

APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY SCHOOL FUNDS FOR 1905-06.

Below is given the complete apportionment of all school moneys, including balances July 1st, 1904, and what has been spent since then, so as to show the amount to the credit of each and every district on July 1st, 1905. Trustees should post this report in some convenient book for reference when they desire information about school moneys. Each district will get about the same apportionment every year as long as the law governing the same stands as it now is, if there is no change in the county enrollment nor in that of the districts. It is the duty of the trustees to see that their teachers make proper, correct and full reports to this office as well as to them, of all pupils, who have attended ten days; especially so because of the importance of the child as a money value. The profits from the State dispensary are apportioned among the districts according to their enrollments, also the constitutional three mill tax; for this reason the enrollment is a very important matter. The polls go to the credit of the districts in which they are paid. The county dispensary funds are divided equally among the districts without regard to their enrollment. When the polls and three mills of a previous year fail to make \$75 for each school, white and colored, a report tax, of course, goes to the districts that have them. I have made the approximate estimate of every district, the last column of this sheet, and trust that trustees will govern themselves according to the amount I have stated. The over-draft of some districts is due to the fact that the approximate estimate was made on the understanding that we would get as much as ten thousand dollars constitutional three mill tax, but received this year only \$8804.65. J. S. COLLEY, County Superintendent of Education.

NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT.	No. of District.	Enrollment.	Amount Brought Forward July 1, 1904.	Constitutional Three-mill Tax.	Poll Tax.	Delinquent Polls of 1903.	Special Tax.	Deficit.	County Dispensary.	State Dispensary.	Total Apportionment.	Total Expenditures by Districts.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1905.	Overdrawn.	Total to be Spent from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.
Townville	1	54	\$ 50 01	\$ 83 70	\$ 54 00				\$ 56 41	\$ 33 75	\$ 277 87	\$ 318 81		\$ 40 94	\$ 227 86
... (many more rows) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		5644	10937 76	\$8754 40	\$3607 00	\$48 15	\$104 57	\$682 16	\$4287 16	\$3520 80	\$40194 27	\$28884 66	\$13760 45	\$450 04	

*No. 5.—\$144.05 enrollment for 1903.

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WOMEN DEPOSITORS.
 Some Experiences of Wall Street Banks in Dealings With Them.

The extra large dividend announced by the Fifth Avenue Bank a week ago drew attention to the very profitable business built up by that bank and to the fact that a large proportion of its depositors are women. The women depositors are good customers for a bank as evidenced by the success of the Fifth Avenue Bank, but in Wall Street district there appears to be no love lost by bank officials on their women depositors. They have long had the reputation of giving a bank as much trouble as their accounts are worth, but that this is true only exceptionally and not as a rule there is enough evidence at hand to demonstrate. It is nevertheless a fact that the experience of some banks with their women depositors has been such as to lead the officers to avoid, if possible, the acceptance of accounts from women. Many amusing stories have been told of the petty difficulties banks have encountered in dealing with women, some of that one is inclined to accept them as true. The story of the woman, the daughter of a very wealthy man, who was indignant when informed that she had overdrawn her account, and to prove she had not done so went to the bank with her check book to show that she still had many checks left, is no more impossible than some of the actual experiences of one of the large banks down town. One of the bank's depositors was a woman who had a large allowance, but who spent it rather too freely. On one occasion she overdrew her account by a considerable amount. She was informed of the fact by the bank and apologized for her oversight. She would correct it immediately, she said. She sat down to her desk and drew a check on the same bank for the amount of the overdraft and complacently handed it to the astonished clerk who had come to settle the matter with her. On another occasion the bank had a difficulty with a woman depositor for the reason that the signatures to her checks were so irregular that the paying teller was frequently in doubt about their genuineness. On each occasion the checks were sent up to the residence to the depositor for verification. On the first occasion the explanation was offered that the check had been drawn in a hurry, but that the signature was correct. The next time the depositor had drawn the check with her gloves on, and so distorted her signature. On the third occasion when the bank sent up on a similar errand the depositor was much annoyed. After first refusing to look at the check at all, she consented to do so, and again assured the clerk that the check was in respect correct, and she would thank

the bank to pay it. "Of course the signature is mine," she said. "I was busy when I drew that check and had my maid sign it for me." The bank did not close the account that day, but found a roundabout and diplomatic way of leading up to its withdrawal.—New York Times.
 Speed of a Man of Kearney.

Several of them were lined up in front of the counter at the California hotel, discussing the foot racers. After the sprinting qualities of world famous racers had been defended with much warmth and everybody engaged in the discussion had reached the point where he insisted on backing his opinion with a week's income they submitted the whole question to Lynn Austin, who used to be a famous sprinter in his time.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Austin, squaring off for the encounter with a serious look. "The fastest runner I ever saw in my life was a fellow at Kearney, Neb. He used to run with the hose company and he was certainly a prodigy. Did you ever hunt prairie dogs? Well, a prairie dog has so much speed that after you've landed a charge of buckshot in his vitals he is carried along by his own momentum and falls into his hole, for which reason no one ever succeeded in capturing the carcass of the animal after shooting him. The fellow down at Kearney, Neb., was the only fellow that ever succeeded in beating a prairie dog to his hole." "What ever became of him?" said one of the interested listeners. "Well, I'll tell you. He was out hunting prairie dogs one day. He got a bead on a prairie dog, sent a charge of buckshot after him and then started for the dog. Just as he was stooping to grab the dog the charge of buckshot caught up with him and the calves of his legs were riddled with shot. It crippled him; pretty badly, and he couldn't run after that."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The "Lazy" Microbe.
 A learned professor claims to have discovered that "laziness" is caused by a germ. If the eminent doctor is right, Rydale's Liver Tablets can rightly be termed Microbe Killers, because they always remove that tired, lazy, sluggish feeling that has usually been attributed to a torpid liver or constipated bowels. Rydale's Liver Tablets are guaranteed to cure constipation and all liver disorders. They are small, compressed chocolate coated tablets, easy to take, pleasant in effect, reliable. Any dealer in our remedies will return your money if you are not satisfied with these tablets. 50 tablets 25 cents. Walhalla Drug Company; Carter's Pharmacy, Westminster.

