KEOWEE COURIER.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANS'T NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES. WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARCH 2, 1893. VOLUME XLIV.——NO. 9.

The Charleston House.

DESOTO FLOUR cannot be beat,
The bread it makes is white and sweet;
It is the Highest Patent made—
SCHUMACHER sells this fancy grade.

MARVEL FLOUR is a Straight Patent,
Can't be excelled by any combatant;
OVEN LIFTER is a good Flour, sure,
But Marvel is better and costs no more.

DAMON FLOUR is a very good grade,
Called Choice Family, a name self-made;
Is white and cheaper than bolted meal,
Of this grade Schumacher sells a great deal.

DON'T FORGET

The Charleston House.

IS ALWAYS NEW AND FRESH!

Respectfully,

O. H. Schumacher.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

January 26, 1893.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR **1893.**

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled

"THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

J. C. BUNNER

will furnish a series of six sketches, entitled "JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE." Illustrated.

ROBERT GRANT

will relate the further experiences of Fred. and Josephine in "A SEQUEL TO THE REFLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN." Illustrated.

HAROLD FREDERIC

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "THE COPPERHEAD."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JERRY."

MISS S. B. ELLIOTT, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "THE DURKET SPERRET."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD IRVING and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMNER. By the late MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN. By ROBERT BLUM, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIC MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, WILLIAM H. RUSSEL, ARCHIBALD FORBES, and others.

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. MRS. BURNETT'S illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be PROFESSOR HELPRIN'S authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION (illustrated,) a very interesting article by OCTAVE UZANNE on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawing will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: { $3.00 a Year; 25c. a Number.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893.....$4.50

The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth..... 6.00

Now is the time to subscribe.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

THE COTTON ACREAGE.

[Augusta Chronicle.]

The delegates from the State Agricultural Convention to the convention of cotton growers in Memphis go with unanimous instructions to favor reduced cotton acreage.

The farmers of Georgia appreciate the increase in the price of cotton brought about by the short crop of last year, and they had ample opportunity to study the effects of overproduction during the few years previous. They realize what folly it will be to produce another tremendous crop like that of 1891, and the thinking ones are anxious to prevent the ruinous mistake. The greatly increased purchases of fertilizer this season over last indicate that greater acreage will be employed this year, or at least that the land will be much more liberally fertilized. The result will be more cotton whichever course is pursued.

Touching upon this subject in his admirable paper on "Village Farming," Prof. H. C. White, of Athens, took the position that the secret of making money on cotton was to produce it more cheaply. He contends that cotton costs half a bale to the acre to produce it, and that the farmer's profit depends on how much more than half a bale to the acre he produces. If a farmer raises half a bale to the acre, which Prof. White contends is entirely practicable, he does not care if it sells for six cents a pound, or even less, for there will be good profit in it for him. Prof. White contends that cotton can be raised for less than three cents a pound, and when farmers develop to the highest extent a small farm instead of scratching over a vast plantation, their era of prosperity will have begun.

Prof. White is a warm advocate of the hog and hominy schedule also, and argues that the value of a man's cotton crop depends on the condition of his corn crib and smoke-house. The farmer who has nothing to feed his family, his hands and his stock with at home can be ruined by the price of cotton, but the farmer who has everything he needs at home can be very independent of the cotton market. The secret of successful farming, therefore, must be to make the farm self-supporting first, and then raise just as much cotton besides as you please. Of course, the farmer who raises a hundred bales of cotton on fifty acres has a bigger profit in it than the one who raises one hundred bales on three hundred acres. Make the farm self-supporting, and bring a few acres to the highest state of productiveness rather than to scatter over a large area, and the farmer is obliged to prosper and grow independent.

Of the world's inhabitants 500,000,000 are fully clad, 700,000,000 half clad and 250,000,000 go naked.

IT DESERVES A FAIR TRIAL.

[Columbia Register.]

The dispensary law has been for weeks subjected to most thorough discussion by both secular and religious papers. It has been viewed from every possible standpoint and many conclusions have been deduced from it. Many of these conclusions will not stand the test of cold logic. One thing has been proven—that the two extremes meet. The ultra prohibitionists and the liquor men are both dissatisfied with the Evans Act and for very different reasons. Both hope to see it inoperative, the former by making it too severe and the latter by making it too lax.

