

Notice.

The forms of this paper will close promptly at noon on Wednesday. All advertisers desiring to change their ads. must have the copy in by that time or will be too late.

The News of Court.

Court convened at Chesterfield Monday with his Honor Judge Gage presiding, and all the other Court officials in their respective places.

The case against John Harley, was not pressed on payment of \$25.

Jesse Norton plead guilty to the charge of housebreaking and larceny for 30 days. This case attracted considerable attention. Some months ago the express office at Pageland was entered and two jugs of liquor stolen. Suspicion was directed to Norton and he was arrested. He did not deny the charge but said that one T. A. Clark aided and abetted the crime in fact he claims that Clark induced him to do the stealing and went with him. Clark was arrested and when placed on trial denied the charge. He admitted that he was with Norton the night of the robbery but says they went to the gypsy camp where they spent the night. Next morning he says Norton told him he had some whisky that he had bought from a wagon and had paid a negro 50 cents to bring it down to the railroad for him. He went and got the liquor and Clark said he bought one jug full from Norton. Clark, a week after the robbery told about buying liquor from Norton and his statement led to Norton's arrest. Norton was the only witness against Clark. The jury believed Norton, however, and after only a few minutes deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty and Clark was sentenced to the gang for 9 months. Mr. Pollock, for Clark, asked that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted. He made an eloquent appeal but the Judge refused.

George Washington (not the Father of his country) violated the dispensary law. He got 9 months or pay \$100 fine.

W. T. Phillips and G. W. Watts for assault and battery, were discharged pending good behavior.

John Lowry acknowledged that he had violated the dispensary law and his Honor agreed to excuse him this time if he would pay to the Clerk of Court \$100—otherwise he would have to work 9 long months for the county.

John Sellers and Martha Ann Spears, two of Cheraw's notorious, accused of living in adultery, will have to go back to next Court, the witnesses against them all being absent.

The Solicitor not pressed the case against John Wilks for assault and battery on payment of \$50.

Emanuel Williams, a 14 year old negro boy, was sent to the reformatory for seventeen years for housebreaking and larceny.

D. E. Moore, charged with assault and battery, gets a breathing spell because the State's witness was sick.

Montague Brown, charged with murder, was found guilty of manslaughter with recommendation to mercy of the Court. He goes to the reformatory for 2 years. This was a case of two boys playing with the usual loaded gun.

W. T. and Tom Phillips pay a fine of \$25 or 30 days each for assault and battery. William Horn, for carrying concealed weapons, pays \$50. This was a sort of cross indictment business and the fines were at first just double what they appear above but after an appeal by Horn's attorney, signed by all but two of the jury that tried the case, the Judge reduced the fines of all the parties one half.

B. T. Perkins for assault and battery, pays a fine of \$75.

Will Tucker, for violating dispensary law, got his case not pressed by paying \$50.

The case against P. A. R. Moore, charged with the murder of one Jordan about twenty years ago, was the last case called. It will be recalled that Moore made his escape from the old jail at Chesterfield a short time after Jordan died and was only recently arrested down in Texas and brought back to Chesterfield. Moore submitted to a verdict of manslaughter with recommendation for mercy. The Court sentenced him to be confined in the county jail for two years. The Judge stated in this connection that by agreement of counsel this sentence would be reduced.

At the conclusion of this case Court adjourned sine die.

"My three year old boy was badly constipated, had a high fever and was in an awful condition. I gave him two doses of Foley's Orino Laxative and the next morning the fever was gone and he was entirely well. Foley's Orino Laxative saved his life." A. Wolkush, Gasimer, Wis. W. G. O'Neal

Gov. Ansel has signed quite a number of bills thus far. Among those signed on Tuesday was the celebrated prohibition bill which caused so much debate in both the House and Senate, finally resulting in this compromise bill which will give the wet counties the right to decide whether or not they will go dry.

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 some frequently dry 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." W. G. O'Neal.

THE PARAGUAYANS.

