

- Walls, doors, woodwork and ceilings of Senate chamber, hall of House of Representatives, committee rooms and main lobby repaired and repainted. \$7,161.20
- Brick arches and brick walls in corridors on first floor repaired white. 743.76
- Ceiling in hall of House of Representatives and library repaired and securely suspended. 1,606.00
- Cheap stumpy ceiling in main lobby replaced by one more in keeping with the general character of building. 1,814.00
- Two skylights in roof over main stairway, ceiling lighted directly under. 2,880.00
- Present roof of far and gravel removed and a new roof of high grade tinplate roof. 2,682.00
- Such steel construction as may be necessary to safely secure ceilings. 1,622.00
- Arches under front and rear porticoes closed with suitable doors. 450.00
- New heating plant. 17,749.85

Total. \$39,908.81

The above is the estimate of the commission, without contractors' profits and contingencies, which, placed at 10 per cent, would make a total of \$43,299.69.

Attached to this is a lengthy report by Architect Wilson, who was employed by the commission to make a study of the building.

The report, besides calling for the repairs mentioned above, recommends others, which would make the total \$128,685.16.

A Cause of "Grip."

As to just what the grip is the physicians themselves are not exactly clear.

Most of them are agreed that it is a specific disease, and everybody who has had an experience with it is ready to testify to its unequalled success as a producer of pain and misery.

This disease, however, is not nearly so common as the general public is disposed to ascribe. Slight indispositions are frequently magnified in importance, and too many people are disposed to diagnose their ailments as grip when, as a matter of fact, that disorder, if it were capable of sentiment, would fume and fret at such a thoughtless slight.

While something like this grip, or else may be mistaken for the grip, or else may be mistaken for the grip, or else may be mistaken for the grip.

These suggestions are merely by way of introduction to some sensible remarks that were made to the reporter by a local physician recently.

He was discussing the prevalence of colds throughout the country at this time, and the many cases of so-called grip, with which all of the physicians are meeting in their practice.

He attributes the trouble principally to disorders of the digestive organs. "Too much log meat," he said, "is the cause of the name 'cold,' when you are affected by a disorder of this nature, you are accustomed to attribute the trouble to a draft, sudden chill, excessive heat, wet feet, and so on when in nine cases out of ten the trouble is due to some impudence in eating. I have noticed that these troubles become more general every year just after the people have begun to slaughter their hogs, and in most cases the so-called grip is attributable to too free indulgence in fresh pork. Sometimes the trouble does not develop for a week or two, or even longer. That depends largely on the matter of individual health. Some individuals can stand more than others and many escape entirely, but as a rule the fresh pork plays its part. I would not advise anybody prohibiting the use of pork entirely; but it is best to use it in careful moderation. I feel quite certain that if people would be more considerate of their stomachs, especially as to this matter of putting unlimited quantities of fresh pork in them, we would have fewer cases of so-called grip and there would not be so many colds."

The foregoing is printed for what it is worth. The physician quoted is clear enough in remarks to be easily understood by anybody of reasonable intelligence, and those of our readers who have been suffering from the disorders described may every well examine their own cases in the light of the conditions to which the physician has referred.—Yorkville Enquirer.

The Same Old Story.

Columbia, January 22.—In the Senate to-day the manager of the senatorial took place and it consumed practically all the time of the morning hour.

Senator Walker, of Georgetown, addressed the Senate at some length on the bill, which proposes to prevent the shipping of shad beyond the limits of the State.

Senator Ragsdale, of Florence, replied and in the whole argument there was not an allusion to the shad.

Senator Dean introduced a bill to punish assault with intent to rape. The bill provides that any person convicted of assault with intent to ravish shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the State penitentiary for a term not exceeding thirty years.

Senator Manning, of Sumter, introduced a bill establishing an immigration bureau. It provides for the appointment of a secretary of commerce and immigration who shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the South Carolina Immigration Association.

The bill provides that the secretary shall be \$1,950 and that the secretary shall be \$2,000 and that \$2,000 shall be appropriated for the payment of expenses of the bureau.

Cold Water Coming.

If you have Rhydale's Elixer in the house when a cold or fever is coming, you need not fear attacks of Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Cough, Colds, etc.

Rhydale's Elixer when taken begins her work to check the progress of the disease. It is equally successful in chronic cases of throat and lung disease. J. H. Darby, Walhalla, Seneca Pharmacy.

