LAURENS S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900.

IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

The Terrible Trial of a Young Wife Left on Guard.

What a beautiful young woman And yet her bair is white as snow.' "And her complexion fresh as is child's. Strange, is it not?"

Thus spoke two leungers on a hotel orch. But they did not know the his tory of that snowy hair.

From the time Harry Wells fell in love with Mamle Clausen at church socials until the marriage in the Firs Presbyterian church, the entire com munity gave minute consideration to tooir affairs. Mamie's father, John Clausen, was a prominent commission merchant in a Pennsylvania town generally considered wealthy, and a. ways lived like a man of means Mamie was pretty, dashing, a local belle, and a general favorite. Harry's family lived a few miles from town, nd they, too, were people of reputa-

tion in the county.

The marriage was in every way a suitable one. Harry was educated at Princeton, and although he had at one time the reputation of being wild, he had sobered down and was such a frank, manly young fellow that he was generally forgiven any indiscretion.

The marriage was the occasion of general rejoicing. Mamies father gave her an unusually good send-off, and the details were sent far and wide through the State. Harry had studied law for a while and had settled down into a country notary, drawing up deeds, and doing hackwork of that sort. They lived about four miles out of town, and two miles from old John's. He had built them a pretty modern cottage on a detached portion of his farm. Harry bad his citize, an ornamental little structure, a few rods from the house, and there they lived as happy as two birds.

dually Harry picked up business, and finally, through his father, he be-came trustee for some minor heirs. They were an odd lot of children, with a half-crazy mother, and no end of coal lands and mining investments. I

was agood thing for Harry, although it gave a naturally lazy man some additional work. The worst thing was that it obliged him to go to Scranton now and then, and leave Mamie. When Harry had to go away Mamie would get in her phaeton and drive to town, and there were always some of the were always some of the young people ready to go out and keep her company. Harry always insisted that she must not stay alone. For a law abiding State, Pennsylvania has a pretty rough element in it, and there is a general sense of uneasiness.

One August afternoon Harry had an

unexpected summons to go to Scranton about a suit connected with the minor heirs. He had recently sold some of their property and had been making various collections, which left in his hands about \$1,500. When he found that he had to go off at a few moments' notice he wrapped up a bundle of papers and this money and took them go to the next day, and begged him to wait until the day after.

"But, my dear child, I haven't time even to go to town and put these in

the bark, so you'll have to take care of The truth flashed across her. The them. I'll try and get back in two must have learned that she was alone days at the furthest, meanwhile noody will know that the money is

Then he explained to her the value of the papers and handed her a canvas bag, in which was the \$4,500 belonging to the minor heirs. Where will I keep it, Harry? Bo

tween the mattresses ? Just like a woman! No. But I clare I don't know where to tell you The most losecure place apparently is often the most secure. Any place, dear, but between the mattresse. leave that to you. But you must guard it, if necessary, with your life; for remember the money is not ours, and at all hazards I am responsible. I dou't really suppost there is the least danger, for no one knows I have it. But one ought to take proper precautions, and beg of you not to admit any tramps

while I am gone. Teil Sarah i to allow them to eat a biscuit." "All right, dear; we won't let the tramps have a drink, even, and I'll take care of the money, you may be

Harry bade his wife good-bye, and Mamie gave up the picnic. At the end of two days she received a 'elgram from him, saying he had been detained, and telling her to get seme one to stay with her for two days, when he would be at home. She drove into town and one of her old friends went out with her. At the end of two days she had another telegram saying that he was detained until the next day. Her friend went home, and in place of Harry came a third telegram, and so every day for ten days he was expected home, and every day came a disappointing telegram. By this time she had become accustomed to her charge, which she had set like a bag of seed beans in a corner of a dark

closet opening from her room.

The afternoon of the tenth day was a hot, murky afternoon. Mamie had gone upstairs to take a nap and re fresh before dressing to meet Harry, who was expected home after the longest absence he had ever made from

After a time Sarah came up and told her there was a tramp down stairs who wanted something to eat and who

would not be driven cif.
"You oughtn't to leave him minute alone, Sarab. Go down and watch him, and I will come down and

send him off."

She Jressed herself quickly and went down stairs, surprised to find how late it had grown. When she reached the kitchen she found also a messenger with another telegram

but the next day without fall, Harry wrote, he would be home A+ h turned into the kitel on Mamie heard the tramp and Sarah in evident dispute. "Yes," said the fellow, "when that

time comes your mistress will have another roning table, helping you, in stead of wearing her Sunday clothe every day."

every day."
"An' spoilin' everything for me to do over. I think I see her. I've work enough to do," snawered the hones. Sarah, not indisposed to have a chair over her work.

