

Humorous Department.

Oklahoma Ametities. George Peck returned home the other day from Oklahoma Territory, where he had journeyed to sell a few furnaces and other things, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. He relates an incident of the woolly west that is characteristic and quite Oklahomaesque.

Mr. Peck is nothing if not diplomatic, and when he found that the president of the school board in this territorial city was also the owner of a hotel he decided to stop at his hostelry.

For why? Because he wanted to get his furnaces into the school building in the place, and—well that's another story.

Mr. Peck found the hotel keeper to be a whole-souled jolly fellow, and there's nobody any more jovial than Peck himself.

They visited the schools, the president of the board first putting on a long-tailed coat, saying:

"She adds dignity, an' then, she hides my gun which are a bad example, 'fore them children. I don't approve of anybody under 14 carryin' a gun."

After returning to the hotel from the visit of inspection the president of the board, now transferred into a landlord, said:

"Peck, you're a good feller. You ain't goin' to let your light be hid under a bushel, Peck?"

"No, I ain't," said Mr. Peck, rather dubious as to the compliment.

"Well, I tell you what I'm goin' to do for you. Bein' as you are a good feller, I'm goin' to' have clean sheets put on your bed! Dad burn me, if I ain't!"

"Twas EVER THUS.—"Eve," growled Adam, these biscuits are fierce!"

"Don't you like them, dear?"

"Like 'em? Huh! Not half like moth-ahem! They're bum—very bum! I wish you'd buy a cook book."

"They say a man's soul is in his stomach, and I believe it."

"Eve," and Adam glared, "you're the most exasperating woman I ever saw! By jing, I wish I had my rib back!"

"There you go—throwing that in my face again. Who asked for your old rib, anyway? Weren't you just as lonesome as you could be until I came?"

"And I wish I'd been satisfied to let it go at that. Another case of 'When lonesomeness is bliss 'tis folly to get married.'"

"Boo-hoo!"

"Here, Now—"

"Boo-hoo-oo!"

"Aw, say! Darn it, Eve—"

"Boo-hoo! I w-wish I w-was de-dead!"

"Gosh-blame it all, Eve, I was just jokin'! Don't do that! Honest—the biscuits are the best ever—and I'd eat 'em if they were like cobblestones. I'm a chump and a fool and—"

And a benevolent old boomtastaurus looked on with a fatherly smile while the reconciliation took place.

"Egobulus! he ejaculated, "the woman wins with the tears of defeat!"

And she continues to do so even to this day.—San Francisco Bulletin.

"Yes" or "No."—The efforts on the part of members of the house to pin one another down to direct answers reminded Representative Capron, of Rhode Island—one of the best story tellers in the house, by the way—of an experience in the last campaign.

Mr. Capron was very much bothered while making a speech by a man in the audience who insisted on asking questions to which he demanded either "yes" or "no" for an answer.

"But there are some questions," finally remarked Mr. Capron, "which cannot be answered by 'yes' or 'no.'"

"I should like to hear one," scornfully commented his annoy.

"Well," said Mr. Capron, "I think I can prove it. Have you quit beating your wife. Answer 'yes' or 'no.'"

The crowd saw at once that Mr. Capron had the man in a trap. If he said "yes" it was a confession that he had been beating his wife, if he said "no" it was an admission that he was still indulging in the pastime.

"Yes" or "no" shouted everybody in the hall, and in the midst of the confusion the man made his escape.—Washington Post.

"I always did love Jimmie Burns' poems," remarked the new member. "I never saw such a fine collection of his works. I think Jimmie Burns was one of the greatest men who ever lived."

At this point Mr. Smith could contain himself no further. "Jimmie Burns!" he exclaimed, angrily, "Tommy Washington! Sammy Bonaparte! Get out!"

And then the new member realized that he had made a mistake.—Washington Post.

International Lesson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 20.

Text of the Lesson, Acts x, 34-48. Memory Verses, 42-44—Golden Text, Acts x, 34.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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34. Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons.

As in Gen. I and II and Rev. xxi and xxii so throughout this whole Bible the story is that of God working out His eternal purpose (Eph. iii, 11) notwithstanding the opposition of the devil and of sinful men controlled by the devil. The special story of the Acts is that of the beginning of the gathering out from the gentiles a people for His name (xv, 14), and this work began in the home of Cornelius under Peter, as recorded in our lesson. Although the Lord had commanded before His ascension that the gospel be preached to every creature and to the uttermost part of the earth (Mark xvi, 15; Acts i, 8), the preaching had up to this time been to the Jews only (xi, 19), and Peter had to receive a special vision to teach him that God was no respecter of persons.

