

Capacity of the Brain

By Dr. Frederick Peterson.



AUTHORITIES differ as to the capacity of the average brain. It is believed that there is a definite limit to the amount of information that can be stored in the brain. We know that the brain is a storehouse of information, and that it is constantly receiving and storing information. The latest researches (Hammel and Thomson) show that the number of cells in the brain is about nine billion two hundred million. All stimuli, external or internal (through processes), must leave their impressions on these cells, chemical, physical, or dynamic. These stimuli are of all sorts of percepts; words and sounds heard; things and objects felt, tasted, smelled; sensations perceived in our own bodies pushing upward into consciousness. And a little reflection shows how innumerable such impressions must be in the course of a single day.

Even without reading the resident of a city must receive an incalculable number of impressions upon his brain every 24 hours. The reading centre of the brain occupies a comparatively small area in the back of the left hemisphere, and consequently must possess a very small portion of the nine billion cells referred to above. We can only guess at the number, but a fair estimate would be about a twentieth, or say five hundred millions which in a lifetime of 60 years would allow us about 25,000 cells daily for the perception and conservation of words and sentences read. These figures may have no scientific value, but at any rate they emphasize a very important fact, and that is that our brain capacity is limited and that we should be sparing of the cells we daily squander.—Coilors' Weekly.

A Private Estate of a Million Acres

By C. F. Carter.

THE recent acquisition of a tract of 170,000 acres Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in southwest Texas, already reputed to be the largest estate in the world owned by a private individual, was increased to the immense proportions of 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 acres. As an aid to the comprehension of these dimensions some comparisons may be found useful. The area of Rhode Island, exclusive of the waters of Narragansett Bay, comprise 673,320 acres or just a trifle more than one-half the area of Santa Gertrudes Ranch. The area of Delaware, exclusive of water, is 1,254,000 acres or 25,600 acres smaller than Santa Gertrudes. Texas constitutes one-eleventh of the area of the United States; yet if the Lone Star State were to be cut up into ranches the size of Santa Gertrudes there would only be land enough to make 132.

Santa Gertrudes Ranch was founded in 1853 by Captain Richard King, a former Mississippi River pilot, who, with his friend Captain Miffin Kennedy, had charge of the transport service on the Rio Grande which supplied General Taylor's army during the Mexican war. Captain King's ambition was to possess the largest and best conducted ranch in Texas; but he died twenty years ago, after accumulating \$30,000 acres. The property was left to his son-in-law, Mrs. H. M. King, who turned the entire management over to her son-in-law, R. J. Kleberg, a lawyer, who was born and brought up within 150 miles of the ranch. Under Mr. Kleberg's management the acreage has been increased more than fifty percent.—Harper's Weekly.

The Cheerful Man

By O. J. Marden.

THE cheerful man is pre-eminently a useful man. The cheerful man sees that everywhere the good outweighs the bad, and that every evil has its compensating blessing.

A habit of cheerfulness enables one to transmute apparent misfortunes into real blessings.

He who has formed a habit of looking at the bright side of things, has a great advantage over the chronic dyspeptic who sees no good in anything.

The cheerful man's thought sculpts his face into beauty and touches his manner with grace.

It was Lincoln's cheerfulness and sense of humor that enabled him to stand under the terrible load of the civil war.

If we are cheerful and contented all nature smiles with us; the air is brighter, the sky clearer, the earth has a brighter green, the trees have a richer foliage, the flowers are more fragrant, the birds sing more sweetly and the sun, moon and stars are more beautiful.

All good thought and good action claim a natural alliance with good cheer. Cheerfulness is found in great souls, self-poised and confident in their own heaven-sent powers.

Cheerfulness is the great preventive of humanity's ills.

Cheerfulness and fear are the great enemies of human life and should be resisted as we resist the plague. Cheerfulness is their antidote.

Without cheerfulness there can be no healthy action, physical, mental or moral, for it is the normal atmosphere of our being.—Success.

Growth of the Telephone in Thirty Years

By John C. Laughlin.

