

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Humorous Department.

THE DOCTOR'S WITNESS.

A certain physician, who shall be nameless, once brought suit against a man who had been his patient, for the recovery of the amount of fees charged in his bill. The patient pleaded, in defence, that the doctor had visited him many times after he was entirely well, or at least, after he—the patient—had declared that he did not need him. He was willing to pay for those visits which had been made while he was really sick, but not for visits which had been persistently made after he was just the same as well. He had been blessed with the attendance of a good and faithful nurse, who could have carried him safely through his convalescence, and to whom, he really believed, he owed his recovery. Upon this the doctor chuckled gleefully. Said he:

"Your honor, I will prove by this man's own nurse, of whose faithfulness he boasts, that she considered him not entirely out of danger at the time of which he speaks. The nurse was summoned, and she made her appearance, and was sworn. She was a widow of middle age. "Mrs. Blinker, you attended the defendant in this case during his recent illness?" She answered that she did. Then the plaintiff's attorney took her in hand. "Mrs. Blinker, do you remember the condition of the patient from the 15th to the 25th day of April past?" "Yes, sir, I remember very well." "And did you not think that, during that time, he required the attendance of a physician?" "I did not, sir."

"How! Did you not say more than once, during that very time, he required the attendance of a physician?" "Yes, sir, I said that."

"And you now tell us that he required no physician? I don't understand you."

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Blinker, with a firm steadfast look, "I think I can explain it. I said that man was in danger, because I consider any man to be in danger while that doctor was giving him medicine!"—Philadelphia Recorder.

SHE SOARED TO HIGH.—A young fellow was inquiring of Officer Button at the Third Street depot about the train for the north, when the officer queried in return: "Didn't you come in this morning?" "Yes."

"With a young woman?" "Yes."

"I thought so. I took you for a bridal couple."

"Yes, so we were."

"And you are going back alone?" "That's what's the matter. We were married day before yesterday and came here on a tour. She was all right when we got here, but in about an hour we had a fuss. She wanted a diamond ring and I could't buy it. Diamonds! Just think of it! I've got \$25 in cash and 20 acres of land, and expect to have to live on beans for the next six months to pull through."

"Over at the hotel. I left her money to pay her bill and get home, and she can stay or come. Better have this thing decided at the start, you know. Some folks are built to wear diamonds and some to eat jonnycake. I'm a jonnycakeist. There's my train. If she comes in to take the next, just see her abroad, but don't encourage her any. It's a row to see who shall boss, and the best man is going to win."—Detroit Free Press.

SOMEWHAT INDOLENT.—That story of Josh Wingate, who had the reputation of being the laziest man in Ruffleville, must have been exaggerated. It was alleged that he was driving out with his mother one day, when the harness became disarranged. Josh checked the horse and with a sigh at being compelled to move, stepped down beside the animal and reluctantly began righting things. Minute after minute passed, until the wondering mother peered through her spectacles to learn the cause of the delay.

Wayside Gatherings.

A penny worth of mirth is worth pound of sorrow.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1819. Brokers and barbers are given to shavings, and carpenters to making them.

Massachusetts has declared for annual elections by nearly 50,000 majority.

Know thyself and keep the information to thyself. This is good advice.

How few women can tell a story well. This does not apply to conventional white fibs.

Where the woolen mills employ about 150 people, the cotton mills usually employ some 800.

In Paris it has been decided that gambling on the part of a wife constitutes sufficient grounds for divorce.

If you count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year, you will find that the sunny ones predominate.

Willie (reading)—Pa, what is a prevaricating minion of beelzebub? "A man who disagrees with you politically, my son."

Every wind that blows is caused by the heated and expanding air of some locality rising, while the cooler air rushes in to fill its place.

There are a great many stories that have no foundation. But when it comes to building houses, the more stories the better the foundation must be.

When a real New York boy wishes to say that a man is extremely extravagant, he expresses himself this way: "He has money to burn and carries matches."