35. Preaching peace by Jesus Christ. These glad tidings were for Israel first (Luke xxiv, 47; Acts i, 8), but in order that Israel might reach out to the gentiles, which they were slow to do, God made the silliest one to be sin for us that we might in Him be made righteous before God (II Cor. v, 21), and apart from Him there is no righteousness, no salvation, however devout or prayerful a man may be. Even Nicodemus had to be born from above in order to enter the kingdom of God, and Peter had to bring to Cornelius the message by which he and his house might be saved (xi, 14), for there is no salvation apart from the reception of Christ and faith in His atoning blood (Acts iv, 12; Lev. xvii, 11).

36. We are witnesses. A witness does not need to get up his little speech or make up anything. He simply tells truthfully what he knows, and the redeemed of the Lord are continually on the witness stand proclaiming something concerning Jesus Christ. If all the redeemed were true witnesses, what a glorious testimony would be ever going forth concerning Him who is altogether lovely!

40-42. He commanded us to preach unto the people and to testify that it is He which was ordained of God to be the Judge of quick and dead. In all their preaching these witnesses fail not to declare that although the Jews killed Jesus God raised Him open from the dead and showed Him openly to chosen witnesses, and now Peter declares, as Paul afterward does (xvii, 31), that He is the God appointed Judge of all mankind.

43. To Him give all the prophets witness. On the way to Emmaus as He talked with those two that resurrection day He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and taught that all things concerning Him in the law, the prophets and the psalms must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). The Spirit of Christ was in the prophets, and the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy (I Pet. i, 10, 11; Rev. xix, 10), and the uniform testimony of all in whom the Spirit speaks is that the first great essential is the forgiveness of sins, and this can be had only in Christ by His precious blood.

44. While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word. The message was not Peter's message, but the Lord's own message through Peter, and Cornelius so recognized it, for he had said to Peter, "We are all here present before God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God" (verse 33). As the word was spoken the Spirit wrought, their opened hearts received Him of whom Peter in the power of the Spirit spake, and the Spirit Himself came in power upon them at the same time.

45. They heard them speak with tongues and magnify God. It was as at Pentecost (chapter II, 4), except that there was no waiting, for the Spirit having come as our Lord promised there is no longer any need to wait, but where the heart is open and the Lord truly received there may be also the filling of the Spirit. While there is no need to wait any definite time to be filled with the Spirit, there may be a need to wait because of the unreadiness of the believer to receive. There came with Peter six Jewish brethren from Joppa (Acts xi, 12), who, although believers, were astonished when they saw the Holy Spirit given to these gentiles. It is to this day difficult for some believers to think that any people can be blessed outside of their so-called churches, but they need to learn that God is no more a respecter of denominations than of persons.

47. He commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. Here is something helpful for those who make baptism with water essential to the new birth, for behold in this company in Cornelius' house some saved and Spirit filled people who have not yet been baptized with water and are thus baptized after they have been saved and have received the gift of the Holy Ghost. On the other hand, we have in Acts xiii, 1-6, some disciples who, having been baptized, had not heard anything about the Holy Spirit, so they were baptized again and at the hands of Paul received the gift of the Holy Ghost and spake with tongues and prophesied. I mention this to show that we must make essential to salvation only that which God makes essential—viz, receiving Christ (John i, 12; I John v, 11, 12).

48. "Young man," said an apostle, solemnly, "do you realize when you retire at night that you may be called for the morning dawns?" "Yes, sir," responded the young man, "I realize it fully."

"Wait a moment," said the professor, "how do you know that he took the hatchet in his left hand?"

"Because," answered the boy, "he needed his right hand to tell his father that he had chopped the tree."

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

News and Comment That is of More or Less Local Interest.

