

be stopped in

Unless the

saud. The work of making brick will

priate the necessary amount of money,

the college will be ready by February.

THE SAILOR'S FRIEND.

Death of One of South Carolina's Distin

guished Sons in the Work of the Church,

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Rev. A. J. Witherspoon arrived here

yesterday from Mobile and expected to

remain a few days. He stopped at the

residence of Mrs. Addie McInnis. He

ate a heavy dinner and supper and re-

tired in his usual health. About 10

o'clock Mrs. McInnis heard him cough-

ing, but nothing more was heard.

This morning when he was called there

was no answer, and, on entering his

room, he was found dead. The doctors

think he must have ruptured a blood

In 1872, at the urgent request of Drs.

Palmer and Smith, he was induced to

come to New Orleans, where he under-

took the mission work of the Frst Pres-

byterian Church. In a few months,

however, at the earnest solicitation of

among them, and in January, 1878, he

opened for their benefit, as the results

THE EARTH TREMBLED.

A Terrible Disaster in One of the Great

LONDON, October 28 .- A private tele-

Will They Pause to Contider.

[Spartanburg Herald.]

What Cured Him?

guess you, then, what cured

It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical

Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kid-

great antidote for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Cities of Janan.

vessel, which caused his death.

Moss Point, Miss., October 25 .- The

· two.

e fail to apped



ER 18, 1891. Our whole stock at actual Cost; so come and get you Glass, all kinds of Notional Fancy Goods at whe See our A

Glass, Tin, Crockery all kinds of Notions

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

AT COST.

SHERARD & Foot's Old Stand.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

Magnificent Plans and Good Prospects for a Great School if the State Will Foot the Bills.

[Spartanburg Herald.]

FORT HILL, S. C. Oct. 23 .- The Clemson College is situated on an elevation about one and a half miles from the railroad. The campus slopes on all sides giving excellent drainage, and is well wooded with oak and locust trees. On one side a stream of water flows and the ground on the others, gradually slopes towards the Seneca river. The campus proper contains about two hundred acres, and when improved and laid out according to the plans adopted it will be perhaps the most beautiful in the South.

There will be sixteen brick buildings the main college, building, the mess hall, the laboratoy and twelve professors houses, three of which are now comcourt of his chores wit to the have been steamed others more.

The laboratory is already completed. and is large building, but an addition will have to be made as the number of students who will attend will be much larger than expected. The lower floor of the building will be used for State work, in fact. Col. Hardin and two assistants are now busily employed. The upper story has two apartments, a lecture room and an experiment room. The experiment room is conveniently fitted up with gas and other fixtures essential to a well appointed laboratory. From the outside the building presents a very handsome appearance. The windows and doors are arched and finished with sand stone. Over the main entrance engraved in sandstone are the words: "Chemistry."

The mechanics hall is about completed with the exception of the inside work. The building is a large one and there is ample room for the accommodation of the host of young men who will take the mechanical course, thus fitting themselves for the practical side of life.

The domitory and mess hall is a the sailors, he commenced working huge affair. There are three hundred sleeping rooms on the second floor, one hundred on each of the three wings. of his labor, the Upper Bethel, which The first floor will used as the mess has grown to be one of the most extenhall and will with ease sit eight hun- sive, complete and well-known instidred students. The building has not tutions of the kind in this or any other yet been finished on the inside, a large force of carpenters and plasterers being now employed on that work. This is by far the largest college domitory in the South.

The main college building is not yet completed. On account of the lack of funds, work on it will cease as soon as the walls are run up and the roof put gram, dated Hiogo, reports a disastrous on to protect it from the weather. The earthquake in Japan. A severe shock 000 of products, New York \$76,500, chapel and recitiation rooms will be was experienced at Osaka, a seaport Rhode Island \$110,000 and Tennessee here. The expected large crowd has town of 350,000 inhabitants on the Is- \$200,000. necesitated the erection of two galleries land of Hondo, and in many things in the chapel. The building is of ar- one of the first cities of Japan. The the list, Providence, Rhode Island, tistic design and when the finishing destruction of life and property was vielding \$500,000 of cotton seed oil prowork is done, will be second to few col- very great. So severe was the shock | ducts, Memphis \$360,000 and New Orleges in point of beauty.

