

SOME MORE PROOF.

Watson Comes Again at Cleveland on Social Equality Charge.

NEW YORK MIXED SCHOOL BILL

Was Signed by Grover Cleveland Notwithstanding His Denial of Doing So. Other Charges Are Proven Also.

Editor Augusta Chronicle: In my article of last week, replying to the emphatic denial of Mr. Cleveland, the statement was made that I would investigate further, and come again. The investigations have been made, and I am now ready with full proofs.

THE NEGRO MINISTER.

First: By the appointment of a negro to represent this country as minister to one of the white republics of South America.

To this no specific denial has been made. C. H. J. Taylor was the negro minister, and Bolivia was the South American republic alluded to.

This act of itself proves what Cleveland then thought on the subject of social equality, else he would never have named a negro for such a position.

THE MIXED SCHOOLS.

Second: I stated that he favored mixed schools while Governor of New York.

This he denies. He says that he not only did not favor mixed schools, but that he opposed the measure and it failed to pass.

By telegraphing to New York, I have been able to verify the published statements, made in 1892, upon which my charge was based. Although I remembered distinctly the copy of the New York law which then went the rounds of the Reform press, and although a loyal friend at Dallas, Ga., promptly mailed me a copy of the act in question, Mr. Cleveland's denial was so explicit and positive that I waited patiently until I could make the proof which would convince all impartial men.

I now declare that the law in question was passed May 5th, 1884, and is to be found on page 307, chapter 248, of the New York Laws, and that Grover Cleveland officially approved and signed that act.

Up to that time the colored schools of the city of New York were separated schools. By the terms of the act of 1884, these separate schools were merged into ward schools, and shall be open for the education of pupils for whom education is sought without regard to race or color.

There are the words of the law. There is the date, the page, the chapter. I have verified them, and any other citizen who seeks the truth can do the same.

Yet Mr. Cleveland not only denied signing such an act, but declared he opposed it, and it was defeated. Not only that—he declared my statement to be so utterly false that I myself had no reason to believe it true.

Happy will it be for the fame of Grover Cleveland if the people who have followed this dispute will now extend to him that charity of opinion which he haughtily denied to me.

SOCIAL EQUALITY AT WHITE HOUSE.

Third: Is it true that Mr. Cleveland treated Fred Douglass on a footing of social equality at the White House?

My statement was that the newspapers had made the charge and that it had not been denied at the time. Furthermore, I offered in evidence certain extracts from the book of Douglass himself, published nine years ago, in which Douglass praised Cleveland to the skies for the many ways in which this Democratic president had defied the "malignant prejudice" of the South upon the race question.

I now offer what will be taken as overwhelming proofs of the facts, which I asserted and Cleveland denied.

Remember, he not only denied, but he said that I could not have had any reason to believe that the statements were true when I made them.

COL. JAS. R. RANDALL AS A WITNESS. During the period alluded to, the most brilliant staff correspondent then in Washington City was Col. James R. Randall, known throughout the land as the author of the inspired war-lyric, "Maryland, My Maryland."

Col. Randall was the private secretary of Alexander H. Stephens, and the paper which he represented was The Chronicle, of Augusta, Ga., then conducted by Hon. Patrick Walsh.

Col. Randall had been a Democrat all his life; Mr. Walsh was a Democrat all his life; The Chronicle has been a Democrat all its life. I do not offer in evidence anything that Col. Randall says now. Nor do I offer anything The Chronicle says now. What I offer is the record of Col. Randall and The Chronicle, made in 1886, when we were all good Democrats, and all staunch followers of Grover Cleveland. At that time we all believed in him, and the criticisms leveled at him were the criticisms of friends who were surprised and displeased to find a Democratic president doing things of that kind. In his letters to The Chronicle, Col. Randall alludes to the fact that Mr. Cleveland was retaining in office Fred Douglass, "the apostle of miscegenation," and mentions that the office was worth \$15,000 per year. (Jan. 13, 1886.)