A Lazy, Happy-go-lucky People in a Bankrupt Republic.

The infusion of Spanish blood and customs into the Guarani has produced a people with the faults and good qualities of both in about equal parts. Dark of complexion, with strongly marked Indian features, essentially gentle when unrestrained or not unduly excited, careless of the morrow, poor and honest, hospitable and generous, indolent and uncultured, strongly Catholic in theory, but generally lax in religious performances as to dogmas—this is a rough sketch of the native people of Paraguay.

the capital, and even the smaller places—Villa Rica, San Pedro, Villa del Pilar, Villa Concepcion—have their aristocratic families, of which the daughters and sons are sent to Europe to be educated and which maintain an exclusiveness that must be almost insupportable. But in general the people mingle readily.

In the early morning in the streets of Asuncion the women gather in their long white dresses and barefooted to sell their wares. The younger women, judged by our standard, are beautiful and from carrying baskets and water jars on their heads have attained an erect and graceful carriage which the younger women could well imitate. Besides, when they laugh they show two rows of pearls, and their speech in soft Guarani patois is worth going far to hear.

When you see Asuncion you see Paraguay, for it is the most advanced city in the republic. Its streets are poorly paved, it has mule cars which run at long intervals and low speed, and the hotel accommodations are not exceptional, but there is a kind of lazy, happy-go-lucky air about the city that represents the national feeling. Paraguay is hard up—yes, almost stone broke. The currency is paper and the value so small that for a hundred dollars one receives a bushful of ragged stuff, printed in Germany, to represent some indolent indistinctness of the republic. Gold does not stay long in Paraguay, nor does it often enter the country.—Van Norden Magazine.

Mr. Meek—Did you trump my ace? Mrs. M.—Yes. What of it? Mr. M.—Nothing, my dear. I'm glad to tell you. If one of our opponents had done it we'd have lost the trick.—Cleveland Leader.

No Place For Pictures.

An incident in which humor and pathos were combined occurred in the Italian settlement of Philadelphia the other day after a mission worker had handed a little Italian child a picture card.

"Here, little girl," said the woman; "you can take this home and hang it on the wall of your room."

"We has no walls in our room," said the child.

"No walls," said the worker, looking amazed.

"That's right. There are five families in the room where we live, one in each corner, and we live in the middle of the room, and our walls isn't no walls to hang anything on."—Philadelphia Press.

Who Would Be Slayer.

A mysterious murder is apprehended with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by preventing that element that invades the system, causing Constipation, Bilelessness, Chills, Malaria, Headache and Indigestion, etc. at Thos. E. Wannamaker's.

Successful women were not always of irreproachable beauty or modeling. Thus the Princess Elizabeth of Louis XV's time was one-eyed; the slit of Montaigne's mouth reached her ears; Mme. de Maintenon was thin, meager, yellowish; La Valliere Dine, Gabrielle d'Estrees one armed, Anne Bolyn six fingered.—Philadelphia Record.

The National Good Roads association was organized by delegates from thirty-eight states in national convention at Chicago, Nov. 21, 1909.

When your head may be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

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Woman and Her Back. In Henry Bardeley's novel "Yrivid" there is a discovery about the expression of the emotions which even Bardeley forgot to reveal. It is to the effect that woman chiefly uses her back to convey her sentiments. And, indeed, my close observation of the human body can hardly fail to notice that does a woman wish to annihilate a rival and cast despair into the soul of a lover she simply turns an expressive back upon them. No tears, no wrath, no indignation, can vie with this maneuver, which has, too, the advantage of being noncommittal, for no one, in the current jargon, can "give herself away" with her back. The expression of the emotions by this part of the anatomy is dignified, if a trifle limited. When a woman cries she is too apt to make a deplorable grimace. Does she get angry, her face will assume an unbecoming red. Very few understand the use of the gesture of the hands and arms. That is why woman, with her primordial instinctive wisdom, uses her back, especially when it is beautiful, as one of the chief weapons in the eternally diverting war of the sexes.