by steam and lighted by electricity.

account of the lack of funds. Already of persons succeeded in escaping from \$1,333,631 of materials and producing much that could be done is at a stand- their tottering homes only to meet \$2,205,010 of oil cake, etc. still by reason of this. The board of death in the streets. trustees can raise no more money, and | There is no means at present of estithose in charge do not dare to contract | mating the total loss of life. In fact the | capital of \$3,862,300, 3,319 hands, \$880,for work without knowing where or details of the catastrophe are very 836 paid in wages, \$5,091,251 of material when the money to pay for it will be meagre, as all telegraph wires in the used and a production of \$7,690,921. The raised. For some time there has been districts affected were broken by the cotton seed oil industry had more than a scarcity of funds, and money has falling of poles. The dispatch, hower- trebled in ten years. been borrowed on the property of the ever, states that it is known that in college, mainly on the buildings owned | Osaka alone the death list contains the | on a sure and profitable basis; indeed, in Columbia. The rate of interest paid names of three hundred of the residents it has never been quite as profitable has been extremely high, and it was of that city. with great difficulty that it could even then be gotten. President Strode says that the interest paid was not over ten per cent. and he is confident that it was less. The exact rate paid he does know, but thinks that it was ten

and unless the legislature at its nes

than was contracted for. Everything is worked on a strict cash and economic South are doing their party great has basis. The hands are paid every Saturin such states as Connecticut, New day night in cash, and cash is paid for York and New Jersey by the prominindu all material. The monthly payment ence given to side issues.

amounts to \$1500. There are now employed three hun- a doubt that on the question of tariff New York. dred and fifty workmen besides the one | reform the democracy is sure of victory. hundred and fifty convicts who per- But no sooner was this proved than the seed crop was crush form most of the heavy labor.

As an evidence of the economy prac- issues of free silver coinage and the subticed it is only necessary to cite two ex- treasury plan, not for the purpose of industry has been in a very examples. The contract for building the having them become laws, but to condition, with frequent changes college proper, was between \$100,000 divide the party and to make demo-fluctuations although always advancing add \$125,000; being built as it now is, cratic success in those States that are and improving. The mills continued it will cost a little under \$50,000. The not interested, impossible. per thousand. The contractor tried it led astray for the moment. They are high as \$19 a ton was paid for seed, a broadcloth, full dress suit, silk-lined for a while but failed, saying that the apparently heedless to arguments, but price at which there was no possibility of throughout, which would cost \$60 in clay could not be used, and asked to be we cannot believe that they will fail to profit, as it made the cost of converting Chattanooga, can be had for \$25 to \$30. released from his contract. His request be impressed by such dispassionate below the such dispassionate below the such dispassionate below to the such dispassionate below the such dispas was granted and now brick, and excel- statements of the situation as Mr. Cald- products would sell for. lent ones, too, are made at a cost of well has prepared.

only \$1.25 a thousand. begWhen asked about the reported waste Disturbed, disturbed; with pain opthe monsystematic management, Prof. ystematic management, Prof. pressed, No sleep, no rest; what dreadful pest STATE OF OFFICE. The superintendent Such terrors thus ensuared him? Dyspepsia all night, all day, It really seemed had come to stay; Pray, guess you, then, what cun him?

LUCAS CMr. Sharp, was not a FRANK J. CHENE's very unsystematic he is the senior partne. 1 of trouble with F. J. Cheney & Co., doing ny of them to the City of Toledo, County here has not aforesaid, and that said firm a certainly the sume ONE HUNDREE ow super-term that cannot be cured by Pable and of Hell's Catarrh Cure Sharp's order means poisoned blood; Constiof Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEhe was pation means poisoned blood. The

A. W. GLEASON,

SEAL Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SEPARATING SEED FROM COTTON.

Hulis, Soap Stock and Glycerine.

