

## PENSION MONEY IS DISTRIBUTED

VARIOUS COUNTIES TO RECEIVE THEIR CHECKS THIS WEEK—NUMBER ON ROLLS IS 9,015.

The reports from the various county pension boards have been compiled by Miss Kate Maher, clerk of the State pensionboard, and the money will be sent out to the clerks of court at once. This will enable the veterans to get their money in time for the annual reunion here on May 7, 8 and 9 and will assist many of them financially for the trip to Columbia.

The total number of pensioners on the roll is 9,015, which is a net increase of 73 over the year before. The total amount paid out was \$243,755.20, the general assembly increasing the appropriation this year from \$225,000 to \$250,000, of which \$5,000 was to go to the artificial limb fund already provided for. The expenses of the board, meeting postage, salary of clerk, printing, etc., was \$3,624.66, and there was a balance from last year of \$2,378.86.

By counties the amounts distributed were:

Abbeville.....	\$ 4,298 54
Aiken.....	8,584 11
Anderson.....	14,608 79
Aamberg.....	1,751 62
Barnwell.....	3,923 89
Beaufort.....	890 80
Berkeley.....	2,773 14
Charleston.....	4,277 34
Chevokee.....	6,190 92
Chester.....	4,363 56
Chesterfield.....	6,948 19
Clarendon.....	3,715 16
Colleton.....	8,673 56
Darlington.....	5,844 32
Dorchester.....	2,310 72
Edgefield.....	3,616 07
Fairfield.....	3,468 02
Florence.....	4,828 69
Georgetown.....	1,494 85
Greenville.....	13,439 39
Greenwood.....	3,919 84
Hampton.....	5,136 04
Horry.....	5,995 73
Kershaw.....	3,408 86
Lancaster.....	6,923 07
Laurens.....	8,239 58
Lee.....	3,706 77
Lexington.....	7,318 79
Marion.....	6,708 19
Marlboro.....	3,920 96
Newberry.....	4,452 45
Oconee.....	7,962 05
Orangeburg.....	5,596 65
Pickens.....	6,596 42
Richmond.....	8,012 29
Saluda.....	4,583 05
Spartanburg.....	20,670 28
Sumter.....	4,080 17
Union.....	6,708 32
Williamsburg.....	5,111 48
York.....	8,707 73
Total.....	\$243,755 20

The classes receiving pensions are divided by the pension law as follows:

Class A—Those who, as a result of wounds received in said war, are physically helpless, or who, while in such service, lost both arms, or both legs, or sight, or who are disabled by paralysis and are unable to make a living, whose income, or his wife's, does not exceed \$150 per annum.

Class B—Those who, while in such service, lost one arm or one leg, and whose income, or his wife's does not exceed \$150 per annum.

Class C, No 1—Those soldiers or sailors disabled by wounds received during said war, whose income, or his wife's, does not exceed \$150 per annum.

Class C No 2—Those who have reached the age of 60 years, and whose income, or his wife's does not exceed \$75 per annum.

Class C No 3—Widows of those who lost their lives while in such service of the State or of the Confederate States, and whose income does not exceed \$100 per annum.

Class C No 4—Widows above the age of 60 years, whose income does not exceed \$100 per annum.

Class A receives \$96; class B \$72; class C No 1, \$48; class C No 2 \$21.07; class C No 3, \$48, class C No 4, \$21.07.

## FELL INTO MILLIONS.

The Slip by Which a Rich Gold Mine Was Discovered.

One of the most productive mines in California was discovered through an accidental fall of the discoverer. He was one of a hunting party that had gone out from San Francisco during the Christmas holidays. While passing along the side of a steep hill on a narrow trail his horse suddenly slipped and with his rider went down into the gulch.

Happening to be the last in the line and some distance behind the others, he was not missed for some moments, but when his absence was noticed the party turned back to look for him, fearing some untoward accident. He was nowhere to be seen, but the place where his horse had slipped and fallen over the bank, together with the traces of the fall, was plainly visible. Following the tracks made by the falling horse and man, and when near the bottom, the men suddenly came upon an interesting spectacle. Just behind a clump of bushes which the man and his steed had crashed through on their way down stood the horse, apparently uninjured, while near by, on a slab of rock projecting from the snow, the man was capering like an Indian at a ghost dance.

