The Horse's Bit in Wister.

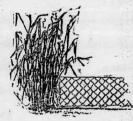
When the weather becomes severely cold do not overlook the fact that to insert a cold bit in a horse's mouth is torture. From and steel rapidly conduct heat, hence the sensation of cold when the metals are touched. Rubber bits are better, but should also be warmed before using.

Storage of Spring Water.

A bulletin just issued by the Geological Survey, contains the following comment by George B. Hollister, hy-

A Cora Poultry Fence.

Chicks and fowls rarely attempt to fly over a hedge. A way to take advantage of this is shown in the cut. Plant in the spring a thick row or double row of corn along the line A twelve of creates are to be a twelve of corn are to be used to ole row of corn along the line re chicken fences are to be needed. velve or eighteen inch netting can sed to turn the small chicks. By

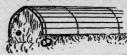


this should prove beneficial.

I have often wondered as I have seen the men deluge their horses in hot weather with cool water from a pail, or hose, whether a similar practice

may be. Where alfalfa hay is raised extensively it is necessary to cover the stacks in some way, or to top them out with some kind of hay or grass that will shed the rain. We recently saw a stack cover used on an alfalfa farm which the owner said was equal in keeping the hay to storing in a barn or mow.

The covers are made of ten-inch boards in sections six, eight, ten or twelve feet long, as suits the purpose and convenience. The boards are laid, beginning at the top of the stack, the is Arp's Boy and Gathers in the 'tilstorian' Has Been Summa.



comment by George B. Hollister, hydrographer:

"The storage of most of the spring waters which would otherwise go to waste has come to be one of the neessities of the Western States. In past years water was considered important, largely in connection with the limited amount of land then under irrigation, but so rapidly have the demands of irrigation advanced and sogucatly is water needed, not only for this but for other new purposes as well, such as cheap power to generate electricity and for town and city supply, that it has now become a question of saving all the water in the streams, that of the freshet season in the spring as well as the summer's flow, to meet the increasing demands. This must be done by the construction of large reservoirs, and already, treat activity is being shown in the Western States, and especiality in Callfornia, in making preliminary surveys for these necessary and important un

Farm prices are largely regulated by the kind of produce that reaches the markets. The farmer who makes a specialty of growing articles of extra quality, and who ships at the proper time, will realize more on one acre than another farmer who depends upcents per quart when prices were far below the cost of production of infer-ior kinds, and when there was a demand for all that the market could supply, yet hundreds of growers could not realize a profit for the reason that tney could not compete with those who had the best to offer. Even with low tney could not compete with those who had the best to offer. Even with low prices for live stock, the remedy is to use the pure breeds and thus improve the quality. Capital does not monopolize superior stock. Any farmer can, by the use of pure bred sires, gradually increase the value of his flocks and herds if he is willing to be patient and use skill in selection of the sires and dams. In all cases where some new variety of fruit, grain or vegetable has been introduced the originators, or those who first began with it, have derived profits, for the reason that the public is always looking for something better and will pay an extra price for quality.

Farmers and fruit growers cannot judge of the condition of a market in the future or of prices during a succeeding season by comparison with the present year. A large number of farmers will discard the crop altogether the next season if prices are low at present, which is just the opposite practice to the course which should be pursued, for the reason that when one farmer drops out the others are entertaining the same views, the result be-

lave the corn and corn födder hio the bargain.—New York Tribune.

Dangers in Clore Keeping.
In hot weather the chickens suffer the most from overcrowding. It is impossible to make them comfortable in summer unless given plenty of room and air. Overcrowding in hot weather usually causes sickness and difeases. Usually the colonles on the average farm are too large, anyway. They run over rather than under the limit in most cases, and if this is kept up in summer it is bound to produce evil results. It is pitiful to see the good layers slowly droop and crawl away to some dark, cool corner to die. What can one do when they show this determination to droop and die? It is usually impossible to do anything. The layers usually suffer from the effects of the heat more than we imagine. When a hen must go and sit is a tax on her system of no smail degree. Indeed, I think this persistent laying in hot weather breaks down more good layers than anything else. We can to a certain extent make the work more comfortable for them by having the nest incated in a cool, well ventilated place. It is possible to have a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the nest so a cool draught can be created, and if we was a door opened near the n

count the interest on that capital, as the probably could secure interest if the the should prove beneficial.