Women Laborers. Women are largely employed in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings. They mix mortar, sift sand and carry bricks and mortar to various parts of the buildings being constructed. For such service they are paid from 32 to 37 cents per day. Women also unload coal, carrying it from the wagon on the street to the cellar of the building. For this they are paid 40 cents per day and work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

Simple Remedy For LaGrippe. La Grippe coughs are dangerous as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. W. G. O'Neal.

Random Shots. I shot an arrow into the air; it fell in the distance. I know not where, till a neighbor said that it killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half (\$6.50). I bought some poison to slay some rats, and a neighbor swore that it killed his cats, and rather than argue across the fence I paid him four dollars and fifty (\$4.50) cents. One night I set sailing a toy balloon and hoped it would soar till it reached the moon. But the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law. And that is the way with the random shot—it never hits in the proper spot. And the joke you spring, that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart.—Achtelton Globe.

How can any person risk taking some unknown cough remedy when Foley's Honey and Tar costs them no more? It is a safe remedy, contains no harmful drugs, and cures the most obstinate coughs and colds. Why experiment with your health? Insist upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar.

Know Them at Once. The vicar appointed to a living in an old English village was anxious to restore his church. On either side of the porch were grotesque, not to say hideous, faces that had become almost hidden. The vicar had these ancient faces worked up until their features were made distinct. Then he took a very old lady of the parish to see them and jokingly asked if she could tell him who they were. "Why, bless my heart, sir," said she, peering at the old ornaments, "it's you and your good lady!"

Foley's Honey and Tar cures eczema quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package.

A Snake That Crows. There exists in Venezuela a species of snake of an exceedingly venomous and crafty character. This snake utters a cry that is the almost exact replica of a cock crow. The unwary traveler when walking through the bush will be astonished to hear near at hand this extraordinary crowing. He proceeds toward the spot, when the snake darts out and stings the unfortunate man with its terrible forked tongue. If not taken promptly in hand the sting will in nine cases out of ten turn out to be fatal.

The best known pills and the best pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are small, easy to take, gentle and certain, and are sold by All Druggists.

Sick Husband—Did the doctor say positively I was to take all that medicine? Wife—Yes, dear.

Sick Husband—Why, there's enough there to kill a donkey.

Wife (sighing)—Then you'd better not take all of 'em, John.

We say without hesitation that DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are unequalled for weak kidneys, backache, inflammation of the bladder and all urinary disorders. They are antiseptic and act promptly in all cases of weak back, backache, rheumatism, and rheumatic pains. Accept no substitute. We sell and recommend them All Druggists.

"Why have you quit work?" demanded the farmer. "I just put in twenty minutes raving water," replied the miner who had hired out on the farm.

"Well, you ain't in yonderville, you're playing in the 'hole' now."—Kansas City Independent.

This is the most dangerous time of the year to catch cold, and it is the hardest time to cure it. If you should take a cold, a few doses of Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup will cure you promptly. Its laxative principle cures the cold by driving it from the system by a gentle but natural action of the bowels. Children especially like Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup, as it tastes so good, nearly like maple sugar. It is sold by All Druggists.

A Good Ransom. "That's a great admirer of the secret ballot system!" "Why?" "Because it affords him a great chance to say afterward that he voted for all the winners."—Judge.

One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it.—Punstan Proverb.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Carolina Supply Co., will be open at the office of Shannon, Stevens, Boykin Co., on March 28th, at 12 o'clock.

B. M. Bruce, J. W. Maynard.

Presidential Inaugurations From Washington to Lincoln

All the Way From "Jeffersonian Simplicity" to the Pomp and State of Modern Times.