In another letter, written in March 1886, Col. Randall says that Cleveland had appointed as successor to Douglass a colored man (James Matthews, of Albany, N. Y.), and that "the new appointee is an ardent advocate of mixed schools."

Col. Randall expresses the opinion that Douglass is very resentful at the prospect of being removed from office, but that he will probably continue to receive special invitations to the White House receptions.

quent letter which he wrote to The Chronicle:

"Fred Douglass was once made marshal of the District of Columbia, despite the protest of the Bar Association. The Republican president, Hayes, although his heart professedly bled for the poor negro, instantly declined to permit the colored marshal to officiate at the White House. He had no white wife then—under the present administration, which is Democratic, the same Douglass and his wife are prominent and selected guests. Perhaps, I should not mention such facts. It might depress somebody. Perhaps, too, I ought not to mention that now while congressional dinners are in vogue, white members from the South are much disturbed lest Smalls and O'Hara be sandwiched among them at an executive banquet. I hope that this will not unduly depress anybody."

To remove all doubt as to what was thought of Cleveland's conduct at the time, I quote an editorial which must have reflected the opinion of Hon. Patrick Walsh himself.

On the editorial page of The Chronicle, August 12, 1886, this Democratic editor quotes without contradiction that very same compliment of Fred Douglass to Grover Cleveland which I quoted from the book. "Cleveland was brave enough when public sentiment set against me—he was brave enough to invite me, not once, nor twice, but many times to his grand receptions."

Think of this—impartial reader! Here was the negro, Fred Douglass, in the year 1886, praising President Cleveland for defying social prejudice against the negro; and here is Pat Walsh, as true a Democrat as ever breathed, quoting the words of Douglass without denial, and yet this same Grover Cleveland dares to say that things of that kind never happened.

The negro was grateful, he thanked Mr. Cleveland then, thanked him publicly at the time when the praise of Fred Douglass was worth its weight in gold with the negro vote.

Not only did the thankful negro give to Mr. Cleveland the full benefit and value of his praise then, but when he came to write the record of his life, at a time when he could not have been moved by any selfish motive, he erects a humble monument, in words which he intended should outlive memorials of marble and brass, to the bravely Democratic president who had risen above "malignant prejudice," defied the South, and continued to write him special invitations "with his own hand."

And now at this late day, eighteen years since Douglass made the public statement, eighteen years after Pat Walsh quoted it as an evidence of Cleveland's courage, and nine years after it was published in book form, Mr. Cleveland makes a flat, insulting denial.

Yet we all remember that there were few leaders among the Democrats of the South who stood closer to Mr. Cleveland than that faithful Irishman, Patrick Walsh.

(I wish to say that my attention was called to this evidence in The Chronicle by one of the most prominent Democrats in Georgia—an honored citizen of La Grange, who is against me politically, but who loves truth and fair play. He has my heartiest thanks.)

THE L. Q. C. WASHINGTON EPISODE. In 1883 Mr. L. Q. C. Washington was named as Democratic nominee for secretary of the senate, at a time when there was no chance to elect him.

In 1893 when the Democrats had secured a majority, it was felt that Mr. Washington should be again nominated, and the caucus named him for the place. In April, 1893, he was suddenly dropped and Mr. Cox was elected. Why was L. Q. C. Washington thrown over?

According to a story published in the Washington Post, it was Cleveland's protest which knocked out the caucus nominee.

The story published was that the president had summoned certain Democratic senators to the white house, had shown them a circular which Washington had used against his nomination, in which circular Washington had opposed Mr. Cleveland's re-nomination upon the very ground that he had practiced social equality at the white house.

Mr. Cleveland did not deny the facts. He merely found fault with Washington for the reason that "he has tried to invoke upon me the censure of my countrymen because I am man enough to treat every citizen according to his merit."

Mr. Cleveland was so indignant against Washington for condemning the social equality practices that he told the senators that if they election Washington, "I WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH HIM."