I have often wondered as I have seen the men deluge their horses in hot weather with cool water from a pail, or hose, whether a similar practice would not suit the hen. The latter must feel the effects of the heat and they show that by wallowing in the cool dirt. If you dig up fresh dirt and throw water in the hole to moisten it, the hens will wallow in it with more eagerness than if the place was hot and dry. Would it not then pay to sprinkle the hens on hot days with a hose? I have never tried it, but should like to. Some day we may learn that every creature needs plenty of water, drinking and bathing, in that they receive it. Many of the animals are like small children-thy show a dislike to plunging in the water, but when once in they enjoy it. Because the hem mother of young ducklings will never venture to wether feet when her brood scramble into the water, must we conclude that chickens will suffer if allowed to get wet? If any one has had experience in this direction it night be of value to relate it.—Annie C. Webster, in American Culityator.

Alfalia hay will not turn rain, no matter how well topped out a stack produce.—Philadelphia Becard.

He is Arp's Boy and Gathers in the

Our Christmas is over, but the men ory of it will linger long. Most all the kith and kindred gather at the old ess with them. All the far away boys are one were here and I never saw them so happy before. Of course we ad prepared a Christmas tree for the

""Twas the night after Christmas—the rooms and the hall
Had the holly and mistletce still on the wall,
The Christmas tree stands in the parlor forlorn,
Its beautiful hangings all given and gone."

Next day we settled down to music and song and the quiet enjoyment of all the good gifts that Christmas brought, including turkey and oystors brought, including turkey and oystors for dinner and turkey hash for breakfast every day while the boys were with us. These boys are all natural born musicians and what with the piano and flute and violin and half a dozen sweet voices we had a choir of our own, and when they got onto the "buzzard lope" and other hilarities the girls formed a ring and danced and pranced to concord of, sweet sounds and all of a sudden the maternal ancestor lost her self-control and joined the procession and bowed and curtsied and chased all and held out her hands invitingly to me. What could I do but accept the uxorial banter and as I was about to take her hand in mine and fly round she fisshed her Pocahontas eyes and declined my soft approaches. She firted away on her No. 2 feet as gay as a girl and went coquetting with one of the boys; That's the way she treats me now in my antiquity. Time was when she was glad enough to take my hand and keep it and dident dare to play coquette at my expense. But now I am discarded and so I retired from the ring singing that pathetic old song:

"I'm the last rose of summer left standing alone, My lovely companion has left me and gone."

But the frolic is about over and the children have settled down to the caim enjoyment of their dolls and horns and other toys and are still happy. The day before Christmas it was a touching sight to see some of the old men slipping around silly in the stores buying pretty things for the home folks. I met my good brother Yarbrough waddling along about dark with some bundles and under his arm was a new umbrella. He said the tumbrella was for Hezzekiah, his faithful servant who had lived with him all these years and was true and tried and had never owned an umbrella. That was good and kind and was proof

servant who had lived with him all these years and was true and tried and had never owaged an umbrella. Thet was good and kind and was proof enough that Brother Yarbrough be longs to our old set and had slaves to serve him "befor" de wah."

