CUBA AT SHORT RANGE.

History and Physical Features of the Island.

FIREFLIES THAT LIGHT A ROOM.

The Fauna, Flora and Climatic Conditions-Not Unhealthy if Due Regard Were Paid to Sanitary Laws-Filthy Habits Cause Disease.

IV.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus Oct. 28, 1492. He named it Juana, and it was also called Fernandina, and still later Santisgo and Ave Maria Alfa y Omega, but its criginal Indian name of Cubican, or Cuba, has been alone retained. In 1511 the island was overrun by Diego Velasquez with a body of Spanish troops, and the natives, unable to cope with the invaders, were quickly subdued. They were reduced to slavery, and, though at the time of its discovery the island had a population of over 1,000,000, so cruelly were the inhabitants treated that in 1553 there were but few left. Peter Martyr, an Italian geographer and historian, that lived at the time, tells us that some Spaniards made a new to hang or burn 13 natives in honor of Christ and the 12 apostles every morn-



BUT VERY PALATABLE.

ing. Soon after they landed on the is land the Spaniards began the inhuman tactics that have largely characterized their policy ever since. The extinction of the native population led to the introduction of negroes to work on the plantations. This importation of negroes continued for centuries, until now the bulk of the population is composed of that race.

During the latter part of the sixteenth century and during most of the seventeenth Cuba suffered greatly from the attacks of the buccaneers. In 1717 a revolt against the Spanish administraters of the island broke out in consee of the attempt of the ment to establish a tobacco monopoly. Since then there have been a series of revolts and insurrections against the Spanish rulers, but all of them proved abortive until the last just closed, which would probably have ended like all the rest, but for the humane interference of the United States.

Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles, is the largest, the most important and the wealthiest island of the West Indian archipelago. It lies at the entrance to the gulf of Mexico and forms an irregular curve of about 900 miles in length, extending from Cape Maysi on the east to Cape San Antonio on the west. Its width varies from 20 to 135 miles, and its area, including dependencies, amounts to 47,278 square miles.

The island is intersected by a range of mountains, more or less broken, which extends through it from east to west and from which the rivers descend to the sea on each side. From Cape Maysi to Cape Cruz the range called the Sierra Maestra skirts the southern shore for a distance of 200 miles. At the west end of the island the mountains also approach the coast. Among these ranges lie fertile valleys, some of which are 200 miles long and 30 broad. The highest peaks in the Sierra Maestra range, and in fact in the island, are Pico Turquino, rising 6,900 feet above the level of the sea, and La Gran Piedra, which ascends to a height

of 5,200 feet.

The mountain regions of Cuba are extremely picturesque, but very sparsely settled, and for the most part little known. A person might travel for weeks in these solitudes and never see a human habitation or any evidence that man had ever been there. Their slopes are usually covered by forests and dense jungles, whose vegetation, constantly moistened by innumerable streams and brooks and by the rains and dews, is rankly luxuriant. Immense mineral wealth is supposed to be hidden in the bowels of these mountains, but so far copper is the only metal that has been mined to any considerable extent.

The entire coast of Cuba, it might be said, is protected by rocky reefs and muddy shallows, which in many instances stretch far out into the sea. These are exceedingly dangerous and have proved fatal to large vessels as well as to smaller craft. On many parts of the coast the sea is very deep quite close inshore and affords excellent harbors for vessels plying on the busiest

sea road in the western hemisphere. There are many islands lying off the coast of Cuba, the largest and most important being the Isle of Pines, a famous health resort. Epidemics are unknown on this favored spot, and its inhabitants are secure from the attacks of yellow fever. Many wealthy Cubans live here, and delightful villas and elegant residences are frequently seen ensconced in palm and pine groves and surrounded by gorgeous fringes of flowers. For some unaccountable reason the pine tree of our northern regions flourishes to perfection in this delightful isle. Its presence there may have something to do with the salubriousness of

the place. Almost every part of Cuba is supplied with fresh and generally pure water. There are many rivers, but none of them is of great length, except the Lanto, which, rising in the Sierra Maestra, empties into Manzanillo bay after running a course of 130 miles. It is only

navigable for small craft. The only other rivers deserving of mention are the Sagua Grande and the Sagua Chica, neither of which is navigable even for small boats but for a few weeks after the rainy season has ended. Springs and streams of exquisitely pure water are to be found in great abundance. The number of caves and grottoes found circling over pools of limpid water is remarkable, and adds an additional charm to the beauty of such localities.

In the mountains there are many beautiful waterfalls, among which the cascades of Rosario are the most celebrated. A number of medium sized lakes, fringed with trees or verdant grassy slopes, add variety and beauty to the scenery in the interior of the island. They are well supplied with various finely flavored fish and, together with the natural fruits and vegetables. furnish the dwellers in these delightful regions with their subsistence without the necessity of much work.