The first impression of the rescuing party was that the man had gone suddenly crazy, but as he caught sight of them he suddenly ceased his gyrations and shouted for them to approach. They came, when he showed them several lumps of almost pure gold he had hastily knocked from the edge with a stone hammer and announced his discovery of a gold mine. The sliding horse had brought up against the ledge, and the restive animal, kicking vigorously in the efforts to rise, had struck off the moss from the stone and disclosed the fact that it was a gold bearing ledge of unusual richness. The find was appropriately named "The Christmas Gift," and a valuable gift it proved to be.

### Animals Tried In Court.

Down to a comparatively late period in continental Europe the lower animals were considered amenable to the laws. Domestic animals were tried in the common criminal courts. Wild animals fell under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. French antiquaries have discovered the records of ninety-two processes against animals, conducted with the strictest formalities of justice, from 1120 to 1740, when the last trial and execution, that of a cow, took place. Thus there was a lawsuit that lasted from 1445 to 1487 between the inhabitants of St. Julian and a kind of beetle, and at Lavigny in 1457 a sow and her six young ones were tried on a charge of having murdered and partly eaten a child. The sow was found guilty and condemned to death, but the little pigs were acquitted on account of their youth, the bad example of their mother and the absence of direct proof against them.

### The Rival Hairdressers.

One of two hairdressers by way of advertising himself cut his hair in the most faultless manner, according to the latest fashion plate. The other, on the contrary, cuts his in the most clumsy way imaginable. The first customer who entered his shop did not fail to take him to task about it. "How in the world, being yourself a barber, do you have your hair so badly cut?"

"Why, sir, the reason is simple enough. I cannot possibly cut my hair myself, but am obliged to have recourse to my colleague over the way, and he is such a duffer!"

"And I suppose you cut his in turn?"

"Of course. And you can judge for yourself whether he oughtn't to be satisfied."—Rome Journal.

### Posting Him.

Shopwalker (severely)—I heard you tell the lady she would find the ribbons at the third counter to the left.

New Shopwalker—That's where they are.

Shopwalker—Yes. But you should have told her to go to the right past the necktie bargain counter, turn to the left past the stocking bargain counter, then three counters to the right past the counter where the millinery bargains are, and so on. You'll never make a shopwalker.—London Standard.

### Got Her Talking.

The geography period at school has no terrors for Georgie. He has a teacher who loves to explain things to the children, sometimes at such length that she has no time to question them as to their own knowledge of the subject of study.

"I was afraid she'd stick me the other day," said Georgie, "so I switched her off quick. I asked her the difference between a volcano and an earthquake, and she talked to the limit."—Exchange.

## QUICK IN RETORT.

Stories of Some Masters of the Gentle Art of Repartee.

Senator Ingalls was always quick in retort, although he was himself a subject of some sharp shafts. Once he was attacked by Senator Eli Saulsbury of Delaware, the second smallest state in the Union. He disposed of the whole matter by saying, "I thank the senator from that great state which has three counties at low tide and two counties at high tide for his advice."

John Randolph of Roanoke was the most sarcastic man ever heard in the halls of congress, unless David A. De Armond of Missouri be an exception. Both Randolph's and De Armond's speeches drip vitriol, but they are not epigrammatic and are hard to quote. Randolph, who flourished in the early days of the republic, when things were all unsettled, was furiously attacked by a Republican from Rhode Island who had been a blacksmith. Randolph was a descendant of Pocahontas and of the best blood of aristocratic Virginia. He replied to the presumptuous blacksmith: "What credentials does the gentleman bring? From whence does he spring? And why has he left his leather apron behind?" The reply was hissed back, "I sent it to Pocahontas to make moccasins for his grandchildren."

An illustration of the nimble and caustic wit of Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia in senatorial debate occurred on the senate floor during a heated argument with Robert Toombs, also of Georgia. Stephens, although possessed of one of the most powerful brains of his time, was lame and had a wizened little body. Toombs was one of the largest men in the senate and was of a blustering, sputtering type. He had argued with Stephens until he was hoarse and became so exasperated that he threatened to fight. However, consideration of the size of his opponent deterred him, and, turning, he said, "I won't fight you, but I could swallow you whole." Stephens quickly retorted, "If you did you would have more brains in your stomach than you ever had in your head."—Frederic J. Haskin in Louisville Courier-Journal.

