Humorous Department

A Collector's Bargain.—Lord Spencer of Althrop, one of the greatest of book collectors, was at home only in his own field. One day in browsing about Bond street, London, he went into the shop of a dealer in bric-a-brac. The dealer, who knew him by sight, said persuasively:

"Here is a fine bit of pottery which your lordship really ought to have, and you shall have it very cheap—only 2 guineas."

So Lord Spencer bought it and took it home and set it in a high place. One day a connoisseur of china paid him a visit, and Lord Spencer showed his bargain.

"What did you give for it?" asked the connoisseur.

"Two guineas," answered Spencer rather proudly.

"H'm!" said the connoisseur. "At that price the marmalade should have been included."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, that precious piece of yours is nothing more or less than a shilling marmalade pot with a green thistle painted on it."

It Came Back.—Sandy Brown, a grocer in a small village in Scotland, discovered a bad 2-shilling piece which his wife, who was afflicted with weak eyesight, had taken during the day. Being of a parsimonious disposition, this annoyed him greatly, and he determined to pass the coin at the first opportunity.

The next day while walking down the road he saw "Daft Jimmie," the village idiot, pass. Calling him over, he said:

"Here's a bad two shilling piece, Jimmie. I want you to go to Simpson's (a rival tradesman) and buy an ounce of tobacco. You can keep the tobacco, but bring me the change."

Jimmie hurried off and soon re-appeared and handed the delighted Sandy his change.

"Did Simpson suspect anything?" he asked.

"Ach," said Jimmie, "I didna fash gaen so far as Simpson's. I just passed it in yer ain shoppie."

No Scandalmonger.—A party of young ladies from a certain southern town was touring Europe last summer, under the guidance of a superannuated clergyman, when hostilities broke out and left them, for the time being, marooned in northern Italy.

One of the party, who is locally famous in her own community for her aversion to circulating anything in the nature of idle gossip, wrote a letter back home to a friend. After describing some of the sights she had seen and mentioning the prevalent weather at some length, she adedd this sentence:

"It is rumored in Milan that war has been declared, but don't say I told you."—Saturday Evening Post.

She Was Surprised.—He had been on a hunting expedition for several days in the backwoods, roughing it rather severely, and on taking a seat in the railway carriage returning homeward he looked as begrimed and weatherbeaten a trapper as ever brought his skins into a settlement, says the Pittsburgh Post-Dispatch.

He happened to find a seat next to a young lady—evidently belonging to Boston—who, after taking stock of him for a few minutes, remarked:

"Don't you feel an utterly passion-

Fortunate.—Signor Marconi, who is undoubtedly one of the most popular men in Italy just now, has been telling a story about a certain celebrated admiral who was a countryman of his.

"The admiral," he says, "has won many battles and great renown, and at a ball given in his honor one lady said to another: 'How frightfully fat our dear admiral is getting?'

"'Yes,' replied the second lady. 'Isn't it fortunate? Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear all his medals.'"

Quite Probable.—In New Jersey one morning, Perkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor:

"What are you burying in that hole?"

"I'm just replanting some of my seeds, that's all," was the response.

"Seeds!" exclaimed Perkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"That's all right," came from the man on the other side of the fence. "The seeds are inside."

Smoothed it Over.—Jones observed an old lady sitting across the room.

"For heaven's sake," he remarked to Robinson, "who is that extraordinarily ugly woman there?"

"That," answered Robinson coldly, "is my wife."

Jones was taken aback, but quickly recovered himself.

"Well," he said, persuasively, "you just ought to see mine."

Delirious?—The Wife—Oh, doctor, I think Henry is much better this morning. He took my hand just a minute ago and called me his own little tootsy wootsy.

Doctor—The case is more serious than I thought. It's a very bad sign when a patient becomes delirious.

A Matter of Weight.—He—Don't you think Miss Sweetthing is very attractive?

She—Well, judging by the moths I see fluttering around the flame her attraction operates only on very light substances.

Distinguished Ancestors.—"I'm sorry you don't admire Mr. Gumpins," said the tactful woman. "His ancestors were very distinguished and estimable people."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "What a misfortune for his family that so many of them died."—Washington Star.