Mamie found a gracelis ooking

fellow, unshaven and illidressed, who with a certain gentlemanly instinct, rose up as she came in.
"I suppose my girl told you we had

nothing for you, and that it will be great kindness if you will leave as soon as possible. Yes, she did just that, madam, be I took it upon myself to believe that i

wasn't so urgent. The truth is, I'n very hungry and dead tired, and didn't believe but that you would give me something to eat; at least I'v

waited to ask you in percon." Women are soft-hearted creatures. Mamle went and got him something to cat herself. The darkness that had

been inc easing for some time came down rapidly, and there birst one o those terrific thunderstorms that gath er so rapidly and with such force in that country. After its strength was spent there fell steady sheets of rain but brought the creek over the bridges

fore morning, "Madam, it's no use talking. You can't send a fellow out in such a storm," said the tramp, as the three stood on the porch watching the storm. I'm sorry, but I've no place for

What! in a house like this? 1. a pity there isn't a cranny for a stone away. I was walking around it, waiting for the giri, and it seems to me is ought to hold three proper."

"You are very impertment. I tell you I have no place for you, and the storm is already breaking a way." Even as she spoke the rain came down in blinding sheets, and lightning

streaked the heavens.
"Weil," he said carelessly, "we don't go much on manners on the road, but know I wouldn't send a dog out such a night as this. I'm not a particular chap, leastwise not nowadays, and I'd have to insist on your giving me some sort of sheiter, if it's only in your dog kennel.'

The man spoke with decision. Mamie ell that after all they were really in

"I will keep you on one condition," she said. "There is a loft to the house, a sort of garret, which is very comfortable. It is closed with a trap loor, and you may sleep on the lounge there if you will allow us to lock the door on the cutside."

"Bless my stars and garters!" he said, looking at her curiously. "I don't care if you look the door."
They took bim upstairs, and he climbed up the steep attic stairs. The women shut the door as he politely bade them good-night, and they fastened the padiock, hearing him chuckle to himself as he kicked off his boots.

"I'd take the key, mum," said Sarah. Mamie took the key with her and the two descended to shut up the house. After they had made everything secure they went back upstars.
"You must sleep in my room to-night, Sarah," the mistress said. Sarah dragged in her bedding and made a pallet on the floor, and then, after the custom of women, they examined the closets, looked under the

bed and piled the chairs against the ocked door. The rain was still falling heavily and the night black as was this report that condensed all the link. The mistress and maid went to long trait of thought and events into a ter, and, although worried and anxious, went to sleep.

After midnight Mamie found herself awake and a bright light shining

in the room. Sae started up and saw that it was the moonlight. The storm

had cleared away at last. She got up, unable to compose herself immediate-ly, and went to the window. The toon was shining brightly. stood looking at the peaceful scene oefore her sho saw away down the road, for it was as bright as day, several horsemen. It was such an unusual sight at this hour that she stood papers and this money and took when into the house. Mamie was making usual sight at this hour that she stook watching them as they came nearer, preparations for a picnic they were to watching them as they came nearer. To her surprise, they turned up the iane leading toward her house, and on reaching the gate came into the yard. She was almost paralyzed with fear. The truth fished across her. They that she had this money, and they had come to get it. For a moment she was

your life if necessary."

paralyz.d. She remembered Harry's last words: "You must guard it with

to her their condition.
"It's the tramp that's done it. "The tramp? No. Sarah, the key, the key of the attic."

She flow up the stairs, unlocked the padlock and opened the trap. The

man sprang up at the sound.
"Come, come with me." His own
senses alert and hearing the noise of
the horse below and the steps about
the house, he followed her without a word. At the foot of the stairs she I have a large sum of money in the

ouse, and those men have come to get it, thicking I am alone. If they kill me that money must be guarded." "What have you? Pistols, shot-guns?" he whispered, taking in the

whole situation. "Here is my husband's rifle. It is "Hist! Where are they going to break in?" The steps came boldly on

the pizza to the front door.
"Get behind me. I will fire at the honorable means, they existe only pity irst man who enters. How many barels are there?' "Six, all loaded."

"Very well. Keep this cane in your

hand for me in case I need it." "There was no storming of shutters. They heard the key applied to the door softly. It opened, and a man followed by two others confidently entered. The first figure walked directly to the stairs. He had taken but a tep when three shots came in rapid uccession. There was a heavy thud; this man dropped and the other two window and two horses gailoped down the lane.
"Don't faint, madam; there is work

yet to do," said the trainp.

Mamie caught hold of the rail for upport, and then went into the room.

'Got a candle, Sarah.' They lighted a candle and gave it to the tramp, who went down stairs, the two women following with brandy and smmon'a. The man had fallen back and and lay with his face and head

toward the door.