In discussing this prohibition question it must be remembered at the very start that drinking is not wrong *per se*. This position is perfectly tenable, though it has been attacked by men of learning as well as bigots. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, a man of wisdom and piety, created quite a sensation recently in a sermon which he preached before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: "We must not put the temperance question upon a false basis," he said. "For myself, I like the taste of wine, and really believe that a glass of wine with my dinner would be beneficial to me. Neither do I believe that I have the right to say that every moderate drinker will die a drunkard, nor have I the right to say to any man that he shall not taste a glass of wine or beer. All alcoholic drinks are not poison. I believe with ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, who said: 'If any man dares to say to me I have no right to drink I will open a bottle on the steps of Centre church.'"

These are the words of a broad-minded man. He is above yielding to the clamor of the age, which seeks to damn every man who touches, tastes or handles liquor. He knows that it is not wrong of itself to drink wine or beer, else why did Christ make wine as he is said by the Scriptures to have done? "To say," continued Dr. Abbott, "that there were two kinds of wine, fermented and unfermented, and that he made only the latter, is a very unscholarly statement."

But the use of liquor has been fearfully abused and it has come to be the curse of our modern life. The Bible enjoins temperance in all things, but it begins to seem as if it were almost impossible for men to drink temperately. This lack of power may be explained by either of both of two theories. The law of heredity would suggest that if a man is an excessive drinker his children would have an inherited proclivity for drink and would have less power of resistance than the children of a man who never touched liquor. If the free use of liquor were a trait in the family for generations the inherited taste would get to be almost irresistible. Then in these days of adulterated food and drink it is almost impossible to obtain pure liquor. Pure wine and beer are comparatively harmless, but it is now almost impossible to obtain these simple beverages in a state of purity, and pure whiskey is only bought by those who have plenty of spare cash. Almost all intoxicating beverages are more or less adulterated. The poor are furnished with vile concoctions of poisonous drugs in the place of pure liquor. These drugs tell terribly on the nervous energy and will-power of a man and his power of resistance is less than if he had been accustomed to drinking only pure liquor.

These two theories will explain the increase of the intemperate use of liquor, than which this age knows no greater evil.

Granting that the liquor traffic were ten times more ruinous than it is, how is it to be stopped? The cause of drunkenness is drinking, and the cure of drunkenness is to stop drinking. If a man never touched the first drop of liquor he would never be a drunkard. The first glass of liquor is the glass which opens the gates of damnation and starts a man on the road to the ruin of himself and the wreck of the happiness of those who love and are dependent on him. Had he never touched the first drop the drunkard would never be guilty of maltreating his wife or neglecting his offspring.

All these things being so, what can be done to prevent them? The prohibition law is an ideal law, and, like all ideal laws, is dangerous. The few have not the right to govern the many. A prohibition law should never be enacted in any community where there will not be a strong moral sentiment to back it. It will be hard or impossible to enforce a prohibition law which is not strongly backed by the people.

The ultra prohibitionists in this State say they intend to make the dispensary law act as a prohibitory law. They can do this, for the law provides that no dispensary shall be established in any town or city where less than a majority of the freeholders sign the petition for the appointment of a dispenser. Where this is the case liquor cannot be sold, not even for scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes. The ultra prohibitionists are endeavoring to get freeholders to refrain from singing petitions. In every county where they succeed in this attempt there will be the most iron-clad prohibition, for Gov. Tillman says he will strictly enforce the law.

Do the ultra prohibitionists believe that there is sufficient sentiment in this State to back an iron-clad prohibition law? If there is it was not developed at the Democratic primary. There are about 230,000 men of voting age in South Carolina. The negroes must be governed by this law, and must sit in juries which will try cases of infringement of it. We think that the editors have not taken this large class into consideration in their discussion of the Evans Act.

We grant that the liquor traffic is a great evil. A dog plays havoc among sheep, but it is not always easy to catch the dog. We have a right to impose any regulations we deem proper upon the sale of liquor, and even to prohibit it altogether. A man has the right to catch a roaring lion and to tame him, but he may not be able to do it.

Prohibition must be a matter of evolution. The history of this State proves that there is a steadily-increasing sentiment against liquor, and this is proven by the laws which have from time to time been enacted, each a little more stringent than its predecessor.

