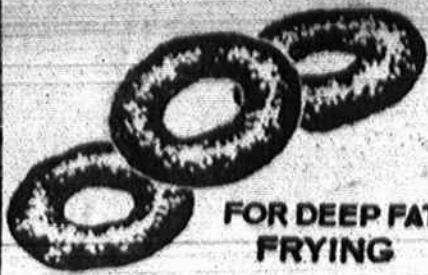


## SNOWDRIFT

The Perfect Shortening



FOR DEEP FAT FRYING

Snowdrift makes good things to eat more digestible. You can make Snowdrift so hot, without burning that food crusts quickly and no grease gets inside.

Snowdrift is the perfect shortening for every cooking purpose—for frying, for shortening, for making bread, cake, biscuit and pastry.

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High Grade Grocery  
"Where Quality Counts."

## City Meat Market

One door north of Smith's Garage.

## Choice Fresh MEATS

Choice Cuts 10c, 12 1/2 and 15c per pound.

Cash Only. Nothing will be charged. Your orders solicited.

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## City Meat Market

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On improved farms. Easy terms. Apply to B. B. Clarke, Camden, S. C.

## Tombstones & Monuments

When in need of Tombstones and Monuments see me before you place your order. Representing the Dixie Marble Co., of Canton, Ga. Samples of marble shown.

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ON REAL ESTATE — EASY TERMS  
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DENTISTS

Office Southeast Corner Broad and DeKalb Sts.

## Collins Brothers

Undertakers for Colored People

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### TO FADE AWAY.

An Expression That Is Not Slang in Parts of England.

Did you ever urge upon some interloper the advisability of "fading away" when you did not wish to employ the brutal frankness that would have ordered him to get out? And do you think the expression originated with "The Chorus Lady"? Whether or not you saw that once popular play, you could not have escaped the expression, blazoned on thousands of billboards: "Fade away! Fade away, quick!" She did not mean that she wanted the man's ruddy cheeks to grow pale nor that he should undergo any other change implied in the meaning of the word "fade." She wanted him to vanish, to betake himself to some other place without argument or ceremony.

To use the expression she used is merely American slang, only a little more comprehensive and rational than "skiddoo" or "vamoose," which had hitherto been employed to convey the same meaning. Around Cornwall, in England, they would take the word "fade" in the sense of "depart" as not at all out of the ordinary. To "fade" means to grow pale or weak, but in Cornwall it also means "to go." Just how it happens to have that meaning the philologists do not agree. It is spelled both "fade" and "vade," and the plausible suggestion has been offered that the word comes from the Latin, the expression "vade mecum," meaning "go with me," having been in common use in the days when a prayer book or a talisman that was supposed to go along with the individual to bring good luck was thus inscribed. The fade dance, in which the dancers go from house to house, has been popular in that corner of England for six centuries.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### PREVENTION OF SICKNESS.

It Would Prove a Most Effective Blow Against Poverty.

That sickness is the first step leading to dependency and the primary cause of poverty is shown by an investigation conducted by the Russell Sage foundation in New York city. This investigation was made among wage earners and charity organizations with a view to knowing how frequently is sickness encountered as a factor in dependency. It was found that over 35 per cent of those in need of aid had been brought to this position through sickness or the responsibility for sickness. Another important fact revealed was that most of the cases studied belonged to the lower branches of labor and that they were here for the reason that either physical or mental deterioration had followed past illnesses. In other words, sickness was found to be a factor producing a low grade of labor as well as dependency.

Of the 687 cases of sickness studied two-thirds were found at the time of the investigation to have been sick more than half a year, and the physician estimated that 295 cases were chronic, while eighty-one were likely to become progressively worse.

That the prevention of sickness is the most effective blow against poverty and dependency was the recommendation made by the committee making the investigation. Some of the needs to this end were pointed out, as more prompt medical attention, education in hygiene and sanitation, opportunity for periodical medical examinations to prevent sickness and better health conditions both in homes and places of employment.

