

NEW FERTILIZER RATE.

RAILROAD COMMISSION MAKES AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Controversy is Settled—Former Circular is Revoked and New Rate is Changed in Several Respects.

Columbia, Nov. 2.—The railroad commission has announced its decision on the controversy over rates on fertilizer, revoking its former decision reducing the rates about 15 per cent, and drawing up a new schedule, effective December 6, making the reductions about 8 per cent. It also reduces the minimum carload weight from 15 tons to 10 tons.

Some time ago the commission issued circular 129, which decreased the fertilizer rates. Circular 129 was applicable to the following roads in this State: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line railroad, Southern railway, Charleston & Western Carolina railway, Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad company, Blue Ridge Railway company and to all shipments moving over these lines having origin, and destination in South Carolina on other lines.

When the circular was issued September 15 was named as the effective date. This date was finally postponed until November 1, after representatives of the railroads of the State had appeared before the commission and asked that the rates on fertilizer be not reduced and that circular 129 be annulled. The commission took all argument presented at that hearing under consideration and announced a new circular, which is really an adjustment of fertilizer rates.

Circular No. 131, issued on July 28, was canceled.

The following is the new fertilizer rate circular:

Special freight rates on fertilizer, carload, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Applicable between points in South Carolina on the following railroads: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, Seaboard Air Line railroad, Southern Railway company, Charleston & Western Carolina Railway company, Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad company, Blue Ridge Railway company, and to shipments moving over these lines having origin and destination in South Carolina on other lines:

25 miles and under	85
25 miles and over 10	85
25 miles and over 15	85
25 miles and over 20	1.05
25 miles and over 25	1.10
25 miles and over 30	1.15
25 miles and over 35	1.25
25 miles and over 40	1.30
25 miles and over 45	1.35
25 miles and over 50	1.40
25 miles and over 55	1.45
25 miles and over 60	1.50
25 miles and over 65	1.55
25 miles and over 70	1.60
25 miles and over 75	1.65
25 miles and over 80	1.70
25 miles and over 85	1.75
25 miles and over 90	1.80
25 miles and over 95	1.85
25 miles and over 100	1.90
25 miles and over 105	1.95
25 miles and over 110	2.00
25 miles and over 115	2.05
25 miles and over 120	2.10
25 miles and over 125	2.15
25 miles and over 130	2.20
25 miles and over 135	2.25
25 miles and over 140	2.30
25 miles and over 145	2.35
25 miles and over 150	2.40
25 miles and over 160	2.45
25 miles and over 170	2.50
25 miles and over 180	2.55
25 miles and over 190	2.60
25 miles and over 200	2.65
25 miles and over 210	2.70
25 miles and over 220	2.75
25 miles and over 230	2.75
25 miles and over 240	2.75
25 miles and over 250	2.75
25 miles and over 260	2.75
25 miles and over 270	2.75
25 miles and over 280	2.75
25 miles and over 290	2.75
25 miles and over 300	2.75
25 miles and over 310	2.75
25 miles and over 320	2.75
25 miles and over 330	2.75
25 miles and over 340	2.75
25 miles and over 350	2.75

The above rates are subject to a reduction of 20 per cent, on intrastate shipments moving between points in South Carolina over two or more steam railroad routes not under the same management or control, and are effective December 6, 1909, superseding circular No. 72, dated April 8, 1906, and all rates in conflict.

Father Was In Invalid.

It had been a hard day in the field and father and son were very hungry. The only things eatable on the table were twelve very large apple dumplings. The father had consumed ten while the boy was eating one, and then both reached for the one remaining.

"Son," pleaded the farmer, "you wouldn't take the last apple dumpling from your poor sick pa, would you?"

If someone would only discover that graft, too, is a disease!—Charleston News and Courier.

A GEORGIA YARN.

"TRIBE OF DURDEN" EMANUEL COUNTY.

Largest Family So Far Reported—Mrs. Elizabeth Durden Has 269 Living Descendants.