We fear that the prohibitionists are not acting wisely in their attempt to quit this line of development and rush headlong to the desired goal. There are intervening stages between the present method of liquor selling and absolute prohibition, and it will not do to hastily pass over them. Absolute prohibition now would create such a revulsion of feeling that the dispensary law would be repealed, and it would be many years before another such measure could be passed. The liquor men see this. They are wise as serpents. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," says the Bible, and this is being proved in the agitation of the dispensary law. The "children of this world" are cunningly working to make the mild dispensary act a measure of harsh prohibition, for they know that it will prove obnoxious and cause its own repeal. The "children of light" are unconsciously playing into the hands of the "children of this world" when they join issue with them and refuse to sign petitions for county dispensaries. The "children of light" have many lessons to learn from the "children of this world."

The dispensary law will do away with the very worst features of the present system of liquor selling. The saloon, the gilded snare to young men, will be a thing of the past, and absolutely pure liquor will be sold to those who will drink. The boy growing up will be far less likely to acquire a taste for liquor when he must purchase it from a dispensary than when there are bar-rooms on every side, where he may first go with a friend to have a good time, and, beginning with soda water and ginger ale, wind up with whiskey and brandy. The dispensary will gradually decrease the consumption of liquor and thus strengthen the sentiment favoring a prohibition law until it grows strong enough to make prohibition prohibit.

The dispensary is not a make-shift or a compromise; it is a distinct step forward, an advance from the present system in the direction of prohibition.

Give the dispensary law a fair trial. It has the endorsement of such men as Dr. Grier and Dr. Carlisle, men of high character and pure Christianity. They are educators of young men and are not the kind of men to endorse anything which will bring danger in the path of youth or lay snares in the course of the flower of the manhood of the State. Enforce the dispensary Act as a dispensary Act, and not as a prohibition law, and it will prove a blessing to this State.

Samples of War Prices.

[Columbia Journal.]

Few people will ever know the difficulties that confronted the people of the South at the close of the war until historians shall record the facts of that period. Even then the trials incident to ruined fortunes and high prices cannot be realized.

The following entries, taken from an old day book of Capt. Richard O'Neale, one of Columbia's leading merchants at that time, will probably be a revelation to many of the *Journal's* younger readers and cause them to marvel at the trials of their parents. The items sound like fiction:

60,508 pounds of cotton, at $1.50 per pound	$90,853 00
10 pounds coffee, at $25 per pound	250 00
2 loads wood	90 00
514 pounds salt	462 00
3 barrels flour, at $400 per barrel	1,200 00
47 pounds bacon, at $5.50 per pound	258 50
61 pounds lard, at $6 per pound	366 00
5 linen handkerchiefs, at $15 each	75 00
11 linen handkerchiefs, at $20 each	220 00
2 skeins silk, at $7 per skein	14 00
1 spool thread	5 00
1 hoop skirt	15 00
1 bottle ink	100 00
10 pounds shot	10 00
1 bushel peas	50 00
3½ pounds butter	20 00
	37 50

The following is a small bill of supplies bought on the street and sent to the home of Mr. Charles O'Neale:

6 pounds beef, at $1.75	$10 50
1 bushel potatoes	24 00
25 pounds pork	75 00
1 bushel meal	20 00

Capt. Richard O'Neale has in his possession the book referred to, and says he will have it bound and sent to the World's Fair as testimony of the trials of that period. It will prove an interesting feature to many who chance to look within it.

THE RAILROAD CASES.

Eminent Counsel Will Assist Attorney General Townsend.

[Columbia Register.]

Gov. Tillman arrived in the city last night from Charleston, where he had gone to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of the Citadel Academy. Soon after his arrival his attention was called to a telegram, in which it was stated that J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, had been telegraphed to by the State authorities to be counsel in the railroad cases that will come up before the Supreme Court; that Hon. J. J. Darlington, of Washington, had been also retained as counsel. The Governor was asked to confirm these statements and he said that the whole business had been left to Senator Irby, and that it was probable that Mr. Tucker and Mr. Darlington had been retained to defend the State's interests in the case. The Governor has not received any official information about the matter, but he supposes that the telegram states facts. The *habeas corpus* proceedings which the State proposes to take in the railroad cases will certainly be carried out, and the fact that Mr. Tucker and Mr. Darlington have been employed to assist Attorney General Townsend shows that the State is determined to uphold her interests even to the court of last resort.