### Queer Coronation Gifts.

One of the most extraordinary gifts made on the coronation day of Edward I. was that of 500 horses which had been used by the royal princes and other personages in the procession to Westminster abbey. These horses, all richly caparisoned and harnessed just as they were, were let loose into the very midst of the mob after the banquet in Westminster hall that always succeeded a coronation in those days. The people in the streets were permitted to catch the animals, and to him who caught a horse it and its appointments belonged.—London Globe.

### Bolivia's Llamas.

In Bolivia, one of the highest inhabited countries on the globe—La Paz, the capital, being 12,000 feet above the sea level—much use is made of that graceful and invaluable pack animal the llama, which will travel farther and with even less food than the burro, but will not carry more than 150 pounds. The llama in some respects resembles the camel, kneeling in camel fashion to receive its load, and it will not rise if more than 150 pounds are placed on its back; moreover, the weight must be evenly distributed over its back and sides.

### Last Lesson.

"What are your daughters studying now?"  
"Nothing," replied Mr. Cumrox. "They've learned all about music, painting and literature. All they've got left to learn is not to bother people with them."—Washington Star.

### Changed.

"That new maid of ours is a wonder. When she came to us two months ago she couldn't understand a word we said to her."  
"And now?"  
"And now she won't." — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Both.

"I want a glass suitable for studying the stars."  
"Yes, sir. Astronomical or theatrical?"—New York Times.

Set not thyself to attain much rest, but much patience.—Thomas a Kempis.

## The Education of Marriage

By ELINOR MARSH

Jim Hawks was an ironworker. He was twenty-two years old and had a prospect of a long life ahead. He was a hard worker and very saving, his idea being to get a nest egg for nature leads us all to build nests, and man can't do it as the birds do, by getting together a few straws and other such material. He must have money to pay for his domicile.

Other persons, very young persons—don't look upon matrimony with the misgivings of their elders. Jim's idea of a home was a comfortable house with a very nice wife in it, or at least a suit of rooms. He was to own the house and the wife and the furniture. The wife was to be there to minister to his wants and comforts.

Jennie Owens was the daughter of a widow. Jennie was twenty years old. She was a high school graduate and aimed partly to support herself and her mother, who had a little income, by stenography and typewriting. But Jim Hawks came along, talked very sweetly to her and in time induced her to marry him. Both wanted a home; both wanted to fulfill the destiny nature intended for them. This was all very well, but neither had been educated to matrimony.

Jim had his preconceived notions of what his wife should be to him, and she had her preconceived notions of what he should be to her. As soon as the honeymoon ended these preconceived notions began to clash. Jim's habit of saving money did not grow less with two to provide for. He kept control of the cash and pinched his wife for small expenditures. He had not been used to considering the requirements of any one except himself and needed practice to become used to considering those of another. He was not exactly what his wife expected to find him, and she thought that in certain respects she might make him over. She remained in their three rooms all day and when evening came needed a change of scene, to say nothing of recreation. Jim worked hard all day and when evening came desired to rest. Besides, going out required some expenditure, if only car fare. And when it was necessary to spend money he was used to spending it on himself. These things caused scraps, and the scraps gradually grew to be quarrels. Jennie usually had the right of the question, but did not know how to use it so as to impress her husband that he was in the wrong. While he was wrong in trying to dominate her, she acted uneducately.

One evening Jennie desired Jim to go with her to an evening party given by one of her friends. Jim wouldn't go. She said she would go alone and asked him to come to bring her home. He made no reply. She went, and since he did not come for her she remained at her friend's all night. She should have gone home early the next day, but instead spent the day and the night with her mother. On returning the next day she found her home deserted.

Here was a break between two persons who, if they could have been prepared for their parts, might have got over this early married period, have gradually become used to each other and settled down into a happy married life. What a contrast between this antagonism and the mutual dependence of ten or twenty years later!

Jennie made an effort for a reconciliation, but since she did not accompany it by a confession that she, and she only, was in the wrong Jim paid no attention to her pleadings. Then her mother advised her to let him alone. If he ever came to realize that he was giving up that which was pleasing and ennobling for his preconceived notions of what a wife should be to him he would very likely conquer his pride and return to her. If not she could do no more than she had done and the matter must adjust itself or remain unadjusted without any further action on her part.