[From the Tradesman.] From present indications the opening Previous to 1855, cotton seed had no will be much larger than was hoped for. commercial value whatever. Its oleagi-Eight hundred and sixty-one up to nous character had been recognized date have applied for admission. A and schemes suggested by which the large percentage of this number are oil could be removed from the seed; but over twenty-one years of age. Most all these proved wild chimerical prothe farm work will be done by the jects, resulting in disaster and loss.

The first practical attempt at extract-President Strode says that he will deing the oil from the cotton seed was pend largely upon the military discipmade at Natchez in 1834. The gentleline to control this host of young men. men who were in the enterprise were He said also that he looked for six Cooper and Plummer of Georgia, Fallet hundred on the opening day. He made of Virginia, and Miller of Keutucky. the calculation that working ten hours The machinery of this mill was of the a day, he would have one minute only to devote to each student, so he will extract the oil from the seed being obsend out blanks to those who have applied for admission, which they will fill sult was a disastrous failure, all those and return to him. This plan will so engaged in the enterprise being ruined arrange it that he can see some less by it.

In 1852 the matter was taken up in w Orleans, Messrs. William Wilbur and Frederick Goode thering the pioneers in the new movement. Their mill was a decided improvement on the Natchez one and succeeded in turning out a good character of crude oil which was afterwards clarified and refined. The New Orleans mill also turned out oil cake for the first time and converted the refuse into soap. This enterpise, although apparently well managed, was also unsuccessful financially and those engaged in it lost heavily. However, the experiment demonstrated very clearly that a good quality of oil could be extracted from the cotton seed, and the industry was cultivated and encouraged from that time. In 1855, the manufacture of cotton seed oil was taken in hand by C. W. Bradbury, and despite many disadvantages, including the lack of capital, was carried by him to financial success. Messrs. Pauline Martin, F. W. Fisk, Paul Aldige and A. A. Maginnis should also be men-

tioned as among the fathers of the cotton seed oil industry of the South, having all operated, and successfully oo, in the manufacture of cotton seed oil before the war. That gigantic struggle closed the New Orleans mills for the very sufficient reason that there was no seed to crush; but with peace

they opened again. INCREASE OF MILLS Since then, the industry has progressed rapidly, as follows:

1866, 7 mills in the country, 3 of them in New Orleans.

1870, 26 mills, 3 in New Orleans. 1880, 45 mills, 6 in New Orleans. In 1860, Louisiana turned out \$250,-

In 1870, New Orleans stood third in that a number of houses were thrown leans \$332,500. The total number of All of the buildings will be heated to the ground, and many occupants establishments then in existence in this were caught in the falling buildings country was 26, employing 664 hands, In a few weeks all work will cease on and crushed to death. A large number paying out \$292,032 in wages, using

> In 1880 the number of mills and their products had increased to 45, with a

> By this time, 1880, the industry was since. The business was not overdone then. There were not too many mills and a consequent contest over seed.

The mills divided the South equitably among themselves and got all the Mr. J. F. J. Caldwell of Newberry seed they wanted at fair prices. They has written a very able and sensible had no difficulty in disposing of their -osources are exhausted article in The News and Courier, show- product which was rapidly coming ing the folly of Southern politicians in into favor as an adulterant for olive oil ing the success of the Democratic and millions of gallons of it were shipand unless the legislature at its new which the session grants an appropriation everything will stop.

All of the work done so far at Clemson has cost two and a half times less than was contracted for. Everything is per cent. were not uncommon. The try was largely concentrated at

oints, New Orleans, Memphis, certain cinnati, Providence and The elections last fall proved beyond St. Louis will be noted that a Southern cotton large percentage nd manufache North. enemies of democracy injected the

tured into oil cake, etc. day, the From 1880 to the preser and improving. The mills continued to multiply until they became too the ery best material, is made to orto multiply until they became too der for \$10 to \$12.50 and an elegant ton in a heavey northwest wind. Prof.

