

MASTER'S SALE

State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw,
Court of Common Pleas.

W. D. McDowell, Executor of the Estate of I. Scotta Salmond, Plaintiff,
against
Duncan Nelson, Defendant.

Under an order of Court herein, dated December 15, 1925, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, before Kershaw County Court House door, in Camden, in said State, during the legal hours of sale on the first Monday, being the 4th day of January, 1926, the following described real estate:

"All that piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in the County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina, formerly known as part of the Burrows land; bounded North by lands formerly of Baum Bros., now of Israel Nelson; East by lands of Henry Boyington; South by lands formerly of Andy Smith, now of Dr. S. F. Brasington; West by lands of Nancy Coleman, being the land conveyed to Duncan Nelson by Leo Schenk and G. H. Baum, by deed of date the 21st day of March, 1919, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court, book AZ, page 43. Said tract of land containing sixty (60) acres, more or less.

"Also all that piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in the County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina, formerly known as part of the Burrows land; bounded North by lands of Dr. S. F. Brasington; East by lands of Israel Nelson; South by lands of Israel Nelson and by lands of Duncan Nelson; West by lands of John Nelson; this being part of the tract conveyed to Duncan Nelson by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of South Carolina, by deed of date the 4th day of January, 1905, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court for Kershaw County, in book PPP, page 62, said tract of land containing twenty-five (25) acres, more or less.

"Also all that piece, parcel or tract of land containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, situate in the County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina, formerly known as the Burrows land; bounded North, East and West by lands of the said Israel Nelson; South by a twenty-acre tract conveyed by Israel Nelson to Duncan Nelson, by deed of date the 17th of December, 1906, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court for Kershaw County, book RRR, page 50. Said land being part of tracts sixty-nine and seventy of the 'Burrows Land' as appears on plat of L. C. Lands, in the office of the Secretary of State."

Any person desiring to bid at said sale except the plaintiff herein shall first deposit with the Master the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, in cash, or certified check upon some reliable bank, said sum or sums of money to be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

R. H. HILTON,
Master for Kershaw County.
Dec. 16, 1925.

MASTER'S SALE

State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw,
(Court of Common Pleas)

Mary Alden Hopkins, Plaintiff,
against
R. Rodgers, Springs and Shannon, Incorporated, Julius Cahn and Ellis Cahn, Mackey Mercantile Company, and W. R. Gardner, in trade as Farmers Grocery, Defendants.

Under an order of Court herein, dated December 14, 1925, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, before the Kershaw County Court House door, in Camden, in said State, during the legal hours of sale on the first Monday, being the 4th day of January, 1926, the following described real estate:

"All that piece, parcel or tract of land, situated in the County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina, containing eighty-nine (89) acres, more or less, and bounded on the northeast by lands known as the James lands, southwest by lands known as Barfield lands, southwest by lands of J. Moseley, Northwest by lands of J. S. Boykin, the land of Trapps Mill swamp being the one on the Northwest side, being the tract of land conveyed to me by William E. Kennington, by deed of date the 2nd of September, 1911, recorded in the Clerk's office of Kershaw County in Book A. D. page 20."

Any one desiring to bid at said sale, except those who have established liens hereunder, shall first deposit with the Master the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, in cash, or certified check for a like amount on some responsible bank, as evidence of good faith; such deposit to be returned to any unsuccessful bidder.

R. H. HILTON,
Master for Kershaw County.
Dec. 16, 1925.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw.

Edward Thompson Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of New York, Plaintiff,
against
M. M. Johnson, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, in the above stated case, will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Kershaw County Court House, on Monday, the fourth day of January, A. D. 1926, the following described property, to wit: Federal Statutes Annotated, Second Edition, Volumes 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, together with Supplements to the same for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, owned on and to be sold as the property of M. M. Johnson to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs. Terms: Cash.

G. C. WELSH,
Sheriff Kershaw County,
Sheriff's Office, Kershaw County
Court House, S. C. Dec. 21, 1925.

Made Sure Her Third Husband Was Worthy

Temperament, background, family, are bogies of the imagination, and success or failure in marriage depend on just two things—a man and a woman. Why was I not afraid to attempt a third marriage? I had every cause to be suspicious, not only of men but of my own judgment of them. But I believe there is only one permanent happiness—the happiness which emanates from an institution that has been the basis of our social system. Yet I was in no hurry to wed when I finally did meet the man who was destined to be my third husband.

I decided to know much more of this man than I had of the two others when I married them. For two years I saw him under varying conditions. I saw him when he was happy and when he was angry; when he was making money and when he wasn't; I saw him when he was well and when he was ill. Most important of all, I was present, watching, when he and my small daughter first laid eyes on one another. After two years of these personal viewings I knew that my prayers had been answered. My husband is an Irishman, a temperamental Irishman.—Avery Strakosch, in Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan.