All the world knows that the senate secretary is the go-between who carries and fetches from senate to white house, hence Cleveland's threat amounted to a cutting off of friendly communications.

The Washington Post was the leading newspaper of the city; its story was bound to have come to the president's notice. Has he ever denied it? Not that I ever heard of.

Now inasmuch as Washington made practically the same charges as those made by me, and inasmuch as Mr. Cleveland not only failed to deny them but resented criticism of them—claiming that he had been "man enough" to do right—my amazement grows that Mr. Cleveland should declare that there were no reasons for any such belief as that held by me. When that sweeping denial was penned where was he—on his heels or on his head?

THAT WEDDING RECEPTION. If there was one point upon which Mr. Cleveland was more coarsely emphatic than another, it was as to the attendance of Fred Douglass upon the reception which was held after his marriage.

The Washington Post gave an elaborate account of that reception—in its issue of June 16, 1886.

The list of guests included some of the most distinguished people in the world. There was present Prince Leopold, of Brazil, the celebrated Archbishop Forbes, of England, Commodore Schley, Colonel Bonaparte, and General Sheridan. There were also the justices of the supreme court and the senators of both parties, and many other eminent citizens and social leaders. A more brilliant occasion was never known at the white house, and the invitations were not confined to officeholders. And amid this glittering throng, mingling with it on terms of social equality, moved Frederick Douglass and his wife.

Now, Mr. Cleveland, was this your "wedding reception?"

If it was not, you held no wedding reception at all, and you should have said so. If it was, then you should have admitted that Fred Douglass and wife were there. No friend of yours, anywhere, can read your card, and then read these proofs without feeling ashamed. Have you fallen away from the manly spirit of 1884, when you could telegraph your friends, concerning a certain question touching your morals, "Tell the truth?"

Had you forgotten your record on mixed schools? Had you forgotten the attentions you paid to Fred Douglass, and to that Albany pet of yours, James Matthews?

Let us hope so. And let us hope that the next time you sign an article for publication you will be more careful of dignity as well as of truth. The man who has led the kind of life you have led, and made the record you have made, is not the man to assume the airs of disdain and superiority which you are so prone to affect in your "card."

THOS. E. WATSON.

Thomson, Ga., April 9, 1904. P. S.—The blunt, positive and contemptuous card of Mr. Cleveland, was published in each of the four daily papers which come to my house.

For each of the four papers I prepared a type-written copy of my answer, and those four were mailed from Thomson at the same time. I hereby tender my thanks to the two afternoon papers of Atlanta, the Atlanta News and the Atlanta Journal and also the morning paper of Augusta, The Chronicle, which promptly published the article. I regret that the Atlanta Constitution refused to allow me to defend myself in its columns. As Mr. Clark Howell claims to be my friend, I am the more surprised at this lack of fairness to a fellow-Georgian.

THE SAD ENDING.

Of a Popular Young Man's Life in Columbia.

The State of Friday says Mr. Robert A. Vanderhorst, formerly of Charleston, was found Thursday morning in a dying condition lying on the floor of the little office of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company's mill, which is situated on the South-west tracks about a quarter of a mile west of the union station. The office is a two-room one-story frame affair occupying a central position in the mill yard. Mr. Vanderhorst was employed in the office as a bookkeeper, which position he had held since January a year ago. Near his hands lay a 32-caliber revolver with one empty chamber, with evidences that it had been recently fired. A bullet had penetrated the brain about two inches above the right ear and about an inch to the right of the centre of the back head.

Two hours after he was found in this condition Mr. Vanderhorst was carried to the Columbia hospital, where at 12:45 p. m. he died without regaining consciousness. So far as is known he had not made any statements indicating an intention to destroy himself. A sealed note addressed in his hand-writing was found on his desk. No inquest was held. The body was carried to Charleston Thursday afternoon, where the funeral will be held, probably Friday.

