lib," and the date. There are many varieties of this cent, all of which are very poorly executed.

Without date is a cent having on one side the motto: "Unanimity is the Strength of Society," encircling a hand holding a scroll, on which is inscribed "Our Cause is Just." Reverse fifteen stars in the form of a triangle; on the stars are indented the initials of the several States, Kentucky heading the column. This was struck at Lancaster England, in 1791 for circulation in America and was called the Kentucky cent.

In 1787 the commonwealth of Massachusetts ordered from its mint a copper coin, having on one side an Indian with his bow and arrow, near his forehead a star and around the coin the word "Commonwealth;" on the other side the American eagle, holding in his right talon an olive branch, in the left a bunch of arrows, on its breast a shield, on which is inscribed the word "cent;" and around the edge of the coin "Massachusetts, 1787." Half cents of the same type were struck. This coinage was continued for two years, but upon the adoption of the constitution of the United States, which prohibits the several States from coining money, the mint was abolished. The mint was established by vote of the Massachusetts Assembly in 1780, and \$70,000 in cents and half cents were ordered to be made. Part of the works and machinery for the mint was erected at Boston Neck and part in Dedham.

After more than 400 years it appears that Cuba has not yet been entirely discovered. Much of it and many of its treasures are yet unknown, according to the recent report made by Governor General Wood. He says that after the centuries of Spanish occupancy there are large portions of the island that have never been explored and practically remain undiscovered, so far as knowledge of what they contain goes.

Oregon, the voting population of which was 40,000 in 1890, and is now 100,000 has no larger representation under the new Congress apportionment than under the previous one—that is, two members. Washington and California each gain one member.

### HEYWARD AND TALBERT IN SECOND RACE.

#### Latimer and Evans for the United States Senate.

The primary election has resulted in a second race for Governor between D. C. Heyward, of Colleton, and W. Jasper Talbert, of Edgefield; a second race for the United States Senate between A. C. Latimer, of Anderson, and John G. Evans, of Spartanburg; for Lieutenant Governor between John T. Sloan, of Richland, and Frank B. Gary, of Abbeville; for Secretary of State between Josse T. Gantt, of Spartanburg, and J. Harvey Wilson, of Sumter; for Adjutant General between John D. Frost, of Richland, and J. C. Boyd, of Greenville; for Comptroller General between G. L. Walker, of Greenville, and A. W. Jones, of Abbeville; for Railroad Commissioner between W. Boyd Evans and B. L. Caughman.

U. X. Gunter, Jr., has been nominated for Attorney General; R. H. Jennings, of Fairfield, for State Treasurer; O. B. Martin, of Greenville, for Superintendent of Education.

Mr. Geo. S. Logans is nominated for Congress in the First district; Geo. W. Craft and G. D. Hollinger run over in the Second; Wyatt Alkon and Dr. L. F. Smith in the Third; J. S. T. Johnson nominated in the Fourth; D. E. Finley in the Fifth; R. B. Scarborough in the Sixth, and A. F. Lever in the Seventh.

The summary of the votes for the various offices which is appended herewith is the official declaration of the result:

SENATE.	
Elliott.....	13,658
Evans.....	17,893
Hemphill.....	13,261
Henderson.....	13,771
Johnstone.....	13,556
Latimer.....	22,071
Total.....	95,110
GOVERNOR.	
Ansel.....	17,685
Heyward.....	36,551
Talbert.....	18,218
Tilman.....	16,308
Timmerman.....	6,515
Total.....	95,367
LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Blease.....	19,274
Gary.....	35,404
Sloan.....	39,779
Total.....	94,517
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Austin.....	22,308
Gantt.....	34,136
Wilson.....	38,036
Total.....	94,540
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Stevens.....	51,582
Glover.....	43,073
Total.....	94,655
COMPTROLLER GENERAL.	
Brooker.....	18,420
Jones.....	24,865
Sharpe.....	21,780
Walker.....	29,326
Total.....	94,391
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.	
McMahan.....	45,891
Martin.....	48,850
Total.....	94,741
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.	
Ayer.....	2,987
Boyd.....	30,627
Frost.....	36,643
Patrick.....	20,957
Rouse.....	3,894
Total.....	95,008
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
Caughman.....	8,945
Evans.....	18,411
Jopson.....	20,174
Knard.....	7,170
Mobley.....	5,127
Prince.....	15,241
Wilborn.....	2,065
Wolling.....	10,153
Total.....	7,281
Total.....	94,567