A CONFIDENTIAL LETTER

Sent Out by Chairman Harrity, of the National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—A Philadelphia special has the following text of a confidential letter sent out by Chairman Harrity, of the National Democratic Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1893.—My Dear Sir: An analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., upon the Andrew-Cate bill to repeal the Sherman Act, shows that there were fourteen Democratic members of the present Congress who have been re-elected and who did not vote on February 9, 1893, on "ordering the previous question," and that there are seventy-six newly elected Democratic members, thus making ninety Democrats who will sit in the House of Representatives of the next Congress who never voted upon the measure looking to the repeal of the Sherman Act.

It is important to know what the probable attitude of these ninety Democratic members will be toward a similar measure when offered in the next Congress. Will you kindly obtain this information, (getting it as accurately and as quickly as possible), and forward the same to me upon the enclosed blank, at as early a date as possible?

Please be good enough to treat this correspondence as confidential. For your convenience I annex a list of the ninety Democratic members whose position on the silver question it is desired to know.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. HARRITY.

A copy of this letter was sent to each of the ninety members of the House named in Mr. Harrity's list.

The open discussions in Congress to-day were not half so interesting as the private discussion of the Harrity silver letter and the completed Cabinet of the next administration. The two subjects were interwoven in conversation, and many of the views expressed were exceedingly forcible.

Speaking of the Harrity letter, Senator Harris said: "I, for one, will never consent to the repeal of the Sherman law without the substitution of something in its place that recognizes the use of silver as money. So far as predicting what the next House or the next Congress may do on the money question, I think it is idle to say that the next Congress will consent to the repeal of the Sherman Act without the substitution of another measure of some sort, which will, as I have said, recognize the use of silver as money. This will be the situation of affairs, regardless of what Mr. Harrity or any one else may say or do."

Over on the House side the silver and anti-silver men took diametrically opposite views of the Harrity letter. Mr. Bland, the leader of the free coinage Democrats, said: "I think it a piece of impudence, to say the least about it."

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who has been perhaps the most indefatigable worker in the House in behalf of free silver coinage, said: "I think the letter an infamous outrage. It is another effort to bulldoze the incoming members of Congress, back of which I believe is Mr. Cleveland, just as I believe he was back of the recent editorial saying members who voted for free coinage would find the administration fighting them in their districts. I believe the next House, like this one, will stand by the interests of their constituents and will not be bulldozed by the National Committee, Cleveland or anybody else. The members of the next House will remember that while Cleveland holds the patronage, the people hold the ballots."

"Well," said Mr. Watson, the Populist leader from Georgia, "I have not read it carefully, but it looks to me as though Cleveland was snapping the whip over the boys. It appears to me that Cleveland is attempting to build up the Wall street aristocracy."

Mr. Otis, of Kansas, also a People's Party representative, looked upon the letter as a meddlesome and entirely uncalled-for effort to secure a premature declaration of opinion from the men who would be called upon to vote upon the question.

"It will not take well with the Western Democrats. They will not be dictated to by Mr. Harrity," was Jerry Simpson's comment.

"I have not read the letter, but the National Committee has nothing to do with the matter," said Representative William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said: "Of course the letter is all right, Mr. Harrity was merely seeking for information. The letter was a confidential one, and I do not understand how it happened to be published; but there is nothing wrong about it."

Mr. Hatch falls back upon his record for an answer as to his opinion.

Messrs. Outhwaite and Andrew think it is eminently proper for the National Committee to find out how members stand.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. }

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

"Don't you feel kind of lonesome at times?" asked Mrs. Matron, addressing Miss Oldmaid. "No," answered Miss Oldmaid; "I have a parrot that swears, a dog that chews and a neighbor who comes home every night and disturbs the neighborhood, and I sometimes feel as if I had a husband."

ATLANTA'S BANK SENSATION.

The Defalcation and Flight of Assistant Cashier Redwine.