Why He Came.—Landlady (delightedly)—And so De Curem advised you to come here?

New Boarder—Yes; I'm under treatment and he said I must avoid overeating.

A Good Bad Boy.—Mother—I hear that Harry Smith is the worst boy in school, and I want you to keep as far away from him as possible.

Tommy—I do, ma. He is always at the head of our class.

Different From Her Ma.—He—Why is it that there's never a match in this house?

She (curtly)—I can't make matches.

He—That's strange; your mother could.

Those Girls Again.—Edith—Miss Oldgirl says she has just reached the marriageable age.

Marie—You don't say. I wonder what delayed her?

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

What Various South Carolina Newspapers Think of Various Things.

The country people around Fort Mill don't half realize the sport they miss by not residing in town during the campaign for town officers. As a well known shoemaker used to say, "It's something tolerable, horrible and miserable."—Fort Mill Times.

* * *

Amen!

The next session of the legislature will have need of some sound business men to be on guard to look after the interests of people in the matter of economy. Every department as well as all institutions now receiving state aid will be asked for increased appropriations. Some of these will possibly be a necessity and yet our taxes now are far too heavy for the service rendered and as a whole our people will rebel against a further increase. What is needed most is to cut out useless men now drawing salaries and everything put on the same basis that a private individual would conduct his business.—Winnsboro News and Herald.

* * *

The Babes Suffer.

One of the saddest sights we have seen recently, though we have unfortunately seen similar sights before, was that of a young man—a white man—a few days ago beastly drunk and indulging in the usual programme of the beastly drunk man. Officers—a bevy of them—finally escorted him to the lock-up with the aid of a hack that they had requisitioned, and the next chapter was probably the administration of a stiff fine in the mayor's court next morning. And in the meantime, with the poor fellow's exchequer depleted and the Christmas hopes of wife and babies largely gone a glimmering, the infamous blind tiger that probably sold the poor drunkard the poisonous concoction that upset his reason and put such a hole in his little savings, pursues the even tenor of his way, and will have everything for Christmas. We are in hearty sympathy with the proposed measure that would give no convicted blind tiger the alternative of a fine, and hope the sentiment that has made the state dry in theory will not stop with what has been done, but will go further and insist upon adequate punishment of the wretches that rob the little children of their Christmas by selling the father liquor.—Chester Reporter.

* * *

From London, Paris and Berlin have come within recent months many accounts of the employment of women at tasks heretofore supposed to be sacred to the other sex. The street cars in Berlin are managed by women conductors, who are described as rather preferable to the men, because they are more careful and their manners better. Munition-making establishments all over the war area are employing women by the tens of thousands. Women are replacing men as operatives in all kinds of establishments. They have plowed, sowed and harvested the greater part of the big crop that France produced the past year, and in Italy their participation in all industry is said to be only less striking than in France. A fashion, once set, spreads fast. In our own country, not because of absolute necessity, but because it is easier now for women to take up new tasks, the tendency to innovations of this kind is marked. From Cleveland comes the story of women in greater numbers invading various mechanical trades. The town is a great industrial center; some lines of its activities have been swamped with orders for their products. In the search for competent workers women would be constantly found among the applicants, and the experiments with them has been such that they are regarded as a future factor of great importance in the labor market. We are just beginning to realize the changes that will come to this world by reason of the war, and of inevitable re-organization of all kinds of ideals. It will be a new sort of world, with a new civilization, that will emerge at the end, but whether the situation will be any better than what we have now remains to be seen.—Anderson Daily Mail.

* * *

The Dardanelles Reckoning.

