ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

ABNER DANIEI

By WILL N. HARBEN, Author of "Westerfelt."

phine.

mitted Wilson, who seemed bent on

being more agreeable in the light of

some fresh hopes he had absorbed

from the telephone wires. "See here.

I've got a rock bottom proposal to

make to your people. Now listen and

drop that paper for a minute. By

Jove! If I had to send a man from

your state to attend to legal business,

I'd pick one not full of mental mor-

"Oh, you wouldn't?" Miller laid

down the paper and assumed a posture

indicative of attention roused from

telephone some of the directors." Wil-

son sat down in his chair and leaned

toward the lawyer. "Here's what we

will do. The whole truth is we are will-

ing to plank down the required one

hundred thousand for that property,

provided we can lay our road there

without incurring the expense of pur-

chasing the right of way. Now if the

citizens along the proposed line want

their country developed bad enough

to donate the right of way through

There was a pause. Then Miller

broke it by striking a match on the

sole of his boot. He looked cross eyed

at the flame as he applied it to his

Well?" he asked, almost under his

could stand whatever value is ap-

praised by law in case of refusals

the land is too steep for that. Your

clients have our ultimatum. What do

you say? We can advertise a meeting

of citizens at Springtown, which is

about the center of the territory in-

volved, and if all agree to give the

right of way it will be a trade. We

can have the meeting set for today two

weeks. How does that strike you?"

"When can you get an answer?"

would have to go into the country."

"Then send it off at once."

his desk and looked up eagerly.

breath.

time.'

nated.'

nodded.

wornout horse.

flood set in."

ler indifferently

to that."

Miller looked at his watch. "By 5

o'clock this afternoon. The message

A few minutes after 5 o'clock Miller

"Well?" he asked, almost under his

The lawyer leaned on the top of the

desk. "They are willing to grant you

the two weeks' time provided you sign

an agreement for your firm that you

will purchase their property at the

price named at the expiration of that

"With the provision," interpolated

"Yes, with that provision." Miller

"Then sit down here and write out

Miller complied as nonchalantly as if

he were drawing up a bill of sale for

"There you are," he said, pushing the

Wilson read it critically. "It certain-

ly is binding," he said. "You people

may sleep during business hours, but

you have your eyes open when you

draw up papers. However, I don't care.

want the Bishops to feel secure. They

must get to work to secure the right of

way. It will be no easy job, I'll let you

know. I've struck shrewd, obstinate

people in my life, but those up there

beat the world. Noah couldn't have

driven them in the ark even after the

"You know something about them

Wilson flushed and then admitted

"How about the charter?" asked Mil-

"That's fixed. I have already seen

"Then it all depends on the right of

way." remarked the lawyer as he drew

a check from his pocket and handed it

to Wilson. "Now get me that note,"

Wilson brought It from the safe.

that he had been up that way several

then?" said Miller, laughing to himself

over the implied confession.

times looking the situation over.

paper to Wilson when he had finished.

Wilson, "that a right of way is do-

sauntered into the office. Wilson sat at

"I'd have to wire my clients."

"No," said Wilson, "The price for

along the line?"

"Don't you think your people

their lands, we can trade."

deep sleep. "Fire away. I'm listening."

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CHAPTER XXVII-CONTINUED. Miller laughed as if highly amused at the complication of the matter.

"They are bound, you remember, only so long as you hold their note." "Then I tell you what to do," pro-

posed Wilson. "Go back and tell them not to bother about payment for a few days, anyway, and that we will soon tell them positively whether we will pay their price or not. That's fair, isn't it?" "It might seem so to a man person

ally interested in the deal," admitted Miller as the introduction to another of his blows from the shoulder, "but as lawyer for my clients I can only obey orders, like the boy who stood on the burning deck." Wilson's face fell. The remote click-

ing of the typewriter seemed to grate upon his high wrought nerves, and he went and slammed the partly opened door, muttering something like an oath. On that slight journey, however, he caught an idea.

