



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

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAY 1, 1901.

NEW SERIES, NO. 61.—VOLUME LII.—NO. 18.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

and CUFFS. Our Neckwear is strictly up to date. We carry as nice a line of Underwear as can be found in any market. Ask to see our Men's Hose and Shoes. In fact, we have almost anything in FURNISHING GOODS.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT.

We can please you with our line of Shirts, and we are showing a nice line of MEN'S SHIRT WAISTS. They are going to be worn. We can please you as to fit, style and price. We always carry all the new things in COLLARS and CUFFS.

THE ROAD LAW AS AMENDED

AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OCEONEE PEOPLE

MUST WORK SIX DAYS OR PAY \$3.

The Commutation Tax in Oconee is the Largest of Any of the Counties in the State.

The following is an act to amend Section 4 of an act entitled, 'An act to amend Sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled, 'An act to provide a system of county government of the several counties of the State, so far as it relates to the maintaining and working of the roads and highways in the State, approved the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900.'

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That section 4 of an act entitled 'An act to amend Sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled 'An act to provide a system of county government of the several counties of the State, so far as it relates to the maintaining and working of the roads and highways in the State,' approved 19th of February, A. D. 1900, be amended, on line 55, by inserting between the words 'Fairfield' and 'Greenwood' the word 'Greenville,' and on line 59 by striking out the word 'Greenville' and by inserting after 'Greenwood' the words 'and Chesterfield' and by striking out the word 'Darlington' before the word 'Greenville' and the word 'Union' between the words 'Lexington and Williamsburg' and inserting the word 'Darlington' and by inserting between the words 'days' and 'provided' the words 'Union two days' and by striking the word 'Hampton' from the proviso between the words 'Greenwood' and 'Pickens' and striking the words 'and fifty cents' from the proviso after the words 'Laurens one dollar' and by inserting the word 'Hampton' in said proviso between the words 'Georgetown' and 'Horry,' so that said Section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Section 4. That all male persons able to perform the labor herein required between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, except in the counties of Oconee and Pickens, where the ages shall be between eighteen and fifty years; and except in the counties of Greenwood and Chesterfield, where the ages shall be between eighteen and fifty; and except in Abbeville, Cherokee, Greenville, Orangeburg, Horry, Spartanburg and Union counties, where the ages shall be from twenty-one to fifty; and also except ministers of the Gospel in actual charge of a congregation, and persons permanently disabled in the military service of this State and persons who served in the late war between the States, and all persons actually employed in the quarantine service of the State, shall be required annually to perform or cause to be performed labor on the highways under the directions of the overseer of the road district in which he shall reside, as follows: In the counties of Greenville, Pickens and Spartanburg, three days; in the counties of Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Greenwood, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Williamsburg, Darlington and York, four days; in the county of Florence, five days; in the counties of Bamberg, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Edgefield, Horry, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Saluda and Sumter, six days; in the counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Georgetown, Hampton and Marion, eight days, and in the county of Richland, ten days; Union, two days: Provided, That ten hours labor shall be held to be a day's work; provided that the County Board of Commissioners of any county may cause to be levied a road tax not to exceed one mill on all taxable property of any township in their county, when so requested

by a written petition, signed by two-thirds of the free-holders of such township, such tax to be collected as other taxes, and to be expended on the roads and highways of such townships (except in the county of Pickens, where such petition shall not be necessary). And Bamberg county—In Bamberg county each special school district, now or hereafter established, shall be "a road district," and the County Board of Commissioners may cause to be levied a road tax not to exceed two mills on all the taxable property within said road district, on a petition signed by two-thirds of the freeholder voters owning property within said road district, (except that in Denmark road district no petition shall be necessary, but there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of two mills on all the taxable property within said district,) said tax to be collected as other taxes, and the funds so collected shall be paid out on the warrant of the Township Commissioners, countersigned by the Supervisor of the county, said funds to be expended on the public roads within said road district where collected: Provided, further, that in lieu of performing or causing to be performed the labor of ten hours per day, as herein named for the several counties, a commutation tax may be paid by the person so liable on or by the first day of May of this year, and on or by the first day of February of each year hereafter, which in the counties of Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Marlboro and Union shall be one dollar; in the counties of Florence and Laurens, one dollar, and in the counties of Barnwell, Bamberg, Beaufort, Berkeley, Chester, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, Williamsburg and York shall be two dollars; and in the county of Oconee shall be three dollars; provided, persons liable to labor under this act shall have the right to furnish a competent substitute to labor in his stead.