Mr. Vanderhorst was the first of the office force to arrive at the office Thursday morning, coming in about 6:45, which was a trifle early for him. A few minutes later Mr. E. P. Civil came in. Mr. Vanderhorst spoke pleasantly to him, he says, and he saw nothing unusual in the young man's appearance or conduct. Mr. Civil left immediately to take up his duties in the mill. Mr. Alfred Wallace came in next, about 7 o'clock. His experience and observation were the same as those of Mr. Civil. He left at once to go out and call the roll of employees. He came back at 7:10 and found Mr. Vanderhorst lying on the floor. It was discovered that the revolver was one which the office men used in common to protect valuable papers going to and from the office at night. It was kept in an unlocked drawer at the centre counting desk, where it was Mr. Vanderhorst's custom to work. No report of any kind had been heard, and Mr. Wallace's discovery was a complete surprise to him.

The company's physician, Dr. S. F. Williams, was near at hand and was at Mr. Vanderhorst's side a few minutes after he was found. He said that the young man's death was a question of a little while, and it was therefore at first thought needless to remove him. After he had lived two hours, however, he was removed to the hospital in the hope that a successful operation might be performed, but after he reached there and was seen by Dr. William Weston and Dr. LeGrand Guerry, the operation appeared useless and none was performed.

Mr. Vanderhorst was popular among his associates at the mill and his services seem to have been highly appreciated by his superiors. His position was clerical having no financial responsibility.

Mr. Vanderhorst seemed to be by nature a very reserved man, and that he was difficult to approach was noticed and commented upon by those who met him. He was a man of splendid intellect and fine sensibilities, however, and those he received on any thing like terms of friendship found him a delightful young man, and they thoroughly liked him. He was an unmarried man about 25 years old.

THE OLD VETERANS.

Charleston, Getting Ready to Give Them a Grand Reception.

The Charleston Post says the committee in charge of the entertainment of the Confederate veterans decided not to change the dates that have been fixed for holding the reunion. The reunion will therefore be held on May 17, 18 and 19 and the work of advertising the dates and the railroad rates throughout the entire State will be commenced immediately.

The question of providing accommodations for the veterans and visitors during reunion week was discussed. There will be no trouble in providing ample quarters for all who go to Charleston. The committee on free quarters and commissary were consolidated. Mr. R. J. Morris is chairman of the committee.

The committees took up the matter of decorations and it was the opinion of all that the merchants and business men should decorate during reunion week. Mr. J. M. Connelley, who was appointed chairman of the committee on decorations, stated that he could not serve owing to business engagements. Mr. J. E. Rafferty was appointed chairman in his stead and he and his committee will take up the work.

Rev. Dr. John Johnson, Dr. T. Grange Simmons and Major A. W. Marshall were added to the executive committee and Capt. W. S. Lanneau and Capt. F. E. Robson were added to the committee on hotels and boarding houses. The rates from points to Charleston on account of the reunion will be as follows:

Table listing rates from various locations to Charleston: Abbeville \$4.65, Allendale 2.50, Anderson 5.35, Augusta, Ga. 3.00, Barnwell 2.30, Blacksburg 4.80, Calhoun Falls 4.65, Camden 2.75, Carlisle 3.90, Catawba 3.85, Cheraw 3.10, Chester 4.00, Clinton 4.15, Columbia 2.85, Denmark 1.90, Fairfax 2.10, Greenville 5.10, Hardeeville 2.10, Greenwood 4.65, Lancaster 3.55, Laurens 4.35, Newberry 3.70, Orangeburg 1.85, Prosperity 3.55, Rock Hill 4.00, Spartanburg 4.70, Sumter 2.15, Yemassee 1.50, Yorkville 4.30.

New Rating for Rural Carriers.