Swainsboro, Ga., Oct. 30.—Apropos to large families Emanuel county can boast of a family with two hundred and sixty-nine living members, that of Mrs. Elizabeth Durden, of Norris town, Ga. Mrs. Durden was born in 1817 where she now resides within one mile of Norris town, Ga. She is a daughter of Nathan Barwick and Elizabeth Whitten Barwick. Early in life she married William Durden, who died about forty years ago. She is the mother of eleven children, all living. Her tribe has increased until at present there are sixty-five grandchildren, forty-three of this number being boys, one hundred and eighty great grandchildren and ten great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Durden is a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church, having joined at Old Canoochee about 40 years ago. Her mind is still active and her eyesight good. At the present time she is able to read without glasses and can get about without assistance.

Mrs. Durden is a sister of Mrs. Eliza Youmans, the mother of the eight heavy weight Youmans brothers. The weight of these eight brothers aggregating more than sixteen hundred pounds. These are Judge John E. Youmans, who was for several terms Ordinary of Emanuel county, Nathan Youmans member of Board of Education, S. H. Youmans, former deputy sheriff, T. W. Youmans, E. S. Youmans, member of the Board of Roads and Revenue Commissioners, George Youmans, Lott Youmans and Lawson Youmans.—Augusta Chronicle.

Cesare Lombroso, the noted Italian criminologist, who died October 19 last, is thus described by a former member of the scholar's household in Turin: "In appearance he was most unimposing. Diminutive, very stout, with a stiff, projecting bit of chin beard, he had a very long waist and very short legs. This gave him in walking the effect of pushing along over the ground. He took small steps and was always the same abstracted, far-away visionary, thinking of something that had little or nothing to do with the present. I think that it was his prosaic, almost comical appearance that prevented us as children from appreciating what a great man we were associating with. With some amusement I now recall how his family were forced to guard him from the depredations of a world he was ill-fitted to resist. In fact, it was no exaggeration to say that without his devoted wife he would have been penniless in no time. A man of unbounded kindness, he could never resist appeals for assistance. He received countless such appeals and, needless to say, most of them were inaptitudes. I have a vivid memory of his unconcern about dress. Many a time when he started out to the university his wife had to run after him and bring him back to put on his necktie. Equally careful she had to be to see that he did not wander forth on cold mornings without a overcoat. Dress in general Professor Lombroso regarded as a bothersome necessity; he considered that he lacked the time to give to such niceties."

The Wisdom of Silence.

The late Judge Silas Bryan, the father of William J. Bryan, once had several hams stolen from his smokehouse. He missed them at once, but said nothing about it to any one. A few days later a neighbor came to him.

"Say, Judge," he said, "I hear'd yew had some hams stole t'other night."

"Yes," replied the Judge, very confidentially, "but don't tell any one. You and I are the only ones who know it."—Success Magazine.

Among the San Franciscans who express themselves as weary of the graft prosecutions, the voice of the grafter himself rises loud and clear.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. 11-4-1m.

ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTE ATROCITIES.

Brutal Treatment Received at Hands Of Prison Officials by Foolish Women Who Want the Ballot.

London, Oct. 30.—Those tender-hearted Englishmen who are always so greatly concerned about atrocities in the Congo, or Russia, or Morocco, now have an opportunity to shed a few tears about homegrown cruelty. Whatever one may think of the suffragettes and their methods of commanding attention, no real man can read of the atrocities perpetrated upon defenseless women in British jails without experiencing a boiling of the blood. The "water cure," as administered in the Philippines, were kindness compared with the treatment of some of the suffragettes. The physicians and jailers implicated in the atrocities do not deny them, but take a sort of pride in what they call the "humbling" of the suffragettes.

Mrs. Leigh, one of the victims, tells a sworn story in which handcuffs, padded cells and worse atrocities figure. She was one of those who, when confined in prison, refused to partake of food. Her story is in part as follows:

"On my arrival at Winslow Green Gaol I protested against the treatment to which I was subjected, and broke the windows in my cell. Accordingly at 9 o'clock in the evening I was taken to the punishment cell, a cold, dark room on the ground floor—light only shines on very bright days; no furniture in it.