Approved the 1st day of February, A. D. 1901.

M. B. McSweeney, Governor.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobb's Strain Pills cure all kidney ills. Best in time. Sold by druggists.

Reliable information has been received in Beaufort to the effect that the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad has been acquired from the Atlantic Coast. Line people by a new company, chartered as the Louisville and Port Royal Railroad Company. This line, formerly the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, extends from Port Royal to Anderson, South Carolina, and it is the purpose of the new company to build from the latter point through Rabun Gap in the Blue Ridge mountains to Louisville. The purpose of the promoters of the new line is to open up the vast coal fields of Tennessee and Kentucky and the proposed line, which has already been surveyed from Anderson to Louisville, will pass directly through these coal regions.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, swelling, emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

Viicksburg, Miss., January 8, 1900.—I have used The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for bladder and kidney trouble and would not take a thousand dollars for the benefit received from using one bottle. I feel that I am permanently cured. I make this statement from a sense of duty that I owe to those likewise afflicted, and trust that they will take advantage of the information and realize the truth of my assertion. G. H. Foster.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Fearful Tragedy in New England Telephone Office—Insanity the Cause.

Portland, Me., April 24.—One of the bloodiest tragedies in the history of Portland in recent years occurred this afternoon on the fourth floor of the building occupied by the New England Telephone Company.

The principal actor in the affair was George H. Brainerd, a foreman electrician, who has been employed for the company for almost twenty years. For some unknown reason and without the slightest provocation while chatting with his fellow workmen he whipped out a .38-caliber revolver and opened fire on the party around him. He was evidently an expert marksman, for in a brief space of time he killed one man outright, fatally wounded another man and probably fatally wounded two others. Then he made an attempt to kill Deputy Marshal W. A. Frith when the officer tried to place him under arrest.

The man who was killed outright was H. Farnham, of Boston, the electrical engineer of the New England Telephone Company. Earl Buxton, another victim, died in the hospital to-night. Elmer S. Lane, of Mechanic Falls, and James Wadsworth, of Lewiston, are believed to be fatally injured.

The only charitable motive that can be assigned for the crime is insanity, yet neither before nor after the tragedy did Brainerd exhibit any marked evidence of mental derangement.

THE CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT.

The monument, erected by South Carolina in memory of her sons who fought and died in that battle, will be unveiled May 27th with appropriate ceremonies.

South Carolina was represented in the battle by Kershaw's Brigade, composed of the second, third, seventh, eighth and fifteenth regiments and James' battalion; Manigault's Brigade, composed of the 10th and 19th regiments; the 24th South Carolina regiment of Gists' Brigade and Culpepper's battery. The figures showing the casualties in these commands are interesting. Kershaw's loss in killed was 65 or 10 5-6 to a regiment. Manigault's loss was 56 killed or 13 to a regiment. The 24th S. C. lost 43 killed and Culpepper's battery had none killed and only 14 wounded.

Ten men killed in a regiment in one battle is not an unusual loss. Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysburg, when very much reduced in numbers on account of hard marching, lost 115 men killed or 19 5-6 men to the regiment, which was almost double the loss at Chickamauga.

At Fredericksburg the 3d S. C. regiment of Kershaw's brigade out of 400 men lost 167 in killed and wounded.

At Gettysburg Pettigrew's brigade lost in killed 47 men to the regiment and McGowan's brigade 20 men to the regiment.

At Gettysburg the 26th North Carolina regiment lost in killed 86 men or 21 more than Kershaw's whole brigade lost at Chickamauga.

At Gaines' Mill Orr's Rifle regiment lost 81 men killed or 16 more men than Kershaw's whole brigade did at Chickamauga.

Counting both sides the percentage of loss was as follows in some of the more noted battles: Chickamauga, 25; Gettysburg, 30; Cold Harbor, 33; Second Manassas, 42; Shiloh, 29; Murfreesboro, 31.