The British losses in the Dardanelles adventure totalled 112,921, which is at least one-fifth of the casualties the nation has suffered in the whole field of the war on land and sea. It is a tremendous sacrifice in an enterprise that was not only unsuccessful but that was unquestionably lost through some sort of blundering. The evidence accumulates and seems to have quite convinced British public opinion that incompetent leadership, rather than misconception of the scheme, accounts for the failure to force the straits and capture Constantinople. From Turkish sources comes the report that in the early stages of the attack success was within reach and might have been grasped with one more effort, when the undertaking was temporarily suspended for general revision of its character. Later it is undoubtedly true that the British were on the point of carrying the commanding positions, and had actually achieved the summit of the ridge, but, because of failure to provide support to the advanced lines, the advantage had to be relinquished and the opportunity was permanently lost. The British public is very deeply stirred over the failure of the Dardanelles enterprise—never a particularly popular undertaking—and the demand is insistent and becoming well nigh irresistible for an exposure of the real responsibility for it. The government has refused thus far to make any statement as to the personnel of the officers held accountable for the errors and the losses of the campaign, but it may not be able to resist much longer, and, sooner or later a reckoning must be taken of the whole business. Such a reckoning will almost certainly demonstrate that the undertaking was lost in execution and not, as so many have insisted, unsound in conception—Charleston Post.

* * *

Obligation.

Every man who is not above resorting to sharp practices when dealing with his fellow men will be scrupulously honest when the nature of his calling makes him deal with children. This is because he realizes his mental and physical superiority over the child and feels an obligation to protect the child's interests. The feeling is near akin to that noblesse oblige that ruled good men in an older day that obtains even to this day where men are white of skin and heart. Here in the south, where an inferior race presents a problem in morals and ethics, the white men of finer clay preserve the relative standing of the races and minister to their own self-respect by observing the spirit and letter of that ancient obligation of "quality." Their dealings with the colored people are marked by a condescending kindness, by fairness that is unwavering, and a generosity that is not so much kindness of heart as magnanimity toward an inferior. Not all men were born in this viewpoint, however, nor have all men acquired it. There are many who resent the negro's presence, feel a personal jealousy of his prosperity, and delight in doing him injury for no better cause than the color of his skin. Thus one may, with impunity, cheat a negro. One may sell him a cheap article at a great price. One may knock him down and explain that he was impudent. One may abuse a negro prisoner—even hang a negro without trial. One may do all this and get away with it because on any jury or in any community there will be enough whites who are strangers to noblesse oblige to carry the weight of public opinion against him who was wronged. I believe it is a self-evident fact that the finer the blood, the cleaner the heart and the bigger the brain of the white man, the more kindly he will treat the negro; and that as men descend in the social and intellectual scale their hatred of the negro increases in exact proportion to their proximity to him. Men are known by many things—by the company they keep, by the friends they win; by their enemies. But in this land where trash and quality are rapidly blending, and where the one often seems to be the other, show me how a white man treats the negro and assuredly I can tell you what he is—whether the sparkle on the wine or the dregs in the bottom of the glass.—Fountain Inn Tribune.

THE SWISS REPUBLIC

Can Mobilize 240,000 Men in Twenty-Four Hours.

"Nowhere else in the world has the art of self-defense better adjusted itself to geographical conditions than in the little republic of Switzerland," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

"While the subject of national preparedness holds such a large place in the minds of the American people, it becomes of value to study the remarkable system the Swiss people have evolved—a system fitted to national ideals which do not accept the doctrines of militarism on the one hand, and which reject the doctrines of peace at any price on the other. The Swiss system is particularly interesting to Americans because of the kindred theories of government in Switzerland and the United States, the similiar aspirations of their people, and the close relationship of their needs.

"Although they have democratic tendencies perhaps—stronger than our own, although they believe in local self-government perhaps more thoroughly than we do, and although they possess a very deep conviction that central authority must not encroach upon the rights of the cantons, the people of Switzerland have made themselves a nation under arms, yet a nation without the slightest thought of adding a foot to its territory or of disturbing that peace whose blessings it loves and appreciates.

"There is nothing in Switzerland corresponding to a regular army. One might hunt for months around the country without finding one man whose profession is military; yet almost as hard would it be to discover one able-bodied citizen who has not had some soldier training.