First Known Envelope Is in British Museum

The first envelope of which there is any knowledge inclosed a letter sent May 16, 1696, by Sir William Turnbull to Sir James Ogilvie. The epistle dealt with English affairs of state, and, with its covering, is carefully preserved in the British museum.

At that period, and long afterward, it was the general custom to fold letters and seal them with wafers of wax. As a matter of fact, it is still fashionable to use sealing wax on the flaps of envelopes. Many people now living can remember the time when the old method of sealing was still in use.

A reference to a "letter with an envelope" is found in a poem written by Dean Swift in 1728.

Tree Centuries Old

In northern Utah, beside the Logan Canyon highway, is to be seen what is believed to be the oldest juniper tree in the world. Scientists state that the tree is not less than 3,000 years old. Its diameter, breast high, is seven feet six inches and the height is 42 feet. Only a few hundred years ago the tree was growing as rapidly as at any time during its life. A section of the heartwood shows that 200 years were required for the first two inches of thickness, indicating that the tree's struggle for existence was made under adverse conditions. Later the tree was growing at the rate of two inches every 60 years, a remarkable fact, considering its location and age. The forest service has erected a sign near the tree giving the interesting facts about the veteran.

Measuring Sleep

Persons differ very greatly in their mode of slumber. Some awaken at the slightest noise, while others are only aroused with difficulty. These differences have been carefully classified by scientists. When scientists speak of how "fast" a person sleeps they mean how deep is his sleep. Not only is it possible to measure sleep, but there are different means of doing so. One method is by dropping a steel ball. The ball is dropped at increasing distances—four, six, eight, ten, twelve inches, and so on—until the sleeper becomes conscious of the sound and awakens. In this way scientists can find out how "deep" was his sleep. Another method is to touch the sleeper with an electric wire, noting the intensity of the current used.

Out of the Past

Our kind correspondent, H. F. F., sends us a lengthy contribution of clipped anecdotes and jokes from a scrapbook compiled in 1840. We have room for but two:

A beautiful woman said to a general officer: "How is it, having obtained so much glory, you should still look for more?" "Ah, madame," he replied, "how is it that you who have so much beauty should still put on rouge?"

"Tom, tell me the greatest lie, now, you ever told in your life and I'll give you a glass of cider."

"Me? I never told a lie."

"Boy, draw the cider."—Boston Transcript.

Scotland Forever

Jean entered a butcher's shop in a little town in Scotland and demanded to see a sheep's head.

"Is it English?" she asked when one was shown her.

"No, lass, it's Scotch," replied the butcher.

"Then it'll no do," said Jean. "Mistress is English and she said I was to be sure and bring English meat."

"Here, Jock!" said the butcher, tossing the sheep's head over to his assistant, "take the brains out of that, will you?"—Vancouver Province.

Two Optimists

Two hikers passing a motorist on the road: "How far is it to Rochester?"

"Seventy miles," he replied.

"Not so bad," laughed the motorist, "only about thirty-five miles space."—Transportation News.

California Has Many Freak-Raising 'Farms'

In the language of southern California, "farm" is the word commonly used to describe a freak establishment. Like the alligator nursery, says an Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles, it is a place where one raises oranges or lemons, it is a grove. Cattle, hogs, beans, beets or kindred products come from a ranch.

Freak farms are on the increase in this section, and the increase is not altogether welcome. The chamber of commerce of Los Angeles has issued a friendly warning to new settlers that there really is no room for more fur-bearing rabbit farms and that "the individual investor who enters the rabbit-breeding industry for the purpose of selling furs will find himself disappointed."

So far, however, the alligator farm sphere does not seem to be overcrowded, and there are at least two prosperous ostrich farms, a goldfish farm, a lion farm, two butterfly farms, a frog farm, several silver fox farms and a number of pigeon farms.

There used to be two frog farms, but the owner of one, who ambitiously stocked his lake with Louisiana frogs, quit because they were too clever for him. He couldn't catch enough to make a living. Another man, however, finds his frog farm in the San Fernando valley very profitable. He says there is plenty of demand for frog meat in Los Angeles.

Widely divergent products are turned out by the two butterfly farms in this section. One is devoted to the breeding of rare butterflies; the other operated by a woman, produces tea trays and other novelties beautified with butterfly wings.

On the lion farm at El Monte are seventy-five lions on a five-acre tract planted with north African shrubs and equipped with buildings of north African architecture. Here the king of beasts is raised for zoo or circus, or prepared for a motion picture career.