THE "Bell Telephone" was first heard in 1876. Today the exchange is numbered by the thousand, the telephones by the million. Various industries, unknown thirty years ago, but now sources of employment to many thousands of workers, depend entirely on the telephone for support. Numerous factories making lead sheathing, dynamo, motors, generators, batteries, office equipments, cables, and many other appliances, would have to close down and thus throw their operatives into idleness and misery if the telephone bell should cease to ring. The Bell Telephone Company employ over 87,000 persons and, in addition, their parents, or old customer brothers and sisters. It is safe to say that 200,000 people look to the telephone for their daily bread. These figures may be supplemented by the number of telephones in use, (5,698,000), by the number of miles of wire (4,042,000), in the Bell lines, and by the number of conversations (4,175,000,000), telephonically conveyed in 1905. The network of wire connects over 33,000 cities, towns, villages and hamlets.

Such tremendous growth as these statistics show would imply not only a steadily increasing appreciation of the telephone, but would also suggest improved instruments, more skillful operators, and better service. There would be no reason in such suggestion. Electrical science has undergone radical transformations since 1876. Telephony has raised the utilization of electricity to the height of a profession. Of course such advances have not been won without cost. Expenses were spent in experiment and investigation before a dollar came back. Communication by the first telephone was limited to a few thousand feet. Now, conversation can be carried on by persons 1,000 miles apart. Tomorrow long-distance lines will span the continent, and the day after tomorrow telephony will be a commonplace of mercantile routine. That science and money had to collaborate for years before they could work the miracle of exhibiting Boston and Omaha to talk together.—From the "Thirtieth Anniversary of a Great Invention," in Scribner.

Microbes in Water.

The recent epidemic at the St. Maurice and the white hills posted in our streets by the Prefecture of the Seine raised the attention of the public to the danger of drinking water. It is known that the Seine, before it reaches Paris, contains 23,000 microbes per a centimeter cube, afterward numbers 400,000; that above Lyons there are in the Rhône 75 microbes, and being in the Rhône above Berlin there are in the Seine 4300, and below above 97,000 microbes.—Le Petit Parisien.

The Bismarck Family.

Herbert Bismarck had none of his father's bright wit in conversation, but had his overbearing temper and his mother's violent irascibility. She had the disposition of the Frankish women as exemplified in Fredegonda, but held in check by modern conditions. Bismarck in anger was as terrible as a ferocious mastiff. She, far from restraining him, kept on saying, "Good dog; tss-tss. Go at him (or at her); tss-tss; tss-tss; or tantamount words.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE

The President Transmits His Views on Porto Rico

THINKS FUTURE IS PROMISING

Teachers, Both American and Native, Endeavor to Train Students in Mind and in Citizenship—Insular Police and Porto Rican Regiment Should be Perpetuated—Full American Citizenship Should be Conferred Upon Natives—Marked Progress Made Under Present Governor Toward Self-Government Elections This Year Were Absolutely Orderly and Unaccompanied by Any Disturbance.

Washington, Special.—The President's message to Congress giving the result of his recent observations in Porto Rico and making recommendations concerning the government of that island was delivered to the Senate. It was read at length and received careful attention. The message was as follows:

The President's Message. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road to Arceibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I could not embark at San Juan because the harbor has not been dredged out and can not receive an American battleship. I do not think this fact creditable to us as a nation, and I earnestly hope that immediate provision will be made for dredging San Juan harbor.

I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is there more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, a more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

I stopped at a dozen towns all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been put upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, an agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind in citizenship, that is in character.

Troops in the Island. I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be appropriated for by Congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

In traversing the island even the most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total exports and imports of the island was \$45,000,000 as against \$18,000,000 in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,863,319; \$3,553,163 of tobacco, and 28,290,222 pounds of coffee of the value of \$3,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's prime export—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

In addition to delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican

Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. Question of Citizenship.

There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been done, by granting them full American citizenship.

Under the wise administration of the present progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any farther than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe for the sake of the island itself to dispense at present. The lower House is absolutely elective, while the upper House is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the Governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral friends is settled in the courts. Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system.

The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened, where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the Governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of this island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system; the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet real progress has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government.

I transmit herewith the report of the Governor of Porto Rico, sent to the President through the Secretary of State.

All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington so as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another.

In conclusion let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, December 11, 1905.

Writing Business Letters. "I know," said a business man of wide experience, "how crowded with studies the schools are now, and I should be loath to recommend the introduction of any new ones. But I do wish sometimes that the boys and girls who are giving time to so many little fads could be induced to give more to the art of writing letters."