The recent report of the commissioner of education gives statistics showing that there are 260,000 women schoolteachers in this country, to 122,000 men teachers.

Bride (on shipboard at sea in a storm) I feel so sick, my dear, and if I should die and they bury me here, you'll sometimes come and plant flowers on my grave, won't you darling?

Irate Customer—I want my money back. Cycle Dealer—What for? "You said this was a high grade wheel; but I find that in climbing hills the higher the grade the harder it is to ride."

A doctor declares that four oranges eaten every day are effective in removing the craving for intoxicants. One should be eaten before breakfast, and one each at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m.

"Is it true that when a wild goose's mate dies it never takes another?" asks a young widow. "Yes, but don't worry about that. The reason it acts that way is because it is a goose."

You are over 40 why don't you marry? "Because I do not care to marry an elderly woman, while a young girl would be foolish to marry me, and I do not care to marry a foolish girl."

White frost is the ordinary frozen dew or hoar frost. Black frost occurs when the cold is so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black without the formation of hoar frost.

Bigamists in Hungary are compelled to submit to an odd punishment. The man who has been legally enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them, in the same house.

On his return from a tour which he had been making with his master in Switzerland, a servant, being asked what he had seen, replied: "Oh, one can't see anything. There's nothing but mountains everywhere."

Women have better perception of color than men. An eminent authority on color blindness asserts that under a very severe test the color vision of 1 man in 5 is defective, while in women the average is 1 in 30.

Nearly three minutes are required to bring a big steamer, like the Etruria, to a full stop; and in that time she will have advanced almost half a mile from the place she was when the first movements were made to stop her.

I never had any faith in luck at all, except that I believe good luck will carry a man over a ditch, if he jumps well, and put a bit of bacon into his pot, if he looks after his garden and keeps a pig. Luck generally comes to those who look after it, and my notion is it taps one in a lifetime at everybody's door, and if industry does not open it away it goes.—Spurgeon.

A Kansas girl, the daughter of a Greenwood county rancher, was sent east to school this fall. "What do you know, my child?" the head teacher asked her. "Oh, farming," the new pupil replied. "Well, tell me what is a farm?" "A farm is a body of land surrounded by a barb-wire fence," the little maid said.

A man went home the other night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble, he managed to gain and entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the table a note from his very thoughtful wife, reading: "I have gone out. You may find the key on the side of the step."

Who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool—snobs him. Who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is humble—teach him. Who knows, and knows that he knows, is wise—follow him.

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches to 12 men who sat all together, and these 12 men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."

After the dog liar had their turns, the common, ordinary liar said: "Well, you fellows own some pretty bright live stock, but I don't think any of them compare with my educated katydid."

For the Home Circle.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 29.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings x, 1-10. Memory Verse, 6-8—Golden Text, Math. xii, 43—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions." She heard, and she came, and she saw. It was in her own land that she heard (verse 6), therefore some one who knew must have told of the glory of Solomon. We know it from the Solomon (1 Kings ii, 19), but what are we going to make known to her greatness, and His wondrous love, and His salvation? Faith cometh by hearing, but how can they believe who have never heard? (Rom. x, 17). It was not merely the fame of Solomon that was made known, but the name of Jehovah, who gave him all he had. The exaltation of any man, however great, is not our business, but our motto is, "Jehovah alone shall be exalted" (Isa. li, 17). There is only one to whom God gave a name that is above every name (Phil. ii, 9, 10), and we are here to magnify Him and make Him known to the ends of the earth.

2. "And she came to Jerusalem with a very great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones." When the Son of David, the true Prince of Peace, shall reign in Jerusalem, for it shall surely be because the Lord hath spoken it (Luke i, 32, 33), then "the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts—yea, all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him." They shall bring gold and incense, and they shall show forth the praises of the Lord (Ps. lxxii, 10, 11; Isa. lx, 6). This was foreshadowed not only in the visit of the queen of Sheba, and of all the earth seeking Solomon to hear his wisdom (verse 24), but also in the visit of the wise men from the east, who brought Him gifts—gold and frankincense and myrrh (Math. ii, 11).