DURING the early years of the government, before the capital was moved to Washington, the induction of a president, although a ceremony of great dignity and solemnity, was a very small and select affair. In New York for nearly a fortnight preceding the great day of April 30, 1789, every tavern and boarding house had been thronged with visitors, and on the day before the inauguration every private house was filled with guests from all parts of the Union. In the center of the procession, preceded by the senate and followed by representatives, walked George Washington. On reaching Federal hall, troops formed a line on each side of the way, through which the president, with his attendants, was conducted to the militia, and the ceremony took place in the senate chamber, which is now the supreme court room. As the day for the second inauguration of James Monroe fell on Sunday, the ceremony took place the following day, Monday, March 5. John Quincy Adams was inaugurated on March 4, 1825, and the day was one of great demonstration and display. President Monroe called at the residence of the president elect, who then resided on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House, and here they were joined by the military escort, and the procession, headed by the cavalry, moved at once to the capitol. The inauguration of "Old Hickory" took place on March 4, 1829, and was a memorable one. The friends of President John Quincy Adams had



INAUGURATION CROWD IN FRONT OF CAPITOL.

the chamber of the senate, where the representatives had assembled a few minutes before, and at the door the vice president received him and attended him to the chair. The vice president then said, "The senate and the house of representatives are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the state of New York." The president answered, "I am ready to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, and the only military company in the District of Columbia declined to offer its services to the president elect. A company of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, however, organized and tendered their services to General Jackson as an escort, and he rode to the capitol in an open carriage. The second inauguration of Andrew Jackson was very simple. There was no military escort, no outward display and no procession. The day was the 4th of March, 1835, was a beautiful day, and the inauguration ceremonies of Martin Van Buren were elaborate, and the crowds in Washington severely taxed the capacity of the city. Van Buren was the first na-

ture American citizen inaugurated president, for all the others had been born as British subjects. A notable celebration. The inauguration of "Old Tippecanoe" was one of the greatest events that ever occurred in the national capital. After the furious campaign which preceded his election great crowds gathered in Washington to witness the inauguration. Exactly one month after this President Harrison died, and on April 6 John Taylor took the oath of office before William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. It was a cold, rainy day when President Polk was inaugurated, but there was a long procession of the military as well as civic organizations. Zachary Taylor had fine weather, unlimited noise and great ceremonies attending his inauguration. As the 4th fell on Sunday, he was inaugurated on Monday. As President Taylor died on July 9, one year after his inauguration, Vice President Millard Fillmore took the oath of office on July 10 in the house of representatives. The inauguration of Franklin Pierce was unique in the fact that the vice president elect, William R. King, was not in Washington to be sworn into office, but was on a mission to Cuba and took the oath of office at a plantation on the hills above Matanzas at the same time President Elect Pierce was being sworn in in Washington. There was no inaugural ball. The 4th of March, 1857, was a splendid day, and James Buchanan was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony. After reaching the White House President Buchanan held a public reception and at night attended the inauguration ball, which was held in a building in Judiciary square erected for that purpose. The Lincoln Festivities. Abraham Lincoln had a bright, clear day for his first inauguration, but it rained and the streets were wet and muddy when he took his second oath of office. The martyr president went to the capitol from Springfield by way of Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and, although he was given receptions all along the way, when he reached Harrisburg, on account of threatened violence, it was thought best to change the plans, and he proceeded to Philadelphia in one of the public cars, and arriving there at midnight, he entered the New York sleeper, and passed through Baltimore undisturbed and arrived in Washington at 6:30 on the morning of Feb. 23. He remained at Willard's hotel until the inauguration day, when President Buchanan called for him, and in an open carriage the party proceeded to the capitol. In order to avoid threatened violence the president and president elect in their carriage were preceded by a company of infantry, double files of the District cavalry on either side and infantry and other military organizations following. In the long procession there was a large car or float representing the constitution and the Union, each state being represented by a little girl dressed in white. A battalion of District troops guarded the steps of the capitol. The ceremony of swearing in the vice president in the senate completed, the entire party marched to the east portico of the capitol, where the great scene of swearing in Abraham Lincoln took place. The civil war was in progress when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated for the second time. There were evidences of the war everywhere, and gloom and sadness pervaded the whole land. The president went to the capitol early to sign bills, and therefore the parade marched down without him. The procession, however, was noteworthy.

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