For awhile Jim persuaded himself that he had acted the part of a strong man in asserting himself and in refusing to live with a woman who, as he expressed it, would "take the bit in her teeth and run away with everything." But he had been very happy for awhile in his home with his wife. His mother had taken his part in his disagreements with his wife, and he went to live with her. But he had reached an age when a man craves his own roof-tree and hearthstone, and he was not satisfied. He met with an accident in his work, and though his mother cared for him tenderly, he pined for his wife. Between her and him was a deathly silence. Jennie did not try to win him back to her. He was a man of strong will and must go his own way. Besides, no reunion could last unless he became satisfied that his wife had rights as well as himself.

One day Jennie heard a click at the gate and, looking out through a window, saw her husband coming. With beaming eyes and a smile she went to meet him.

"Jennie," he said, "I treated you brutally. Will you forgive me?"  
"It was all my fault," she replied.

"You'll have to stand a lot if you come back to me. I've a bad temper."  
"I'll try to correct my faults."

There were quarrels after that between them, but Jim made a rule that they must be made up the day they occurred. In time they came to regard differences on the same footing as other trials and the sooner mended the better.

### Supervisor's Monthly Report.

The following is a list of claims passed upon and allowed paid by the Commissioners of Kershaw County in session, Monday, July 3, 1916:

H. E. Muun, supt. chain gang	\$198.45
L. S. Brown, supt. hired gang	96.38
L. J. Falkenberg, supt. hired gang	120.15
T. W. Watts, supt. hired gang	93.50
L. M. Waters, road work	2.00
D. S. Trapp, road work	4.00
W. S. Gaskins, black smith work	11.50
P. A. Nicholson, bridge work	60.10
J. R. Belk, lumber	205.59
L. B. Sessions, lumber	6.60
J. E. Pearce, supplies	21.42
Eyans Bros., supplies	39.29
Joseph Shebeen, supplies	39.10
Kershaw Mercantile and Banking Co., supplies	74.85
Burns & Barrett, supplies	103.36
J. M. Carson Co., supplies	50.34
T. K. Fletcher, supplies	7.40
Peoples Supply Co., supplies	33.96
E. J. Copeland, supplies	4.09
Lewis & Christmas, supplies	80.47
Catoe Bros., supplies	23.70
L. C. Falkner, supplies	11.42
L. O. Funderburk, supplies	33.25
Perrowe-Young, supplies	28.50
Rose & Rose, supplies	3.30
Rhame Bros., supplies	59.24
Springs & Shannon, supplies	118.50
H. L. Schlossberg, supplies	99.82
I. J. Jackson, wood	3.00
C. W. Birchmore, advertising and printing	133.25
The Camden Chronicle, advertising and printing	169.25
Jesse T. Ross, supplies	6.00
Camden Furniture Co., supplies	51.35
W. T. Smith, supplies	39.80
Eyans Bros., supplies	34.00
The Camden Drug Co., supplies	4.05
B. J. Horton, supplies	7.25
J. S. Rhame, supplies	6.00
McLeod Grocery, supplies	30.00
W. C. Blackwell, supplies	8.00
Hirsch Bros. & Co., supplies	5.25
A. B. Rabon, supplies	12.00
J. F. Clark, supplies	4.50
McCaskill Bros., supplies	3.50
S. B. Horton, supplies	6.00
J. L. Hinson, supplies	19.50
G. W. Dabney, supplies	75.00
G. W. Dabney, supt. poor house	13.50
John Whitaker, wood	6.00
Mrs. O. J. Thompson, conveying lunatic	7.50
T. W. Wilson, conveying lunatic	5.00
J. Horace Thomas, M. D., examining lunatic	5.00
W. J. Dunn, M. D., examining lunatic	5.00
A. W. Burnet, M. D., examining lunatic	10.00
J. L. Graddick, repairing chair	1.00
W. L. McDowell, salary	57.16
W. W. Huckabee, salary	280.86
W. F. Russell, salary	37.50
C. W. Birchmore, salary	100.00
D. M. McCaskill, salary	98.21
G. L. Dixon, salary	20.85
J. H. Clyburn, salary	187.46
A. M. Deal, salary	8.33
Thomas Johnson, salary	25.00
M. C. West, salary	122.45
John Rabon, Jr., salary	56.25
J. N. McLeod, salary	50.00
J. C. Faulkenberry, salary	50.00
T. F. Horton, salary	50.00
H. D. Heath, salary	30.00
S. H. Roberts, salary	33.55