"Suppose you wire them my proposition and wait here for a reply," he

Miller frowned. "That would do no good," he said. "I'm sorry I can't explain fully, but the truth is this: I happen to know that they wish for reasons of their own to take up the note you hold and that nothing else will suit

At this juncture Wilson lost his grip on all self possession and degenerated into the sullen anger of sharp and unexpected disappointment.

"I don't feel that we are being fairly treated," he said. "We most naturally assumed that your clients wanted toto extend our option on the property for at least another six months. We assumed that from the fact that we had no notification from them that they would be ready to pay the note today. That's where we feel injured,

Rayburn threw his cigar into a cuspidor. His attitude of being a noninterested agent was simply a stroke of genius. Behind this plea he crouched, showing himself only to fire shots that played havoc with whatever they struck.

"I believe my clients did feel, I may say, honor bound to you to sell for the price they offered, but-now I may be mistaken-but I'm sure they were under the impression, as I was, too, that you only wanted the property provided you could build a railroad from Darley to it, and"-

"Well, that's true," broke in Wilson. "That's quite true."

"And," finished Miller, still behind his inevitable fortification, "they tell me that you have certainly shown indifference to the project ever since the note was given. In fact, they asked me pointedly if I thought you meant | cigar. business, and I was forced conscientiously to tell them that I thought you seemed to have other fish to fry."

Wilson glared at the lawyer as if he wanted to kick him for a stupid idiot who could not do two things at oncework for the interests of his clients and not wreck his plans also. It had been a long time since he had found himself in such a hot frying pan.

"So you think the thing is off?" he said desperately, probably recalling several purchases of land he had made in the section he had expected to develop. "You think it's off?"

"I hardly know what to say." said Miller. "The old gentleman, Mr. Bishop, is a slow going old timer, but his son is rather up to date, full of energy and ambition. I think he's made up his mind to sell that property."

Wilson went to his desk, hovered over it like a dark human cloud and then reluctantly turned to the big iron safe against the wall, obviously to get the note. His disappointment was too great for concealment. With his fat, pink hand on the silver plated combination bolt he turned to Miller again.

'Would you mind sitting down till I telephone one or two of the directors?" "Not at all," said Miller, "if you'll get me a cigar and the Constitution. The Atlanta baseball team played Mobile

yesterday, and I was wondering"-"I don't keep track of such things," said Wilson, coming back to his desk with an impatient frown to ring his

call bell for the office boy. "Oh, yes, I believe football is your national sport," said Miller, with a dry smile. "Well, it's only a difference between arms and legs-whole bones and

Wilson ordered the cigar and paper when the boy appeared, and, leaving the lawyer suddenly, he went into the room containing the telephone, closing the door after him.

In a few minutes he reappeared, standing before Miller, who was chewing a cold cigar and attentively reading. He looked up at Wilson abstractedly.

"Bully for Atlanta!" he said. "The boys made ten runs before the Mobiles had scored"-

"Oh, come down to business," said the New Englander, with a ready made smile. "Honestly, I don't believe you drowsy southerners ever will get over your habit of sleeping during business hours. It seems to be bred in the

bone. Miller laughed misleadingly. "Try to down us at a horse race, and we'll beat you in the middle of the night. Hang it all, man, you don't know human nature, that's all! How can you expect me on my measly fees to dance a breakdown over business I am trans-

acting for other people?" "Well, that may account for it," adwe'll know at the meeting what can

"Yes, we'll know then what they can do with you," said Miller significantly as he put the canceled note in his pocket and rose to go.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Reading.

HUMBUG AND FARCE.

Former Dispensary Advocate Now Has His Eyes Open.

I desire to give expression to some thoughts on this question which in my judgment is the most serious problem that is waiting solution by the people of South Carolina. I want to say in the outset that I was at first a strong friend of the dispensary system and voted for it, because I honestly believed that it would destroy the open saloons, and would go a long way to mimimize the use of intoxicating liquors. The law was framed ostensibly for this purpose, and the system estab-"I already had authority to act for lished with this claim, and the law as the company, but I thought it best to first enacted, if strictly adhered to and enforced would have accomplished this result.