Educational

How Schools Help a Neighborhood.

"Don't answer this letter unless you have a good graded school," is the way a man who was writing to Monroe about moving here concluded his letter.

People are moving about in North Carolina a good deal now, and the prime object sought is good schools—advantages for the children.

Ever notice how the value of property jumps around a good school? Take the Wingate section. Before the school was begun there farm lands could be bought easily and at no big figures.

Ira B. Mullis, an intelligent young farmer of that section, told us Saturday that the demand for farm lands in reach of the school couldn't be supplied, while in the village, we were told by a man who lives there, property is about as high as it is in Monroe.

When people move it is for the purpose of bettering themselves, and the man whose ear is attuned to the new conditions doesn't consider himself hindered by a move that doesn't carry him within reach of a good school.

—Monroe (N. C.) Journal.

If the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe were laid down at my feet in exchange for my books and my love of reading, I would spurn them all.—Fenelon.

If it is the duty of the State to see that its citizens know how to read, it is certainly no less its duty to see that they are trained to do the right kind of reading; otherwise the ability to read may be harmful rather than beneficial, both to the individual and to the State.—Sherman Williams.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—Milton.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies.—Gibbon.

Any rural teacher can have a rural school library, if she only wills to have one. Get the children interested first of all. The children's interest will secure the interests of the parents. After this is secured a public entertainment will help. Then talk to the parents and ask for more money.—Southern Education.

The rural school library need not have very many books. It is perhaps best that it should be small.

The teacher should be thoroughly familiar with each book.—Southern Education.

The difference between an educated man and an uneducated man is that the educated man feels more, sees more, wants more, is interested in a greater variety of things.

More technical arithmetic, technical grammar, technical drawing, and most of the geography and history taught in our public schools cannot really educate the children; these can only supply the tools of knowledge.

Real education comes to the children by means of reading good books and by association with teachers who are themselves educated.—Southern Education.

Children must be directed and trained in regard to their reading. They can no more be trusted to get their own knowledge of and taste for literature unaided than they can get their scientific and mathematical training in the same way.

Training pupils to read and love good literature is by far the most important work done in school. It is the one thing the school does that continues to contribute to one's education so long as he lives. We should never forget that it is not the ability to read, but the use made of that ability, that contributes to the destiny of the child.—Sherman Williams.

Arizona gives \$50 a year to the school library of every school district which has 100 children of school age.

Massachusetts gives \$15 for a rural school library to each rural school that raises \$15.

Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia have no rural school library laws.

The culture which woman must have is that which will best her for any vocation in life. If it is the destiny of some college women to tend babies and train ignorant domestics, think you their intellectual achievements are wasted? On the other hand, they have better prepared themselves to prove the truthfulness of the saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

A broad education is the birthright of every daughter of our republic; give her this, and, as she bids her Alma Mater farewell, and steps forth into the world, she will find the doors of over four hundred occupations open before her and here will she become "a wise master-builder of manhood and womanhood, a faithful apostle of truth, and so a herald of better generations and brighter days."—Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, President Tennessee Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Caleb Sharp, the oldest soldier of the civil war, died last Thursday at Ripley, Ohio, aged 102. He was 60 at the time of enlistment. He leaves a widow 101 years old.

New Seneca River Bridge.

The new steel bridge over Seneca river at the site of the free ferry will soon be completed.

The three concrete piers have been finished and accepted by the county commissioners, and the steel bridge has been shipped by the makers.

A force of machinists will soon arrive on the ground and it will not require more than a week or two to put the bridge up.

The bridge will be supported by three large concrete piers, which rise up out of the river 22 feet above the low water line.

The piers were built by King Bros., of Greenville, and cost about \$800 each. They are built out of the very best concrete, and are of the same general make as those under the Earles bridge, which stood such a fearful test when the Portman dam washed away two years ago.

The contract for making and putting up the bridge is in the hands of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Co., and their part of the work will cost \$3,200. This will make the total cost of the bridge somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6,000, but it will be worth every cent of it.

The new bridge will be a great help to the people of lower Fork township.—Anderson Mail.

Legislature Elects Officers.

Columbia, January 21.—The chief interest in the Legislature's session to-day centered in the elections for various offices to be filled by the joint assembly.

The first election was for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Woods having been elected to fill an unexpired term. He was the only nominee and his election was unanimous.