In Dickett's History of Kershaw's brigade there is no statement of the losses of that command in any of the battles in which it took part, but certainly it must have fought in more desperate and bloody battles than Chickamauga.—Abbeville Medium.

Flood Sweeps Ohio Valley.

One of the most disastrous floods in the history of the country swept the Ohio valley last Saturday and Sunday, and had not entirely subsided up to Monday night. There was a heavy fall of wet snow that piled to a depth of from 18 inches to three feet, and on top of this there came torrents of rain. The Ohio and Monongohela rivers rose rapidly, and soon the stage of the water was high above the danger point at Pittsburg, and all of the other cities along the route. Railroad traffic was stopped by high water and landslides, and hundreds of factories were flooded, throwing out of employment more than 50,000 men. The property loss runs up into the millions, though the loss of life is fortunately very small.

You cannot enjoy perfect health, rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes if your liver is sluggish and your bowels clogged. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the whole system. They never gripe. J. W. Bell.

President's Special Train.

The composition of the special train upon which the President and his party will make the 10,000 mile trip to the Pacific and return has been determined. It will consist of an engine and seven cars, including the private car "Olympia," which will be occupied by President and Mrs. McKinley. The "Olympia" will be used only on the trip out. The return will be made in the private car "Campania." It will be one of the finest trains ever put on a railroad track. The "Olympia," in which the President will go west, has been used by him on several other occasions. It is 70 feet long, has five private rooms and one sofa section. Two of the rooms contain brass beds, large mirrors, wardrobes and every convenience. The dining and observation room is located at the rear of the car. It is 16 feet long and has an extension table and contains two cabinets. It is finished in vermilion; the private rooms in maple, mahogany and koko, and the kitchen in English oak. The car is lighted with gas and equipped with steam heat. The "Campania" is almost a counterpart of the "Olympia," except it contains a parlor in which is a sideboard, an organ and a writing desk.

Don't Accept a Substitute!

When you ask for Cascarets be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

Dispensary School Money.

The deficiencies in the school fund of the several counties which have to be made up from the dispensary profits set aside for the purpose have been reported from many counties. Those that have reported deficiencies thus far are the following, the amounts being given: Abbeville, \$230.35; Aiken, \$399.50; Bamberg, \$187.20; Barnwell, \$435.00; Berkeley, \$655.17; Chesterfield, \$1,530; Clarendon, \$814.10; Colleton, \$755; Edgefield, \$298.10; Fairfield, \$1.40; Florence, \$290; Greenville, \$174.01; Greenwood, \$63; Hampton, \$75.52; Horry, \$2,777.12; Kershaw, \$223.70; Lancaster, \$645.66; Laurens, \$110.88; Marion, \$420.81; Marlboro, \$87.63; Oconee, \$627.42; Orangeburg, \$235.62; Pickens, \$408.40; Saluda, \$896.00; Spartanburg, \$66.35; Williamsburg, \$1,087.40; York, \$48.67; total, \$15,286.15. Those with no deficiencies, or falling thus far to report, are Anderson, Beaufort, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Darlington, Dorchester, Georgetown, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, Sumter and Union.

As a result of the present cold weather prominent cattlemen estimate that 1,000 head of cattle have been frozen to death in the East Tennessee mountains in the past week. Twenty-two inches of snow is said to have fallen. This freeze may affect the local beef supply in the fall.

THE SWEET POTATO CROP.

It is Very Profitable When Managed Intelligently—About Fertilizers.

This crop is not fully appreciated. When a farmer knows how to keep them there is a fair profit in raising them. If sold at 80 to 40 cents a bushel before they are put up, there is a profit. They are handy to have around from September to May. Fried potatoes for breakfast, baked ones for dinner, roasted for supper, with occasional puddings and oysters every Sunday, are very helpful in a hungry family. Harvie Jordan, in the Atlanta Journal, gives the following suggestions as to planting and cultivating the crop.