ATLANTA, February 22.—The disappearance and defalcation of Assistant Cashier Redwine of the Gate City National Bank of this city is the biggest financial sensation Atlanta has known in years. This morning a thorough examination of the bank's affairs was made by officers of the Clearing House Association, and they reported that the defalcation was about $65,000—certainly not more than that. They also say that Redwine must have taken the bulk of this within the past few days, and that he probably left with $30,000 or $40,000 on his person. Clearing house officers declare that the Gate City National Bank can pay depositors every cent and can pay stockholders in full.

The greatest mystery about the affair is Redwine's disappearance. Up to this time absolutely no trace has been found of his whereabouts. He walked out of the bank bareheaded, borrowed a hat from the bartender in a saloon in the basement of the bank building, and nothing has been seen of him since. Whether he is in hiding in the city or whether he happened to catch an outgoing train, nobody knows. The bank is only half a block from the Union depot, and the latter theory seems more probable. It is believed that he has gone West.

Redwine has evidently been living beyond his means for years. He has been one of the most prominent members of the Capital City Club, and it is believed that he has some funds of the club, the proceeds of a recent bond sale. The bank officials believe that Redwine has been behind for several years, but in a small amount. His position enabled him to cover shortages so that they never were discovered.

A week ago a bank examiner was here, and Redwine, to cover his shortage, drew on other banks for a total of $25,000. President Hill learned this day before yesterday for the first time. Redwine, it appears, suspected that he had been discovered, and took fifty or sixty thousand dollars with him in his flight.

THE DEFALCATION GROWING.

ATLANTA, GA., February 22.—Bank Examiner Williams is here, and will assume charge of the Gate City National Bank to-morrow. The bank will not open its doors. The latest developments put the amount of the defalcation at $70,000. The young man who committed suicide at Anniston to-day, and was at first believed to be Redwine, has been identified as somebody else.

Preparation for Death.

[Associate Reformed Presbyterian.]

It is said of Von Molkte, the Prussian General, that in the late Franco-Russian war when news came to Berlin that war had been declared in Paris, he had simply to give one command: "Mobilize." A little later a friend found him quietly sitting in his office, and to an expression of surprise that he was not very busy at such a time he replied: "I have really nothing to do." War had been anticipated and he had everything in readiness, his plans prepared and arrangements made, so that when it came he had nothing to do but get his army together and take the field.

We have often thought of these words of the great general. Amidst the most intense excitement, the country just entering into a bloody war, and he, too, in a position of responsibility occupied by no one else, yet he was not at all pressed.

Such is the preparation that men ought to make for death. They are given time to prepare and are warned of its coming. We know not when it will come, but we know that it will come. Of this there is no doubt, and to live aright is to live always in readiness for death, is to be so prepared that when death shall come we shall have nothing to do but to die. Death is a most serious and decisive event, but as to whether it is terrible or not depends on our preparation for it. To those who are unprepared it is indeed terrible. To be summoned to go but not prepared, the neglected work of life crowded into the hour of death, the body racked with pain and the soul with dread, this is not a condition to be envied. But how different the condition of him who has lived in readiness for that time, has attended to his spiritual interests, not putting off that matter to the last, so that when the summons comes he has really nothing to do! And if men would only exercise the same wisdom and foresight in preparing for the world to come as they do in preparing for the dangers of this life, far fewer of them would face death unprepared. Calmly could they look into the future and feel that they had nothing to do but to die.

We repeat here, what we have often said in substance before, that the supreme duty which rests upon parents is to look after the rearing of their children. Other duties there are, but none so important as this one. What will it profit a man to achieve success in every-public activity, if, at the same time, he must see his own son become an idle vagrant, a drunkard, a gambler, a debauchee? The notion that the children of the household are entitled to only so much time and attention as can be taken from the pursuit of other affairs is radically wrong; their claim comes first.—*Christian Advocate.*

The polyglot petition of the W. C. T. U., asking the rulers of the world to prohibit the liquor traffic, has 1,112,735 signatures and is twelve miles long.

1851. 1893.

PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$32,000,000.00.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS,
$9,500,000.00.

"THE PHŒNIX POLICY."

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEES—NO ESTIMATES.

Age: 35. $10,000. 20 Payment Life.

Cost per year, : $286.30. Cost for 10 years, : $2,863.00.