The next election was for two directors of the penitentiary. John O. Wingo, of Greenville, and D. B. Peñroff, of Saluda, were elected, succeeding Messrs. Low and Mann.

The next election was for State Librarian. Only one ballot was necessary, Miss Laborde, the incumbent, being elected.

Next came the election of a Dispensary Commissioner to succeed H. H. Crum. Senator Raynor, of Orangeburg, nominated W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg.

There were no other nominations and Mr. Tatum was unanimously elected. The term is for two years.

The greatest interest centered in the election of trustees for the State Colleges resulted as follows:

Two trustees of the South Carolina College—R. P. Hamer, Jr., and C. E. Spencer.

Three trustees for Clemson—J. H. Hardin, G. D. Bellinger and I. M. Mauldin.

Two trustees State Normal and Industrial College—A. G. Brice and J. W. Floyd, who were re-elected.

D. W. McLaughlin and Dr. T. A. Crawford were elected trustees of Clemson College.

Board of Visitors to Citadel—C. S. Gadsden and W. W. Lewis.

COLUMBIA. The Republicans are getting to work early. The State Convention will be held on the 24th of February on the call of the executive committee, which met last night.

The committee, after passing a resolution urging Republican Senators to hasten the confirmation of W. D. Crum, colored, appointed collector of the port of Charleston, followed this up with resolutions commending President Roosevelt's policy in defining and defending the citizenship rights of all the American people, among whom there are nearly 10,000,000 Afro-Americans.

The resolutions, after eulogizing Roosevelt as the successor of McKinley, and "the creator of many other national and international policies, sure to reflect great credit upon our nation," commends his policy in defining and defending the citizenship rights of all the American people, and "wise and conservative" speeches in his trans-continental tour, and admires the way in which "his kind and strong hand adjusted the labor strikes and troubles a year or more ago."

Concluding, the resolutions declare: "We believe him to be the best and strongest man in our party for our chief executive for four more years and heartily endorse him."

Major John F. Jones, of Blackburg, was elected member of the executive committee to succeed the late Col. C. J. Pride, upon whose death suitable resolutions were adopted.

Secretary Wilson is arranging the details of the campaign authorized by Congress to be waged against the cotton boll weevil.

A number of government entomologists and scientists are already enroute to the ravaged Texas fields and to places in that section.

There will be 20 or 40 scientists at work against the pest before long. They will organize the farmers to fight the weevil and will educate them in the best methods of attack.

Secretary Wilson expects to make another trip to the districts involved while the fight is on, and Drs. Galloway and Johnson, of the entomological division, will keep in close touch with the situation.

The most reliable preparation for kidney troubles on the market is Floy's Kidney Cure.

Dr. Miles' Nervine has been successfully tried in thousands of cases of nervous disorders, but never has it made a better record than when used in cases of neuralgia or spasms.

Thousands of testimonials prove this, and in nearly every instance the writer has stated that he has ceased after the first dose of Nervine was given. The statement is repeated in the following:

"I have been afflicted with my wife commenced having spasms or fits and I called in my own physician, who prescribed water and gave her calomel and she eventually got another attack. She was confined as she had another attack. She was confined as she had another attack. She was confined as she had another attack."

Finally I saw the doctor who was doing her good and ordered a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I received the bottle and she had never had a fit since taking the first dose. She also thinks very highly of Dr. Miles' Nervine and never fails to make this testimonial stronger so because of the good it does. My wife writes me, "I did my wife."—WM. V. ALLEN, P. M., Elkville, Miss.

Dr. Miles' Nervine sells and guarantees first bottles of Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Congressman Aiken Attended Big Reception.

Congressman Aiken attended the big reception given by President Roosevelt last Thursday night.

It was his first visit, but courtesy demanded that he should go to at least one of the four big receptions given by the President during the winter.

Congressman Aiken was wandering around with Mrs. Aiken, pointing out to the wife the men of prominence, when "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House, slapped him on the shoulder in hearty style, and said:

"Hello, Aiken, this is a great scene, isn't it? How are you enjoying yourself? I am delighted to see you out to-night."

"I am pleased to be present," said Aiken, in that hearty, frank way of his, "but just between you and me, Mr. Speaker, I do not enjoy this half as much as I believe with a party of the men and women of my district. I've got the finest lot of people in my district in the world, and I'm never so happy as when among them, talking with the men about all sorts of things and with the ladies about whatever pleases their good souls to talk about."