THE COTTON SEED OIL TRUST. The American Cotton Seed Oil Trust appeared in the field and it looked at first as though that great corporation would swallow the industry just as the 25 cents. Ladies' elegant feather boas, Standard Oil Trust began buying mills twelve feet long, can be had at \$4; right and left, paying for them in its beautiful and stylishly trimmed hats own certificates until it had secured ful- are offered in the show windows at \$5 ly two-thirds of the largest mills in the country, and practically controlled cents to \$1 per pair, and elegant lamb Discovery. That is the great cure for production. The trust, for a time, seemed to monopolize the business, but The English ladies and gentlemen are newspaper where a doctor offers 'cash gradually several large rivals came in- fine dressers, and one sees as stylish or cure. nev Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility. An inactive Liver means poisoned blood; Kidney disto existence and began opposing and attires all over Great Britian as any-

fighting it. The attempt to dictate prices, morecondition. The "Discovery" is guer money paid for it will be promptly lost by doing so.

Of late, the American Oil Company, blood-purifier ever discovered.

late rican Cotton Seed Oil Trust, he field to the same extent

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

ing the earlier days of the esent farmers' movedecad esent farmers' move-ment in the ith has encouraged the erection of numerous small and independent mills, crushing 20 or 30 tons a day. These have sprung up in great numbers during the past eighteen months. The tendency seems to be towards the smaller mills, indeed, the talk is now of mills so small that every cotton ginnery can have one attached, and the planter find no difficulty in converting his own seed into oil. In this way the meal can be at once returned to the soil, and as it contains all the elements of fertility, the land will grow richer instead of becoming impoverished. If the cotton seed is taken from the soil and not returned, or if the land is not properly fertilized in some way, it will soon destroy its agricultural value. The seed takes ten times as much nutriment from the soil as the lint or staple, and therefore im-

remains is returned to the land it will not only not impoverish it, but actually strengthen and enrich lt. The farmers, at first did not fully appreciate this. They found if they sold their cotton seed, their land rapidly detoriated and many of them refused to sell on that account. Now that they understand the matter better, the opposition to feeling has died away. In many parts of the Southern cotton States, the farmer sells his seed to the mills, gets back the meal, which he can return to the soil, making the land more fertile each year.

poverishes it ten times as rapidly. This

nutriment however is wholly in cake

and hulls, not in the oil. If, there-

fore the latter is extracted, and what

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Cotton seed oil had so generally superseded olive oil here and elsewhere that the Italian, and other governments where the cotton is produced, legislated against it and attempted to drive it out of use as an adulterant or substitute. In this, however, they only partially succeeded, for the Southern product, which sold 40 cents a gallon, was just as good and half as cheap as olive oil at 40 cents.

off by this hostility, a new field was earns two or three dollars a day and to early day that for culinary purposes, thousand pollars a year in clear cash as refined cotton seed oil was as good as a rich man. He does not stop to relard. It had been used as a substitute flect that each of these people has for it in the South from the day that really done only what he did-support it was first manufactured, and in En- his family and come out even or nearly gland as well. The Italian, the Jew. and hundreds of other people object to of a very modest city house-the mere hog fat, and use olive or other oils to fry their food with. In cotton seed oil they get the same article much cheap- as the total living expenses of the

er, at 4 or 5 cents a pound. The oil had been in use for a number of years both in this country and Europe as a substitute for lard when the lard refiners of Chic go first thought of utilizing it in their business. The American hog did not produce enough fat to supply the market with lard and tually nothing. A servant hired and refiners had taken to throwing the boarded represents easily three bales of heads, entrails and other refuse into cotton. When all is figured out and the lard kettles in order to increase the products. With lard at 11 and 12 cents in the year and bound down to mina pound and cotton seed oil just as utes by the clock, at a hundred dollars good or better, worth only 3 or 4 cents, a month usually congratulates himself the temptation to use the latter product was irresistible. It was tried and the so-called "refined lard" came into use. It gave a boom to the cotton seed oil business. Of the 600,000,000 pounds of lard now manufactured in this country support their families in decency and 320,000,000 or 17 per cent is the socalled pure lard. In the "compound lard," 70,000,000 pounds or 9,330,000 themselves lucky. In cities as in the gallons of cotton seed oil are used.

The result has been to arouse movements against "the compound lard," and cotton seed itself on the part of and other cotton seed products since career with ups and downs.

Chesp Clothing in England.