Freshly cleared sandy soil, well drained, makes the heaviest yields of potatoes. Ordinarily fertile soil, properly manured, is preferable to very rich land. Except in soft, sandy soils the land should be broken deep and close, and harrowed to a finely pulverized tilth. Particularly should this be done with our stiff clay lands. After good breaking, lay off the rows three to four feet apart with a long shovel and distribute the fertilizers. If barnyard manure is used, distribute in the furrows from four to five tons per acre. If commercial fertilizers are to be used a good formula can be made of the following:

Cotton seed meal.....300 pounds
Ait phosphate.....250 pounds
Kainit.....300 pounds

This to be applied to one acre. The sweet potato requires, to perfect its best growth, about twice as much potash as nitrogen, and more nitrogen than phosphate acid. If we know the plant food constituents of any crop, we know best how to fertilize it, and this can only be properly determined by practical experiment or analysis. After the fertilizer has been applied, mix it well with the soil by plowing in the furrow a time or two with a small scooter. With a twister or turn plow make the list, and on the ridge so formed set out the slips. The list should not be high, because heavier yields are cultivated as nearly on a level as possible. It is preferable to transplant the slips on freshly plowed ground, and to transplant in dry weather, pouring a tea cupful of water in the hole made for the slip, rather than wait for a rain. After a rain the ground is apt to be too wet, or not sufficiently moist, and if too wet the tramping on clay lands is apt to injure the soil.

The slips should be dropped on the ridge about 18 inches apart; certainly no nearer. One hand can follow behind with a long stick to press the roots in the soil, pour a little water in the hole beside the roots and press the earth together again. In this way two hands can do the work rapidly. In two or three days after planting the middles should be broken and the top soil around the plants knocked off with the hoe. Plowing and hoeing should be done often enough to keep the field and plants free from weeds and grass. After the first plowing in breaking the middles all future cultivation should be shallow. As a rule, sweet potatoes should be plowed about four times and hoed twice. If it is not desired to fertilize as heavy per acre as the amounts stated, then reduce the proper proportions according to the formula.

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

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, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Negro Pensioners. The State Pension Board at its session yesterday afternoon adopted the following with reference to negro applicants for pensions:

"An examination of the rolls in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office of the respective companies of which they claim to be members reveals the fact that these names are not among the regular enrolled soldiers of these companies and for this reason the State Board disapproves them."

BUTLER IS WITH McLAURIN.

"HIS COURSE HAS MY APPROVAL," SAYS THE FORMER SENATOR.

WOULD HAVE VOTED AS HE DID

If he had been in Senate—Approves President's Course in Some Respects.

Washington, April 21.—Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who was succeeded in the Senate six years ago by "Pitchfork" Tillman, is inclined to regard Senator McLaurin's attitude with approval. A correspondent of the Sun interviewed Gen. Butler to-day on that subject.

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect in South Carolina of Senator McLaurin's attitude toward the Democratic party?" was asked of Gen. Butler.

"Oh, well," he replied, "you know what Gen. Wigfall used to say: 'If there is anything God Almighty does not know it is what will be the outcome of the popular election or the verdict of a petit jury.' There is no telling what twelve months will bring forth in the politics of this country. If I had been in the Senate I would have voted just as McLaurin did, with the exception, perhaps, of his vote for the ship subsidy bill. And yet there are plenty of precedents in Democratic history to justify a vote for that bill. South Carolina subsidized every railroad built in the State by subscribing to the capital stock of the companies up to the breaking out of the war. If I am not mistaken this course was pursued in behalf of every railroad without exception.

"It will be insisted, perhaps, that there is a difference in principle between such action by a State and by the Federal Government. The Federal Government certainly subsidized to the extent of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars the Pacific railroads, undoubtedly by the votes and help of good Democrats. However that may be, it does not come very gracefully from some Democrats and some so-called Democrats to question McLaurin's Democracy and undertake to read him out of the party for voting as he did, when they, within two weeks thereafter, wheeled around and voted with apparent gusto for a railroad subsidy which was not wanted by the Postmaster General, and was therefore said at the time by consistent Democrats to be a simple gratuity.

"You do not, then, apprehend that 'imperialism' or 'militarism' will take the place of popular government if the policy of the present Administration is carried out?"

"No, sir. If the President had done less than he has in dealing with the questions involved, in the absence of Congressional action, he would have made himself liable to impeachment and disgrace. He could not have done less and maintained the dignity, honor and good faith of the Government of which he was and is the Chief Executive.