"Well, Aiken, you are a philosopher, sure," said Speaker Cannon, "and, confidentially, I don't mind telling you that I prefer plain people and plain things than this myself," and the brainiest Republican in the House went on talking with Aiken a long time.

There is a devoted friendship between the two men, and Congressman Aiken will probably find that the Speaker will be a valuable friend to him as he continues to serve in the House.—Washington Cor. Greenville News.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Signature of J. H. Darby.

Good Roads Convention.

The State Good Roads Convention, which met in Columbia last week, was attended by one hundred delegates, representing nearly every county in the State.

President F. H. Hyatt presided. The chief speaker was Senator Latimer, who supported his idea of securing Federal aid, favoring levying a tax of five mills on everything in the State and demanding alike amount from the United States.

A resolution was passed heartily endorsing Senator Latimer's bill providing for national co-operation.

A resolution was also adopted memorializing the General Assembly to formulate such policy and to adopt such laws of county taxation "as might in their discretion constitute the most expedient system applicable to the conditions of this State, and furthermore to adopt such measures as will insure equitable national aid."

A resolution was also adopted favoring the sale of the State farms.

The reports from the various counties in the State were very encouraging.

A Three-Million-Dollar Business.

In its report to the Governor the State Board of Dispensary control gives the following statement of the business for the fiscal year ending November 30th last:

"We have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the business done by the State and county dispensaries during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1903."

"By referring to the several statements attached hereto you will find that the total cost of liquors, wines, beer, etc., for the year has been \$1,997,559.47, and that the total sales (exclusive of fresh beer) have been \$2,817,988.77."

The net earnings for account of the school fund for the fiscal year, which have been placed to its credit, amount to \$126,266.00. The net profits that have accrued to, and equally divided between, the counties and towns amount to \$512,216.35. Grand total of earnings for the year for school fund and counties and towns \$688,481.35. Increase over earnings of last year \$71,585.02."

RYDALE'S TONIC. A REAL CURE FOR MALARIA.

It has recently been discovered that the malarial brood, which multiplies and multiplies in the intestines and from there spread throughout the system of the human body, is harbored by the old method of treatment. Quinine, iron, etc., stimulate the nerves and the germ that cause the disease.

Rhydale's Tonic has a specific effect upon the intestines and bowels, freeing them from the malarial brood, and infuses the veins and arteries. It drives from the blood all poisonous matter and makes it rich and healthy.

RHYDALE'S TONIC is a blood purifier, a nerve restorer, and a Malaria cure. Try it. It will not disappoint you.

FOR SALE BY J. H. DARBY, WALHALLA, S. C. SENECA PHARMACY, SENECA, S. C.

A Pure Food Law.

The lower house of Congress has passed by a vote of 291 to 68 what is known as the "pure food bill."

It promises to become a law soon and will be one of the most important measures ever enacted by the Federal Congress. The bill fixes the standards of foods and drugs as to their purity, strength and character and defines what shall be considered adulterations or misbranding of food and drugs.

It also prohibits interstate commerce, importation and exportation of such misbranded or adulterated articles. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of the bureau of chemistry to include the bureau of foods, and impose upon it the duty of performing all chemical work for the other executive departments.

This bureau will be charged with the duty of inspecting food and drug products, which belong to interstate or foreign commerce. The secretary of agriculture is given authority to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks and laborers as may be necessary for the enforcement of the act.

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Small Potatoes

result from a lack of Potash

in the soil. Potash produces size and quality.

We have valuable books which explain more fully the fertilizing value of Potash.

We will send them free to any farmer who writes for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, New York—95 Nassau Street, cor. Broadway.

"W. C. T. U."

"Glad Tune of Happy Thankfulness."

Your editorial relative to a drunken boy reeling on the streets of Atlanta on Thanksgiving day is worthy of the highest encomiums from the best people of Georgia.

Especially will the mothers' heart beat a "glad tune of happy thankfulness." We all love this "land of the free, and the home of the brave." Every footprint made in the war of independence, every drop of patriotic blood that ever stained the American soil, and the low sacred mounds of half million brave soldiers' graves declare that we love our fatherland.

We love its sunny plains, fertile valleys, foliage-covered hills, and snow-clad mountain peaks; from where the lakes lie like silvery seas on the north, to where the Gulf of Mexico washes the brown sands of Florida, from where the storm-tossed waves of the Atlantic beat against the rocks of New England to where the waters of the Pacific lap their lullabies in the Golden Gate of California!