TWO CAUSES OF CANCER.—Of all the ills that flesh is heir to there is none more justly dreaded than cancer, a painful and lingering disease for which no adequate remedy has yet been found. It will be remembered that in an address before a Medical Congress a year or so ago King Edward of England expressed the hope that a diligent effort would be made to discover some means of checking this dreadful malady. Recent investigations point to the conclusion that one of the causes of cancer is improper food and drink. That cancers of the lips and mouth are caused by excessive smoking is now a fact established by the case of Gen. Grant and others, and it has been intimated that cancer microbes have been found in certain vile-smelling foreign cheeses, for which some fashionable people profess to have a great liking. So far as the malady is traceable to causes like these the remedy to be applied is simple and easy, viz, to smoke moderately, if at all, and to eat food alone, no matter if gourmets pretend to like them.

The final estimate of the wheat crop of India for the season of 1901-2, recently given out by the statistical department of the government of India, gives the yield as 6,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds.

President Loubet has promised to visit Algeria, which has not seen a chief magistrate since 1865. The visit will probably be paid next Easter.

### TURNED HOSE ON HER FEET

#### A Woman's Idea for Cooling Off in a Hot Climate.

A Phoenix gentleman who recently returned from California relates an incident that occurred to him that may be of benefit to Phoenix women who can not go to the coast, but who desire to avoid the effects of the excessive heat as much as possible. The gentleman in question is an extremely modest married man, and it was only an overwhelming curiosity that helped him into the secret about to be imparted.

On the way home he occupied a seat toward the rear of the coach, and a lady, who also had a ticket for Phoenix, sat opposite him and one seat ahead. He noticed that the further they traveled the more uneasy the lady became. First she tried fanning herself vigorously, but finally gave that up in despair, and resorted to her handkerchief, with which she incessantly mopped her face, removing perspiration, paint, complexion and everything else that was not rooted in the cuticle.

Just before reaching Maricopa the lady squirmed around a great deal, looked out of the corner of her eyes to see if anyone was watching (and there was, but she didn't know it), then pulling off her shoes, she removed her stockings, turned them inside out and put them on again.

By this time the modest Phoenix man was mostly eyes, and what wasn't eyes was curiosity. He felt that he had to have an explanation of the woman's conduct, and there was no one who could give it but the woman herself. He approached her, therefore, begged pardon, and said that he seldom took the liberty of inquiring into other people's business. "Ever-over," he continued, "I just witnessed the lightning change act that you performed, and curiously has prompted me to inquire the reason of it."

The woman blushed a little on discovering that she had been watched, and then said: "You see I am going down to Phoenix, and it is very hot down there. In fact it has been getting hotter every mile for the last three hours and my feet were literally burning up, when I decided that regardless of conventionality I would have to turn the hose on them."—Arizona Republican.

HE WAS STILL DEAD.—Many politicians pride themselves upon their memory of faces and incidents in the lives of those they meet on their tours in quest of votes. A certain Maine Congressman is of this class. He thinks it is through his ability in this line that he has been able to retain the hold that he has had for a long time on his constituents.

He seldom forgets a man, and whether the visit is made to his office on business relating to the postmaster's office in the largest city in his district or in regard to a pension for a poor widow, he always remembers the visitor and knows him when next they meet.

It chanced that some little time ago, two men, father and son, entered his office to see him in regard to some business they had with one of the departments at Washington. The Maine Congressman was very courteous and heard them through. Several months later the younger man called again.