"While Switzerland has a population smaller than that of Massachusetts, with an area twice as large, it can mobilize 240,000 men in 24 hours. On the same basis, the United States could put 8,000,000 men into the field, though of course it would take longer to get them to central points of mobilization. Behind a field army of 240,000 the Swiss have a reserve of equal proportions. The United States could under Swiss system have a trained army of citizens reaching a grand total of 16,000,000 men of all arms. Uuder that standard we would have 160 trained men from every town of 1,000 population; while a county of 30,000 inhabitants could thus send 400 men to the front and hold as many more in reserve.

"There is no soldiery in the military world costing as little per man as the Swiss.

"This difference arises from the fact that the army of the Swiss confederation is in truth a citizen army. It is organized on what has been called the 'voluntary compulsory' system, to which the Swiss people have freely resigned themselves in order to guarantee the independence of their country.

"The Swiss boy, at the age of ten, is put into the gymnastic class at school, and begins learning the element of the soldier drill on the school house playgrounds. Long before he is old enough to be called upon for service he has learned to do the manual exercises and to go through much of the drill that afterward fits him for a soldier.

"When a boy reaches 17 years he is liable to service—a liability which continues until he is 50 years of age. Even after that he may be liable, if he is capable of doing any other army work tha nsoldiering, such as acting as baker or veterinary surgeon.

"Yet with all of this universal training, the only people in Switzerland who make arms exclusive profession are the commander-in-chief, selected by the Federal assembly, and the general staff. These form the brains of the army. The rank and file belong to the cantons, just as the milita do to the state in this country.

"At the age of 20 every able-bodied Swiss youth becomes a unit in the first line. During the first year of liability he must serve 75 days or more, and 11 days for each successive year he is called to the standard. Services in the first line continues until the citizen has reached the age of 32. Therefore he becomes a unit in the Landwehr or First Reserve, in which he remains until he is 44. He must give 9 days of service during each four years that he belongs to the Landwehr. From 44 to 50, he serves in the Landsturm or Second Reserve.

"Rich and poor serve side by side in the Swiss army, and there is none of the 'crack' regiment idea to be found. There is only one general, and he is picked from a nation of soldiers; nor is his remuneration lordly for his salary is only $10 a day. The caste system has not been permitted to creep into the Swiss army, for the very essence of the Swiss military idea is that all men start from the scratch, and that brain and ability must win the race.

"Every commune in Switzerland is required by federal law to maintain, at public expense, a safe and suitable target range of not less than 1,000 feet. All legally organized shooting clubs of the commune have the right to use this range free of charge. The government gives 60 cents a year to each club for each member doing a prescribed amount of shooting during the year. The annual number of shots fired in target practice in the army and in the shooting clubs reaches nearly 30,000,000 rounds, two-thirds of which practice is done by the shooting clubs.

"Though surrounded on all sides by belligerent millions, whose interests might be served by asking her to step out of their paths, Switzerland today stands an island of peace in a sea of war, because she has been prepared to maintain her neutrality and her freedom, or at least to exact such a price for them that none of the nations at war can afford to pay for their violation."

Origin of the Christmas Tree.—St. Winifred, who was in the eighth century a missionary to the Scandinavians, is credited in an ancient legend with having caused to be set up in the home of the first Christmas tree. He told the people: "You shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feast with secret rites, but you shall keep them at home with laughter, song and love."