London Letter to Chattanooga Times. It is perfectly astounding to note at what prices clothing is sold. A good woolen or tweed suit can be had, made to order, at \$10 to \$11, and an excellent cassimere of very high grade, well

trimmed and lined, is made to order or \$15. A fine all-wool overcoat, of fine silk neckties at 45 cents to 50 cents; the very best linen collars at 18 to \$7.50; fine balbriggan hose at 75 wool underwear at \$4 to \$5 per suit. but here I've found a piece in this here where else in the world.

COUNTRY AND CITY INCOMES.

The Farmer Has Many Advantages over the Man in the City as to the Cost of Living.

[Greenville News.] Nobody who understands the facts can doubt that farmers in this country deserve the good will and help of men of all other occupations. The foundations of all our business enterprises are built on our own agriculture. It is particularly so under the operations of the protective tariff which prevents us from engaging extensively in foreign commerce or doing business on the high seas. No sound or safe structure can be built on rotten foundations. If the farmers are poor or oppressed or working at a loss it will be only a matter of time when there must be a general crash.

It is, therefore, a matter of serious and practical interest for people of all sections, occupations and positions whether the business of farming is so poor in promise or rewards that it cannot be continued profitably and whether farmers will be forced from their farms to seek some other means of living in such numbers as to diminish the agricultural productions of the country.

It is a matter very hard to decide. The farmer is told that his business is the most poorly paid of all, that the oppression and hardships of our whole commercial system is concentrated against him, that all other occupations are more hopeful and generally better than his, until he comes to believe it. This is one of the facts explaining the steady drift of population from the rural districts to the cities. The truth is, the average farmer

thinks he is poorly off because he takes comparatively little account of the matters of house rent and food for himself and family, which with people in the cities are of first importance. The farmer who makes ten bales of cotton, for instance, sells them and finds that their entire proceeds are used in paying what he owes for supplies and clothing thinks he has lost a year's work. He has handled only about four hundred dollars and has seen it all go; and he If the foreign market was at all cut is supposed to envy the mechanic who found at home for the oil as a substi- regard the clerk, book keeper or lawyer tute for lard. It has been seen at an who receives from a thousand to two even at the end of the year. The rent roof to cover a man and his family from the weather-is nearly as much small farmer, representing from three o five bales of cotton. The food of an ordinary city family compelled to live from the store is as much more. Clothes cost more because in town more of them are needed; fuel is a large item in town while in the country it is virpaid, the city man, working every day if he comes out free of debt after spending every cent he has made. Yet he does not regard himself as having been oppressed, degraded or spoiled. Ninetenths of men in the towns who can comfort and carry life insurance enough to prevent want in case of death think

money and have more of it than they actually need are the few. We believe if the average farmer Western farmers. It has shown itself | would estimate the value of the support in the Conger bill which passed the of himself and his family as the aver-House and is now before the Senate, age town resident does, he would find and which places a duty on compound | himself not so badly off after all-that lard similar to that on oleomargine, in- if he would count his time and labor tended to drive it from the market. and the practical results from them as Such has been the career of cotton oil mechanics, clerks, merchants and professional men are forced to do, and they were first manufactured, a varied | weigh advantages and disadvantages, losses and gains he would be less discontented with his own lot than he is generally disposed to be.

Training the Bird of Peace for War.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Annapolis, Oct. 23. - Five homing pigeons were started from the Naval Academy at 11 o'clock to-day for Washington. They were expected to reach their destination in an hour. The birds made a bee line for Washing-Marion, of the Naval Academy has contributed several articles on the advisibility of establishing a homing pigeon service, and his efforts in this direction have been recognized by the Government. A number of experiments will take place between Annapolis and Washington during the winter cents, and the very best 4-ply cuffs at and later the birds will be trained for sea service. Twenty-one birds from Key West are now at the Naval Academy for breeding purposes.

> Hezekiah's Surprise. "Wal. Hiram, if this don't beat all The old way for doctors 'kill er cure,

had it-I'd like to try him! Jest listen. Hiram! 'The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer a reward of \$500 for any case of catarrh which they can-It was once supposed that scrofula not cure.' That beats all lotteries holin my presence, this 6th day of Dece milber, A. D. 1886.