"A plank bed was brought in; I was then stripped and handcuffed with the hands behind during the day, except at meals, when the palms were placed together in front. At night they were also placed in front with the palms out. On Thursday food was brought into the cell—potatoes, bread and gruel—but I did not touch it.

"Thursday afternoon the visiting magistrates came. I was taken before them handcuffed. After hearing what I had to say they sentenced me to nine days' close confinement with bread and water, and to lose forty-two days' remission marks and pay 5s. damage. The handcuffs were removed at midnight on Thursday by the matron's orders. I still refrained from food.

"About noon on Saturday I was told the matron wished to speak to me, and was taken to the doctor's room, where I saw the matron, eight wardresses, and two doctors. There was a sheet on the floor and an armchair on it. The doctor said I was to sit down, and I did.

"I was then surrounded and forced back on the chair, which was tilted backwards. There were about ten of them. The doctor then forced my mouth so as to form a pouch, and held me while one of the wardresses poured some liquid from a spoon—it was milk and brandy. After giving me what he thought was sufficient, he sprinkled me with eau de Cologne, and wardresses then escorted me to another cell on the first floor, where I remained two days.

"On Saturday afternoon the wardresses forced me on the bed, and the two doctors came in with them, and while I was held down a nasal tube was inserted. It was two yards long, with a funnel at the end; there is a glass junction at the middle to see if the liquid is passing. The end is put up the nostril, one day and the other nostril the other.

"Great pain is experienced during the process, both mental and physical. One doctor inserted the end up my nostril, while I was held down by the wardresses, during which they must have seen my pain.

"The sensation is most painful; the drums of the ear seem to be bursting, a horrible pain in the throat and the breast. Before and after, they test my heart and make a lot of examination. The after-effects are a feeling of faintness, a sense of great pain in the diaphragm, or breast bone, in the nose and the ears. The tube must go below the breast-bone, though I cannot feel it below there.

"I was very sick on the first occasion after the tube was withdrawn. I have also suffered from bad indigestion. I am fed in this way very irregularly. I have used no violence, though having provocation in being fed by force. I resist, and am overcome by weight of numbers. If the doctor does not think the fluid is going down sufficiently swiftly, he pinches my nose with the tube in it, and my throat, causing me increased pain."

The Kind of Critter He Was.

It was at the Cliff Dwellers, Chicago's literary club, and one of the members had just made a terrible, irreparable break about another—made it in his presence and that of several other members.

"What ought I do now?" asked the break-maker, much embarrassed.

"If I were you," suggested Fred Richardson, the artist, who had heard the whole proceeding, "I should go out and wiggle my ears and eat another thistle."—Success Magazine.

The Sons of Confederate veterans will meet in Columbia this week.

THE PELLAGRA CONGRESS.

THREE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS ARE GATHERED IN COLUMBIA.

Dr. Zeller of Illinois Made a Ringing Speech in Which He Advanced Theories That Are Quite Startling.

(The State, Nov. 4.)

For the purpose of studying pellagra a national congress of physicians, some of them among the most eminent specialists of the medical profession in the United States, is now holding its sessions in Columbia, in the assembly hall of the State Hospital for the Insane.

There were in attendance more than 200 medical men and by 6 o'clock nearly 100 more had arrived. It is believed that when the congress convenes at 9 o'clock this morning there will be present at least 400 members of the profession. This malady seems to have a special mystification which causes physicians to wish to find a cause and remedy.

The deliberations were opened by Gov. Ansel with a felicitous address of welcome. After the governor's address came the reading of papers according to the programme. All of the papers are of a technical character, couched in medical terminology, verbose and difficult to be understood by folks who are not in the inner seal of the ethics of the profession.

The first paper, read by Dr. J. W. Babcock, was that presented by Dr. F. M. Sandwith, F. R. C. P., Gresham professor of physic, London, England. This paper was a general review of the pellagra situation in various countries of the world. The title given the paper in the programme was 'Introductory Remarks.'