At first the dispensaries were supplied with a high grade of liquor at a high price. This was wise and should in the heart and soul of the true behave been continued as a permanent liever in Jesus by the renewing power policy. But this policy was found to of the grace of God through the operabe unpopular with a large class of liquor drinkers who had been accustomed to cheap whisky, and in order to molify this class and to keep them in tures do not command that we should line in the primaries the cheap "Fuss X" stuff, or in other words, the very lowest, poorest class of liquor, was teachings are that we may use it in supplied. We don't need to go far to moderation, and upon this promise ascertain the motive for this.

Every thinking man of practical of high grade liquor at a high price view have a very superficial knowledge had been the policy and adhered to, the of the teachings of the Word of God. use of intoxicating liquor among the They forget that the great foundation poorer class of our people would have been decreased fifty per cent. But Jesus Christ is the law of love—love time has proved that small sales was to God and love to man. "Love worknot the object or purpose of the astute eth no ill to our neighbor." The aron the people of the state. So far as men used liquors in moderation, but in the dark, and was a rash experi- injunction is laid upon us to "avoid the ment by politicians who were woefully least appearance of evil." If a man lacking in the elements of true states- standing behind a counter dealing out manship. We hear it said on all sides intoxicating liquor to his neighbors that this system is better than the bar- does not bear the appearance of evil, but in some others it is not true. Is pearance of evil in the actions of men. it not a humiliating position and a disgraceful spectacle to the view of enlacing money above the manhood and womanhood of the state? I hear it said by the advocates of this system, that the state had as well sell it as to farm out the privilege to private individuals to sell it. This is a specious argument, and is based upon a false premise. The state did no such thing, but under the local option law that existed prior to the institution of the towns and cities of the state were allowed to issue license to retail liquor if it was the expressed will of their the law is, that one hundred dollars of every license fee was to go to the counties, but nothing to the state. should go to the counties, then the towns would not have been so ready to grant the licenses. With this provision it would have been the best liquor law that the state has ever had.

Now, what are the good features of the dispensary system? (I don't mean the law, but as the business is operated.) The liquor is sold in packages of not less than half pints and is not and is not drunk on the premises. All the other good provisions of the law are ignored and don't count in the reckoning. What are the bad features of the system? In the first place, it is a huge, cumbersome, expensive business, which costs an enormous amount of profits are exceedingly small in proportion to the expenditures, when we and especially when we consider the high price and the low quality of the are standing in with the blind tigers board of control, all the men employed true or not true for aught I know, but in and around the state dispensary, all I do know that the system as it is the county boards of control, all the operated affords a fine opportunity for county dispensers and their clerks, together with the large number of state constables, form no inconsiderable ed in the perpetuity of the system. This organization is destined to bestate government. Pure streams will and women in South Carolina sincere-

fountain. Who are selling liquor in South Carto retail intoxicating liquor as a beverage? Hundreds and thousands of think so, and have said so by their votes, yet we have against their protest made them partners in the biggest retail liquor business ever prosecuted in the United States.

Another bad feature of the system is, we have made liquor selling and drinking more respectable. Before the adoption of this system, saloon-keepers were not held in fellowship in the and their respect for religion was enhanced thereby. How is it now Why, from H. H. Crum and his staff officers all down through the line of this vast host of liquor dealers I guess comes to keeping engagements as the ter. Indeed, some of the published re-"Turning this over cuts my option the majority of them are members of bill collector.

down to two weeks," ne said, "but churches claiming to be churches of the Lord Jesus Christ. These dispensers regard their business as not only respectable but right, because they are officers of the state and are dealing out the infernal stuff at the behest of the grand old Palmetto Commonwealth. If their business is called in question by their churches they can consistently claim that they are prosecuting our business, and that is just the long and short of it. Behold how the mighty are fallen! Every president of a college, every principal of a graded school, every teacher, male and female, of every school that participates in the distribution of the public school fund or receives state aid, is particeps criminis in the whole layout from start to finish.