Rock Hill Herald, April 9: Major A. H. White left yesterday for Charleston, where he goes to attend a meeting of the premium committee of the South Carolina Agricultural Society. Our merchants have finished opening up their spring stocks and trade is now, and has been fully up to the average since the first of January. It is true, money is not as plentiful as in times past, yet everybody appears to have a little of the circulating medium. Some persons wish to know when the little snow of April came. It was Sunday, April 15, 1849. There had been five or six weeks of spring weather. Forest leaves were about half grown. Field crops and gardens were luxuriant. Early lots of wheat were beginning to head. The snow began in this county 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and fell six to eight hours. The general estimate was that it was a 6-inch snow. Next morning there was a hard freeze. All vegetation was killed. The dead peaches made the ground beneath the trees black when they fell. It remained cold several days after the snow. That was before the days of weather bureaus and records of temperature. The Herald has information that the bill, introduced by Congressman Finley, providing for the erection of a government building at Rock Hill, is still before the committee to which it was referred. Mr. Finley is doing all he can for the measure, and while he is not sure of a favorable report from that committee, he is hopeful. It seems that four such bills have been introduced from South Carolina—Georgetown, Spartanburg, Florence and Rock Hill. It is always easy to get such bills through the senate, hence the passage of the Georgetown bill by the senate does not assure that city of a public building. The trouble comes in getting the matter through the house of representatives. Since the senate passed the Georgetown measure, that county has been placed in the congressional district with Florence. This may affect the proposition very much, for Congressman Scarborough would doubtless favor Florence, as the location of Georgetown gives that place such natural advantages that it will be comparatively easy to secure an appropriation later. Whereas it is now or never with Florence. It will be remembered that when Messrs. Wilson and Anderson visited Washington in the interest of a public building and the way seemed somewhat dark for Rock Hill, Congressman Finley proposed that the congressmen from the South Carolina districts concerned in securing public buildings ascertain from the committee the amount of money that is likely to be given this state for that purpose and then request that if only three of the four towns are to be favored, that the committee make an equitable distribution of the sum proposed and erect four buildings instead of three. This scheme of Mr. Finley's was accepted by Congressman Scarborough of the Florence and Georgetown district and Congressman Johnson of the Spartanburg district. Their acceptance has since been withdrawn, however, since they are inclined to the belief that if the committee should agree to the erection of four buildings, it would give to each \$100,000 as readily as \$50,000—that it is not so much a question of money. Spartanburg has a hard worker in Congressman Johnson, and that city doubtless will be cared for. However, South Carolina is not asking for much, and the several congressmen seem to be united in their efforts to secure the passage of these four bills.

CHESTER. Lantern, April 8: Corn is not as high as it was a short while after Christmas. It is retailed now for 85 cents per bushel, and finds a ready sale. It sold for 95 cents and \$1 per bushel a while back. Mr. G. E. Latimer went up to Philadelphia, near Yorkville, last Sabbath to see his mother. Mrs. T. A. McNinch had the misfortune of falling out of the back door of her home, near Capers Chapel, one day last week and was considerably bruised up from the fall, but no bones were broken. It is a coincidence worthy of mention that on the same day last year, April 3rd, Mr. McNinch came near being killed by a fall from a wagon. Mr. J. I. Hardin brother-in-law, Engineer G. A. Wall, who was badly hurt yesterday by falling from the top of a box car. He was trying to cut off some limbs that were too near the new broad gauge cars, when a limb to which he was holding broke and he fell with the axe head foremost to the ground. Some of his ribs were broken, and his head, neck and arms were badly hurt. It is hoped that his injuries will not be fatal. The accident happened near Bascomville.

GASTON. Gastonia Gazette, April 8: Quite a number of Gastonians left yesterday morning on No. 39 for Charleston, where they will spend North Carolina week viewing the beauties of the exposition. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smyre, Mrs. J. L. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Robinson, Mrs. R. H. Carroll and father, Mr. W. M. Froneberger, Mr. W. H. Jenkins and little son, Harry, Messrs. Robert Adams, Archie Sonn, Leonard Holland, Arthur Dixon, Arthur Spencer, Ed Mason, W. B. Morris, Holland Rowland. They expect to return the latter part of the week. Dr. E. W. Pressly, of Clover, arrived on the noon Narrow Gauge freight yesterday and went immediately to All Healing, accompanied by Dr. R. M. Reid, to hold a consultation in the case of Moffatt Kirkpatrick, the 15 year old son of Rev. A. G. Kirkpatrick. Three months ago young Kirkpatrick had a severe case of pneumonia, from which he has never entirely recovered. At last reports he was in a very serious condition. The transferring of freight from the Southern to the Narrow Gauge for the past few days has been, as Mr. Nolen put it to The Gazette man, "simply enormous." Everybody at the depot was busy yesterday afternoon and Mr. Nolen had time to give us only a few minutes between breaths. Thirty cars of coal,

five cars of rails, ten cars of fertilizer, four hundred bales of cotton, besides whole stacks of miscellaneous articles. The Narrow Gauge is running an extra freight to carry the big traffic from this point. If the amount of freight is any index to prosperity, the points along the C. & N.-W. surely have no room to complain of dull times.