"How is your father?" was the first question asked.

"He is dead," the young man replied.

The sympathy expressed by the statesman was deep, and the young man went away believing that the Congressman was a much larger man than he had before regarded him.

Several months more passed by, and the two again met, this time at a railroad station. Wishing to show his constituent that he remembered him, he walked up and said:

"Good morning, Mr. B.—How is your father today?"

"Still dead," said the constituent.

"The Congressman stammered a few words and made a hasty retreat.

A NEGRO PATRIOT.—Notable among the colored heroes of the Revolution was brave Austin Dabney, of Georgia. His owner cravenly refused to shoulder a fintlock, but the negro offered to enlist and, after some discussion, the officers enrolled him. He was one of the heroic band who faced the charge of the 71st Highland regiment at Blackstock's farm, and turned the creek troops of Europe in open field, with rifle and musket against the bayonet, and at Kettle Creek Dabney was severely wounded. After the war he was pensioned by the United States government, and received grants of land from Georgia. For gallant service in the field he was freed by an act of the State Legislature, and his value paid from the public funds. Grateful to the white family who nursed him when wounded, he earned money to educate their eldest son, and wept with joy when the youth was admitted to the bar. Riding into Savannah to draw his pension he humbly fell to the rear of the white men he bore company. Governor James Jackson, himself the owner of many slaves, saw Dabney, rushed out, shook his companion in arms by the hand, and had him lodged in his "quarter," or row of houses where the servants lived.

There is a point near the famous Stony Cave, in the Catskill mountains, where ice may be found on any day in the year. This locality is locally known as the Notch, and is walled in on all sides by steep mountains, some of which are more than 3,000 feet high.

### IT WAS NOT SO EASILY DONE

#### Henry Clay's Correction As to the Work He did in a Trial.

James Sandusky, who is an old and well-known traveler, and who has recently settled in Chicago, while coming from Iowa valley on the electric line yesterday afternoon, told an interesting story about Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman. Mr. Sandusky in his youth lived in Mr. Clay's district during the time when Henry Clay was at his prime as a lawyer.

"A man was once being tried for murder," said Mr. Sandusky, "and his case seemed hopeless, indeed. He had, without any seeming provocation, murdered one of his neighbors in cold blood. Not a lawyer in the county would touch the case. It looked bad enough to ruin the reputation of any barrister.

"The man as a last extremity appealed to Mr. Clay to take the case for him. Every one thought that Clay would certainly refuse. But when the celebrated lawyer looked into the matter his fighting blood was roused, and to the great surprise of all he accepted.

"Then came a trial, the like of which I have never seen. Clay slowly carried on the case, and it looked more and more hopeless. The only ground of defense the prisoner had was that the murdered man had looked at him with such a fierce, murderous look that of self defense he had struck first. A ripple passed through the jury at this evidence.

"The time came for Clay to make his defense. It was settled in the minds of the spectators that the man was guilty of murder in the first degree. Clay calmly proceeded, laying all the proofs before them in his masterly way. Then, just as he was about to conclude, he played his last master card.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, assuming the fiercest, blackest look and carrying the most undying hatred in it that I have ever seen, 'gentlemen, if a man should look at you like this, what would you do?"

"That was all he said, but that was enough. The jury was startled, and some even quailed in their seats. The judge moved quickly on his bench. After fifteen minutes the jury filed slowly back with a 'Not guilty, your honor.' The victory was complete.