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Over, raised some antagonism among the farmers, and there was a dispositive formula of the farmers of the farm gans, restores them to their normal condition. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all cases of anteed to benefit or cure in all cases of which it is recommended, and there was a disposition on the part of many of them to disease for which it is recommended, and there was a disposition on the part of many of them to their normal condition. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all cases of a sound for it will be promptly leading as a sound for it will be a sound for it will be a sound for it will be promptly leading as a sound for it will be a cents-your catarrh is cured, er you get stand it one't." Sold by druggists.

The Famine in Russia,

[New York Sun.] Twenty-five million people, most of

them tillers of the soil, live in a part of eastern and southeastern Russia. Their farms, forests, and villages are spread over an area about equal to that of New York State. In this large region the total or partial failure of the crops is now crushing the suffering of famine foretold several months ago in the Sun. The northwestern limit of the greatest wretchedness is the province of Nijni Novgorod, whose chief town, of the ame name, is famous for its annual market. Through this province flows the greatest river in Europe, the Volga, still winding its way eastward before it turns abruptly to the south to make its way to the Caspian Sea. Along both banks of the mighty river for about 800 miles, or separated from it by a narrow strip of country, lie the provinces where the severest distress prevails. Other provinces also are affected, and the entire eastern half of Russia, even to the borders of Siberia, is involved in the misery that follows upon calamitous harvests; but the part of Russia inhabited by most of the people who are actually starving lies along or near her greatest navigable highway in its middle and lower course. Drouths, insect pests, and the poverty and improvdence of the peasant class have done the mischief. Several million persons

the farmers with seed. Details of the famine have been but sparingly published, but enough has een made known to rouse in the more fortunate parts of Russia the deepest to eat; that in some districts they are bread, made chiefly of goose foot, a earth. plant that is classed as an emetic: that families, forty-seven persons died of hunger in a fortnight; that the price of cles of consumption has doubled.

even at Warsaw, far from the scene of a good girl and raising a family. By acute misery, the cost of common artihave aroused throughout the western and more populous parts of Russia the most energetic efforts to carry food to the starving. The land has bardly another thought to-day. The national coffers have been opened; the royal may live. You will be the pride of family has contributed a very large sum; state balls have been countermanded: meetings to raise funds are held everywhere; the Red Cross Society is making house-to-house collections; the rank and file of the army are contributing; students in the universities committees from every direction.

This wide stream of charitable relief inces, but not yet in such volume as to country, those who accumulate some bring succor to hundreds of thousands who need it. It is not money, but food that must be taken to the greater part of the famine district. This requires the world, he said: time and involes enormous labor; but happily there is reason to believe that the crisis has reached its climax and that next spring there will be no such story to record as that of some Indian famines, in which tens of thousands perished because of the sheer inability of those who would have helped them to reach the starving in time to save their lives. In all present thoughts of Russia, the

first must be that of sympathy for her stricken peasantry.

An Embrace that Cracked a Rib.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 23 .- A new terror of courtship has been developed here in the case of Miss Emma Bowers, a winsome brunette. For some days she has suffered from a supposed attack of pleurisy, but when Dr. S. F. Bordman was called in he found that one of the young lady's ribs was broken. After much questioning, the girl blushingly admitted that her best beau, George Gerrick, had inflicted the injury while giving her his usual tender embrace before parting last Friday has figured out the following interest-

Died of Tight Lacing.

Not a Fair Prayer Test. [Galveston Daily News.]

go and buy it on credit. rity nothing else can give. THE FASTEST OF TRAINS.

An Average Speed of 52.2 Miles an Hour

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.-The Empire State Express of the New York Central Railroad, on its first trip to-day, fastest train in the world by traversing the 440 miles between New York and and three-quarter minutes, and it achieved besides, at one stage of the journey a speed perhaps never before attained by so heavy a train. The attempt to run a regular passenger train between the two cities named in eight hours and forty minutes is a result of the famous trip of Sept. 14, when the unparalleled record of 440 miles in 433 minutes and 44 seconds was made.

The train was composed of a combination buffet, smoking, and library car, the Wagner buffet drawing-room car Luxor, two New York Central coaches, and Vice-President H. Walter Webb's private car Mariquita, which carried the official of the road and the reporters. The same engines drew it was the conductor.

