

REPAIRS LIFE-SAVING TIP

Plaster Puts in Spare Time Watching Window's Ledge Opposite His Office.

Yes," said the engineer, sitting by window of his office in the Grand Central neighborhood. "I'm going to win a Carnegie medal and also for annual retainer from the hotel owners, the street, I'm official life-saver damage-suit preventer."

He reached for the telephone and called for his friend, the manager of the hotel, says a writer in the New York Sun and Globe.

"Got another one," he said. "Fifteenth floor, right wing. American duty roses in a vase. Wind snapping it'll blow down in a minute."

"Now watch," he remarked, pointing across the street. Sure enough, on the window ledge stood the flowers.

Less than five minutes two male and three female attaches of the hotel were in the room. The flowers were moved.

"How would you like to be walking down the street and have that vase smash on your head?" the engineer asked. "A person is likely to get killed. Sorts of contraptions are put out for hotel guests, not thinking they are endangering lives and putting the hotel in prospect of big damage suits. Yesterday a heavy vase of chrysanthemums stood shaking in the breeze until it spotted it. A big glass bowl stood on the narrow ledge. It surely would have crashed in somebody's head if it had fallen during the lunch hour."

MEMBERS FOR ABSENT SOLONS

Members of the British Parliament Were Heavily Multed in Olden Days.

One reads that when, one October in 1647, it was found that 150 members of the British House of Commons, after long deliberation on the appropriate penalty for such delinquency, "ordered that such members as have not appeared according to summons shall pay the sum of £100—a very substantial sum, indeed, those days, says the Detroit News. Elizabeth's time, too, one finds that a knight of the shire failed to present himself at Westminster, unless he had some sufficient excuse for his failure, had to hand over £20 to the exchequer; while a defaulting member escaped with a penalty of half the sum.

Even absence from prayers was considered just cause for punishment, as in Charles I's reign the member who failed to put in an appearance until the "amen" had been spoken was called on to put a shilling in the poor box.

Moreover, in those olden days a legislator only received payment for such days as he actually spent in attendance at the house or in traveling to and from it. When the house was not sitting he received nothing.

Why She Laughed.

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had, incredible as it may seem, come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen evenings. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yes, mum," said Mary cheerfully. "I know; but she couldn't help it, mum. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Infantile Logic.

Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard says that the masculine habit of rigid, logical reasoning is contracted very early, and in illustration he tells the following story: "A little boy and girl of my acquaintance were tucked up snug in bed when their mother heard them talking. 'I wonder what we're here for?' asked the little boy. The little girl remembered the lessons that had been taught her, and replied, sweetly, 'We are here to help others.' The little boy sniffed. 'Then, what are the others here for?'"

Clean Picking.

An enterprising coal dealer adopted for his slogan, which he printed on his bills, the following motto: "It's a black business, but we treat you white."

A customer, on receiving his account recently for his supply of coal at the price of \$22 per ton, inclosed his check in payment, and at the same time suggested that the merchant change his motto to read: "It's a dirty business, but we clean you good."—Judge.

Would Take a Chance.

A woman with a very bad cold attended a dinner and, although she had a poor appetite on this occasion, she was pressed to have some food.

"Oh, do!" they said for the tenth time.

"I couldn't," she replied. "I couldn't possibly eat any more."

They continued to press her to eat this dish and that, and at last she said: "Oh, very well; if I bust I bust."

Preferred Radio to Baby.

A new baby had arrived in a certain household, and it was expected that the little brother would give it a hearty welcome.

Instead, he was very annoyed when the news was announced, and going into his mother's room, remarked, with a frown, "That is all right, spending money on a baby when we've been wanting a wireless set so long."

TOWN IN ITALY HAS HAD MANY LANDSLIPS

Amalfi, Scene of Recent Disaster, Popular Resort.

Washington, D. C.—"Amalfi has had slides before," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographical society concerning the picturesque little Italian town about which there have recently been disastrous landslips. "The sea has been remorseless in eating under the red rock cliff on which the town and its neighboring villages perch," continues the bulletin; "but more important has been Amalfi's figurative slip from its position as the world's first naval power to comparative obscurity and unimportance."

"The Amalfi district just south of Naples is one of the most beautiful, scenically, of Italy's beauty spots. A collection of views showing quaint Old World villages clinging to cliff sides could hardly escape including Amalfi. It seems the archetype of them all. The rough red cliffs spring steeply from the sea along this coast, and it must have been a daring builder who first conceived the idea of planting his structure there. But there they have clung for more than a thousand years, and when the sea, at times, has swallowed some of the buildings, the people of the region have stubbornly built others farther up the precipitous slopes.

City "Piled Upon Itself."

"Hans Christian Anderson, who between fairy tales wrote charmingly of Italy's lovely scenery, described Amalfi in a phrase when he called it 'a city singularly piled upon itself.' Its little streets run not among, but through, the houses, and some of its dark, tortuous passages must be lighted in midday. Its main street with its curious archways gives a touch of the Orient. Behind the town in a deep ravine is the picturesque 'glen of the mills' where a rolling stream leaps toward the sea in cascades after cascade, driving the machinery of dozens of clanking water-mills. Paper making is one of the main industries of Amalfi, and in addition there are the inevitable macaroni factories, and soap-making plants.