But, Mr. Editor, I am still perplexed. My Christmas pleasure has been marred somewhat by my pity for the poor credulous dependent women all over the land who are the dupes of that Monticello man. Every day brings more letters from those who have long since sent the \$25 to my son at Monticello, Fla., and get nothing back. They say thay trusted him because he was my son. Many of them ougged or corrowed one \$25, for they could not get the subscribers, and so they made up a list of names from their acquaintances and then they went to work on the endless chain humbug and got other women in to send more money and be duped.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you to put it in large type and print it in red ink that Joel Smith, of Monticello, is no son of mine, nor do I know anything of him or his paper. I saw a late is sue in which he boasts of having 40.000 that these dependent women have sent him. He promised them \$20 a month to write three hours a day and some of them sond their fewelry and other precious things to raise the \$25 Mr. Editor, do please lend your columns to Athens, Ga. These frauds are bring in a them. And now we see that another endless chain paper has started a thems, Ga. These frauds are bring in discredit upon the press and distress upon poor women. I inclose a suppo circular, Please stop it. Kill it. Crush it. It is worse than the cherry son at Monticello," etc. They make me tired. I had three from Texas this morring.

B. A.

'he ' 'Historian'' Has Been Summa rily Disposed of.

Washington, Special.—The civil service commission Thursday notified Edgar S. Maclay, the historian recently vice commission Thursday notified Edgar S. Maclay, the historian recently employed in the Brooklyn navy yard, that his removal from the position at that pcint was not in violation of the civil service act. This notification is contained in a letter written to Mr. Maclay by President Proctor, of the commission, and is in reply to an inquiry from him. Mr. Maclay's letter is as follows:

Office of the General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 24, 1901.
Hon. John R. Proctor, President Civil Service Commission:

Sir: On December 23, yesterday, I received the following communication from the Secretary of the Navy: "Sir, I am directed by the President to sek Edgar S. Maclay, special laborer, general storekeeper's office, navy yard, New York, to send in his resignation.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

This communication was addressed to the commandant of this navy yard and was forwarded to me. I desire to get an authoritative opinion from the civil service commission on the following points:

1: Has the President of the Uniced States and authority under the laws.

1: Has the President of the United

States any authority under the laws governing civil service to demand the resignation of a civil service employe in the classified list?

Very respectfully,
EDWARD S. MACLAY.
To this the commission replied:
Washington, Dec. 26, 1901.
Mr. Edward S. Maclay, Office of General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, New York:
Sir: The commission is in receipt of your letter of December 24, 1901, asking its opinion on the following questions:
Has the President of the United States any authority under the laws governing civil service to demand the resignation of a civil service employe in the classified list?
Has the President the authority or power to cause the dismissal of any civil service employe without prefering charges in writing and giving said employe an opportunity in which to make a defense?

In response, you are informed that it is centrary to the president the prefere of the

ring charges in writing and giving sald employe an opportunity in which to make a defense?

In response, you are informed that it is contrary to the practice of the commission to undertake to answer hypothetical questions. Your separation from the service, according to the facts in the case, as they appeared it the public press, was made upon the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in whom the power of removal rests. The demand for your resignation, followed by your removal upon the direction of the President, through the Secretary of the Navy, was not in violation of the civil service act and rules in view of the well known facts in your case.

The object of the rule requiring notice and a hearing was to prevent political removals upon secret charges. No issue of this kind is involved in your case. Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTCE, President.

President Proctor of the civil service commission also gave out the following statement bearing upon the case:

"The commission has always held as shown in its 13th report, January 1, 1887, that the civil service act did not intend that incompetent persons should be retained in office. The authority for removal and its exercise for propor

intend that incompetent persons should be retained in office. The authority for removal and its exercise for propor reasons are necessary for the discipline and the efficiency of the public service. The power of removal is not affected by the law or the rules, further than that they provide that removals shall not be made for political or religious reasons.

"The rule of the President, July 27 1897, requiring that a person should only be removed for just cause allow a shall and after an opportunity for making an answer, was the purpose of movanting colitical or religious removals, or removals upon secret charges, but was in no way intended to curtail the power of removal for just cause. Under this rule the reasons of a removal are to be a matter or record but it does not impair in the slightest degree the prompt exercise of the power of discipline. In discussing this rule in the 14th report of the commission December 31, 1897, it is stated that if the removals are sufficient the officer will not hesitate to make the removal.