"That is my candid opinion, speaking as a citizen. 'Imperialism' and 'militarism' do not grow out of such questions, and cannot as long as the press is free and uncorrupted citizenship is permitted to cast a ballot for the preservation of popular government. We are in much more danger—popular constitutional government—

—from demagogism, socialism, populism, anarchism and such heresies and fallacies. The supremacy and control of such doctrines in the affairs of government may necessitate the employment of force to preserve public order, the rights of property and enforcement of law so that those who are crying loudest against 'imperialism' may make it necessary and become its authors. Mollitical agitation which deals with the intelligence and patriotism of the people is always healthful, but no republic has survived or can survive the domination and control in its governmental administration of reckless, time-serving demagogues.

"What the South needs now more than ever in its history is broad, liberal statesmanship, which suggests something more than mere obstruction and opposition, conforming in all respects to constitutional limitations, but getting in line with the progress and development of the age. We are just emerging from the paralyzing effect of reconstruction, with all its horrors and crimes, and should turn our faces to the front and contribute to the State and national strength and power on all legitimate lines. I believe McLaurin and many other young men of

the South are in harmony with this thought and, therefore, his course has my approval. The Democracy, in my judgment, made a fatal blunder when it permitted the Republicans to appropriate to their own use the prestige growing out of the Spanish war. The Democrats did as much to bring about the war as the Republicans and should have claimed their share of its results and consequences. For myself, I am rejoiced that the crust of our national isolation has been broken and that we can take our proper place among the nations of the earth.

"You favor retaining possession of the Philippine Islands and other insular possessions?"

"I do most assuredly. We came into possession of this new territory in the prosecution of a just war. We expended vast amounts of money and many valuable lives in the Spanish war, and by all the rules governing such questions we are entitled to indemnity for the expenditures. This indemnity is usually paid in money or territory. Inasmuch as Spain had no money, we took Porto Rico in part payment and for the Philippines we paid cash. The title deeds were signed, sealed, delivered and recorded. Why should we give up land we have paid for with the consent of its owner, Spain?"

"Do you apprehend that the government of these islands is going to be very embarrassing to our government?"

"Not necessarily, if common sense and good judgment are employed in dealing with them. Of course, the problem is a serious one, but not insurmountable. I do not believe in a protectorate or colonial government. There is no place in our system for such dependence. The new possessions of the United States belong to all the people of the United States and governed by the supervision of Congress as our other territories are governed, giving to the inhabitants of them just as much power of self-government and sovereignty as they are capable of exercising. This has been the rule for Alaska for thirty odd years and may be as safely applied elsewhere.

"I cannot see where there is such an over-powering difficulty in our way. No, sir; if the American people will put their heads together in a patriotic spirit we will solve the problem justly and satisfactorily. The possession of these islands will redound with especial and immeasurable benefit to the cotton States, furnishing as they will, a most valuable market for her manufactured cotton goods, and give us a status in the Orient from which we can defy competition in that vast field for lucrative business. We should insist upon the 'door' being kept open to China. We should hold on to the islands and govern them, as we can, honestly, justly, fairly. When the inhabitants realize that the installation of our constitutional form of government, with representative responsibility, means for them freedom and enlightened progress, they will scoff at the jeremiads of those who have tried to convince them that we intend to destroy their liberties and rob them of their country."

In regard to the appointment of Mr. Capers as United States district attorney for South Carolina, Gen. Butler said:

"What is wanted in South Carolina, above all things, is a greater toleration for those honestly differing from us in political opinion, greater political freedom of action. I find we have passed the point where the white people from necessity were arrayed on one side to protect their civilization with the negro race on the other, and we can now afford to divide on paramount political issues, as in other States. If Mr. Capers chooses to ally himself with the intelligence and patriotism of the people is always healthful, but no republic has survived or can survive the domination and control in its governmental administration of reckless, time-serving demagogues.

"I had piles so bad I could get no rest nor find a cure until I tried DeWitt's Little Hazel Balm. After using it once, I forgot I ever had anything like piles."—E. C. Boice, Somers Point, N. Y. Look out for imitations. Be sure you ask for DeWitt's. J. W. Bell.