The first speaker was Dr. J. W. Kerr, assistant surgeon general, United States public health and marine hospital service of Washington, D. C. The subject of his paper was, 'Pellagra as a National Public Health Problem.'

'Economic Factors of the Pellagra Problem in South Carolina,' was the subject of a most interesting discussion by E. J. Watson, commissioner of the department of agriculture, commerce and industries of South Carolina. Col. Watson furnished many interesting and important facts relating to the food supply used by the people of this State bearing on the health of its people.

The paper of Dr. C. H. Lavinder, passed assistant surgeon, United States public health and marine hospital service, on the haematology of pellagra, dealt with methods of microscopic examination of the blood of pellagrins, and was entirely technical.

Papers were also read as per the programme by Capt. J. F. Siler and H. J. Nichols, physicians of the medical corps, United States army; Dr. Menage of New Orleans, representing Dr. Isadore Dyer, dean of the medical department, Tulane university.

The paper of Dr. C. W. G. Rohrer of the medical State board of health was ordered printed in the official report of the congress, as was also the paper of Dr. John S. Turner of Dallas, Tex., and the foreign papers sent in for presentation and publication.

"While we regard Mr. Rockefeller's princely gift for the eradication of the hookworm at its true value, we say \$1,000,000 for the battle against the disease of pellagra would be far more valuable," declared Col. E. J. Watson, who has made a careful study of pellagra because of the generally accepted theory that it is due to the consumption of impure corn and corn products. Unless preventative measures are taken without delay, he said, the corn industry will be seriously threatened. He declared that not only the Federal government but the corn-consuming States as well must put into force a rigorous inspection of corn and corn products. The correspondent of the American Press says of the meeting:

"In this view Col. Watson has the support of the eminent physicians and scientific investigators attending the conference. All agree that radical measures must be taken and without delay, to prevent the spread of this disease. In this State, at least, the legislature at its next session will undoubtedly enact such inspection laws, and others, it is predicted, will follow.

"Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the State hospital for the insane, Peoria, Ill., views the situation with alarm and in concluding an address telling of the recognition of pellagra in Illinois and the means taken to control it, declared he believed the country is threatened with a national scourge. While the majority of the 5,000 identified cases of pellagra in the United States are in the South, the disease is not by any means confined to this section, and Dr. Zeller predicted that the disease would very soon be as widespread throughout the entire Mississippi valley as in the South.

"The discovery of pellagra in the Peoria hospital was made August 7, last, since which time 130 cases have been diagnosed as pellagra, of which number 45 of the patients have died. There is little hope that the lives of

the others can be saved. Another 100 patients in this institution are manifesting mild symptoms of the disease. This out of a total of 2,150 patients at the hospital.

"Dr. Zeller is convinced that patients have been dying of pellagra in this institution for years past, without the disease ever having been properly diagnosed. He admitted that patients had died of the disease before its recognition as pellagra in August last, the death being either attributed to sunburn or, as in two cases, the scalding of the patients while being given baths.

"With the cooperation of the Illinois State board of health and the surgeons general of the United States marine hospital service and the army, thorough research work has been instituted at the Peoria hospital and at other public institutions in the State. According to reports made by the superintendents of a half-dozen other State asylums similar measures have been taken in those States to combat the disease. And, more important, perhaps, the United States marine hospital service and the special pellagra commission appointed by Surgeon General Wyman are already at work investigating the disease.

"In the course of his remarks Dr. Zeller touched briefly upon the hookworm, another disastrous malady but recently recognized in the United States, and created a mild sensation when he suggested that many thousands of the federal prisoners who died in the Confederate stockade at Andersonville, Ga., during the Civil War were victims of the hookworm, rather than to the abuses and ill treatment which it is alleged they received. 'And perhaps, after all,' declared Dr. Zeller, 'the monument recently erected at Andersonville to the memory of Capt. Wirz, commandant of that prison, is not so much out of place as many of us at the North have been wont to believe.'