3. "And Solomon told her all her questions." There was nothing hid from the king which he told her not. We are not told the nature of her hard questions, but simply that the wisdom of God in Solomon was equal to every one. In Christ are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge (Col. ii, 3), and there is nothing that we need to know that He by His Spirit through His word is not ready to tell us. There are many things we are not able to bear because of our carnality or lack of faith (John xvi, 12; I Cor. iii, 2; Heb. v, 12), but if we are teachable and believing He who is with us and perfect in knowledge will teach us all things (Job xxxvi, 4; John xiv, 26). Some things we may not know now, but hereafter we shall know. A friend of mine has written over 30 helpful questions and answers from the book, which can be had in tract form simply for the postage from L. & K. Box 216, Harrisburg. ("The Soul's Cry and the Saviour's Answer.")

4, 5. "And when the queen of Sheba had seen * * * there was no more spirit in her." Probably she came with the consciousness that she herself was some great one, and doubtless she was in her own land and among her own people, but now she is in Emmanuel's land and sees somewhat of the glory which Jehovah can give, and she thinks nothing of her own any more. When we in our ignorance of God's righteousness think we have of ourselves something worth mentioning, it only declares that we have not seen or known Him.

6. "And she said to the king, I was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom." Although we know that the report we give from the book concerning our King is all true, how often we have to say, "Who hath believed our report?" (Isa. liii, 1). As to the king, he has not seen or known that any other tells of the glory of our King, which has a special blessing both at the beginning and end of it upon all who read and keep it, and in which it is three times written that His words are faithful and true (Rev. i, 2; xlii, 7; xix, 9; xxi, 5; xlii, 6), how few there are who count it a true record, while many turn away from it and talk against it!

7. "Howbeit I believed not the words until I came and mine eyes had seen it, and behold, the half was not told me. Thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard." We remember that one of the apostles would not believe that the Lord had risen until he saw for himself, but when He did see and believe our Lord said to him, "Blessed are they that have not seen yet have believed" (John xx, 29). Faith in God brings all blessing to the believer and the enjoyment of it, but unbeliever shuts the door. Contrast Gen. xv, 6; Dan. vi, 23; Luke i, 45; Acts xvii, 20; Mark v, 38; John x, 40 with xlii, 25; Heb. ii, 12; i, 1-3. Do we give any proof to believe in Christ Jesus who any kind of a true concerning Him, that some may be led to come and see for themselves? We surely cannot tell it all.

8. "Happy are they men, happy are these thy servants, which stand continually before thee, and that hear thy wisdom." How happy should those who are accepted in Christ and blessed with all spiritual blessings in Him, who, like the king, have not seen yet have believed? (John xx, 29). Faith in God brings all blessing to the believer and the enjoyment of it, but unbeliever shuts the door. Contrast Gen. xv, 6; Dan. vi, 23; Luke i, 45; Acts xvii, 20; Mark v, 38; John x, 40 with xlii, 25; Heb. ii, 12; i, 1-3. Do we give any proof to believe in Christ Jesus who any kind of a true concerning Him, that some may be led to come and see for themselves? We surely cannot tell it all.

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10. "And she gave the king an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices very great store, and precious stones, which he valued at gold, and to mentionation the spices and precious stones. The next verse speaks of gold from Ophir, and verse 14 says that 660 talents (\$16,650,000 worth) every year, besides the weight of verse 16. Let it all suggest to us our "breadth of the grace and glory of our God. The queen of Sheba was captivated of her treasures, but went home filled with the royal bounty of Solomon (verse 13), even all her desire and more. Christ Jesus will do greater things for us.

11. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." But there's no use chucking a copper cent into a contribution box so loud as to make the folks on the back seat think the communion service has tumbled off the altar.

12. "The greatest piece of good fortune is that which corrects our deficiencies and redeems our mistakes.

Farm and Fireside.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

I wish you would inform me through the columns of your valuable paper when is the best time to transplant the common water oak and white ash. Also, how to transplant.—F. E. Maybin, Frank, S. C.