"It is difficult to realize that little Amalfi, precariously stuck upon its cliffs, with a population of only about 5,000, was once a wealthy independent city-state whose might was recognized throughout the Near East. In the Middle Ages before Venice and Genoa and Pisa rose to power, Amalfi was the great mercantile and naval power of the Mediterranean. Its traders started the order of St. John, later the Knights of Malta. Its fleet was the scourge of the Saracens in the trying days when their boats preyed on Mediterranean commerce. Under the city's doges a maritime court was maintained whose code was the acknowledged maritime law of Europe for centuries. And as a further contribution to the nautical world an Amalfitan citizen is believed to have invented the mariners' compass, whose north-seeking needle, though known to the Chinese, was not previously used for navigation.

Long Fight Against Sea.

"Ribbons of highway skirt the cliffs in the Amalfi district, rising over ridges, and falling into hollows, turning sharp corners and dodging into and out of little tunnels. Always below lies the blue Mediterranean and tied together by the balustraded highway are charming little villages. It was among these villages and towns clustered about Amalfi—Atrani, Minori, Positano, Praiano—that greatest damage was suffered in the recent landslide.

"Amalfi's decline from its high medieval state is partly traceable to the inroads the sea has made upon it. The sea began to undermine the lower parts of the town in the Twelfth century, and about the same time came subjection from the Norman rulers of Sicily and Naples. In 1843 came a terrible inundation which destroyed most of the town and its harbor. From then the decline was rapid, and before long the city of 50,000 inhabitants had shrunk to one-tenth its former size. But picturesque and beauty have clung to Amalfi as tenaciously as Amalfi has clung to its cliffs. Nothing can shake these assets. Boat loads of tourists sail from Naples between the Sorrentine peninsula and Capri to enter what is left of Amalfi's harbor and admire its beauties from the sea; while other sight-seers drive down along the shelving highways to enjoy the obverse of the picture. High over the climbing town hotels are perched in hollows of the cliffs to command incomparable views. Guests, forewarned, barely escaped from some of these aerial-like hostleries."

Pallbearers' Association Formed in San Francisco

San Francisco.—The undertakers have their association, the embalmers their union, and last, but not least, the pallbearers have their association, it was learned recently.

The association had its inception to relieve the relatives of the dead calling upon friends and in some cases total strangers to act in the capacity of pallbearers.

The rates charged are \$2.50 for each pallbearer, it depending on the mourners how much they desire to spend for this service, as from four to eight men are used.

The pallbearers are all dressed in regulation black cloth suits and supply their own black ties and white gloves.

OUR HOMICIDE RECORD

State Makes Bad Showing And Convictions Are Rare.

In the state of South Carolina last year there were tried two hundred and fifty-eight homicide cases in the courts.

That is to say, two hundred and fifty-eight persons were killed, murdered, by fellow creatures in the state of South Carolina last year. Taking into account the slayers as for a time at least removed from gainful occupations, the state lost last year and will lose for some time the earnings of over five hundred citizens because of the crime of murder.

The effect on the immediate families of the principals cannot be estimated.

What was the result of these 258 homicide cases tried in our courts? One hundred and seventeen were acquitted. Nearly half were set free.

One hundred and ten were convicted. Not all were convicted of murder. Most of them got off with manslaughter sentences.

Thirty-one cases were mistrials or were thrown out by the grand jury. Some man-slayers escaped arrest and are fugitives from justice. Some are even unknown. The total list of killings is larger than the number of cases tried.

New York city with more than twice the population of this state had 127 homicide cases in her courts in 1922 or a year previous to the year we are considering in this state. The homicide cases by judicial circuits follow:

- First Circuit—(Berkeley, Calhoun, Dorchester and Orangeburg)—11 tried, six convicted.
 - Second Circuit—(Aiken, Bamberg, and Barnwell)—32 tried; 13 convicted.
 - Third Circuit—(Sumter, Lee, Clarendon and Williamsburg)—12 tried; 8 convicted.
 - Fourth Circuit—(Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon and Marlboro)—12 tried; 6 convicted.
 - Fifth Circuit—(Kershaw and Richland)—18 tried; nine convicted.
 - Sixth Circuit—(York, Chester, Lancaster and Fairfield)—9 tried; 2 convicted.
 - Seventh Circuit—(Union, Spartanburg and Cherokee)—25 tried; 20 convicted.
 - Eighth Circuit—(Newberry, Greenwood, Abbeville and Laurens)—12 tried; 7 convicted.
 - Ninth Circuit—(Charleston)—15 tried; 6 convicted.
 - Tenth Circuit—(Anderson and Oconee)—14 tried; 7 convicted.
 - Eleventh Circuit—(Lexington, McCormick, Saluda and Edgefield)—7 tried; 5 convicted.
 - Twelfth Circuit (Florence, Georgetown, Horry and Marion)—22 tried; 6 convicted.
 - Thirteenth Circuit—(Greenville and Pickens)—24 tried; six convicted.
 - Fourteenth Circuit—(Hampton, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort and Allendale)—45 tried; 22 convicted.
- These figures are gleaned from the annual report of the attorney general of the state in which are included the reports of the solicitors and it is barely possible that there may be some errors in figures but it is more

than likely a correct statement.