Colleges Changed Names

Harvard never has changed its name, although it is America's oldest college, says "Girard" in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania were not that at the start. Folks who affect to despise all money but their own criticize Little Trinity college down in North Carolina for surrendering its name to get \$40,000,000 from James B. Duke.

But when Eli Yale made his donation to the Connecticut college, a part of the bargain was that the name be changed, and it was.

And Princeton was neither Princeton nor at Princeton at the start. It was many miles nearer New York when Jonathan Edwards wisely decided to move closer to Philadelphia to what was then the village of Prince Town. The College of New Jersey began at Elizabethtown, then moved to Newark.

Columbia was originally King's college, as all schoolboys have heard, but a war made a switch from King to Columbia seem desirable.

For years it was the College of Philadelphia and it was a long time before the man whom Franklin called his "pet enemy," Provost William Smith, ruled over the University of Pennsylvania.

Is Flying a Profession?

Young men of good education, who look with longing at ships flying high in the air, often ask whether flying is a profession. It would appear from the 1924 Canadian report on civil aviation that it is. At any rate, the air board of Canada has taken the wise stand of giving licenses to pilots and requiring certain definite qualifications.

Airplane pilots are subdivided into private and commercial pilots, the former not authorized to fly for hire. Each class is again subdivided into three classes, planes of 1,000 pounds or less, planes of 2,000 pounds or less, and heavy planes of over 2,000 pounds.

All classes of pilots are required to pass an examination on the construction, maintenance and functions of the aircraft, its engine and accessories.—Scientific American.

Habit Cured

"For more than a year I've had the nervous habit, while in an office displaying my wares, of picking up a wire paper clip off a desk and putting it in my mouth," said a salesman, "but I was recently very effectively cured. Somehow, the clip seemed to satisfy a craving and it invariably calmed my nervousness. But I picked up one the other day and, in some manner, bit down on it with the result that I dislodged an excellent porcelain filling."

Boom Tale From Miami

For years a hotel in Miami, Fla., proved a white elephant. One after another the owners unloaded it onto unsuspecting purchasers and five went broke trying to run it. The last man was trying to get rid of it when the big boom came along. Now he has the dining room rented at \$80,000 a year, the kitchen at \$45,000 and the front porch at \$30,000, all as real estate offices.—Capper's Weekly.

Daring Communists

Two men dressed in workers' clothes drilled a large hole in the marble statue of William I on the main street in Breslau, says the Pathfinder Magazine. The job took most of the day, but no notice of the men was taken until they had finished the work. Police then became suspicious and learned that they were Communists preparing to blow up the monument.

INGENUITY SHOWN IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Remarkable Escapes Made by Prisoners.

While it is difficult to imagine a more toilsome task than cutting through thick masonry with a pair of scissors, as the two prisoners who escaped recently from Pentonville did, there are cases on record of even less likely tools being employed for a similar purpose. Says the London Mail, five years ago all the convicts confined in Marlborough county jail, Indiana, escaped through one of their number managing to obtain a watchmaker's saw, which was smuggled to him inside the cover of a small book. The bars of the cells were immensely thick and made of specially tempered steel, but this prisoner managed to remove a cloth saturated in formaldehyde, the prison disinfectant. The sawing took many days, the marks being hidden by soap.

Alfred Thomas, an English burglar, was employed in his cell at boxmaking. He cut from his bench a long flat piece of iron, and fashioned it into a chisel. A metal pin he took off the leg of his table, replacing it with a wooden pin, and imitating the metal nut with a piece of brown bread.

Armed with pin, chisel, and the leg of the table as mallet, he cut away the wood around the lock of his cell door, opened it, and began to grope his way to freedom. Reaching the jailer's room, he found the keys, but came to a door which none of the keys would unlock. He went back, found a knife, and picked the lock. He reached the exercise yard to find great iron railings that could not be scaled. Undismayed, he dug out under them, taking out a load of stones which would take a laborer a day to put back. He wrote on the wall: "A pleasant night!" Then he vanished.

The notorious criminal Vanden Wergate was confined in the condemned cell; underground in Lille jail. Somehow he melted down his powder mug and made two skeleton keys, having first taken an impression of the lock with bread pulp. He scaled the interior wall, nine feet high, climbed another wall by a waterspout, then dropped 15 feet with the aid of a blanket taken from his cell. Breaking into a tailor's shop, he exchanged his prison uniform for a smart suit, helped himself to money and cigars, and has not since been heard of.

Too Much Talk

Charles M. Schwab at a banquet in Loretto, was cornered by a young man of great loquacity. This young man evidently believed that his chance in life was now come, and he talked away at Mr. Schwab for more than half an hour. At last he said meaningly:

"You are a good judge of character, Mr. Schwab. What quality do I most need in order to succeed?"

"Well, young man," the steel magnate answered, "I've listened to you for some time now, and it seems to me that you need what is on that door over there."