He did not refer to the mere art of writing correct English or the art of writing an interesting personal letter, says The Keystone, but to the preparation of really good business letters, in which the matter at hand should be treated not only clearly and concisely, but also courteously. The need he mentioned is one which is felt by thousands of business men and may well claim the attention of young people who look forward to business life. The ability to write intelligently is not rare, but the capacity to write in such a way as to produce a pleasant personal feeling for the house one represents is extremely rare. Many writers fall in the matter of courtesy—either in way of constant omission of articles and constant abbreviation or in neglect to give the other man the benefit of the doubt. "Never allow your first letter, in a case of difference, to be harsh or discourteous," said a business man to one of his clerks. "No matter how much you think the man has injured you, give him the benefit of the doubt. Assume that he has made a mistake rather than that he has misrepresented."

WOMAN CONVICTED

Mrs. Birdsong Gets Verdict of Manslaughter.

FAVORABLE VERDICT EXPECTED

Senator McLaughlin, an Uncle of the Defendant, Was Telegraphed For Immediately After the Finding Was Announced to Make Motion for New Trial—Friends Were So Sure of Favorable Verdict That Mrs. Birdsong Was Alone in Court When Report Was Announced—Defendant Spends Night at Hotel Under Surveillance Instead of in Jail.

Hazelhurst, Miss., Special.—Mrs. Angle Birdsong was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Dr. Thomas Butler and was recommended to the mercy of the county court.

After the verdict, while the defendant sat crying with a young child in her arms a deputy approached to take her to jail. When he lifted the child from its mother she satle one sobbed in fear, "Mama, don't let him have me."

So sure had Mrs. Birdsong's friends been of a favorable verdict that she was nearly alone in the court room when the jury entered, even her husband being absent.

Mrs. Birdsong was not compelled to remain in jail, but spent the night under surveillance at a hotel. Her uncle, United States Senator McLaughlin, who had left Hazelhurst, was telegraphed for to return and make a motion for a new trial, which the defense expected will be done.

The court did not pass sentence. The minimum penalty for manslaughter in this state is a fine of \$500.

Mrs. Birdsong, 22 years of age, and a member of a leading Mississippi family, in November, 1905, shot and killed Dr. Thomas Butler, and prominently boasted. She alleged that he had boasted of illicit relations with her and that his boasts were untrue. The tragedy occurred in Monticello, Miss.

Total Bales Ginned 12,548,000. Washington, Special.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau in conjunction with the recent report by the bureau of census of the quantity of cotton ginned, estimates that the total production of cotton in the United States for year 1906-07 will amount to 6,061,726,000 pounds (not including exports), equivalent to 12,546,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The estimated production in 500-pound bales by States is as follows: Virginia, 13,000; North Carolina, 237,600; South Carolina, 375,000; Georgia, 1,378,000; Florida, 54,000; Alabama, 1,252,000; Mississippi, 1,484,000; Louisiana, 930,000; Texas, 3,944,000; Arkansas, 791,000; Tennessee, 260,000; Missouri, 43,000; Oklahoma, 380; Indian Territory, 405,000.

Kilpatrick to Replace Sumner. Washington, Special.—The army transport Kilpatrick, which arrived at Newport News, Va., will be used in the Cuban transport service in place of the Sumner. This action was determined upon by the quartermaster general of the army because of the fact that the Kilpatrick is a more commodious vessel than either the Sumner or the transport Meade. The two latter vessels will be put out of commission as soon as the Kilpatrick has been made ready for her new service.

A Heated Discussion Held. Guthrie, Okla., Special.—The constitutional convention had a heated discussion as to whether the Supreme Being should be designated as the "Supreme Ruler of the Universe," or "God Almighty." Petitions from different religious sects and one from atheists were presented, asking that there be no vigorous discrimination in the language of the constitution.

Year's Coinage Falls Off. Washington, Special.—The annual report of George E. Roberts, director of the Mint was filed. It shows that the coinage was less during the last year for several years previous, owing, chiefly, to the exhaustion of silver bullion. The total of domestic coinage was 167,371,035 pieces of the value of \$60,216,747 of this \$63,002,007 was in gold coin, \$4,016,368, was subsidiary silver coins, \$2,302,307 was in five-cent nickels and \$865,834 was in bronze one-cent pieces.