Gurantees at End of Ten Years:

First Option—Extended Insurance for 16 years and 7 months longer for	$10,000
Second Option—Paid up Policy	$4,860
Third Option—Cash value	$1,980
Fourth Option—Loan at 6 per cent	$1,100

At end of 10 years, if First Option is taken, the policy holder gets 26 years and 7 months Insurance, for $10,000, at a net cost of $2,863.00, which is at the rate of less than $11.00 per $1,000 (guaranteed) per year.

If Second Option, the Paid up Policy is in excess of cost, $1,997.

If Third Option, the net cost of Insurance for $10,000, for ten years, is $883.00, or $8.83 per $1,000 per year.

Guarantees at End of Twenty Years:

Cost for 20 Years : : : $5,726.

First Option—Paid up Policy	$10,000
Second Option—Cash value	$4,980
Third Option—Loan at 6 per cent	$2,700

Options are given for every year in body of Policy in plain figures from 3 years upwards. Policy Incontestible after two years.

W. M. HUTSON, Gen. Agt.,
Columbia, S. C.

W. A. KAY, Dist. Agt.,
Greenville, S. C.

THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

February 2, 1893.

THE RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

[Columbia Register.]

Chief Clerk Norton, of the Comptroller General's office, gave to the press yesterday a statement about railroad assessments that fully explains the situation and relieves the State authorities from the charge of acting unfairly towards the railroads. The State's position is clearly shown by Mr. Norton's statement:

The representative of the Richmond and Danville system of roads in this State filed the returns for these roads on the 17th of February. Their attention was at once called to the defects in said return, and not only sections of the General Statutes bearing upon the matter were pointed out, but a copy of the amended law of 1892 was given to them.

Sections 187 and 188 as amended in 1892 require the Comptroller General to certify the action of the State Railroad Board of Assessors to the County Auditors by townships. How can the Comptroller General comply with this law if tax-payers fail or refuse to give in their returns the necessary information? The agent of the Richmond and Danville roads was furnished the necessary blanks (which on their face carried notice of required information) in early January—over forty days before time closed for making returns.

The returns of the South Carolina Railway and the Three C's were received on the 17th of February. The Receiver was immediately written to and his attention called to defects in returns. On Monday, the 20th of February, the agent, Mr. DeCaraduc, substituted therefor returns correctly made up.

When the facts are known that each of the roads involved in litigation were immediately notified of defects in returns, where stands the charge of unfairness to them? The Richmond and Danville were notified Friday, the day of filing, and the information reached the South Carolina and Three C's Saturday, the day after. The latter submitted corrected returns, the former has not. Where is the blame? The Comptroller's office is "damned" if it does do and is "damned" if it don't do by some of the railroads and *The State*. Right or wrong makes no difference to their blinded judgment—all is wrong.

The hill near Jerusalem, where the crucifiction of Jesus occurred, is formd of limestone. The shores of the Dead Sea are lined with pumicestone showered out of some volcano that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, which cities finally sank beneath the waters of the Dead Sea.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Capt. Rodgers, of Ninety-Six, Gets on the Ground Early—What He Wants.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15.—Capt. Rodgers, of Ninety-Six, the advance guard of the South Carolina army of office-seekers, has arrived in Washington and has pitched his tent in full view of the White House. It is understood that the Captain desires to be Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, in the Post Office Department, and he has with him endorsements of a number of distinguished Democrats, not only of South Carolina, but other Southern States. The position of Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office is quite desirable and there will be a number of aspirants for the place. Capt. Rodgers will be supported by Senator Butler, Representatives Brawley and Johnstone, Senator Blackburn, Representative McCreery and several other members of the Kentucky delegation. It is his intention to remain here until after the 4th of March.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price, 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle at the Norman Carroll Co.'s drugstore.

"I'm simply exhausted," said Mrs. Higgins as she returned from her shopping tour. "Here I've been out one whole hour and couldn't get near a counter. Why, in all that time I've only bought five yards of lace, a dozen pairs of gloves, a step-ladder, six finger bowls, a toy book for Willie, a pair of shoes for Sallie and stockings for Jamie, three neckties, four collars, a novel, three cups of chocolate, a pound of candy and a few knicknacks."—*Harper's Bazar.*

General Neal Dow estimates that there are 2,000 habitual drunkards in Maine. The general is still a firm believer in prohibition.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street, Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "la grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at the Norman Carroll Co.'s drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.