"When Clay was congratulated on his easy victory, he said:

"It was not as easy as you think. I spent days and days in my room before the mirror practicing that look. It took more hard work to give that look than to investigate the most obscure case."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ILLITERACY AMONG VOTERS.—The census office has issued a preliminary report on illiteracy among men of voting age in city and country districts in the census year 1900. The report includes under the term "illiterate" those who can neither read nor write and also a small number who can read, but cannot write. In the United States as a whole, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, the male population at least 21 years of age and living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants was 5,885,644, of whom 339,223, or 5.8 per cent, were reported as "illiterate." In the rest of the country (the number of men of voting age was 15,248,655, of whom 1,949,247, or 13 per cent, were reported as illiterate. These figures indicate that illiteracy among adult males is less than half as prevalent in the large cities as it is in the rest of the United States. The difference, the report says, is due largely to the fact that the urban population of the country is massed in the Northern and Western States and illiteracy is less frequent there than in other parts of the country.

The report says:

"As the difference between the large cities and the rest of the country in the Northern States is affected by the presence in the cities of large numbers of illiterate immigrants, so in the Southern States the same difference may be affected by the presence of the negro population.

"Among the native whites the differences between the population of large cities in the North and in the South in the matter of illiteracy are comparatively slight, but in the smaller cities and rural districts of the South a considerable per cent, of the adult population have not acquired the elements of book education."

A leading merchant in a Southern city, speaking of his customers and the classes into which he divides them, says that in the best class he places the women teachers, and teachers in the public schools are the best among them. Not that they spend the most, for most of them are careful in their expenditures; but they know what they want and get it without useless parley, giving the least possible trouble. The woman teacher buys what she is able to pay for and is prompt in paying her bills; and being straightforward and to the point herself, there is no temptation in her presence to deceive, to overstate, to understate, or to say anything different from the facts.

The largest tree in the world is said to have recently been discovered in Africa in the region of the Upper Nile. Its height is said to be half again that of the tallest trees in California, and its thickness double that of the largest giant redwoods.

Seventy-eight profit-sharing schemes, affecting 63,526 work people, were in operation last year in this country.

### GANTT FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### Mr. J. T. Gantt, who is a candidate for the promotion to the office of Secretary of State, deserves to succeed in this election, and doubtless will be elected, because of the excellent record he has made during a four years' incumbency as assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Gantt has been at all times faithful and efficient, always at his post of duty, and ever willing and ready to go, if need be, beyond his duty, to serve those having business with this important office.

He has systematized and improved the records, opened new records and indices, and adopted the most approved business methods in this work. His four years' experience in the office has qualified him to carry on the work without hitch or hindrance, and to point out needed changes and amendments to the corporation law of the State, the enforcement of much of which devolves upon this office. As a result of his work the receipts of the office have increased ten-fold—over forty thousand dollars having been turned into the treasury to reduce the burden of taxation last year.

That work in which Mr. Gantt takes most pride, however, and for which he is best known, is the attention he has attracted to the valuable records of the State, and the steps to preserve them, for which he is responsible. Realizing this fact, the State commission requested him to prepare an exhibit for the Charleston Exposition, and the splendid display in the State building resulted. The exhibit was secured by Mr. Gantt largely from rubbish in the State House.

It is upon this record that Mr. Gantt asks the votes of the people and he deserves election.—Dorchester Democrat.

WHISTLED WHILE HE WORKED.—John Tamson, the joiner who did odd jobs in a Scotland village, was employed by a schoolmaster to do some repairing. The worthy pedagogue himself was superintending the operations, while John gayly whistled whistled "Yankee Doodle," and kept time to the tune with the plane.

"I say, John," says the schoolmaster, "if you maun whistle, can you no whistle a mair Godly tune than that?"

"Very weel, dominie," returned the joiner, and he slowly moved his plane up and down to the mournful strains of "Old Hundred."

The dominie watched him in silence for a few minutes and then in a gentler tone whispered:

"I say, John, did the guidwife hie ye by the day or the job?"

John slowly finished the verse he was whistling, then he laid down his plane and replied:

"By the day, of course."

"Gin that's the case then I'm thinking ye had better stori 'Yankee Doodle' again."

An effort is being made in Sweden to use electricity in agriculture. A seed field is covered by a network of wire, and a strong electric current is turned on during nights and chilly days, but cut off during sunny and warm weather.

### THE WORLD'S GREATEST

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