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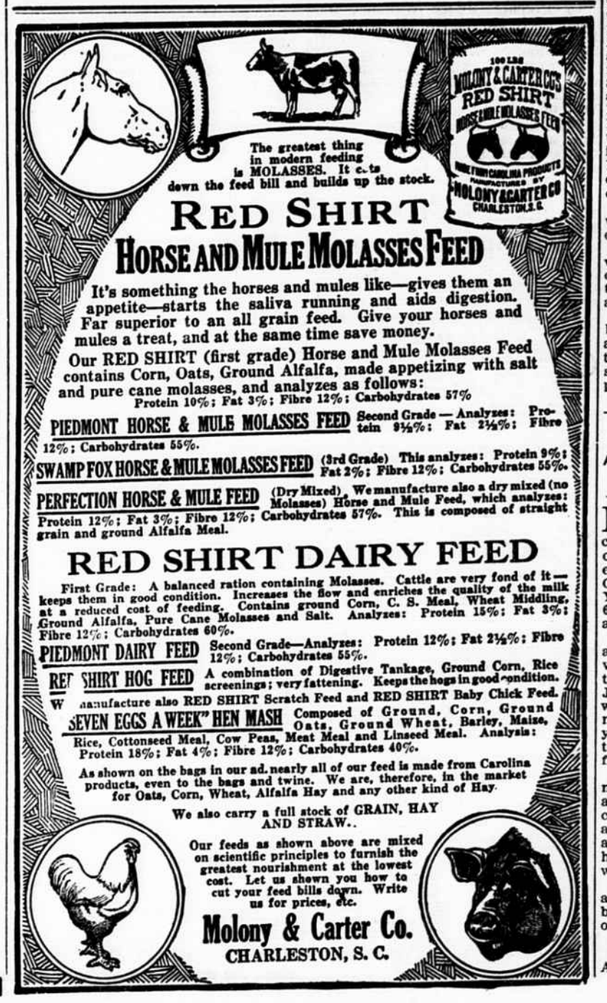

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RED SHIRT DAIRY FEED

First Grade: A balanced ration containing Molasses. Cattle are very fond of it—keeps them in good condition. Increases the flow and enriches the quality of the milk at a reduced cost of feeding. Contains ground Corn, C. S. Meal, Wheat Middling, Ground Alfalfa, Pure Cane Molasses and Salt. Analyzes: Protein 15%; Fat 3%; Fibre 12%; Carbohydrates 60%.

PIEDMONT DAIRY FEED Second Grade—Analyzes: Protein 12%; Fat 2½%; Fibre 12%; Carbohydrates 55%.

RED SHIRT HOG FEED A combination of Digestive Tankage, Ground Corn, Rice screenings; very fattening. Keeps the hogs in good condition.

We manufacture also RED SHIRT Scratch Feed and RED SHIRT Baby Chick Feed.

"SEVEN EGGS A WEEK" HEN MASH Composed of Ground, Corn, Ground Oats, Ground Wheat, Barley, Maize, Rice, Cottonseed Meal, Cow Peas, Meat Meal and Linseed Meal. Analysis: Protein 18%; Fat 4%; Fibre 12%; Carbohydrates 40%.

As shown on the bags in our ad. nearly all of our feed is made from Carolina products, even to the bags and twine. We are, therefore, in the market for Oats, Corn, Wheat, Alfalfa Hay and any other kind of Hay.

We also carry a full stock of GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW.

Our feeds as shown above are mixed on scientific principles to furnish the greatest nourishment at the lowest cost. Let us shown you how to cut your feed bills down. Write us for prices, etc.

Molony & Carter Co.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

SHINGLES

THIS WEEK WE received a carload of HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES—4x18 Inches—They are so good looking that even a boy would not object seriously to being paddled with one of them. IF YOU NEED SHINGLES and want a SHINGLE that will be on your roof for years to come, buy and put on a HEART CYPRESS—they last almost indefinitely—they're the best you can buy in Wood Shingles—almost as good as the very best iron. We can interest you with the price. See us.

LUMBER, ETC.

When you want LUMBER—Rough or DRESSED, or LUMBER PRODUCTS, See US before YOU BUY.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE—

Need any? We can furnish you anything from a Nail to the finest Door Locks and Metal Trimmings. See us for what You want. Prices just right.

JNO. R. LOGAN

Dorsett's Cafe

AND LUNCH COUNTER IS NOW OPEN AND READY TO SERVE ALL KINDS OF GOOD THINGS TO EAT AT ALL HOURS — —

We wish to announce that we have secured the services of Mr. Gaines Mahaffey, a restaurant man formerly with the famous "Gem Restaurant" in Charlotte, who will have charge of our CAFE and LUNCH COUNTER. We can serve anything that is good to eat.

ROYAL PRESSING CLUB.

We invite you to join our PRESSING CLUB. Five Suits Cleaned and Pressed Each Month for $1.00. When you want your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed RIGHT, send them to the ROYAL PRESSING CLUB.