W. A. McDowell, salary	37.50
F. I. Truesdell, salary	41.10
J. D. Sinclair, salary	50.00
L. A. Perry, salary	30.00
Luther Truesdell, salary	30.00
J. E. Copeland, salary	45.50
F. G. Perry, salary	30.00
B. N. Jones, salary	37.50
H. M. Fincher, salary	150.00
James T. Truesdell, salary	30.00
B. F. Roberts, salary	30.00
G. E. Hinson, salary	30.00
T. W. Starnes, salary	30.00
W. L. Branham, salary	30.00
J. W. Jones, supplies	11.50

Total \$4,121.65

M. C. WEST,  
Supervisor Kershaw County.

### State Campaign Dates.

Barnwell, Tuesday, July 18.
Hampton, Wednesday, July 19.
Beaufort, Thursday, July 20.
Ridgeland, Friday, July 21.
Walterboro, Saturday, July 22.
Charleston, Tuesday, July 25.
St. George, Wednesday, July 26.
Barnberg, Thursday, July 27.
Orangeburg, Friday, July 28.
St. Matthews, Saturday, July 29.
Sumter, Tuesday, August 1.
Manning, Wednesday, August 2.
Moncks Corner, Thursday, August 3.
Georgetown, Friday, August 4.
Kingstree, Saturday, August 5.
Florence, Tuesday, August 8.
Marion, Wednesday, August 9.
Conway, Thursday, August 10.

Dillon, Friday, August 11.  
Darlington, Saturday, August 12.  
Bishopville, Tuesday, August 13.  
Bennettsville, Wednesday, August 14.  
Chesterfield, Thursday, August 15.  
Camden, Friday, August 18.  
Lancaster, Saturday, August 19.  
Union, Tuesday, August 22.  
Gaffney, Wednesday, August 23.  
York, Thursday, August 24.  
Chester, Friday, August 25.  
Winnsboro, Saturday, August 26.



## RIVAL'S PRINCE XIV

Registered Berkshire Boar of vice. Bred by Leonard Tatts, York, N. C. Fee \$2.00. On two miles north of Camden, S. C.

L. J. WHITAKER  
Camden, S. C.

## Camden Milling Company

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Home Ground Meal, Grits, Cow Feed  
Cracked Corn, Graham Flour, Etc.

We sell Hay, Shucks, Pea Hulls, Ground Cobs, etc., and will have stock the first of March a supply of Lintless Hulls and Feed Cotton Meal, these Hulls are gotten out by The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. The people having put in machinery which reworks the Hulls, taking off practically every particle of lint, leaving nothing but the hull itself, and every one knows there can be no food value in the lint, and as there is 25 per cent lint taken from the Hulls, you can readily see the saving in the feeding of the LINTLESS HULL in preference to the old hull with the lint on them, we ask you give us a call, and any time that you have anything in the way of Grain, Hay, Shucks or Fodder, to sell, see us as we buy and sell these products.

Several tons of cotton seed fertilizer meal for sale at the right price.

Respectfully,

Camden Milling Company

## Valuable City Property FOR SALE

THE HANDSOME 8 ROOM DWELLING OF MRS. VAL JORDAN ON NORTH BROAD STREET. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT HOUSE WITH ALL CONVENIENCES. ONE TWO ROOM SERVANT HOUSE AND BARN ON PREMISES. SIZE OF LOT 138x570 FEET.

## C. P. DuBose & Company

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

VARIOUS FORMS OF

## Automobile Policies

ISSUED COVERING OWNERS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE OCCASIONED BY FIRE, TRANSPORTATION AND THEFT ALSO COLLISION

MEANING DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE AUTOMOBILE IN COLLISION AND LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE TO OTHER PROPERTY CAUSED BY COLLISION. SPECIAL FORMS OF POLICIES ALSO ISSUED COVERING MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND TAXICABS. POLICIES MAY BE EXTENDED TO COVER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## C. P. DuBose & Co.

Agents