Teas on Commercial Scale. Charleston, S. C., Special.—Marketing was begun of the first crop of American tea grown on a commercial scale. Twelve thousand pounds have been raised on a plantation in Colleton county, a few miles from Charleston. For several years tea has been marketed from Pinehurst, the government experimental garden at Summerville, but the product marketed is the first of a purely commercial venture.

Geo. Burnham, Jr., Guilty. New York, Special.—George Burnham, Jr., a vice president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company was convicted of larceny of \$7,500 of the company's funds. The prosecution and conviction of Burnham was an outgrowth of the investigation of insurance companies in this State by a legislative committee a year ago.

The length of your life you cannot determine, but its worth you must.

HOPE FOR S. C. RIVERS

Delegates All Interested in Work in South—Congressman Burton Likes Columbia.

Columbia, Special.—Mr. L. B. Dozier, who was a delegate from Columbia to the rivers and harbors congress held last week in Washington, returned Saturday. Mr. Dozier is an enthusiastic believer in river navigation from Columbia to Georgetown and he devoted his entire time to the sessions and in visiting members of the rivers and harbors committee of the house. As a result of recent efforts he predicts that Columbia will get everything wanted and that Congressman Lever will introduce a bill for the appropriation at an early date.

"Our session was a successful one from every standpoint," said Mr. Dozier. "It is practically certain that Columbia will get a government appropriation for dredging and deepening the Congaree river."

"I talked to Congressman Burton about his trip down the river last summer. He remembered it all right I think anybody would have remembered that trip. But Mr. Burton was also impressed with the possibilities of inland navigation in South Carolina and he didn't let delays and awkward accidents prevent him from making a few notes that I believe will be of benefit to Columbia."

"We are not yet ready to make public the amount asked for by Columbia and Georgetown for the river work, but we feel satisfied with our visit."

"Did you see the president?" was asked Mr. Dozier.

"I did not," he replied. "At the time of the reception Mr. Morgan of Georgetown and myself were busy with members of the rivers and harbors committee. Secretary Clark of the Chamber of Commerce went up to the White House as a representative from this city but we did not think it well for all of us to go at once. You see it might give the president an exaggerated idea of Columbia's importance. But I am satisfied that the convention did a great deal of good especially in the South, and the Southern delegates took a very prominent part in the proceedings."

In an interview published in the State recently Congressman Lever said that he would introduce a bill in the house for river work in this district. About \$25,000 a year is needed for about three years for the dredge work and about \$75,000 for the completion of the work already started near the government dam. This will enable boats to come up to the foot of Senate street as was originally planned. The rivers and harbors bill will pass congress this year and it will be good news to Columbians to know that there will be a paragraph in the appropriation for Columbia.

Saw Flies to Pieces With Fearful Result. Dillon, Special.—James Morrison, logger at J. F. Ray's saw mill about three miles from Dillon was instantly killed Friday afternoon by a most singular accident. Having just come in from the woods, he went under the shed to receive some memoranda from Ray for further work in his line. Both of them were standing within a few feet of the butting saw when it went to pieces, a part of which striking Morrison squarely in front, severed the hand from the arm and opened up the entire chest cavity, exposing the lungs and heart. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Ray came at once to Dillon and reported the facts. He appeared to be in a most terrible state of nervous agitation, his own escape from death being most miraculous and besides which looking into the face of the big stalwart lumberman only a few inches away suddenly to see the extended hand drop off and the whole front of the poor victim's body torn open was a spectacle appalling to the stoutest heart.

Outlet for S. A. L? Charleston, Special.—It is rumored in railroad circles here that the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line have come to an agreement by which the former will turn over its line to Charleston, formerly the old South Carolina Railroad, enabling the Seaboard Air Line to enter Charleston, which has been planned for some time.

Clarendon Cotton Growers. Manning, Special.—The Clarendon County Cotton Growers' Association met Saturday at the court house in response to a call made through President Hodge by the Southern Cotton Association. A number of representative citizens from all sections of the county were present, and seemed to be quite enthusiastic over the work of the association. President Hodge called the meeting to order and made his annual report of the work done and the conditions existing in this county.

Short Crop Now Apparent. Fort Motte, Special.—The farmers are now beginning to realize how very short the cotton crop is in this section. One farmer assures your correspondent that he will fall short of about 400 bales from last year. Merchants report very poor collections and trade very small for this season of the year. One farmer says that had it not been for the beef cattle and hogs he raised this year he would have not been able to pay out.