R. D. DORSETT, Prop.

FRESH MEATS

EVERY DAY and DAY AFTER DAY, you are sure of finding the BEST FRESH MEATS at the CITY MARKET. We slaughter nothing but the BEST, and sell nothing but the BEST.

When you want a choice Steak or Roast, Fresh Pork or All Pork Sausage, Phone Us Your Order. We will please you. We know we can.

HAM—BOILED—SLICED.

Remember that we sell Choice Boiled Ham, either Sliced or Whole, in any quantity desired, and it is good Ham.

C. F. SHERER, Proprietor.

CLERK'S SALE

State of South Carolina—County of York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

W. R. Carroll, Plaintiff, Against Robert Anderson, Andy Anderson, Mary Phillips, Eliza Anderson, a Lunatic, W. B. Wilson, Jr., Guardain ad litem, J. C. Wallace, and Andy Anderson, as Administrator for D. H. Anderson, deceased, Defendants.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure and Sale in the above stated case, I will expose to Public Sale in front of the York Court House door, on MONDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1916 (Salesday), between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M., the real estate described as follows:

"All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Ebenezer Township, said County and State, beginning at a stake in center of Chester road, D. E. Finley and W. B. White's corner, running thence with said Finley's line N. 15-½ W. 1800 to a Red Oak on the edge of the York road, thence with the center of said road S. 89-½ W. 1180 feet to a stake, thence S. 15 W. 1600 feet to a Rock, Mrs. Lucy Barron's corner, thence with Mrs. Barron's line S. 68. E. 1800 to center of Chester road; thence with center of said road N. 33 E. 680 feet to the beginning, containing SEVENTY FIVE (75) ACRES, more or less, and bounded by lands of D. E. Finley, Mrs. Lucy Barron and W. B. White, being the same tract of land conveyed to me by Joe M. Taylor on the 31st, day of December, 1907, recorded in Deed Book No. 30 P. 73."

Terms:- One third CASH, with a balance in two equal annual installments, the balance to be secured by a Bond and Mortgage of the Purchaser, and the Bond to bear interest at Eight Per Cent. per annum. With the privilege of the purchaser to pay all cash or anticipate any of his payments. The purchaser to pay for all Papers and Internal Revenue Stamps.

J. A. TATE, C. C. C. Pls.

Dec. 15th, 1915.

TAX NOTICE—1915

Office of the County Treasurer of York County.

York, S. C., Sept. 15, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TAX BOOKS for York county will be opened on FRIDAY, the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915, and remain open until the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, for the collection of STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL and LOCAL TAXES, for the fiscal year 1915, without penalty; after which day ONE PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made in the month of JANUARY, 1916, and TWO PER CENT penalty for all payments made in the month of FEBRUARY, 1916, and SEVEN PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made from the 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1916 to the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1916, and after this date all unpaid taxes will go into executions and all unpaid single Polls will be turned over to the several Magistrates for prosecution in accordance with law.

For the convenience of taxpayers, I will attend the following places on the days named:

And at Yorkville, from Monday, November 22d, until Friday, the 31st day of December, 1915, after which date the penalties will attach as stated above.

Note.—The Tax Books are made up by Townships, and parties writing about Taxes will always expedite matters if they will mention the Township or Townships in which their property or properties are located.

HARRY E. NEIL,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Annual Meeting to Be Held on January 6, 1916.

York, S. C., Dec. 7, 1915.

PURSUANT to law of 1912, notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the County Board of Commissioners of York county, will be held in the Office of the County Supervisor at York, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1916, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Under Section 993 of the Civil Code all claims against the County not previously presented, must be filed with the Clerk of the Board on or before January 1, 1916, and holders of claims will take notice that if the same are not presented and filed during the year in which they are contracted or the year following, such claims will be forever barred.

All claims against York county must be itemized, and they must be accompanied by affidavits of the claimants setting forth that the amounts claimed are just, true, due and owing, and that no part thereof has been paid by discount or otherwise.

All persons authorized by law to administer oaths, are required to probate claims against the county free of charge.

By order of the Board.

THOS. W. BOYD, Supervisor.
Annie C. Wallace, Clerk.

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