"It cannot be asserted that Maclay's "tean to the cannot be asserted that Maclay's "tean the cannot be asserted that Maclay the cannot be asse

moval "It cannot be asserted that Maclay's removal was, for political or religious reasons or upon secret charges, as the reasons for the Department's action are well known, both to Maclay and to the public."

Train Wrecked and Burned.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The Missouri Kansas & Texas north-bound passenger train, due in Dallas at 11:20 o'clock Tuesday night, was wrecked and airnost completely burned six miles south of here just before midnight. Thres persons were injured, but no one killed. The baggage, express and mail cars were saved. Injured: Jenks Clark, engineer; Wm. Kevney, fireman; Joseph Henry, colowed, internally. The engine and one Pullman are all that remain, are cars being destroyed. The engine is bottom-up in the ditch.

Committed Suicide

porting that Odrus Reeder, secon porting that Odrus Reeder, second lieutenant of Philippine scouts, committed suicide on the morning of December 23 by shooting himself with a carbine on board the Lawton. He was suffering from temporary insanity, due to illness. Lieutenant Reeder was a native of Beverly, W. Va.

Southern Gold and Silver.

Mr. George E. Roberts, director the United States Mint, estiates tha the value of gold produced in the country in 1900 was \$79,171,000, and of silver \$35,741,140. The value of gold prover \$35,741,140. The value of gold produced in Southern States was Alabama \$100, North Carolina \$28,500, South Carolina \$121,000, Tennesses \$100, Tenne \$1100 and Virginia \$3020. Alabama produced \$62 worth of Silver, Georgia \$218 worth, North Carolina \$6944 worth, South Carolina \$248 worth and Texas \$255,588 worth.

Mail Caine as a "Key."

Mr. Hall Caine, I observe, by 458 votes to 193, has become a "Key." It is not quite so easy to determine why the twenty-four who form the executive branch o fishe Legislature of the Isle of Man are called "Keys."

The term is old. It appears in the Latin form of clavis, in 1418. Four years later there are English "Keys." But the Manx statútes did not recognize "Keys." till long afterward, in 1585. From that year to 1734 there were the "twenty-four Keys." But Gov. Horne, who must be taken to have known how to address that assembly, did act, in 1715, address it as "Keys" but as "Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys."

I turn to our friend Phillips of the "New World of Words," 1716. Mr. Phillips opines that these twenty-lour chief commoners, "being, as it were, keepers of the liberties of the people, are called "Keys" of the island." Your "as it were" definition is necessarily somewhat fanciful.

However, Mr. Hall Caine is a "Key" of sorts. Once upon a tome his fel-tow "Keys" would have been his electors. But in 1866 "Keys" consented to submit to the popular vote. Then the act of 1880 abolished a property qualification for "Keys," granted household suffrage in town and 2 £ owner and £6 tenant franchise I nthe country. Further, it seems, it admitted women to vote. I should not wonder if this later circumstance had a good deal to dwith Mr. Hall Caine's election.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Bathrooms in Public Schools.

It has been decided that the public schools of Boston shall be provided with well-appointed bathrooms. This movement was begun two years ago, when the Paul Revere School was built, and in future all schools are to have such conveniences. When a child presents himself for admission to a school and gives evidence that he has not been as well groomed at home as a proper regard for its health and the comfort of its class room associates demands, it is the duty of an instructor to lead him to a bathroom and give him a lesson in the hygiene of the person. Not intil he has passed a satisfactory inspection is he permitted to take his place in the class to which he is assigned. Children are naturally sensitive to classification among the unclean, who must while in that condition he denied the privilege of fellowship with those whose parents take better care of them, and as the result the boy or girl thus treated is very likely to go home and read the riot act to those responsible for the conditions inviting it. Teachers in the Revere School report that the system works admirably. The scholars come to school much cleaner than formerly, and the work for both teachers and pupils is better than formerly—probably because the classroom atmasphere is less depressing.

Many great men have been poor malezer.