Over half the murder cases were in five of the fourteen circuits. The "Big Five" are the Second, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, with a total of 158 cases tried out of the total of 258 for the state, a little more than sixty per cent of the total.

It will be seen that for the whole state the convictions amount to approximately forty-five per cent. But there were only four death sentences in the whole lot of 258 cases.

How About It?

What shall be done with the man who has acquired the strong drink habit is as old as civilization itself. Every town has its sot, every village its soak, and the country its periodic drunkard.

Personally I have known hundreds of men who had the alcoholic habit, inherited and acquired—the former a disease most difficult to cure or check, and the latter almost impossible to resist.

Laws and legislation cannot, never have and never will check an appetite stronger than the man himself. Prohibition is education and tends toward eliminating an enslaving habit, and slowly but surely teaching a better way. Prohibition also tends toward eliminating an enslaving habit by making it difficult in obtaining that which wrecks home, happiness and honor. Prohibition does prohibit in that each succeeding generation

has less and less inherited desire for strong drink.

Right here in Monroe within the past few months some of our clever, younger men have become so possessed of craving for whiskey—rotgut, white lightning, mockum, and even that made of Red Devil lye—that they are no longer masters of themselves. A malignant cancer is preferable to such condition, for the ulcer may be cured, but appetite may at any time wreck its owner.

We who are not drink-crazed are prone to look upon these rum-soaked men as moral lepers, when as a matter of fact there is not a drunkard in this town who is not striving and desiring to lead a decent life. He is actually more ashamed of himself than we are for him.

The community never gets anywhere by kicking men with insatiable appetites. The church loses an opportunity when it does not use every means within its power to reclaim those who cannot help themselves. Some of the strongest organizations are those which have reclaimed men from the gutter.

One of the greatest problems is how to deal with good men gone to the bad because of uncontrolled appetites. Let's first use every helpful means to reclaim before condemning our brother who stumbleth and mayhap a victim because of the iniquities of his father.—Monroe (N. C.) Enquirer.

In some parts of the world they do things better than over here. In England, for instance, they collect bills quarterly instead of monthly.

Stock Reduction Sale

Just For Another Few Days You Can Buy Merchandise at These Extra Low Prices:

Gingham Dresses
One lot of fast color gingham dresses neatly trimmed with organdy and lace, specially priced at

\$1.95

Silk Hosiery
Pure fibre silk hosiery with lisle garter top. Sale price

79c pair

House Brooms
A big assortment of brooms, very strong and serviceable. Sale price

50c each

Felt Bedroom Slippers
Pom-Pom style, assortment of attractive colors and styles

75c

Ice Cream Freezers
strong and well made, two quart size

95c

Aluminum Ware
Guaranteed quality. Assortment of Dish Pans, Round Double Roasters, Double Boilers, Preserving Kettles, Pitchers, Percolators and Water Pails, each

Each 89c

\$1.00 Dress Linen
extra good quality, thoroughly shrunk, assorted colors

85c yd.

19c White Pajama Checks
36 inches wide

15c yd.

Misses Silk Dresses
Dresses made from flat crepes, canton crepes and crepe de chine. The very latest checks and stripes for summer. These dresses sold regularly for \$21.50; going this sale for

\$18.75

Coat Suits Greatly Reduced
Ladies! Now is your chance for a good looking coat suit. These suits are the newest thing. They sell regularly from \$27.50 to \$29.50. Going this sale

\$15.00

Ladies' Coats
15 ladies coats; values from \$14.50 to \$17.50; going this sale for

\$10.00

\$1.19 Hemmed Sheets
81x90, good quality

75c

27-INCH APRON GINGHAMS
10c Yard
Good quality gingham in blue, brown, black, green or red checks. Fast colors.

Men's Oxford Shoes
Assorted sizes and styles, values to \$6.50

\$2.85 Pair

34-inch Cottons
About 50 pieces in stock of the very latest colors and designs. Sale price

15c yd.

Kimona Crepe
The material is absolutely fast colors. Sale price

29c yd.

Irish Linen Napkins
Size 21x21 inches. Regular \$6.50 seller, slightly soiled.

\$4.65

Linen Table Cloths
Size 70x70 inches. Regular \$3.95 seller.

\$2.95 each

House Aprons 87c
Attractive house or Bungalow aprons. Made of good quality gingham and percale.

Tub Silk and Voile Dresses
Just received another shipment of Tub Silk and Voile Dresses

\$5.95

Millinery
All spring hats from \$5.95 to \$6.95; closing out price

\$3.98

Men's Overalls \$1.25
Made from extra heavy blue Denim; full range of sizes. A regular \$1.75 seller

Children's Gingham
Sizes from 6 to 14 in children's Gingham Dresses. Sale price

\$1.75

17½c Unbleached Muslin
36 inches wide; heavy weight, close, firm weave; will wash white,

12½c yd.

J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.
CAMDEN'S LOWEST PRICES