I have heard it said many times by the friends of this system that if the preachers had stood loyally by the dispensary, and the churches would have allowed their members to hold official positions in it without censure, the dispensaries would have been filled by a better class of men, and the law more faithfully and effectively enforced. Who ever heard of a Christian man

of high moral character retailing liquor as a beverage to his fellowmen? A man of moral character as the world rates morals may sell liquor, but the moral character and moral life begotten tion of the Holy Spirit is a very different kind of morality. I hear men who are good men say that the Scripabstain absolutely from the use of strong drink, but the trend of its they base the argument that if it is not wrong to use it, then it is not ommon sense knows that if the policy wrong to sell it. Men, holding this politicians who foisted this system upthe people are concerned it was a leap unfortunately the reverse is true. The rooms. In some respects that is true, then we may look in vain for the ap-When the dispensary law was first

enacted it provided that all the profits lightened Christian men and women of the business should go to the public the world over, that the people of the school fund. But it transpired that in proud old Palmetta State, with her some counties no dispensaries could be glorious history of the past, should established by the votes of the people, go bodily into the liquor business and and under the law these counties deal out to her citizens this beverage shared equally in the distribution of of hell for the sake of revenue, thus the profits going to the public school Political sagacity, trickery, demanded that the law be so altered as to cut these counties out of any share of this liquor money and induce them to establish dispensaries. In order to popularize the system, ar appeal was made to the cupidity of the people by an amendment to the law fixing the amount of the profit to the state not to exceed ten per cent, and all dispensary system, the incorporated the balance of the profits to be equally divided between the towns and counties to be used for general purposes thus increasing their revenues without citizens to do so. My recollection of additional taxations. These wily politicians believe if you touch a man's pocket you touch his heart, that mer will condone any and every kind of Many of us contended that one-half devilment if it saves money and lowers their taxes. R. B. Tillman was governor of South Carolina when John Gary Evans introduced the measure in the state senate and at first the people thought it originated with Evans, but Mr. Tillman afterwards claimed that he was its author. It matters not to the people who originated it, the bantling reflects but scant credit on the daddy. have heard Mr. Tilman say publicly sold after sunset nor before sunrise that he had no religion and was sorry for it. We understood him to mean the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ Now the question arises, and I think a very pertinent question, in the discussion of this unique system of retailing liquor. Is a man void of religion a safe counsellor when it comes money to run it. In other words, the to the solution or settlement of purely moral questions by a Christian people? It is said in the public prints and on the consider the vast amount of liquor sold, streets, and the belief is becoming common, that many of the state constables goods. The state commissioner, the for a "consideration." This may be

such a condition. In this discussion I have tried to be fair and conservative, and have stated army of men who are directly interest- the facts, circumstances and conditions, with results and effects as I see them. The great mogul of the system come, in fact has already become, a says the question is settled. I devoutly festering, offensive sore in our body hope that he is mistaken in this opinpolitic, corrupting the fountain of our lon, and with thousands of other men not and cannot flow from an impure ly hope that it is not settled. If it is, and this system is permanently established, may God pity the people of olina? Directly the officials of the South Carolina. No question is setstate government, indirectly every man tied by a Christian state or nation unand women in the state. Is it wrong til it is settled right. We thought we settled the question of an honest state government in 1876, when we overthe best men and women in the state turned the radical regime and "turned the rascals out." But we had another revolution in 1890, led by B. R. Till man. From 1876 until 1890 was fourteen years. From 1890 until 1904 is fourteen years. The advent of another

Moses is almost due. The tariff levied upon imports has been settled by congress several times in my day, and still it is a live issue with the people, and is calling as churches, and they did not expect it, loudly as ever for settlement.-W. H. Edwards in Baptist Courier.

to No person is so punctual when it

May Be a Princess.



Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago, whose engagement to the Prince of Teck is reported, is a sister of Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India.

PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH

Everything Looks to Its Increasing Prosperity.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad company, writes to the Manufacturers' Record

as follows: "I fully agree with you as to the south being at this moment the most prosperous part of the country. It has been selling its lumber at higher prices, and in the south, certainly in the Yazoo delta, the cutting down of standing timber adds to the value of the land. which condition does not prevail in the heavily timbered districts of the north, where, on the cutting down of the forest, a sandy or rocky desert is generally left.

"In the Mississippi valley we have this year an absolutely assured good crop of corn, and our prospects with respect to cotton are flattering. Moreover, the south, particularly the agricultural south, has not lost a dollar by the tremendous liquidation which has taken place in Wall street, nor does it owe a dollar in respect to underwritings. At the present moment the world. the farming population of the United States are, in my opinion, the richest of any class in the community, and

among them the farmers of the south

seem likely to fare best in the near Prosperity of southern farmers is traceable in part to the good prices which cotton has brought during the past two or three years, and, despite the efforts of foreign cotton buyers to create the impression that the south's supremacy in cotton may some day be contested by other countries, there is not much danger on that point. After a thorough investigation of cotton conditions abroad, Colonel Alfred B. Shepperson, the cotton statistician of

New York, writing from Liverpool, "While varns and goods have nowhere advanced to the parity of cotton, the spinners who bought a large proportion of their cotton in the early not over five-tenths, have had a remunerative season, and many spinners on the Continent and in England are in this class. The manufacturers who sold their yarns or goods for future delivery on the basis of a lower price for cotton than they had to pay when they bought it to enable them to fill their contracts-and there were many in this situation-have had, of course a very unsatisfactory season. The effect was exactly as if they had been speculating in cotton futures, and had disease. got on the wrong side of the market. In a general average of the matter the losses of these unlucky ones have about offset the profits of their more conservative and fortunate neighbors

so that, as a body, the European cotton manufacturers have probably made no money during the season. Many of them, however, are in a much better condition than at this time last goods in the mills and in European or are buying a worthless article. markets are much smaller. It may be added that nowhere in Europe are the mills burdened with large stocks of high priced cotton."

Col. Shepperson, referring to the fact that imports of cotton from India

during the season, says: "There is no doubt that more careful cultivation and preparation would greatly improve many of the varieties of India cotton, and a continuance of high prices for American cotton would high chair. Not being in a conversabe the greatest incentive to such improvement. Taking a broad view of the matter, I cannot regard as an advantage to our southern states the enhancement of the price of American cotton-after the great bulk of it had passed out of the hands of the planters and farmers-to such an extent as to encourage an increase of cotton production where it is now grown, and to the world which offers the slightest hope of successful results.

"The European newspapers frequently refer to the efforts for promoting the cultivation of cotton in the British, French and German possessions in Africa, the West Indies, Australia, etc., but I do not find that any substantial progress has been made in any quarports from Africa indicate an amazing of the newsboy.—New York Times.

plant and the proper methods of its cultivation. The promoters of the various plans to grow cotton in the wilds of Africa and in the West In-

dies and other countries where it is now cultivated are simply 'chasing rainbows.' With proper treatment cotton can be grown in many countries which possess the suitable conditions rocks of the road that the minority of temperature and rainfall. It is perfectly evident, however, that it will the reform band wagon and is now the never be grown on a large scale in any of these new fields of production unless it can be made a more profitable crop than the other crops now raised in these countries.