Gastonia News, April 8: A novel article of freight was a car load of bees side tracked here Friday afternoon. Bees were all over the car yet they seemed to be content to know how to handle them. They were from Greenville, Ala., and were on their way to Washington, D. C. Some one broke into J. T. Spowers' tool house Saturday night at Spowers Green Knitting mill which he is building, and stole quite a number of valuable tools. There is no clue to the guilty parties. Manager Holland of the oil mill says the mill has done about three-fourths as much work this year as last year. This is a good showing, as only about one-half as much cotton was made in this section. He is finding sale for about all the meal and hulls produced. Last year the farmers had not learned the value of the mill product.

LANCASTER. Ledger, April 9: The county treasurer has been figuring up the result of his collections since the tax books were closed. The total amount of taxes charged, including "additionals," was about \$48,000. The total collected footed up to about \$47,255, leaving about \$750 uncollected. Including "additionals" the total number of receipts was 5,800. Only about \$50 remaining not taken up. This is a fine showing for Lancaster considering the poor crops of the past year. Most of this small amount in arrears will yet be collected. Married, at Westville, on Sunday last, April 6, 1902, Mr. Thomas Ingram, the efficient chief of the Kershaw force, and Miss Emma Cauten, the popular daughter of Mr. Martin Cauten, Kershaw's clever and accommodating postmaster. May long life, happiness and prosperity be theirs. Dr. Strait learns that a report is being circulated in Columbia that he will withdraw from the congressional race in this district in favor of General Floyd. He requests us to say for him that he is in the race and expects to be at the finish. The door has been on the track before and his friends know how well he has run, and in this race they are expecting him at the finish to be at least a neck ahead.

ROOSEVELT TO THE SOUTH. (Continued from First page.)

merely in up-holding the honor of the flag, by making it respected, as the symbol of our power but still more upholding it by the wise and judicious labor under the establishment of orderly liberty, of law-creating law-abiding civil government—under its folds.

The progress which has been made under General Wright and his like under the flag is truly marvelous. In fact a letter of the general's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there is in the Philippines themselves. It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country to the great nation of which we are a part. The present work is forward the work for civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the civil war fought for the gray.

There is Only One Flag. "If ever the need comes in the future, the past has made abundant provision for the future. The northern and southern will in war know only the generous desire to strive how each can do the more effective service for the flag of our common country. The great nation of which we are a part, the never-ending work of building and keeping the marvelous work of our industrial prosperity. The up-building of any part of our country is a benefit to the nation as a whole. It is this to stimulate the resources and industry of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the union. The good of the nation is the only end to which we work hard for himself and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

You have made a particular effort in your exhibition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish Islands, the acquisition of the Panama Canal and finally by the changing relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba. As a nation we have an especial right to the great month Cuba becomes a free Republic, and we turn over to the islanders the control of their own government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct of any great state that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Cuba's New Destiny. "Be it remembered, however, that after over three years occupation of the island of Cuba in 1898, the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the islands has minimized the danger from the dreadful scourge of yellow fever alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ with her political relations with other powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the United States in the Platt amendments. It follows as corollary that where the Cubans have thus assumed a position of relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power, and in return as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are wealthy and powerful in our country, dealing with a much weaker one, and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba as we have already dealt with her in the past. This exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While the material of every nation is all-sufficient to the life of a nation, yet

it is the merest truisim to say that its absence means ruin. We need to build a higher life upon it as a foundation; but we can build little indeed unless this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage-workers of every degree. As is inevitable in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others and it is unfortunately also inevitable that when this is the case some unwise people are sure to try to appeal to the envy and jealousy of those who succeed least. It is made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small satisfaction in the less prospering if they succeed in overthrusting both the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of common disaster.

Every industrial exposition of this type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our assuming the time of development has brought grave troubles in their train. We cannot afford to blink at these troubles any more than because of them we can afford to accept as true the glibly furnished promises of the prophets of evil. There are great problems before us. They are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, of common sense and of the intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth of his neighbor, and who is bodied drift, fore-sight and intelligence; who would shut the door of opportunity against those who energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which tell for success. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize injustice and to endeavor to cut it out because the task is difficult or even if performed by unselfish men, the result is not to be feared.

This is an era of great combinations, both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work for all men, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise or they will inevitably do evil; and this applies as much to the richest corporation as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws are not to be administered in the spirit of the victor who scorn the mere agitator; the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish for all men to be alike, but who recognize the need of adhering to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative and ability, and also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation.