"Aha," said the tramp curiously, bolding the light and peering into the dead man's face, "he's fixed. Shot through the head."

Mamie advanced and gazed at the white face, across which a thin, deathlike stream of blood was trickling. She fell back with a wild shrick. It was her kusbana's dead body which lay before her.—Argonaut.

-A man who actually had a marble heart died recently in a Hartford (Conn.) hospital. His heart was so covered with a deposit of calcium salts of which marble is composed, that when struck by the physician who performed the post meriem examination gave out a sound as of stone. It offered the same resistance that a piece o marble would. Calcaroous deposits about the heart are common, but in no instact he retofore noted has so much of the organ been turned to stone as in the case of this Hartford man

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Flitcher:



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THE STRANGE FIGURES . 1950

the Georgia Philosopher Tackles the Century Question-He Thinks it is

About Settled. If a man can dodge around the 20th entury question it is a fitting time for him to consider the shrinkage of time ince he was a boy, and to ponder upon the reason why the years grow shorter and shorter as he grows older and wiser, and how the period is surely coming when there will be no years or months and time will be no more. According to scripture this thing called time is a perishable, elastic and compressible creation adapted to man in his state o probation and not at all necessary to the Creator who said " before the world was made I am." God always speaks of himself in the present tens: "I am." His is one eternal now without beginning of years or end of days. We cannot comprehend this, but as we near the goal we can almost catch a glimpse of its possibility. That time is compressible and elastic all of us have experionced for sometimes the hours seem very long and sometimes very short. In our dreams we sometime condense hours and days of events in a few delirious moments. I never shall forget the anxiety and agony of a long effort to keep my brother from lighting a duel and now I helped to write all the correspondence between him and his adversary and how at the last the duel could not be avoided and how I carefully selected and loaded his pistol and measured off the distance and then made another effort to pacify and adjust and prevent the duel, but all in vain, and he stood to the mark and fired and fell. The report of a gun that was fired at the back of our house at a squirrel awaked me and it was this report that condensed all the moment's space. My wife was sitting by my bedside with ner hand upon my feverish brow and declared I had not been asleep more than a minute—and yet I remembered every line and word of that correspondence, and when I re-covered from my fever could repeat it. The time of hours was condensed into

momen's. Just so those who were thought to be drowned and were resuscitated tell us that a panorama of their whole life came before them as they lost consciousness. Every word and thought and deed and every scene they had witnessed from their childhood was as vivid and real if it were just transpiring. There can be ro doubt bout this experience of many persons. It is well confirmed.

We are just on the verge of knowing wonderful things and my faith i hat we will know when we put off this mortal coil and our souls are released and free. We have implanted within us a spark of divinity, but only a spark

But als s how little we do know and She ran to the s'eeping Sarah and wakened her. She got down Harry's not whence we come, nor whither we ril. The sleeping girl was soon thoroughly awake, and she explained white or black. We cannot tell by what mysterious power we raise our hands or move our feet or wink our eyelashes. We cannot add a day or an hour to our ives, nor foresee the accidents that may befall us as we move to and fro on the land or sea. We cannot escape the pestilence that walketh at noonday nor make ourselves secure against fire and flood and famine. What pitiful creatures we are, and yet we see everywhere around us young men who are conceited and proud of their manhood or their money and we see young girls who are vain of their beauty or their iress when they played no part in the formation of the one or the earning of the other. A beautiful woman is close kin to the angels and she should be thankful that God made her so, but she has no excuse in the world for being vain. Humility is her loveliest ornament. As for these conceited and haughty young men who strut around in fine clothes that they never earned or contempt. When we look upon them we can but exclaim with David, "Lord what is man that thou art mindful o bim?" Young men, why don't you hum ble yourselves under the mighty hand of God who made you, you have not the remotest idea who you re today and you don't care if you havent. You have traveled 300,000,000 of miles since the last year and got back to the same place you started from. You travel 30,000 miles an hour and everyday turn a suromersauit 25 000 miles roun and don't know it, and you don't care if you don't. The Creator is your en giscer and runs your train without a run-off or a collision and you never think of Him or thank Him. You seem to think that you are doing it.

about settled. It is an old problem and perplexed mankind away back in the ages. The question used to be whether the year prior to the birth of Carist was I, B. C., or 0 B C., and the mathematicians and astronomers settled it down at 0 B. C., and begun the new era with 1, A. D., and it remained 1, A. D. for 365 days. But aside from this the problem is purely a mathematical one, for if it takes 100 years to make a century it will take 1900 years to make 19 centuries, and they will not have passed until next January comes. What a world of confusion those old oppes and monks and kings got our chronology into. With some of them the year began with 25th of March, with others 1st of January, and Christmas and Easter. One time the year was set back three months and at another time 12 days. The year wa livided into 9 months and 10 month and 11 months and at the last into 1: months. They treated old father Time according to their whims. Julius Car sar stuck in a month to gratify his vanity and he called it July. This

stuck in another month and called it August. But about 150 years ago all Christen dom got the divisions of time settled down upon the present basis and I hope it will stick. We do not know that the Saviour was born 1899 years ago last or all Christians to observe and b bankful for.