The Bank of Fort Motte. Fort Motte, Special.—The stockholders of the Bank of Fort Motte held their annual meeting on the 7th. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Robert Lide, J. G. Maynard, Geo. W. Fairmy, M. D. Keller, W. B. Trezevant, Thos. T. Kane, John A. Peterkin, G. W. Willard, and H. H. Cautchen.

The board of directors elected Mr. Robert Lide, president; J. G. Maynard, vice president, and H. H. Cautchen, cashier.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Extra Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

Tri-County Fair Association.

Batesburg, Special.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held, the purpose of which was to set in motion the Tri-County Fair Association of Batesburg. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. P. Timmerman, W. W. Watson and Barrett Jones were elected president and secretary protem, respectively. The following board of directors was elected with the understanding that the number might be later increased to 15; J. Frank Kneese, A. C. Jones, W. W. Watson, J. W. Dreher, E. L. Hartley, John Bell Towill, M. E. Rutland, J. J. Rawl and J. Walter McCarthy. From these the following officers were elected: M. E. Rutland, president; J. Frank Kneese, vice president; J. Walter McCarthy, secretary; W. W. Watson, treasurer, and J. Walter Dreher, general manager. The association proposes to be capitalized at \$5,000 with the privilege of increasing same to \$8,000.

Two Rural Stations Proposed.

Laurens, Special.—Upon the request of Postmaster George S. McCravy, the postoffice department has had Postoffice Inspector Roberts, who is working in this section at present, to visit the Laurens and Watts mill village, the former located within the city limits, the latter a mile beyond, with the view of establishing rural mail stations at these points. The inspection was made this week. Postmaster McCravy visited both mill offices with the inspector. Mr. Roberts was pleased with the prospects of making these postal improvements, and it is understood that he has recommended the establishment of both stations.

Auto Explodes and Injures Two.

Columbia, Special.—The boilers of an automobile exploded, blowing little Malcolm Richard, the four-year-old son of Mr. J. E. Richard, high into the air, breaking his left thigh and rendering him unconscious for many hours. Mr. Harry Richard, an older brother, who had been driving the machine, was thrown violently to the ground and stunned. The machine was torn literally into fragments, parts of it being thrown on the roof of the house next door and others being hurled far into the air and lodged in trees higher than the roof of the house and the yard in which the explosion occurred was strewn with parts of the machine. The shock of the explosion was felt three blocks away and the denomination was heard as far as Main street.

An Eight Per Cent Dividend.

Batesburg, Special.—At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to pay a dividend of 8 per cent to the stockholders. This amount will be paid out about December 31st. The bank has made a remarkable record in spite of the fact that this has been a "tight" year with farmers. The undivided profits for the year show a total of a little more than 20 per cent of the capital invested. After paying out the dividend of 8 per cent, a nice sum will be left to augment the surplus, which is already \$6,000.

Killed by Falling Limb.

Marion, Special.—A negro laborer named Kennedy, an employe of the Marion County Lumber Company, was accidentally killed by a limb from a falling tree while at work cutting logs about a mile from Marion. Coroner Lassiter was promptly notified and held an inquest over the body, the verdict of the jury being that his death was the result of an accident.

Shop Girl Had Exciting Time.

Columbia, Special.—Miss Elizabeth Yopp, one of the young ladies who works at the candy counter of the Cobb "Five and Ten Cent Store," was held up on Laurel street, near the Shields Foundry, Monday night by a negro man, who took her pocket book and several dollars. The young lady was on her way home, unattended, when the negro approached her in the dark and, seizing her by the arm, threw her to the ground, and after getting possession of her pocket book escaped in the darkness.

Drowned in a Wash tub.

Greenwood, Special.—The little 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ellis, who live 10 miles south of here, was drowned in a wash tub. The little child climbed up in a wheelbarrow standing by the tub and fell in the tub of water. She was there 20 minutes before being discovered. Dr. Ward, the nearest physician, was telephoned for, but the little child was dead before he could get there.

Gov. Ansel Will Preside.

Greenville, Special.—Gov.-elect Ansel has accepted an invitation to preside over the meeting of the Red Cross society to be held in Charleston, Jan. 26, at which meeting Secretary of War Taft and many other prominent public men of Washington will take part. Mr. A. C. Kaughman, president of the South Carolina branch of the society, spend a day here and extended the invitation to Mr. Ansel.