Keep the Record Straight.

T. A. Y. Jaynes writing to the Keowee Courier from Hughes Springs, Texas, of the "Record of Orr's Rifles," has made a number of mistakes. His communication was copied in the Anderson People's Advocate, but no correction of his errors made. Mr. Jaynes was a capital soldier, but his memory is at fault. After Orr's Rifles had landed in Virginia he says: "Our Brigadier was Gen. Maxey Gregg, Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox's Division," etc. This is a mistake, for Orlando Bolivar Wilcox (spelt with two l's) was a native of Detroit, a graduate of West Point and a soldier in the Mexican war. He led a division in the Ninth Corps of Grant's army at the Wilderness and in the campaign of 1864. Camdus Marcellus Wilcox was a Major General in the Confederate Army and Orr's Rifles was in his division. He went to Mexico after Appomattox and served awhile under Maximilian and was offered the commission of Brigadier General in the Egyptian army, but declined it. Gen. Wilcox was in Paris before the war when Orsini attempted to blow up Napoleon III with a bomb. A boy picked up a piece of the infernal machine and handed it to him the day the attempt was made. He stood by the side of Frederick W. Selleck of this place when he raised the first flag on the City of Mexico in 1846. Mr. Jaynes says Orr's Rifles fought in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., October, 1864, and that is not correct. Fisher's Hill was in the Valley and fought by Earley's men. Orr's Rifles were in line at Petersburg at that time.

Neither did Orr's Rifles fight at Suffolk May 1st, 1863, as stated, but was at Chancellorsville that day. Neither was the regiment at Williamsburg May 5, 1862, but must have been near Guinea Station, if it had reached Virginia. There are other inaccuracies, but this is enough for the present.—Abbeville Medium, August 3.

Washington Post: Oliver C. Miller, of Davidson county, N. C., says that two years ago many eggs were disappearing from his hens' nests, and finally he placed a door knob of white china in a nest. This, too, disappeared, but the egg robbery ceased. One of Mr. Miller's tenants, John Forshee, told him this week he had killed a very large blacksnake. Mr. Miller noticed a large lump on the snake's body. He cut the skin and found the door knob. The snake had evidently swallowed it two years ago, and it had cured the reptile's egg stealing propensity. Forshee spoiled a good story and deprived his landlord of the natural fruits of his investment by killing that snake. The Kansas City Journal has an authenticated story of a snake that made his nest in a box in which a bottle of whiskey was concealed and hatched out a bunch of little snakes. If the North Carolina snake had been let alone, Forshee would probably have had door knobs to throw at razor-backs.
 A man never gives his hair a thought until he hasn't any to think about.
 A rich girl may be homely, but she will never know it by hearsay.

Surprise for Presbyterians.

Chicago, August 5.—Presbyterians of this city to-day expressed their astonishment at the radical changes in the prayer book, editions of the revised book appearing here to-day. "The Book of Common Worship" was compiled by a committee of ministers and elders and it is to be offered to such congregations as desire a liturgical form of worship. It is a very close copy of the Anglican Episcopal service. One of the startling features of the "Treasury of Prayer," a part of the new book, are prayers for Advent, Good Friday and Easter. Complete forms are given for morning and evening service, for the celebration of Holy Communion, for the administration of baptism, burial for the dead and for the solemnization of marriage. All these are new. Quite as radical is a change in the marriage service, which strikes out the word "obey" and substitutes therefor "covenant." Neither man nor woman is required to pledge obedience to the other. Old Presbyterians, who had a glimpse of the book to-day, are shaking their heads over the "Confession of Sins," which takes exactly the same place in the service that the "General Confession" does in the Anglican liturgy. Immediately following the confession by the people comes the "assurance of pardon," to be said by the pastor, the people still bowing down. This assurance differs in effect from that of one form of absolution used in the Episcopal church, chiefly in that it employs the pronouns "us" and "our" instead of "you" and "yours," thus relieving it

from the suggestions of being a direct pronouncing of absolution for the people by the priest. The Gloria Patri has been introduced in the service; provision is made for reading of a lesson from the Old Testament and one from the New Testament. A hymn follows the lesson from the New Testament, and then comes the Apostles' Creed, decidedly an innovation in Presbyterian churches. In many other places the new book follows closely the lines of the Anglican forms and ceremonies.

Getting at the Facts.
 Lawyer—(examining witness)—Where do you live?
 Witness—With my uncle.
 Lawyer—And where does your uncle live?
 Witness—With me.
 Lawyer—Um—yes. Where do you both live?
 Witness—Together.

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