made Augustus Cresar jeslous and he

There is a meaning in those 1900. Everytime they are written gures. on a letterhead or a ledger or a bank note or check or hotel register or printed on a newspaper they mean comething. The pens of Christians

BILL ARP DISCUSSES TIME and infilels and Jews and Gentiles are and if files and Jews and Gentiles are all writing it visible and indel his upon the paper. Every mem at etime it is being written all over the world and every mark est bilshes a fact—a great fact that 1899 years ago there was a birth—a notable birth, and old Father Time suddenly storped the old calendar and old calendar ard began a new and called it Anno Domini. What a wonderful event it must have been that closed the record of the ages and started time on a new cycle. How in the world did it happen? The Greeks had world did it happen? The Greeks nau their calendar and the Romans had theirs and the Jews had one that was handed down by Moses. The Greeks had the olyphiads and the Romans the birth of their ancienteity, and the Mohammedans the flight of Mahomet, but all were overshadowed and still are by the one set up by a hardful of friend-less Christians. What a wonderfur less Christians. What a wonderfu figures. We write these everyday and see them everywhere. Then let us ponder over what they mean and prove.

> HOW MUCH WAS DEWEY A HERO? The Rigid Test of the Courts is Being Applied -- His Glory Measured by

Statistics and Mathematics. The Washington correspondent of the Augusta Herald brings to notic-the fact that one of the most remark-able cases ever adjudicated by the court of claims is now under discussion. Reduced to its last analysis, it means that one of the most august branches of the national judiciary is to determine just how muca of the hero there is about Dewey. The fury of de-nunciation and the fervor of fanatical culogy are to be alike disregarded. The measure of his glory must be sub mitted to mathematical and statistical

It is a case the like of which has never been brought up in a national tribunal since the beginning of n tions and tribunals. The furore which was raised several weeks ago when the great admiral chose to present to his bride the house which the people had given him is responsible for the pecuiar importance which attaches to the forthcoming case before the court of claims. It may be true, as Mme. de Scrigne said, that "the world is neith-er foolish nor unjust." But there cer-tainly are exceptions, for while it does seem utterly irrational, it cannot be denied that the little incident of that house has cast a shadow upon Dewey in the public esteem.

It is argued that he knew the inferiority of "the Spanish tubs" when he salied it to the harbor. The danger from the corpedoes is discounted; and a large number of people who believe, at least, that they are fair minded, take the posit on that Davey is entitled to credit chiefly because of the Sphinx ike silence he maintained during all those weary days between the battle of Manila and his return to the bosom of

his country.

If he really contended against an qual or superior force, then he was, nero, and not a child of chance. If he did not, the prejudice against him which exists in the minds of so many of his fellow-country men will be strengthened.

It is well known to the average citizen that the government awards a bounty to the naval officers and men engaged in war. This bounty is estimated according to the relative strength of the contending forces. The pattle of Manila occurred nearly two years ago, but the bounty has not yet cen paid. The payment of it has been delayed until it could be determined what were the odds of battle. The claim for the bounty is in the hands of Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-secretary

of the navy, who is now practicing law in Washington.
"Can'st thou make a net for the winds?" said Job. Can you weigh heroism before the court of claims would be a parallel inquiry. Will the hero of Maniia withstand "that fierce

The argument in the court of claims began on the 10th inst. upon the claim of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his squadron for the "bead noney" arising out of the destruction of Montejo's fleet in Manila bay. The contention of the claimants is that the force of the enemy was superior at Manila bay, and also that the land batteries and submarine mines should be considered in defining the question.

A sistant Attorney General Pradt rgued against the claim for \$200 argued against the claim for \$200 "head money," taking the ground that the statute expressly stipulated vessels" and contained nothing as to

land batteries."
Mr. King, who opened for the claimante, first explained how the amount of the bounty upon the eight destroyed vessels were calculated. The report of Admiral Montejo showed that when he went to Sabig bay, just prior to the battle, he had abbard five ships 1,875 men, whose regular complement was by the official records 939. He then quoted Admiral Dewey's opinion that the force of the enemy in the engagement was superior. There were slements-the torpedo boats, the war ships, the shore battories and the sub marine mines. Each of these ele ments was a menace to the success of Dawey's floet and as such should be treachery to friends—and hope to counted in passing on the rights of the

-It is a source of satisfaction to find the phosphate industry of the State looking up as shown by the last annual report of Phosphate Inspector Vance The year's work shows an increase o over \$15,000 in royalty as compared with the preceding year making the aggregate royalty turned into the State treasury for the year, of nearly \$40,000. The industry seems to be recovering from the long period of depression caused by the discovery of phosphate deposits on a large scale in Fiorida and Pennessee and the constauant compe-Christmas, but that is as near as can tition growing out of this fast. Before approximated, and it is near enough this discovery the South Carolina phos hates had a practical monopoly of the ousiness.