Above all the administration of the laws must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly; in the interest of justice to each man, be he rich or be he poor—giving immunity to no violator whatever from the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must give up the possibility of forfeiting the respect both of himself and of his fellows."

GENERAL MICAH JENKINS. Estimate in Which He Was Held by His Contemporaries. Another stern, white face is turned to the blue sky and another life holds up its silent eloquence to heaven. He who wrought in faith has won at last his glory and been crowned with the garland of eternity.

It is not too much to say from the beginning of this contest Gen. Jenkins has been one of the most active, efficient and accomplished officers in the Confederate service. His whole career, from early childhood, has been a chain of soldierly associations and carrying these into the field, until with a brave heart, an indomitable will, an air of command, the example of a leader, a face and form from which there ever flashed the inspiration of his cause, and above all, the ambition to do his duty, he achieved successes which form the proudest epoch that can be written on a soldier's tomb.

Born on Edisto Island, in this state, he entered the Citadel in 1851, at the age of 15, and in 1854 graduated with the first honors of his class. A few months afterward, as we learn from the Charleston Mercury, he established, with his classmate, Asbury Coward, now colonel of the First regiment of Jenkins' brigade, the Military school at Yorkville, S. C., and young as he was, at once exhibited that singular aptitude for command which his after career so signally illustrated.

By a happy blending of firmness in discipline, and a frank and cordial sympathy with all who sought his council or aid, he obtained an early and lasting

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

Law was also an instructor in the same institution. War being inaugurated, Gen. Jenkins was elected colonel of the Fifth S. C. V. He moved his command to Sullivan's Island; was among the first to enter the Confederate service; repaired to Virginia and performed a conspicuous part in the battle of Manassas, his position being the right of the main body of the army engaged. After participating in all the events of that campaign, in the year 1862 that regiment was reorganized under the now famous name of Jenkins' Palmetto Sharpshooters, which speedily became, like its predecessor, celebrated for the perfection of its discipline not less than for its splendid bravery on the field of battle.

Attached to the command of Gen. Johnson, he participated in the sharp engagement at Williamsburg and at Seven Pines, and achieved success with his command, which alone would have made the reputation of a lifetime. With but a handful of men he broke line after line of the enemy, drove them through five of their camps, and finally rested a mile and a quarter in advance of the remainder of our army in one of the Federal camps.

In command of General Anderson's brigade he started the perils and glory of the battles around Richmond in June, 1862, and after the engagements of Cold Harbor, and Frasier's farm he brought out his sharpshooters, originally numbering upwards of 1,000 men, with but 125 men; his personal aide being shot down by his side and his own clothes being riddled with bullets. His promotion at once followed, and he proved how well it was deserved by the skill and gallantry which he soon after displayed at the second battle of Manassas, where he lost two of his colonels and his adjutant general and was himself severely wounded.

After participating in the battle of Fredericksburg he was detached to a corps of observation on the Blackwater, in front of Suffolk, where severe skirmishes were had with the enemy. From thence his brigade was transferred to Chickamauga and arrived there just after the battle. Taking command of Hood's division, after the fall of Gen. Hood, his career from that time 'till he died was replete with honor and proved that he was indeed, born to command. The campaign around Chattanooga and then in East Tennessee, against Knoxville, brought out all the rare qualities of his naturally strong mind and developed fully that remarkable energy which made him valuable as the "right-hand man" of Gen. Longstreet. It was the fortune of the writer during this period to share the tent of Gen. Jenkins and enjoy the opportunities for seeing him in every relation of a soldier's life; to observe him calmly directing the movements of a line of battle, bearing, as it were, a charmed life among the flying balls, to witness him morning and night kneeling on his blanket, returning thanks to the Almighty and invoking blessings on his command, and to be familiar with the kind communion which existed between his humblest privates and him. Few men have had fewer enemies; no one in his position has had little to punish offenders against his discipline, and when the necessity has been apparent a tender heart has ever gone out to the culprit and drawn tears of penitence from his guilty nature. Child-like, which characterizes the ordinary men of the world, careful and polite in his conversation, pure as a woman in his thoughts, accomplished in his manners, frank, confiding and generous to a fault, he was in truth a Chevalier Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." As an officer he was brave, dashing, impetuous, yet prudent; had a quick military eye; knew the strong points of a position at a glance; never ordered his men where he was not willing to lead and rarely if ever blundered. He enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Longstreet to a marked degree; by him was recommended for promotion to the rank of major general. It is understood he was on the eve of receiving the appointment. South Carolina has never had a nobler representative of her chivalry in the field and no dearer memories can be enshrined in the mausoleum of the people's heart than those which have hallowed with glory the name of Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins.—F. G. De Fontaine in Tri-Weekly Carolinian, May 18, 1864.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

Schedule Effective January 15, 1902.