The Senate has decided to deal more liberally with the rural free delivery carriers, says the Charlotte Chronicle. His pay of \$720 per year is to be uniform and he is given privilege to do a parcels delivery business. The amendment, the effect of which will be to greatly benefit the patrons of the carrier, provides that "the said carriers may carry merchandise for hire and receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals for and upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and not otherwise; and, provided further, that no carrier shall refuse to deliver or take orders or subscriptions for any merchandise, newspaper, or periodical, requested by any patron on his route, subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Postmaster General." Under this ruling, the free delivery service will be more of a blessing than ever.

A Marrying Woman.

Miss Lizzie McCarty of Marion, Ind., has the distinction of having been married six times in nine years. The first husband was Jesse Hammer, whom she married when she was 20 years old, at Kokomo. She was divorced from him three months later, and two months afterward she married him again, a second divorce following in less than four months. Her next husband, Lemuel Moore, was sent to prison, and she obtained a divorce from him. She moved to Tipton and there married Levi Jackson, from whom in less than a year she obtained a divorce. The trouble killed this husband it is said. Then the young woman married Eli Coats at Tipton and lived with him two years, when she was given a divorce on account of cruelty. She came to Marion and married Ed Hunt from whom she obtained a divorce after six months. She has resumed her maiden name.

Take Dead Lover's Name.

At Morganson, N. C., in the superior court, Miss Nancy Johnston, of Birmingham, Ala., a daughter of Confederate Brig. Gen. Robert B. Johnston, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., has been given leave by a judge of the superior court to change her name to that of Mrs. Isaac Erwin Avery. She was to have been married to the gentleman of that name, the city editor of the Charlotte Observer, who died very suddenly on the night of April 2, and it was her special wish that in spite of the fate which prevented the marriage which both had looked forward to with so much hope, that she should assume the name of the man to whom she was so devoted. She attended the funeral of Mr. Avery at Morganson, dressed in the deepest mourning. The change of name is made in accordance to the special provision of the code of North Carolina.

Accident in Saluda.

News has been received in Columbia of the accidental death of Nathan Oxner, a citizen of Saluda county, on Wednesday, who was driving team, the wagon being loaded with tins. In some way the horses became frightened, the wagon was overturned and Oxner dragged along the ground until he was killed. Oxner was a prominent citizen of that section.

Shot and Killed.

Capt. C. E. Young was shot and killed at Canton, Miss., on Saturday night by two young men who had been put out of a hall where a school exhibition was in progress because of their raising a disturbance.

T. G. Croft for Congress.

To my fellow citizens of the Second congressional District: I have read with pride and gratitude most profound the numerous signed petitions asking me to become a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of my revered father, the Hon. George W. Croft, from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. No stronger token of honor, esteem and reverence for the memory of your departed representative can be given. While reluctant to do so, yet having faith in those who signed the petitions and in the citizens of the District at large, a majority of whom were his friends, I have decided to make the race, and hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, to fill the unexpired term only, subject to the result of the primary election. And I hereby pledge myself to abide by and support the nominee in such election and to support the platform and principles of the Democratic party.

L. J. Williams for Congress.

To the Democratic voters of the Second Congressional District: An all-wise Providence has deprived you of your direct representation in the lower house of congress, through the death of Hon. Geo. W. Croft, congressman from the Second South Carolina District. This sad loss of an able public servant creates a vacancy in a position for which it has been my announced intention to be a candidate in the regular primary this summer, and so makes it necessary for me to seek your suffrages earlier than would otherwise have been the case; for the unexpired term.

I am a Democrat and give full allegiance to Democratic principles. Above all, I am a white supremacy Democrat, and believe absolutely in the rule of this country by the white men, a rule so shaped as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I go to the very fullest length in opposition to anything that savors of race, political or social equality. These are beliefs which I should be advocated at Washington as well as entertained at home.

I am eternally against trusts and the monopolies they build and foster, and pledge my most earnest efforts, if elected, to work for relief of the people therefrom. South Carolina is now well represented in the national house of representatives by professional men. I would not appeal to class prejudice, but I do ask: ought not the farmers of South Carolina, who are a majority of the State's white voters, to have at least one simple farmer representative in congress?