> CASTORIA. Bears the Signature Charff Flitchers

PETTIGREW ON THE PRESIDENT, WINKLER'S DISPENSARY BILL, A PENSION OFFICE ROMANCE, A TICKET WILL BE SUGGESTED. seesational Attack in the Senate on McKinley's Philippine Policy.

A spirited and at times sensationa le was precipitated in the Sonate on Jan. 11th on the Philippine question over resolutions of iquiry. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota attacked the administration's policy ie the Philippines and also made some star ling charges against those who were supporting the administration. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States and that it was a political scheme to further the candidacy of Mr. McKinly for renomination and re-

At the opening the Pettigrew resolution and the Lodge substitute, both seeking from the President all infor mation regarding the Philippine in-surrection, were laid before the Senate. Mr. Lodge suggested that both be withdrawn and the Hoar resolution adopt d as a substitute.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was sweeping in its cull for information relating to the Philippine insurrection but Mr. Lodge said his desire for all information concerning the in-surrection was so great that he pro posed to offer an amendment extending its provisions

Mr. Lodge said he wanted informa-

tion especially as to the effect of the encouragement the Filipinos received from the United States. Mr. Hoar agreed with Mr. Lodge. Mr. Pettlgrew objected. He wanted specific information, regardless of whether the President wanted it known or not. He launched into a sensational attack on the administration. He charged the government with withholding informawith the imperialists," said Mr. Petti-grew, "is that they have confounded the interests of the people of the United States with the political de-sires and ambitions of their puny Pre-aident and regarded him said his said his sident and regarded him and his suc cess as more important than a rightful treatment of the Filipinos. The fact is, this whole business is bound up in the President's desire again to no a candidate of his party for President."
Mr. Pettigrew discussed the censor

ing of dispatches from the Philippines. He declared that important and significant facts had been stricken from news dispatches from Manila and from

official reports.
"As an instance of this work," said he, "the Sulu treaty was mangled and partly suppressed until after the election in Ohio." He declared the pro-clamation issued by the President was on the recommendation of Gen. Otis, altered materially by the President before it was published to the Philippine natives. As originally drawn it was to his mind, a fit declaration of war and when Aguinaldo and his leaders came into possession of the original they so regarded it.
"The whole wretched business," de

clared Mr. Pettigrew, vehemently, 'was one of concealment and duplicity intended to deceive not only the peo-ple of the United States but also the islanders themselves." In substantiation of his charge that

the dispatches from the Philippines were censored in the interests of the administration, Mr. Pettigrew quoted from a letter written by Mr. Robert M. Collins, Associated Press representative at Manila. In this letter Mr. Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of censoring dispatches which he had had with Gen. Otis. Mr. Pettigrew read the statements of Mr. Collins, in which he had said it was the evident desire of slons is to receive a line of \$100.

The State board is not allowed to mation from reaching the people of the United States. When he (Collins) had filed a dispatch containing information which he thought was proper to send to the United States he had send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor had told him that his instructions were to allow nothing to pass him which would be helpful to William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Upon this point Mr. Pettigrew be came particularly sarcastic and again adverted to what he termed the Pre sident's desire to succees himself as President, even though essential information had to be suppressed to ac-

complish that end. Mr. Pettigrew declared that the would be a parallel loquiry. Will the bero of Manila withstand "that fierce light which beats upon a throne," or war and was responsible for it. "If," will be be, as some waggish parodist called Napoleon III., "That fierce beat who lights upon a throne." That's the question.