Columbia, thy children love thee! For thy honor, glory and independence twenty-five million brave souls of toil would die!

But if we love our country then why do we afflict its citizens with untold miseries? Why do we legalize and protect the liquor traffic, the greatest evil known in the history of man? We fondly hope that the dawning of a better day is at hand—a time when politicians who truckle to the behest of liquor men, will be relegated to the walks of private life, and men chosen for all county and State and national offices who hate sin and love their homes, their country and their God.

The people make the political party, the political party elect the officers, the officers make the law, the law authorizes and protects the saloons, and saloons make drunkards, crime and murder. The voters are the cause of the parties, which are the cause of the law which is the cause of the saloons, which is the language of Gladstone, "Is more ruinous than war, famine and pestilence." But says one, "It brings us a great revenue." Julius-like, who, for greed of money, sold his Lord and Saviour. There are about three hundred thousand saloons and other places where liquor is sold in the United States. Allowing about twenty-five feet between each saloon they would make a string of houses nearly two thousand miles long. A sadder scene is ten thousand anxious mothers standing in their doorway, listening for familiar footsteps, while through veils of falling tears they gaze into the silent darkness and say, "Where is my wandering boy to-night?—down in the licensed saloon." Is this all? No; it suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box, stuffs the ballot box, and stains the judicial emblem. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, dishonor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness, and with the malvolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its have, it kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and

wipes out national honor. Then curses the world and laughs at its ruins." Another says, "If you will let whiskey alone, it will let you alone."

A drunken husband beats and kills his pleading wife; whiskey did not let her alone. Two men ride down the street in a fine vehicle, a drunken mania dashes into the vehicle, causing destruction and death; whiskey did not let them alone. A drunken father takes the life of his innocent child; whiskey did not let it alone. Still another will say, "You can't legislate men into heaven." You can; you do legislate men into hell. Why entrap the weak and tempt the strong with occasion to sin. If the law has nothing to do with morality, why not establish a system of "varied promiscuity" throughout the country?

A pathetic scene is that of a man armed with license, granted by a great commonwealth, dealing out that which deceals the bright boy from the parental roof, estranging him from the sweet influences of maternal watchcare, and with distorted sensibilities, crazed mind, blighted manhood, hurled into the cesspool of unpeppable infamy, to die a drunken debauch and suffer the agonies of torment. The Sonora Banner of California has this as to the contents of a barrel of whiskey: A barrel of headaches, of heartaches, of woes;

A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows; A barrel of tears of a world-weary wife; A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife; A barrel of all-unavailing regret; A barrel of cares—and barrel of debt; A barrel of hunger, of poison, of pain; A barrel of hopes ever blasted and vain; A barrel of falsehood, a barrel of crime. That fall from the maniac's lips as he dies;

A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight; A barrel of terror that grows with the night; A barrel of crimes and a barrel of groans; A barrel of orphans' moans; A barrel of serpents that hiss as they pass.

From the head of the liquor that glows in the glass.

A graphic description of a saloon: "Outside, upon one wall, I would paint death upon the 'pale horse,' his strong arms wielding thunderbolts, and the fiery hoofs of his flying steed treading down everything that is fair and lovely—the Garden of Eden spread before him and a blaugkened waste behind him. Upon the other wall I would draw the picture of a wretched hovel, a once happy homed, the roof broken in, the window stuffed with rags, and in the doorway a weeping wife, with ragged children clinging to her skirts, piteously beseeching her for bread; while in the distance should be seen the once happy husband and father, now a reeling drunkard on his way to the hat he calls his home. An embellished arch should overtop the saloon roof with the shameful announcement, 'Whisky for sale.' Under this arch I would hang the picture of one hundred thousand drunken boys, rushing with staggering steps, bended form, bleared eyes, peaked cheek, to an eternal ruin. Before this awful picture I would summon all the saloon dealers of the land, roll back if possible the curtain of futurity and let them see the awful horrors of the doom of the damned."—Rev. E. C. Mobley, in Atlanta Journal.

Congressman Berleson, of Texas, in order to be a voter and retain his privilege as an office holder, traveled 3,000 miles to pay his poll tax of \$1.75. Under the law of that State this tax could not be paid by proxy.

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give back appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.