Henry Grady's Advice.

write to him.

Never gamble. Of all the vices that strongest and the most insidious. play. I never knew a man, a gentle-

Never drink. I love liquor and I in districts where some barvests could love the fellowship involved in drinkbe garnered the entire crop has already ing. My safety has been that I never PISTOLS DRAWN IN A SMOKING CAR. been consumed; that troops of starving drink at all. It is much easier not to eggars are wandering through the drink at all than to drink a little. If villages; that many a peasant sells his I had to attribute what I have done only plough horse for a few roubles to in life to any one thing I should buy food for his family for a week; that attribute it to the fact that I am a temortality has increased at a rate that totaler. As sure as you are born, it is frightful, and in one place, out of 150 is the pleasantest, the easiest and the saftest way.

Marry early. There is nothing that food has risen all over the empire, and steadies a young fellow like marrying marrying young your children grow up when they are pleasure to you. These stories of frightful suffering You feel the responsibility of life, the sweetness of life, and you avoid bad

If you never drink, never gamble, and marry early, there is no limit to the useful and distinguished life you your father's heart and the joy of your mother's.

I don't know that there is any happiness on earth worth having outside of the happiness of knowing that you the women are raising famine funds; have done your duty, and that you have tried to do good. You try to build up. There are always plenty others are foregoing their annual dinners that who will do all the tearing down that their contributions may be larger, and is necessary. You try to live in the money is flowing in to the distributing sunshine. Men who stay in the shade always get mildewed.

is already reaching the afflicted prov- why the Groom Chose a Woman Preacher

[Chicago Sunday Tribune.] After he had congratulated his old chum and wished him all the luck in "By the way, you were married by

woman, weren't you?" "Yes-the Rev. Isabel Dixon." "Oh, well, of course, it's all right, but t seems sort of strange."

"It's just as binding as it would be if the ceremony was performed by a

"I know it, but I don't believe I could get used to it. The bride's idea, I suppose?"

"No: mine." "Yours! Good heavens, man! I should have thought you-" "Well, I did at first. I preferred a

man, and we had one all picked out, but the bride and her parents rather favored some old customs that I combate unsuccessfully." "Such as what?"

"Such as letting the minister kiss the bride." "Oh! that's why you-"

"That's exactly why." Cost of Raising Boys.

[From the La Belle Star.]

A careful investigator of the subject ing "expense account," which is de-

clared to be "below the actual figures, if anything." "The cost of raising an POTTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 26.—The doc- ordinary boy for the first twenty years held an inquest on C. Galounoni, aged tors say that Katie Cole, a colored girl of his life is here given: Per year for of 18, who dropped dead yesterday in the first five years, all expenses, \$100, the street, died from the effects of tight or \$500 in all; \$150 per year for the next five years; \$200 per year for the third five; \$300 per year for the next three years, and \$500 for the next two, or a total of \$4,150 outlay by the time the boy is of age and able to bustle for good demand. They command the Do not pray for something and then himself." We hope the Star subscrib- highest premiums, and they deserve ers will remember that the editor has taken a contract to raise two boys, and The consciousness of having a rem- by promptly renewing their subscrip-

hint to the wise is sufficient.

THE KIND OF FARMING THAT PAYS.

How William L. Kennedy Built His Own Sub-Treasury.

[From the New York Evening Post.] A type of the prosperous farmer in the South is William L. Kennedy, of demonstrated its right to be called the Falling Creek, Lenoir County, North Carolina, who began life with nothing and now enjows an income of \$7,000. Buffalo in eight hours and forty-one His experience might be studied with profit by those farmers of the North and West who are deploring their lot and complaining of the war Kennedy was 18 years old. He had carried a musket for two years, and returned home to find the family fortunes broken. Uncomplainingly he went to work as a day laborer on his father's plantation. After what might be termed an apprenticeship of four years he became ambitious to farm on his