Mr. Pettigrew declared that the Possible really began the war and was responsible for it. "If," said he, "the administration had had a spark of honor in dealing with the Filipinos, it would have told Gen. Merritt to lay the whole truth of the decomposition of the government before intentions of the government before Aguinaldo and his associates." He be-Aguinaldo and his associates." He believed this would have averted half the trouble. The shooting by United States sentrics of the Filipinos that night, of Feb. 4th, the opening of hostilities, was, he said, "a foul blow and we were guilty of duplicity and transhers in Filipin these men.

treachery in killing those men.
"That we had fired the first shot which had precipitated hostilities no body denied." Even after the fighting had begun

ie said, an effort was made by Aguinaldo to secure a suspension of hosti litles, but he had been told by Cen O le that now the fighting had been begur that now the fighting had been begun it must continue to the grim end.
"If," said Mr. Pettigrew, "I were a Filipino I would fight until I was gray against the unholy aggression of the United States. If this country is wrong, this country could take no grander position before the nations of the world than to admit that it is wrong. We have reached the turning wrong. We have reached the turning point. We must decide whether we are to pursue a course of rapacity and aggression on the British principle or to pursue a course of justice and right. No nation long can pursue such a course as the imperialists have marked

world. -Senator McLaurin has been in vited by a committee of officers and members of the American-Asiatic Asnociation to be the guest of the Asso dation at a dinner to be given in New York on the 26th instant, says the Washington correspondent of the News and Courier. This Association is com prised very largely of cotton spinners, and is formed for the purpose of advancing the cotton trade of this cuntry in the East. The Association has invited Sensior M. Liurin as a Demo-erat and a Southern min, and Senator Boveridge as a Republican and Westru man, to deliver the chief sueeche its dinner, which is scheduled to be big affair.

Reconstructed.-The State Board of Control Will Not be Abolished.

Mr. Winkler, of Kirshaw, has introduced his dispensary bill, which is framed in accordance with the conciusions at a caucus of dispensary supporters held in Columbia during Fair veek, including Senator Tillman. Too State says the bill will probably sur-prise many, when its twoscore pages of manuscript are printed and laid on the desks of the members. The bill is quite voluminous and several features are not as expected. The

dispensary fund, all profits being devoted to the several counties and towns. Prohibition counties which have been getting school funds will, if have been getting school funds will, if this bill is enacted, lose this revenue. the present State board of control, but the second section of the bill snows that his plan is to continue the present board until the several memberships sball have expired.

The bill provides for a board of five members, of terms of five years each, to receive a salary of \$400 per annum each and mileage as at present. They

shall be bonded at \$5,000 cach.
It shall be one of their duties to advertise for sealed bids for liquor to be furnished the State dispensary for the period of a year, contracts to be awarded in July. Excu successful bidder must give a \$5 000 bond; all liquois to be shipped through United States goververnment bonned warehouses. Should any bidder fail in his contract the board is authorized to purchase that proportion of the liquors from other successful bidders. Liquors are to be tested by the State chemist as at present, and in the bids are to be graded by age and quality.

There are to be no "case goods" unless purchased especially upon the or-der of a customer, or customers, but all liquors are to be put up in bottles with the label "South Carolina dispensary," and the kind and quality of by "X's."

A commissioner is to be elected by

the general assembly. Shall be a total abstainer, shall serve for two years, receive \$3 000 per annum and qualify just as a State officer, giving a bond of \$25,000. He shall appoint a clerk and all other employes of State dispensary. Three inspectors are to be elected by Paree inspectors are to be elected by the State board. There are to be no county boards of control, but the county dispensers are to be appointed by the governor "with the consent and advice of the Sanate." The dispener is to deal with the State board. Liquor is to be furnished him at a cost advanced just a little over the price at distilleries. The State is to receive no profits save a very small margin necessary to allord running expenses, any balance to be devoted to State public chools to be apportioned by the State

toard of examiners.

The profits are to be made at the county dispensaries and divided be-tween the county, for its schools, and town, in the ratio of 2 to 1, in the presence of certain county and municipal officers.

It will be a misdemeanor for any State or local dispensary official to give or receive samples, or to give or ell I quor in any way other than by the regular routine which is identical with that of the law now in operation. All contraband liquor is to be destroyed. Violation of the last two provi-

pur chase from any firm of rring samples to individuals of the board. No quor is to be rectified or watered at the distilleries, that expanding probeen informed by the censor that he had been instructed to cut out anything that might hurt the administration that might hurt the administration. House There may be one dispensary in

every county except those in which the sale of liquor in any way is prohibited. Dispensary may be obtained or rejected as follows: There shall be a petition to the Governor signed by one-third of the taxpaying citizens, as astested by the supervisor of registra-tion of the county. On this petition the Governor is authorized to order an election. A majority vote will estabish or reject the dispensary. If adopted, the dispensary is to be located at the place designated by the Governor.

Constables are to be appointed by

the Governor and are to be paid out of county funds not less than \$1 or more than \$2 per day, and are to be bonded at \$500. Like dispensers, they must tile applications stating age, former occupation, if any, etc. and supported by petitions.