BETWEEN CAMDEN AND BLACKSBURG.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, TIME, STATIONS, and various train numbers and times.

BETWEEN BLACKSBURG, S. C., AND MARION, N. C.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, TIME, STATIONS, and various train numbers and times.

GAFFNEY BRANCH.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, TIME, STATIONS, and various train numbers and times.

SOUTHBOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Marion No. 32 connects with Southern railway train 12, 13, which arrives at Marion at 8:28 p. m., from Chattanooga, Asheville and intermediate points. At Blacksburg, No. 34 and 31 connect with Southern railway train No. 35, which arrives at Blacksburg at 7:45 a. m., from Atlanta, Greenville, Spartanburg and intermediate points. At Yorkville, No. 34 connects with C. & N.-W. train No. 70, which leaves Blacksburg at 10:30 a. m., for Gastonia, Lenoir and intermediate points. At Rock Hill, Nos. 32 and 34 connect with Southern railway train No. 75, which leaves Blacksburg at 2:30 p. m., for Chester, Columbia and intermediate points. At Catawba Junction, Nos. 32 and 34 connect with S. A. L. train No. 32, which passes Catawba Junction at 7:54 p. m., for Monroe and intermediate points. At Lancaster, Nos. 32 and 34 connect with L. & C. train No. 16, which leaves Lancaster at 4:45 p. m., for Chester and intermediate points. At Catawba Junction, Nos. 32 and 35 connect with S. A. L. train No. 32, which leaves Catawba Junction at 7:45 p. m., for Monroe and intermediate points. At Rock Hill with Southern railway train No. 34, leaving Rock Hill at 8:25 p. m., for Charlotte and points north. At Blacksburg, No. 33 connects with Southern railway trains Nos. 12, 438 p. m.; 38, at 7:05 p. m.; and 40, at 7:45 p. m., for points north. Nos. 33 and 35 connect with Southern railway train No. 35, leaving Blacksburg at 11:25 p. m., for points south. At Marion, No. 33 connects with Southern railway train No. 35, leaving Marion at 11:40 p. m., for Asheville, Chattanooga and intermediate points. Through car service without change between Marion and Charleston on trains Nos. 32 and 33. E. H. SHAW, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NORTHBOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Camden, with A. C. L. (N. W. of S. C.), No. 71, from Charleston, Florence, which arrives at Camden at 11:15 a. m. With Southern train No. 77, from Kingsville, which arrives at Camden at 11:55 a. m. At Lancaster, No. 33 connects with Lancaster with L. & C. train No. 16, for Chester and intermediate points. At Catawba Junction, Nos. 33 and 35 connect with S. A. L. train No. 32, which leaves Catawba Junction at 7:45 p. m., for Monroe and intermediate points. At Rock Hill, Nos. 33 and 35 connect with Southern railway train No. 34, leaving Rock Hill at 8:25 p. m., for Charlotte and points north. At Blacksburg, No. 33 connects with Southern railway trains Nos. 12, 438 p. m.; 38, at 7:05 p. m.; and 40, at 7:45 p. m., for points north. Nos. 33 and 35 connect with Southern railway train No. 35, leaving Blacksburg at 11:25 p. m., for points south. At Marion, No. 33 connects with Southern railway train No. 35, leaving Marion at 11:40 p. m., for Asheville, Chattanooga and intermediate points. Through car service without change between Marion and Charleston on trains Nos. 32 and 33. E. H. SHAW, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE ENQUIRER DOES GOOD JOB PRINTING AND SOLICITS YOUR WORK.

CAROLINA & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule Effective Nov. 24, 1901.

Table with columns for Northbound, Passenger, Mixed, and various train numbers and times.

Table with columns for Southbound, Passenger, Mixed, and various train numbers and times.

CONNECTIONS.

Chester—Southern Ry., S. A. L., and L. & C. Yorkville—S. C. & Ga. Extension. Gastonia—Southern Ry. Lincolnton—S. A. L. Newton and Hickory—Southern Ry. E. F. Hill, G. P. Agent, Chester, South Carolina.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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