### The Widow's Dog.

A case was recently tried in a justice's court in which a common old fashioned hound was the subject of contention. This hound was alleged to be the best dog after coons in the neighborhood. Two men claimed the dog, and each employed an attorney to assist in the case. At the trial it developed that the dog belonged to a widow residing in the neighborhood, and the justice gave the custody of the dog to the widow and assessed a fine against each of the litigants in the sum of \$10. They paid the fine, and the justice gave it to the widow. She then said that either of the litigants could use the dog when he wished, provided that neither of them paid his lawyer. It is reported that the attorneys are still looking for their fee.—Columbus Dispatch.

### Punishment.

At one time in a certain penitentiary there was a renaissance in the moral discipline of the prison, and all were compelled to attend chapel regularly. One of the prisoners came to the warden one day and begged to be allowed to remain away from the chapel exercises, as he wanted Sundays to write letters to his friends. The warden looked at the beseeching convict in amazement. "What," he exclaimed, "allow you to stay away from religious exercises all the time! No, sir. Why, man, don't you know that's part of the penalty?" And the convict continued to worship regularly, while the warden led in prayer.

### Superstition in Calcutta.

The grossest superstition exists in Calcutta. Not long ago an Indian gentleman residing in Jaun Bazar street had a live goat flung down from his two storied house in accordance with the directions of a so called magician, who was called in to cast out a devil with which a son was supposed to be possessed. The poor brute was first fed with a few bamboo leaves over which the wizard mumbled some mantras, and it was then pushed over the terrace. The animal was killed, and its flesh was distributed to the poor.

### Fake Antiques.

People are buying English antiques from taste or as investments, and as they do not part with them the supply is becoming shorter and shorter. A result is that the country is full of imitations. The "antiques" to be found in country shops are frequently bogus. We are flooded with copies of antique furniture and engravings. There are shop auctions in London of whole stocks of bogus engravings, silver boxes. Battersea enamels, miniatures and the like.—London Spectator.

## VENEERED WOOD.

The Way It is Built Up in Layers With Impervious Cement.

The veneered furniture of fifty years ago cannot compare with that made today. The former practice was to make a single piece of inferior wood as the base of the article and to cover it skillfully with paper thin veneer, glued into place. As a consequence the natural warpings of the base wood, its contraction and expansion under changing atmospheric conditions and, in moist weather, the failure of the glue caused the veneer to crack, undulate or peel off. The veneering of today is generally thicker and is placed upon a built up base of three ply or five ply sections, with the grain running in different directions in the various layers, so that the base is actually stronger than any wood that could be secured.

Great improvement has also been made in joining the pieces together, impervious cements having taken the place of inferior glues. It can be seen that this built up process is in no sense a cheap one, but in addition to giving more satisfactory results in the finished furniture it has its chief value in making the supply of choice material for the exterior finish go much farther. Moreover, by certain methods of cutting the veneer many beautiful effects can be obtained, and it is possible not only to match similar pieces of wood, but by cutting from the same stock to make all of a set of furniture similar in its effect. Sometimes one log, by judicious cutting, can be made to furnish a like pattern for the furniture and interior finish of any given room. Thus the manufacturer has not only perfected a device to make his supply go farther, but to make it more useful and beautiful. And use and beauty, by all the tenets of furniture making, are the two ends to be chiefly sought.—Woodcraft.

### Preventing a Shock.

"I owe you for a dinner I had the other night," she said to Henriette, the little girl waitress at the Italian table d'hote. "I am paying for it now. You won't forget, will you, to tell your mother?"

"No," said Henriette. "I will try and remember to break the news to mother."—New York Press.

### Much Broken by Misfortune.

Mrs. Cartwright, in search of a painter to touch up her kitchen walls, was directed to Napoleon Lamere. "Do you think," asked Mrs. Cartwright, eying tottering Napoleon doubtfully, "that you could paint the side wall of my kitchen?"

"But yes, madam," returned Napoleon, "eef dose apartment eet ees not of a too large highness. Eef you 'ave som w't you call low down job, me, I can do heem de mos' bes' of hannybody else.

"But, madam! Helas! No more can I do dose up high ceiling, dose steep roof, dose so cleivate church steep, dose skyscraper. Me, I 'ave hon ma two foot too great of de shake. Behol! Already, madam, me, I 'ave de large misfortune to broke seex of ma laig."

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