David Rankin, the Missouri cattle king, will plant 10,000 acres of corn this year, employing about 250 men and utilizing 600 horses.

State Confederate Pensions.

Columbia, S. C., April 24.—The State Board of Pension Commissioners finished their work to-day. The pension list this year shows a decrease of 1,368 as compared with last year. The reduction is largely due to the requirement that new applications be made under the recent Act of the General Assembly. Under the old Act any widow of a Confederate Veteran who was in needy circumstances was entitled to a pension, whereas under the present Act a widow to receive a pension must herself be 60 years old or over, or the widow of a soldier killed during the war or who died of wounds or disease during the war. The Pension Board, on account of this new phase of the law, refused applications for the widows of many veterans. In some cases the widows were as young as 80 years and many were only 40 years old.

The Pension Board could not fix the amounts that were to be received with absolute certainty, as pension applications are liable to drift in until the money is actually distributed. As far as it is possible to approximate the fund, upon the figures in hand, the pro rata share for each pensioner will be under the \$100,000 appropriation:

1900—Class A, \$72 each; Class B, \$16.40 each; Class C, \$12.30 each. 1901—Class A, \$96 each; Class B, \$19.52 each; Class C, \$14.64 each. The Comptroller General has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether he can distribute \$150,000 instead of \$100,000 to the Confederate pensioners. It will be remembered that the Pension Act carried \$150,000, while the appropriation bill only has \$100,000 in it. Mr. Derham will be guided by the opinion that he receives. If the decision is favorable to the distribution of the \$150,000 the pro rata distribution will be: Class A, \$96; Class B, \$20.80; Class C, \$22.35.

It will be interesting to note how the pensioners of the State are distributed, and how some counties have a decidedly larger number of pensioners than might be expected. Of course, in Greenville and Spartanburg, and the upper tier of counties, where there is a heavy white population, the numbers can be fully understood, but how some counties with a comparatively small white population can have so many more pensioners than Charleston or Orangeburg, for instance, is not so easily understood. The tables show the following classification of the pensioners of the State for the present year by counties:

County	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Abbeville	0	2	136	138
Aiken	0	12	178	190
Anderson	2	9	359	370
Bamberg	0	2	48	50
Barnwell	3	0	105	108
Beaufort	0	0	27	27
Berkeley	1	0	87	88
Charleston	2	5	77	84
Cherokee	1	6	151	158
Chester	1	3	89	93
Chesterfield	1	4	130	135
Clarendon	1	3	118	122
Colleton	0	2	289	291
Darlington	2	1	187	190
Dorchester	0	0	69	69
Edgefield	0	6	91	97
Fairfield	0	8	103	111
Florence	1	2	128	131
Georgetown	0	2	36	38
Greenville	0	11	326	338
Greenwood	0	5	115	120
Hampton	0	1	113	114
Horry	0	7	144	151
Kershaw	1	2	108	111
Lancaster	0	8	114	122
Laurens	1	8	209	218
Lexington	0	0	131	130
Marion	3	8	180	191
Marlboro	0	2	109	111
Newberry	0	5	137	142
Oconee	0	3	162	165
Orangeburg	1	4	121	126
Pickens	0	2	236	238
Richland	1	5	156	162
Saluda	0	5	141	146
Spartanburg	0	23	507	530
Sumter	0	6	159	165
Union	1	4	135	140
Williamsburg	0	7	106	113
York	1	0	273	280

Totals, 1901, 24 201 6,213 6,438
Totals, 1900, 46 362 7,928 7,706
Reduction, 1900 to 1901, 1,368.

Those famous little pills, DeWitt's Little Early Risers, will remove all impurities from your system, cleanse your bowels, make them regular. J. W. Bell.

It is enough to make the head of the average country doctor swim to read of a doctor's fee of \$100,000. But that is the amount of the bill rendered by the physician who attended Chris. Magee, the Pennsylvania politician who died recently at his home in Pittsburg. It is at the rate of \$80 an hour. We suppose this doctor proceeded upon the theory that his patient was able to pay it and therefore he made the charge.

Chicago, with 70,000 arrests in a year and 4,000 miles of streets to be patrolled, has 3,300 policemen.