"Ha, ha, ha! Push, eh? Pull, eh. Ha, ha, ha! Very clever! Push and pull! Is that what you think I need, Mr. Schwab?"

"No," said Mr. Schwab; "I think you need a device to make you shut up."

Parisian Relics Going

One by one the old Latin quarter resorts are disappearing or being so transformed that they are unrecognizable. The latest to be transformed is the Steinbach, a brasserie which for years has been a late-hour rendezvous for bohemians of the Boulevard Saint-Michel and Montparnasse. Thirty years ago it enjoyed a great reputation as a literary center, where gathered poets and writers and artists of the Cicerone. The brasserie has now become a restaurant. And the Grillon, the cabaret artistic, has gone. The Grillon was founded in 1912 and after war-time vicissitudes reopened five years ago and gained a reputation among those who enjoy witty songs well sung.

Electricity From Geysers

Investigation of the geysers or steam vents of Sonoma county, California, develops that these geysers, if harnessed to electric generators, could produce about 50,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. These wells, which are about seventy-five miles north of San Francisco, are seven in number and upon engineers' reports, plans are being made to construct a generating station with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts of electrical energy.

The Bible in France

Hoping to make the Bible a "best seller" in France, as it is in English-speaking countries, M. Francois Bernouard, a publisher, is going to issue an edition in 30 volumes, with Hebrew and Greek texts opposite the French, and with woodcuts scattered liberally throughout. M. Bernouard is also a poet, whose work has found its way into many French anthologies.

Uncover Ancient Temple

Below Ashtaroth temple, discovered at Bersan in Palestine, which dates back to about the time of Ramesses II, is another and earlier temple, containing a large altar with steps leading up to it and a quantity of beads and jewelry. The finds include a stone hawk wearing the crown of North and South Egypt.

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH


A day's work on the Southern

When a railroad system extends for 8,000 miles across eleven states and employs 60,000 workers, it does a big day's work.

Here are the figures of an average day on the Southern Railway System:

Trains operated	1,270
Passengers carried	50,000
Carloads of freight loaded on our lines and received from other railroads	8,000
Ton-miles produced	32,000,000
Tons of coal burned in locomotives	14,000
Wages paid	\$220,000
Materials purchased	\$135,000

It takes management, and discipline, and a fine spirit of cooperation throughout the organization, to do this work day after day, and maintain the standards of service that the South expects from the Southern.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Building a Bridge in a Hurry

A record in bridge building has been made, evidently, by the company that got the contract to erect the temporary structure over the Broad river near Columbia. Given forty days to build the bridge, the company has done the job in about thirteen days.

Construction of the bridge has been hastened by the terms of the contract under which it was let, whereby a bonus of \$500 per day was to be given for completion ahead of the time set, and a similar sum was to be forfeited for each day beyond the period. The result is that the bridge costs South Carolina some \$42,000 instead of \$28,000.

This difference, of course, is not clear profit to the builders. The constructing company evidently spared no expense to hasten the work, paying extra wherever necessary to save every possible minute. The net effect of it all, is merely to give South Carolina motorists the use of this bridge 27 days before they would have secured it otherwise. Whether or not this is worth \$14,000 in cold cash out of the treasury is a question that may not be easily decided by a great many people.

A contract of this kind is usually not warranted except in some grave emergency where the only object is

Mother of Eleven Children Shot

Gaffney, Dec. 23.—Physicians tonight resorted to blood transfusion in an attempt to save the life of Mrs. Annie Phipps Coyle, mother of 11 children who is at the point of death in the city hospital here as a result of four bullet wounds received this afternoon at her home on Providence road in Cherokee county, near here. Her husband, Walter Coyle, contracting painter, is in jail charged with the shooting.

Christopher Sholes, inventor of the first practical typewriter and at one time editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, was the first man to print the names and addresses of subscribers on the margin of newspapers for mailing.

Because sparks from railroad engines under government administration caused the great forest fires of Minnesota in 1918, the government was held liable for \$15,000,000 damages.

to save time and the cost doesn't matter. It is possible to arrange for a forfeiture for delaying completion of a construction beyond a reasonable specified time, without providing a bonus for a completion in advance of the time set.—Greenville News.

Attention, Cotton Growers!

Nitrate of Soda Test Right in Your County

Dr. S. F. Brasington, Camden, S. C., applied 150 pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre to his Cotton before planting time, in addition to sufficient Phosphate and Potash. Results:

With Nitrate	1,240 lbs. per acre
Without Nitrate	800 lbs. per acre
INCREASE	440 lbs. per acre

Write for information how to use Nitrate and state crop you are interested in

W. LAMBERT MYERS, District Manager

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

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