Each prohibition county shall main-

tain the law. Failing to do so, special constab es may be appointed upon petition of not less than 50 taxpayers. expenses of such constables to be paid by respective countles in which they

perate. The above are the main features of the bill. Too bulk of the instrument is copied entire from the present law, etaining the main features of that measure and preserving constitutional requirements as to "sunrise to sunset," etc.

A BELIEVER IN GHOSTS -Dr Eiliott

Coues, who was famous as an ornithologist, and a preminent member of the National Academy of Sciences, died about two weeks ago. He was not only famous in science, but onlyed considerable notoricty among his friends as an ardent believer in the existence of ghosts. He claimed that he had frequently seen ghosts and would sit down and discuss their existence with all the earne thess and interest that he out for us-course of wrong and would investigate a scientific proposition. It became to much a matter of liscussion between him and his friends that he entered into a solemn obligation with a number of them to come back and make himself apparent to them after on died, if it should be possible. His grost has not yet put in its appearance, but there is quite an interest among the circle of friends who knew of his promise, and who fee con-ident that he will keep it if it is withn the range of possibilities for his disembedied spirit to revisit the earth His fallure to show up will be regarded as a strong refutation of the ghost

commercial supremacy a resolution was a topted as follows: "We call for the building of grain elevators to be operated by the State, the making of whar es and basins free to shipping, —Swift & Co., of Chicago on a capital of \$20,000,000, did a business of \$160,000,000 in 1899 and paid seven per cent. dividends. They employ 25,000 provide appropriations to improve the

The State Dispensary System to be The Government Officials Find a Man

After Years of Searching-He Was Supposed to be Dead Nearly Fifty Years Ago. In 1850 James Williamson, a young

man of a good Minnesota family, impelled westward by the desire of fortune, made his way to Colorado. found profitable employment, and meeting a girl with whom he fell in love in the center of the State, married her. There was not a murmur of family infelicity, and they were pointed to by their neighbors as an unusually happy couple.
One morning, after several years of

State dispensary is to be retained, the State board of control is to be retained, the State board of control is to be retained and the county boards are to be done away with. There will be no State dispensary fund, all profits being devoted to the several counties and the county boards are to be wife good by and left home, estensibly dispensary fund, all profits being devoted to the several counties and the court had swell-ward him.

It was currently rumored that Mr. then operating in that section. Within Winkler would propose the undoing of a few weeks after the diappearance of rolina, setting forth the work and isthe man, a body was found in a gulch beside the road over which Williamson was supposed to have traveled, the remains, in a general way, answered the mains, in a general way, answered the mains, in a general way, answered the description of the missing man, the Risolved, That the committee be authorized to fill any vacancies that may clothing being of the same pattern. Though the leatures were too badly decomposed to make identification positive, the remains were given burial, and a grief-stricken woman followed the cellin to the grave. A monument was erected bearing Williamson's name

and inscription.
In time the widow doffed her weeds Presently she married again, and started on her second matrimonial ven-

upon the strength of her second husband's service. The usual papers were prepared, showing the circumstances as to the first marriage and Williams in's supposed death and allidavits between the supposed death all the su from the best people of the little vil age. In passing through the pension bu

reau the first officials approved the application, but when it reached the last auditor there was a hitch. He was impressed with the story of the woman and the disappearance of her husband. He did not regard the former's story as false, but remembering the manner in which many cases of like character had terminated, ordered a close investigation.
One of the best pension agents was

sent to Colorado to look up the case. Williamson's relatives were located and traces of the man were found in Minnesota, where he had spent six years, finally leaving for Tennessee. The clews were followed up, one after another, and the pension agents have finally located their man in the re spected head of a large family in good circumstances. The officer confronted Williamson

with the charge of desertion and bigamy, but he was loud in his denuncia tions of the accusation as false. Be persisted in them until the officer made threats to bring the Colorado wife to Tennessee, when he wilted and confessed the entire story.

The papers in the case have been forwarded from the Nashville pension office to Washington. The pension will

be refused upon the ground that the applicant was not the legal wife of her second husband. The discovery has caused a sensation in the Tennessee community in which Williamson has resided for fifteen years, and his second wife is now preparing to bring a suit for divorce. No explanation is given as to why

he abandoned his Colorado wife and home, but the story goes to show the persistency and shrewdness of sary. The purchases are to be made pension office alguths. The case is out when our one of many pension frauds uncarrined in Nashville within the past few months, though the pension in this case was a sincere and injured woman.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR -The olumbia correspondent of the Augus ta Chronicle says that H.n. A. Howard Patterson, who for some time past ba been prominently spoken of as a candi date for governor in the next election has been spending a few days in the city. He was approached today and asked if he expected to run. He replied that whatever hesitation he may have felt in making a definite announce ment herotofore, the very flatter ng encouragement he has received recently, and especially since the open-ing of this session of the Legislature. leaves none now and that it may be publicly stated that he will be a candidate for governor in the next cam paign. That while his general policy if elected governor, will be to enforce the laws upon the statute books, yet as there are certain issues which will be prominently before the people i the next campaign, among them being the liquor question and the question of education, he desires that his position regard to them be clearly under stood. As to the liquor question, he will stand squarely for the dispensar, and if elected will see that the law conforced in all sections of the State without regard to the locality in which it is violated.