The best time to transplant any tree is in the fall of the year, after growth has entirely ceased, and the tree has become absolutely dormant. It is then comparatively insensible to the necessary cutting of its roots and branches. It knows nothing, so to speak, of its removal, because it is asleep. In the spring it only discovers that it has been kidnapped, and experiences some shortness of breath by reason of its pruned roots and branches, but soon makes the best of the situation and goes ahead, growing. The main reason why transplanting in the fall is best is contained in the above remarks. If the work is deferred until spring, the earliest action of the roots, which occurs long before the end of frost, is interfered with. With many trees, root growth becomes active before there is any sign of vegetation on the tree above. The removal of the tree during this period defers and weakens this first effort of the tree, which may involve its life.

Shortening in the top of a tree in transplanting is a matter of the first importance, and the neglect of it accounts for the loss of many trees, or for the slow and unsatisfactory growth. The roots and top should be cut back in about the same proportion with such trees as the water oak, or the top made smaller than the roots. When the roots are necessarily cut, and the tree transferred to new quarters, it is plain that the shortened roots cannot perform their natural functions as early as they would otherwise, and that they cannot for some time, at least, send up food for the tree above to any appreciable extent. A new root system has to be formed, and during the time taken for this there must not be much demand for nourishment by the tree above the ground, else the roots will fail to supply it. Herein lies the importance of close pruning the top. With young fruit trees, the rule should be to take off the entire top, leaving nothing of the trunk but a straight stick two or three feet high. The roots should be cut smooth and well spread out.

Dig holes for trees amply sufficient to contain all the roots left upon them, and in all cases, at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep. Fill in and plant the roots in top soil. Buckets of water poured violently into the hole while filling in will better settle the earth among the roots than can be done by packing with the feet. Trees, as a rule, should be set slightly deeper in the ground than they grew before being removed.

It is a great mistake to manure a newly set tree with stable manure or other heat generating substance. Ashes, lime, bones and woods earth are the best fertilizers for trees. Stable manure has killed many a newly set tree.

We are not aware of any reason why these principles and rules should be varied with the water oak and white ash.—Cotton Plant.

NEWLY DUG TREES.

According to Vick's Magazine, more than one-half of the failures in fruiting a "stand" of any kind of fruit are the result of careless digging and neglect while the roots are out of their native element. There is no class of planters who do their work so rapidly and with such seeming carelessness as nurserymen, yet their losses are comparatively small, simply because they know that the proper place for roots in the earth, and take every precaution to make their condition when out of the earth as similar to the natural one as possible. In the earth the roots are moist, and subject to very slow variations of temperature, and are also in darkness. As usually handled, these natural conditions attending the life of a root are all disregarded. The tree is rudely dug from the ground, where it has had a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees for weeks, loaded on a wagon and exposed to a drying wind, or hot sun, carted for miles without even a blanket to protect it, then driven into a barn at night, with the thermometer at 28 degrees the next morning, to stay on the wagon until weather and convenience permit planting. I knew one old farmer to keep a load of cherry and peach trees on his wagon in the barn for a week without any sort of protection, through a snow storm, and then refuse payment because the trees nearly all failed to grow. He was so ignorant of the probable cause of the failure that he was going to stand a lawsuit, but his lawyer had some knowledge of horticulture and advised him to pay up, charging him \$5 for knowledge that the farmer of 70 years ought to have acquired by intuition, associated as he had been all his life with growing trees and plants.

TEN GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.

- 1. That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.
2. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.
3. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.
4. That a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid in the whitening process.
5. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, salt or gum arabic dissolved.
6. That beeswax and salt will make rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with a rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.
7. That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedsteads is an unfailing bedbug remedy, as a coat of white-wash for the walls of a log house.
8. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.
9. That kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture.
10. That cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.—The Sanitarian.

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It Stands to Reason

that 20,000,000 bottles of a medicine could not be sold unless it was good, honest, and did what was claimed for it. Here are the facts about it.