'Pellagra as a National Public Health Problem' was the subject of a valuable address delivered by Assistant Surgeon General Kerr of the United States public health and marine hospital service, who declared that the occurrence of the disease in this country involves problems that will require the most earnest investigation with the view to their solution.

"The problem of pellagra in Europe and in the New World is in some respects analogous to beri beri in the Orient," said Dr. Kerr. 'Both diseases are held to be associated with the consumption of important articles of diet, both are capable of becoming veritable scourges among the people of the countries where they become endemic, and in neither disease has the etiology been definitely determined. This analogy might also be extended to include communicability, and in some respect symptomatology and treatment of the disease. In neither disease is there evidence that communicability plays a part in their continued prevalence, and in neither has it been deemed advisable or necessary by the national government to institute quarantine procedures.'

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, U. S. P. M. and M. S., Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent of the South Carolina hospital for the insane, and Dr. C. F. Williams, State health officer of South Carolina, as well as prominent physicians from Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois, North Carolina and other States gave to the conference the benefit of their experience in the treatment of pellagra.

An interesting feature of the conference was the presentation of several papers with well-developed cases of the disease.

A smoker was tendered the visiting physicians last night at Ridgewood Club. Five papers by eminent physicians in Yucatan, Jamaica, Barbadoes, West Indies; Paris and Cairo, Egypt, were read. Dr. Babcock concluding with an appreciation of Cesare Lombroso, the noted Italian scientist, who devoted more than 30 years to the study of pellagra in Italy, Roumania and other countries.

The conference will continue in session today. Peoria, Ill., and Columbia will ask for the next meeting. Today a permanent national pellagra association will be formed.

*Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

Hundreds of medical men from all sections of the country will attend the pellagra conference to be held in Columbia this week.

A Religious Author's Statement.
"Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, Salisbury, N. C., who is the author of several books, writes: 'For several years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and last winter I was suddenly stricken with a severe pain in my kidneys and was confined to bed eight days unable to get up without assistance. My urine contained a thick white sediment and I passed same frequently day and night. I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Remedy, and the pain gradually abated and finally ceased and my urine became normal. I cheerfully recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy.' Sibert's Drug Store.

Chinese Students Coming.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Forty-seven Chinese students are due to arrive at San Francisco today and will shortly enter various American universities and colleges. The young men were sent by the Chinese government in compliance with the understanding with the United States regarding the disposition of the indemnity remitted by this government. A number of Chinese officials and educators of prominence were selected as a board which, acting with Dr. Tenney, the Chinese secretary of the American legation, conducted the examination of more than 500 young men who presented themselves for examination with the view to testing their fitness for this destination. These students were first examined in Chinese and then in English, and those who passed these first tests were examined in mathematics and elementary science. Only 47 finally passed.

Won't Welcome Japs.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—Members of the Japanese Commercial Commission, who have been given the glad hand in many of the large cities of both East and West, are likely to have a frigid reception when they inspect the industries of the Smoky City today. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, as a body, has decided to virtually ignore the visiting Japanese, on the ground that the sons of Nippon, as a nation, demand too much in the educational lines and are willing to give too little. Some of the members of the chamber dissent from this opinion and will attempt to atone for the lack of cordiality existing in many quarters.

Try This in November.

Thousands upon thousands of families who have not been regular eaters of Quaker Oats will begin on the first of November and eat Quaker Oats once or twice every day for thirty days of this month; the result in good health and more strength and vigor will mean that every other month in the year will find them doing the same thing.

Try it! Serve Quaker Oats plentifully and frequently for the thirty days of November and leave off a corresponding amount of meat and greasy foods. You'll get more health, more vigor and strength than you ever got in thirty days of any other kind of eating.

While you are trying this see that the children get a full share.

The best food for them. Quaker Oats is also packed in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates; keeps indefinitely.

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Is Pleasant and Effective CURES

Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble.

by stimulating these organs and restoring their natural action.

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