I have been honored by the people of Edgefield county by election to represent them in the State legislature, and by the people of South Carolina, through their General Assembly, to share in the management of the dispensary, and point-to-my record as a public servant as an assurance to the Democrats of the Second District that if they choose me as their congressional representative, I will faithfully and to the full extent of my ability, support the Democratic voters of our district face to face, to fully state from the stump my position on all public questions, which cannot be done in the limits of a newspaper article.

L. J. Williams.

To the Electors of the Second Congressional District:

"God's finger has touched" our distinguished fellow citizen and Congressman, Col. George Croft, "and he sleeps." You are now, therefore, without representation in the lower house of Congress, I say to the vacancy caused by his death and solicit your supports for the position so worthily filled by Aiken's distinguished son. I am a Democrat, and acknowledge full allegiance to the Democratic party, State and National.

Trusts and monopolies are undemocratic; are hurtful to the trader; rob a free people of their just profits; and are a menace to liberty and free government. I have worked and legislated against them and am unalterably opposed to them and will work not only to throttle them but to entirely destroy them, and thus through national legislation give that relief which could not be secured by State legislation.

I favor industrial development, of the individual, the County, the State, and of this Republic. I favor National aid for roads, agricultural colleges and for textile schools to be erected and maintained by State and National aid in connection with cotton manufacturing, that all our people may be educated and trained to manufacture the finest of fabrics with skill for the highest prices, thereby giving the greatest profit to the manufacturer and the highest possible wages to the laborer.

I favor maintaining a strong navy for the protection of our country and the interests of her citizens under our treaty laws. I believe that the South is especially interested in the awakening and development of the Orient, for to them we must look for increased use of cotton goods. It is the field into which the cotton grown by our farmers and manufactured by our wage earners, must in a large part find a market. Therefore I advocate trade rights and open ports in China and the far East.

I was elected Senator from Barnwell county in 1892 and served until Barnwell County was created in 1897 from Barnwell territory. Being in the territory thus cut off I resigned my seat and was elected Senator from Bamberg County and at the expiration of my term was re-elected and am now her Senator.

For these twelve years I have stood for the welfare of all the people of our State and especially for the agricultural class because of its prosperity depends the development of the country. It is the commercial blood of the body politic, and it, weakened it, withdraws it and general disaster follows. I am a farmer and stand for all that will benefit the agriculturist. Rural Libraries, Rural Delivery, Good Roads, &c.

If elected to represent you, I will bring to bear all the powers I possess, trained by years of experience in the senate, for the best interests of this District and the State.

I solicit your support and hope to meet you in the near future face to face and from the stump fully present these and other views to the electors of this District.

Respectfully, S. G. Mayfield.

Killed in Street Fight.

A. F. Haley, town marshal of Lebanon Junction, Ky., and John Bouzee were killed, and J. D. Dentry was shot in the right leg during a street battle which occurred Wednesday following an attempt by Haley to arrest Charles Martin.

Advertisement for Rheumacide medicine. Text: 'GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE. BEGINS WORK with the first dose, cleansing the blood of all the poisonous acids that produce RHEUMATISM, driving out all the dangerous germs that infest the body—that is the way cures are effected by Rheumacide. Other medicines treat symptoms; Rheumacide removes the cause, and, therefore, its CURES ARE PERMANENT. Helps the digestion, tones up the system. Sample bottle free on application to BOBBITT CHEMICAL CO., Proprietors, 316 West Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.'

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GOOD FARMING.

What An Anderson Man Did on a One Hore Farm.

The State says Mr. J. H. Cox, who lives between Belton and Honora Path, is a successful farmer. His success last year was so great that his neighbors have prevailed upon him to give some figures to your correspondent for publication. Mr. Cox runs a one horse farm. He owns his own land. Last year his work netted him over \$1,300, and the expenses were not over \$200 or 250. His farm work shows what can be done by intensive farming.