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

In 30 years 20,000,000 bottles have been sold for it by nature. It must be a CURE. All the sickness in this world is caused by bad blood; Weakness, Loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, Scrofula, Pimples, etc. Attack the foundation of disease, cleanse the blood, bring it back to the splendid work intended for it by nature. There are many other ways, but the best is by using the tried and true remedy.

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

50c. per bottle; all druggists.

OHIO RIVER AND CHARLESTON R. R.

TIME TABLE of the Ohio River and Charleston Railway Company, to take effect Monday, June 1, 1896, at 7.40 a. m.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, No. 12, and GOING NORTH, No. 38. Lists stations and times for various routes.

THREE BIG PREMIUMS.

This year we offer three big premiums. One is a SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BUGGY. Another is a SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ORGAN, and the third is a FIFTY DOLLAR WAGON. The Buggy will go to the clubmaker who gets up the largest list of subscribers, new or old. The Wagon will go to the largest list of subscribers, new or old. The Organ will go to the clubmaker whose total list shall exceed 200 names.

\$75.00 BUGGY.

To the clubmaker who returns the largest number of names will be awarded the BEST BUGGY manufactured by the CAROLINA BUGGY COMPANY for \$75.00. The Buggy may be taken out of stock or manufactured to order at the option of the successful clubmaker.

\$50.00 WAGON.

To the clubmaker who returns the second largest number of names will be awarded a WHITE HICKORY TWO SEAT WAGON, the equal in every respect of any other to be bought at the price named.

\$75.00 "LA BELLE" ORGAN.

For the largest club of NEW SUBSCRIBERS we will give one WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN, known as the "LA BELLE" ORGAN. This is the same instrument that is being sold by Mr. Geo. T. Schorn, and which is giving perfect satisfaction to all who have purchased it. It has five octaves, two complete sets of reeds and octave couplers, and nine other valuable attachments.

For 60 Subscribers.

We will give the clubmaker his choice of the following premiums, each valued at \$25: A FOUR DRAWER ENQUIRER SEWING MACHINE, with all attachments; a "HOUSEKEEPER'S SET OF KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS, made by Rogers; a "WALTHAM" WATCH, in open case silver, proof case, No. 6 AUTOMATOR, a BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, VIOLIN, or Euphonia.

For 40 and Less Than 60

SUBSCRIBERS, we will give the clubmaker his choice of the following, each valued at \$15: WALTHAM WATCH, in open case silver, proof case, No. 6 AUTOMATOR, a BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, VIOLIN, or Euphonia.

Our Propositions are Open to Everybody. Go to Work Now!

For further information, address L. M. GRIST & SONS, Yorkville, S. C.

BIG PAY---LITTLE WORK.

HERE ARE SOME LIBERAL OFFERS TO CLUBMAKERS.

Yorkville Enquirer FOR 1897.

Valuable Premiums to Be Given to Those Who Send in and Pay for Names.

BUGGY, 2-HORSE WAGON, ORGAN, ETC.

Special Inducements for Clubmakers to Get New Subscribers and Special Inducements for New Subscribers to Subscribe.

READ CAREFULLY AND GO TO WORK TODAY.

BETWEEN this date and the MIDDLE OF MARCH, 1897, for the people of this section to select their reading matter for the following year. Being one of the cleanest, most entertaining and reliable newspapers in the state, it is natural, therefore, that THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER should also be one of the most popular. Ninety per cent. of the families in the county desire it as a regular visitor to their homes, and all those who can afford it, may reasonably be looked upon as probable subscribers. One of the most serious drawbacks, probably, is the inconvenience of writing letters, sending money and attending to the matter of subscribing at the proper time. It is this fact that makes it especially desirable for us, just at this time, to secure the services of a large number of intelligent and energetic assistants, and to make it their while to give the matter their liberal attention, we are making the liberal offers which we will presently explain.