Many great men have been poor spellers. Orthography does not make

Ring Worm Routed.

"Send box of Tetterine. It's the only thing that makes any impression on a subborr Ring Worm."—Mrs. Katie Oldham, Montaibs Anderson County, Texas. 50b. by mail from J. T. Shuptine, Savannah, Gs., if your draggist don't keep it.

The oculist says business is out of sight

In New England the sailors carry as a talisman a bone taken from a living turtle, a pebble from a fishhawk's nest, or a small bone from the head of a cod.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

A curious point in Swedish criminal lavis that confession is necessary before capital punishment can be carried out.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascanzre help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain produce say natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascanzre Candy Cathar-ic, the genuine, put un metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me." J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A

little of it goes a long way.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. SLAO a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THOSE BUNCHES HOLES

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Eline's Great Nerve Restore. 22 tiral bottle and treatise free Dr. E. H. Kleier, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phils. Pa.

The only work some people ever do is to work on the sympathy of others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for childre teething, soften the gume, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-tion has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1806.

Mothers,
Did you everuse Goose Grasse Liniuany for
your little ones? You should never be with
out this remedy—it cures all aches and pain

CAPUDINE ® CURES

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, and SICK HEADACHE. It is absolutely harmless. No effect on the heart. For sale at all Drug Stores.

WE PAY R. R. FARE AND UNDER \$5,000

Positions



The life of a tire, ease of repair and its lasting qualities determine its worth. G& | Tires are made from the best quality of rubber. They are light enough to be reallient, strong enough to be dur-

G & J TIRE COMPANY,

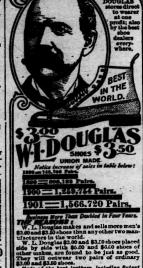


MORE COTTON

More Potash

in the Cotton fertilizer improves the soil; increases yield—larger profits Send for our book (free) explaining how to get these results.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.



TOME in Shorthand, Study Arithmeother branches Thomas and Drake-Bridge School,

or full information.
COLUMBIA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE CURE CACER AND TUMOR WE USE NO Knife, NO Plaster.

We give no pain, shed no Divid.

We give no pain, shed no Divid.

We want you give no two Medical Colleges.

We want you to reed our 49-19-29 Books.

We want ish: "sel" included in writing us.

We want ish: "sel" included in writing us.

We want ish: "sel" included in writing us.

We want low "sel" book free.

WE PAY YOUR WAY HERF AND RETURN HOME.

IF YOU WILLYISH US AND ARE TREATMENT.



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives cares. Book of test menish and 10 days teatment Free. Dr. H. H. Galzen's Sons, Sox S. Atlant. 6a. MCILHENNY'S TABASCO

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

\$5 to \$10 DAILY handling National Automatic Window Cleaner; s-lis at sight, Sayler Carey Mfg.Co., Room 18 Huibert Block, Cincinnati, O.



## \$2000.00 PER DAY **GIVEN AWAY!**

VALUABLE INFORMATION

The offer in our Premium Booklet expiring January s, 190s, is hereby

**EXTENDED FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR OF 1902** 

(except Present No. 129)

PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN FOR TAGS

delivered to us during the year 1902, taken from the follow-

R. J. Reynolds' 8 oz., Strawberry, R. J. R., Schnapps, Golden Crown, Reynolds' Sun Cured, Brown & Bro.'s Mahogany, Speckled Beauty, Apple Jack, Man's Pride, Rarly Bird, P. H. Hanes & Co.'s Natural Leaf, Cutter and O. N. T.

To appreciate our offer, these facts should be considered: That we are giving \$2000.00 per day for tags, to fix the memory of chewers on our trade marks placed on tobaccos, to identify our best efforts to please chewers, and prevent them from being deceived by imitators.

Full descriptions of Presents offered for our tags will be furnished upon request to

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Gaine con rep Hoo for car of Pre and the cum bus the fille lett accepre we and futt new the be phon