Here are the figures as furnished by himself: 200 bushels corn, 2,000 bundles fodder, 250 bushels cotton seed, 75 00, Nine bales cotton, 494 77, Truck and vegetables, 417 58, Peas, 6 25.

Wildcat Insurance.

The Columbia Record says there has been so many complaints recently to the comptroller general about wildcat insurance companies that he will shortly issue a black list, containing the names of the companies who have not paid their license of \$10 for the year. Citizens taking insurance in these companies will in case of loss and refusal of the company to pay, sue the home office whereas in case of loss in a licensed company suit can be filed against the agent named in the papers on file in the comptroller's office. Should an adjuster for an unlicensed concern come into the state he is liable to arrest. Comptroller General Jones is determined that the present insurance law shall have the widest possible publicity as there are so many complaints filed from farmers and others who have been swindled.

Lost Her Money.

A dispatch from Laurens to The State says at an early hour Wednesday morning Jane Fields, an old colored woman of that city, while preparing breakfast had her clothing to take fire from the stove and before aid could be given she was badly burned, her clothing being almost entirely burned. In the pocket of her dress she had \$70 in currency and a few dollars in silver. The bills of course were burned and the silver blackened. Her bodily injuries not so serious perhaps as her financial loss.

Wants a Wife.

If there is a tall, blonde girl in Chicago who is anxious to become a French countess, she might forward her name and address to Count Alphonse De Champan at the Auditorium Annex. The count is in Chicago. He is looking for a wife, and she must be tall and have light hair and blue eyes. She must also possess a graceful figure, with an income of \$50,000 a year and be willing to sign checks. The Count is a queer sort of a man.

Josh Billings on Marriage.

By all means, Joe, get married if you have a fair show. Don't stand shivering on the bank, but pitch right in and stick your head under and shiver it out. That ain't any more trick in getting married than that is in eating peanuts. Many a man has stood shivering on the shore until the river has run clean out. Don't expect to marry an angel—they have been picked up long ago. Remember, Joe, you ain't a saint yourself. Do not marry for beauty exclusively; beauty is like ice; awfully slippery and thaws dreadfully easy. Don't marry for love, neither; love is like a cooking stove, good for nothing when the fuel is out. But let the mixture be some beauty, becomingly dressed with about \$250 in her pocket, a good speller, handy and neat in her house, plenty of good sense, tough constitution and bylaws, small feet, a high step; and to this sound teeth and a warm heart. The mixture will not evaporate. Don't marry for pedigree, unless it backed with banknotes. A family with nothing but pedigree generally lacks sense.

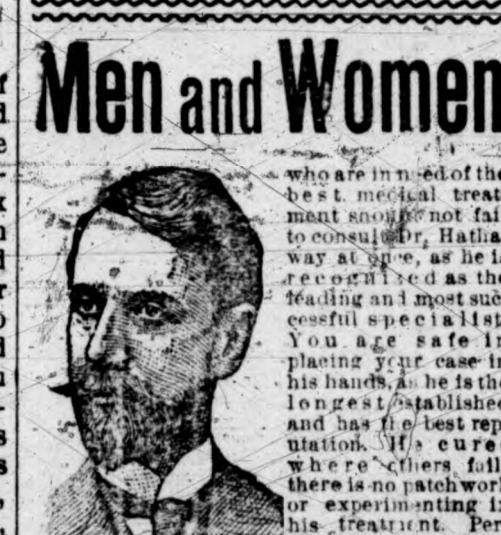
Great Host in Field.

The Echo de Paris publishes the following dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent: The First, Second, Third and Fourth army corps have taken up positions in Manchuria, and the Fifth army corps is in Western Siberia, advancing toward designated positions. These, with the Tenth and Seventeenth army corps, the Cossacks actually in the far East, and the Caucasian cavalry now being mobilized, will bring the total number of men in the army at the seat of war up to 460,000 by the end of May.

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