The price of a single subscription one year is TWO DOLLARS. This is to the individual who does not give his name to a clubmaker; but sends it direct to this office. In clubs, however, the price is only ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. This is the price which the subscriber pays the clubmaker, and the price which we pay the subscriber. He is expected to pay us. Now to our propositions:

For 30 and Less Than 40

SUBSCRIBERS, choice of the following, each valued at \$10: NEW YORK STANDARD JEWELRY WATCH in dust proof case; 1/2 DOZEN TEASPOONS, HALF DOZEN TABLE KNIVES, or 1/2 DOZEN TABLE SETS (each piece); or AN EXTRA FINE ACCORDEON.

For 20 and Less Than 30

SUBSCRIBERS, we will give a NO. 2% AUTOMATOR, valued at \$7.50; or THE ENQUIRER and any monthly magazine or newspaper published in the United States, for one year.

For 10 and Less Than 20

SUBSCRIBERS, a CONCAVE WARRANTED BLADED POCKET KNIFE, PRUNING KNIFE, or a SET OF CHINA SILVER PLATED TABLE SET. Good values at \$1.50.

For 3 and Less Than 6

SUBSCRIBERS, "Stren" pattern BUTTER KNIFE, or 2-BLADED POCKET KNIFE, with name and address on the handle.

And to Each Old Subscriber.

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER—TWICE-A-WEEK, filled with bright news from the COUNTY, STATE, NATION AND WORLD, interesting stories, instructive miscellaneous matters, and humorous selections, editorial articles, etc. The paper will be held up to its present high standard, and will continue prompt, explicit, reliable, and, in short, the best.

To Each New Subscriber.

The same as above except that if the paper is COMING NOW IT WILL BE SENT UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1897. It is understood, however, that if the subscriber fails to pay the clubmaker the subscription price, he will be held for all papers that he may have received.

By new subscribers we mean those whose names were not on OUR BOOKS ON OCTOBER 1, 1896. If a subscriber fails to pay the clubmaker the subscription price, he will be held for all papers that he may have received. By new subscribers we mean those whose names were not on OUR BOOKS ON OCTOBER 1, 1896. If a subscriber fails to pay the clubmaker the subscription price, he will be held for all papers that he may have received.

Note the Conditions.

TWO SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIBERS at \$1 each, or one year at \$1.75 and so counted. A subscription paid for two or more years in advance will be counted as one name for each year so paid.

Clubmakers will be held personally responsible for the payment of names returned by paid for any name, he can, at anytime, transfer the person to whom the transfer is made, provided the person to whom the transfer is made is not a subscriber at the time the name was entered on our books.

No name will be returned for a year until the subscription price has been paid; nor will any premium be delivered until a satisfactory settlement has been made for all names returned by the clubmaker.

Persons who commence making clubs will not be permitted to transfer the names after the names have been entered on our books. It is not necessary that the names on a club should be ascertained at a moment's notice. Names may be taken at any number of places.

Clubmakers are requested to send names as rapidly as they secure them after November 1, 1896.

All subscriptions must be forwarded to us at the expense of those sending them. We will be responsible for the safe transmission of money only when sent by draft, registered letter or money order drawn on the Yorkville postoffice.

In sending names, write plainly, and give postoffice, county and state. All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. A separate list will be kept for each clubmaker, who will be credited with each name sent, so that the number sent by any one person may be ascertained at a moment's notice. In case of a tie for either premium, two weeks will be allowed in which to "untie" the tie. The name of the winner may be returned under our propositions will commence now, 1st day of November, 1896, and expire at 4 o'clock, Monday, March 16, Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1897.

Our Propositions are Open to Everybody. Go to Work Now!

For further information, address L. M. GRIST & SONS, Yorkville, S. C.

GARRY IRON ROOFING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON ROOFING, CRIMPED AND CORRUGATED SIDING, Iron Tile or Shingle, FIRE PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, ETC.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF IRON ROOFING IN THE WORLD

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OF HARTFORD CONN. Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000.00 Cash Assets..... 1,000,000.00 Losses paid..... 7,000,000.00

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