That he will advocate the building

un and advancement of the comm n schools of the State, as well as the proper support of the colleges, bette vential to the welfare of the other. hat he is opposed to preparatory classes in State colleges, as they are morely doing the work that graded and high schools can do at much less t to the State and students, and are thereby preventing students who are fully prepared to enter college from obtaining a higher education. And that he favors a more rigid enforce ment of the rule that only those stu dents who are unable to any shall receive the benefit of face tuition in State colleges. Upon the se and other ssues that may arise no will meet the people face to face during the tam-

Joseph L. Stickney, writing in the Chicago Record, says that Sunday in the colonies of South Africa is as near an example of the dies non as it is likely can be found anywhere in the world. Even the barber's services cannot be had on that day, and as for buying a drink, one might as well try to buy the moon. And when one considers that the dust is just as dry and just as im--At a public meeting in New York portunate in its invasion of one's throat on Sunday as on any other day, the n behalf of maintaining New York's law-abiding character of the people in that part of the world is really great. -On the accession of John D Rick feller's viit to his country house a

the place and all the railroad employ

at the station.

The Prohibitionists Will Make Another Appeal to the People in the Coming Campaign.

Representative prohibition sts of the state met Friday night in the Supreme Court library room, and as a result the prohibitionists in the State Legislature have been left to act in accordance with their best judgment when measaresr elating to the liquor question arise. The prohibitionists seem to from the general assembly at this session that will be beneficial to their cause, and it is not expected that a prohibition measure will be intro

The chief result of the conference was embodied in the following resolu-tion, this being the only action taken. Resolved, That J. E. Brunson, F. H. The opinion was accepted after a time, that Williamson had been murdered and robbed by a gang of outlaws J. S. Moffett are appointed to prepare

It is understood and so stated by one of the members of the conference that this is but a preliminary step to the calling of a State convention, the nomination of a State ticket and the making of a straightout light in the Domoratic primary this year for State prohibition.

Those present at the conference discussed the situation in all its phases, but there was no effort made to arrive ture under pleasing auspices. The war came on, and the second husband joined the Union army. He served with honor, and died on the firing of the Legislature.

with honor, and died on the firing line.

Years after the declaration of peace, the woman, being in reduced circumstances, made application for a pension that stength of her eagend has the present session of the Legislature.

There were about forty gentlemen present, including several Senators and some ten or lifteen members of the House. State chairman A. C. Jones presided Ed. Hart Mr. Present session of the Legislature. presided. Col. Hoyt, Mr. Brunson, the Rev. Messrs. J. O. Willson, C. D. Mann,

> Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION. The Annual Meeting Will be Held at Greenwood in February.

> The annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Greenwood this year. A committee of citizens of that pretty and prosperous town has issued a cordial invitation to Christian young men throughout South Carolina to attend the gathering. The State executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., of which Mr. James Allan, jr., is chairman, has issued the following circular regarding the Convention:

> "The State executive committee of the South Carolina Young Men's Christian Associations has accepted an invitation fon the citizens of Green wood, S. C., to hold their next annual Convention in that prosperous com munity.
> "The twenty-third annual State

> Convention of the South Carolina Young Men's Christian Associations will convenue on Thursday afternoon, February 8, 1900, and continue through Sunday, February 11.
>
> "It is confidently expected that the

railroads will grant the usual reduced rates. The citizens of Greenwood will entertain all delegates. "We cordially invite the Christmen of the State, whether m

the Young Men's Chr tion or not, to attend A letter from your

you to a delegate
"We are pla being prepare

Lat u of praye

and our spiritual lives quickened "Sunday, February 4, will be observed as Young Men's Day and we carnestly request the prayers of all Christian people on this day. Will you not join with the other Caristian you not join with the other Caristian men of our State on this day and pray for a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon this gathering of Christian workers?"

-It is estimated that the Mormons now have a membership of 1 500 in this State—that the increase of last year was 10 per cent over the previous year. Forty missionaries are now doing duty in the State, all of whom will meet in annual Conference in Columbia on February 3-4. They have got a good foot-hold in the State, and, having a constitutional right to be prot sted in this missionary work, appear to be determined to hold on to what

they have acquired. -Violence caused 2.373 deaths in Greater New York last year, and more died of pneumonia than consumption

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