ignorance of the nature of the cotton

"The natives of Africa-and this is equally true of the people in the West olina ended the year 1901 (a year be-Indies, Australia, South America, etc.- fore the present administration took are not especially interested in the office) \$145,000 in debt. He also dematter of an abundant supply of cot- clares in his clear and able article preton at a low price for the cotton spin- pared for the press that the state is ners of Europe. I really cannot see getting deeper in debt each year about why any of these people should have \$100,000. at heart, in even the slightest degree, the welfare of the European spinners. If they are induced to cultivate cotton but—we need another dose. at all it will only be because of the expectation of realizing a greater profit ing days of reform ever since 1898 the from cotton than from the crops, with state has been getting in debt each the cultivation of which they are al- year we are pained. When we rememready familiar. They will not grow ber that in all these years, during which cotton from sympathy for European some of us have been continually respinners, nor can they expect to derive formed till it hurt, we are dazed. any fun or amusement from a crop requiring careful attention the greater part of the year. The high prices which have ruled for cotton during the past season have been caused by the many millions more of property than moderate crops of American cotton for in the days when the state was ruled several seasons, co-incident with the by "the oligarchy" and "incipient corexpansion in cotton manufacturing in ruption" was discovered—those days. the United States and abroad. Spec- by the way, when the state lived within ulation in 'cotton futures' has also its income. contributed, even more than the legitimate causes mentioned, to advance in

prices." Col. Shepperson summarizes present indications of the cotton crop and in conclusion says:

"Blessed with temperature and rainfall better adapted to the successful culture of cotton than any other country, and with an abundance of land to meet every possible requirement for extension of acreage, the United States will undoubtedly maintain in the future its present supremacy in cotton production and continue to dominate the markets of the world."

A NATURAL CORNER.

Cod Liver Oil Is Cornered and Sells at a High Price.

The oil extracted from codfish livers has long been regarded as a specific for some forms of pulmonary disease, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is said to have cured or alleviated many cases of consumption, and any article, which, used as medicine, saves or prolongs human life, is of the greatest value to

In its original state cod liver oil is piscatory industry. While the lungs needed its healing properties, in many cases where the necessity was greatest the stomach revolted at the sickening preparation and it could not be ap-But science, which is the apostolic

minister to every form of human need, found harmless and even helpful adulterants for the raw product, making the prepared specific agreeable to the most sensitive stomach. That is why the dispensatory preparations of cod liver oil have all the virtues of raw material and are tolerable to the tastes of weakened invalids.

Cod liver oil is now cornered and sells at a corner price. The former market price was about \$22 a barrel; the present price is \$160 a barrel. This is not the result of a speculative corner, but of a market greatly crippled by the matural loss of a supply.

The best oil for medicinal purposes is supplied from the fisheries of the Lofoden Islands on the west coast of Norway. The fish of those waters yield an oil with nauseous qualtities unequaled by the oil from the cod in any other seas. The Newfoundland codfish furnish oil that has no marked medicinal properties and which is most used in tanning some kinds of leather, which shows that it has preservative qualities, though not a kind useful in human

The regular output of the oil from the Norway fisheries has been 30,000 barrels annually. The output for the year just closed was only 1,200 barrels. As many fish were caught as during any previous year, but the awful cold of last winter is said to have destroyed the small crustaceans which formed the oil producing food of the codfish. That is why our invalids are paying season, as the stocks of varns and a vastly higher price for cod liver oil

STOPPED HIS JOKING.-Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, who has a reputation for liking to play a practical joke every time he gets a chance, says he has been cured of the habit. The last have increased about 500,000 bales time he was in New York the joke he tried to perpetrate was turned back on him in great style. It happened that he wanted a shoe shine. The bootblack, a small-sized Italian, began to chatter at him after he had taken his seat in the tional frame of mind, the portly governor thought it would be a good plan to feign that he was deaf and dumb. So he responded by signs to everything the bootblack said.

This proceeding naturally caused the desired silence on the part of the Italian, and the governor was wrapped in his own thoughts, when suddenly a little newsboy ran up and asked him if he wanted a paper. Before he could reply the bootblack turned to the boy

"You nota talka to him. He deaf." The newsboy looked him over, says the governor, and then remarked in a loud voice: "Well, say, he's a fat old hog, ain't

The governor, who weighs 300 pounds Farm Magazine. or more, relishes telling the story, but he adds feelingly that he kept up his

DON'T WE NEED REFORM.