own account. A 300-acre farm was in the market, and, as payment could be made by installments, young Kennedy bought the property. The price was to be \$30 an acre. By dint of hard work this was paid for in a few years, and Mr. Kennedy now owns two plantathat pulled the flyer of Seps. 14, but tions of about 1,000 acres each. He puts only engine 962, on the western divi- in all kinds of crops, and sells everysion, had the same crew. John Moran thing that can be produced on a Southern farm. He plants 200 acres of cotton and obtains a 500-pound bale to the acre. One hundred and sixtues are My son will be just about your age given to corn, io to wheat, 75 to oats must be fed by the hand of charity when you are just about mine, and I and 125 to native grasses. Peas and during the rigorous Russian winter or have got to looking at you as a sort potatoes are extensively cultivated, the they will perish. It is estimated that of prefiguring of what my son may be, peas being sowed on wheat and oat at the very least \$100,000,000 will be and of looking over you and rejoicing stubble. He has a herd of 100 cattle, required to relieve suffering and supply in your success. Let me write to you and milks 25 Jersey cows. Every year what I would be willing for you to he sells \$600 worth of butter. His pigs, of which he feeds about 125, bring him in a snug sum of money. With turenthrall men this is the worst, the keys Mr. Kennedy has great success. many of the gobblers weighing forty sympathy and the most energetic Outside of the morality of it, it pounds when they were killed. He measures of relief. It is known that is the poorest business and the feeds them on wheat bran and clabber. thousands of peasants are deserting poorest fun. No man is safe who Twenty men and their wives and chiltheir homes, having absolutely nothing plays at all. It is easier never to dren are employed on the home plantation, the other being leased on shares. collecting acorns, oak bark, and leaves man and man of business, who did not Each man has a house and garden free as a substitute for food; that the only regret the time and money he had and is paid 45 cents a day. The wofood of the peasantry in the province wasted in it. A man who plays poker men and children receive from 20 to 40 of Simbirsk is a hard black mass called is unfit for every other business on cents a day. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Kennedy does not meddle

With a Mulatte Girl.

with politics.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 26 .- Passengers in the smoking car of the South Carolina Railway, coming to Augusta from Charleston last evening, witnessed an exciting scene. At Branchville, a negro man, a mulatto girl, and Mr. Rivers Carr, of Blackville, boarded the up-bound train. They took seats in the second-class car.

The white man sat behind the negro and the mulatto girl sat on the opposite side. The negro noticed the white man flirting with the girl. He objected to the flirtation and spoke to Carr about it. Carr became infuriated at the negro trying to correct his conduct, and a quarrel ensued.

He pulled a pistol and pushed it against the breast of the negro and pulled the trigger twice, but it failed to go off each time. He then examined the pistol to see what was the matter, and then pulled the trigger the third time. It discharged this time, and the ball went through the window, but came very near hitting a passenger. While the two men were clinched the negro managed to draw his pistol, but was prevented from using it by the interference of the conductor. The train was stopped and the negro was put off in the woods, while the white man was allowed to ride along with

Divided on the Lottery Question

NEW ORLEANS, October 26 .- The first Democratic parish meeting held to determine the election of delegates to the State Convention in Lafourche parish resulted in a split and bolt on the lottery question. The opponents of the lottery elected a set of delegates to the State Convention, while those in favor of the adoption of the lottery amendment held a separate meeting and called a primary election to choose delegates on November 16. The fact that the first meeting resulted in a split presages a split in the Democratic Convention.

Indicted for Egging Sam Jones,

Houston, Tex., Oct. 21 .- William West, who was under arrest for throwing eggs at Sam Jones, but who was released, has been indicted by the Grand Jury and has been rearrested. West was brought back here from New Orleans.

Drowned in Wine.

[From the San Francisco Cromicle.] Los Angeles, Oct. 17 .- The Corner has returned from Newhall, in the northern part of the county, where he about 65, who fell in a wine vat and was drowned.

Matrimonially?

[Johnston Monitor.]

The Johnston giris are, es usual, in

One of the Poor Commissioners of this medicine is the most powerful within ten most on him before, but if it Ayer's Cherry rectoral in the nouse, one feels, in such cases, a sense of secubefore our responsibilities cease. A saves hotel bills, and has time to investigate the paupers.