TERMS----\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

All the Indications Are That a Strong

Dose is Needed. W. W. Ball, writing in the Laurens Advertiser, says: Reform! Three cheers for reform!

After cruel, grinding, weary years of stubbing out toes against the roots and travels, the Advertiser has perched on leading reform organ in South Caro-

Mr. Jesse T. Gantt, a thoroughbred reformer, and incidentally secretary of state (also a mighty nice young man), points out that the state of South Car-

The time was when we thought South Carolina had been reformed a plenty,

When we reflect that in the bloom-

Can it be possible that anybody has been bambauched and deboozeled? Perish the thought!

It is true that taxes are paid on

It is horribly true.

What are we going to do about it? Plainly, we need reform, and need it quick. In the noon-day splendor of reform the "Octopus," alias the hateful Coosaw phosphate "monopoly," was slaughtered. Since then the phosphate royalties have about disappeared. Give us reform. Verily we weep for

What are we going to do? We might

smash the state colleges, but Mr. Gantt tells us that the saving thereby would not amount to a great deal. Really, we do not think South Car-

olina should live beyond her "lien." The proper remedy is to reduce sala-

To begin with, the salaries of the members of the state whisky board of control should be reduced from \$400 a year to \$1 a month. This would save about \$1,164 a year. The salaries of the three railroad

commissioners should be reduced to \$1 a month, and the members of the legislature should be allowed to ride on their free passes. Thus the "mileage" of all the legislators would be saved.

The salary of the governor should be abolished entirely. A governor should one of the most nauseous products of be able to live in Columbia on the gar-The governor's mansion should be rented. It is far too nice a house for a governor. Some of the bottle factories or distilleries now flourishing in Columbia might pay \$30 a month for it.

From what we have heard, it would not do to reduce the salaries of any of the other state officers. Since the erection of the "Sky-scraper" in Columbia, the expenses of living in that town are said to have gone up thirteen stories. Some think these officers could dwell over in Lexington county—it's only a mile-but that is out of the question. There's a toll bridge across the river. It's no use to talk about reducing salaries of state officers. We've got to reduce the state officers. The trouble is that they are a tonier set than this down-trodden state can afford.

Mr. Gantt favors raising additional revenue by a "franchise tax." So do we, but our "franchise tax" is of a different kind. Let the constitution be amended so as to allow every man not now entitled to vote to do so on payment of \$10 each election year. Roosevelt. Hanna, Lodge and other plutocratic Republicans in the north would be glad to pay this tax out of the Republican campaign fund, for 21,000 Negroes. We could afford to let that number be counted, at \$10 each.

Here is another good scheme. are told that 1,600 men applied for positions as state constables and were rejected. Let the governor reconsider and appoint all, charging each a fee of \$10, to go into the state treasury. This would raise \$16,000. The 1,600 new constables could be stationed in Columbia and Charleston, where they could easily seize enough blind tiger beer and whisky to pay for their ser-

In conclusion, we wish to remark that among all the firms in the United States engaged in the whisky business, the proud state of South Carolina is probably the largest single dealer, and when such a firm is getting behind every year there must be need of more

SAVING OF SEED CORN.-It gives but little trouble, yet results in great profit, for farmers to go into their corn fields after the corn is ready to gather and select the very best ears for seed. Let the quality selected be as uniform as possible as to the grain. Ears with grains closely set, taken from stalks that have produced two good ears, are to be preferred. These ears so selected should be hung up in dry place with the shucks back. By making the selection in the fall much time is saved when the period of planting comes on; besides, a careful selection will result in greatly improving the quality of the crop. A great many crops of corn are grown in which a dozen varieties may be found with every conceivable mixture. Pure white corn, not too hard or flinty, on large ears and small cobs, is the best for all purposes of the farm.-Southern

the Chance is a lady who often goes under the name of "good judgment.