Profuse as is the bounty of nature displayed in the vegetable world, there are no large animals of any kind indigenous to the island. When Columbus landed, he only found two quadrupeds, and those of a small size-one, a sort of barkless dog, probably a raccoon, and a long bodied squirrel. Many imported domestic animals, such as the horse, pig, goat, cat, the dog, and even cattle, in the course of time ran wild, and are to be found in great numbers in the densest parts of the forests. The dog especially has been much modified by his new habitat, and has dwindled, on the one band, to the Havanese toy spaniel, and developed in another direction into the enormous Molasso, which only a few years back was constantly employed in the inhuman sport of hunting

runaway slaves. In periods, doubtless long antedating the advent of man upon the island mastodons, elephants, hippopotamuses and other large animals roamed through the Cuban forests or wallowed in its lagoons. Their fossil remains are occasionally dug up, after having been entombed in rocky graves for unknown centuries of time.

A small red asp, said to have been imported from Santo Domingo, infests many of the sugar plantations, and its bite is exceedingly dangerous. The scorpions in Cuba are very undesirable neighbors, and though their bites have not been known to result fatally they are attended by rather serious consequences. A large boa is also occasionally to be met with, but it is not at all dangerous. Some members of the bat family attain an enormous size, the leathery wings measuring from a foot to a foot and a half from tip to tip. They are visitors occasionally to apartments, which they enter through the open doors and windows. They are uncanny looking intruders and are regarded as ill omened, though not otherwis objectionable.

No account of Cuban reptiles would be complete without some mention of the iguana. This is a large green lizard, arboreal in its habits, which lives on fruits. It is extensively used as an article of food and has been declared palatable and nutritious. The alligator and cayman are also frequently to be

met with in the rivers and deep lagoons. More than 200 species of indigenous birds, exclusive of the domesticated kind, are known, many of them remarkable for the richness of their plumage. Of migratory birds the ducks of Florida, or del norte, are the most numerous. The indigenous huyuyo is a miniature of the English duck and is of splendid

If there are but few obnoxious reptiles in Cuba, the lack of these is amply compensated for by a surprising number of disagreeable insects of various kinds. The mosquitoes are large and specially venomous and obtrusive, and there are also irritating "jiggers," ants, wasps, midges and spiders as large as the crown of a man's hat. A member of the bee family known as the "vegetable bee" is a most remarkable insect. It is very much handicapped by nature, for it has to carry an umbrella shaped fungus of the clavara tribe on its back. The cucullo, a monster firefly, emits bright streams of light from two eyes on his back and one in his breast. Three of these creatures inclosed in a glass would give sufficient light to illuminate a moderate sized apartment.

The climate of Cuba, considering it is in the tropics, is very tolerable, and from November till May is quite en-



A CUBAN MOUNTAIN STREAM.

joyable, as the heat during that period is never excessive. Unless in the upland regions the summer season is extremely enervating owing to the intense heat and the unhealthy steaming miasma caused by the incessant rains. In some portions of the forests unwholesome malarial vapors arise from the rank vegetable strata, and the lagoens and marshes are sometimes hidden for days by a dense, deadly, white pall of fog.

But notwithstanding these disagreeable features it would be quite possible to enjoy good health in Cuba. Much of the disease which prevails there is preventable and would disappear or at least be greatly mitigated were the inhabitants to pay proper regard to the laws of health. The people of Cuba, Spaniards included, are not cleanly and seem to regard a bathtub with horror. NEIL MACDONALD.

Make use of time while it is present with you. It depends upon your will and not upon the number of days to have a sufficient length of life. - Montaigne.

A Brazilian Indian Story.

Here is a Brazilian Indian story, says the New York Times. The jaguar and the monkey met. The jaguar had a luscious bunch of plantains which the monkey craved. "I will gladly give you the plantains," said the jaguar, "providing you catch a fawn for me.' "Agreed," cried the monkey. "But," added the jaguar, "if you don't get the fawn you must promise to let me bite a mouthful out of you." Agreed, " once more cried the gleeful monkey. The monkey ate the plantains, and the little matter about the fawn quite slipped his

Then one day the jaguar met the monkey and insisted on taking his pay out of the monkey's hide. The business, becoming serious, was left to the peccari to decide. "It seems all right enough," said the peccari, "only this: How am I to determine what is the exact size of a jaguar's mouthful and also where is he to bite? He had better refer the matter to the big snake." The big snake took the subject under consideration. His judgment was that he would have to swallow the jaguar, the monkey and the peccari. The jaguar and peccari he did at once assimilate, but the monkey, being nimble, escaped.

A Burglar's Mistake. "When I looked into the dining room of a house that I was in one night," said the retired burglar, "I saw a man sitting in a chair perched upon the dining room table. That seemed a singular place for a man to get to sit, drunk or sober, but I thought I'd have to give him a chance to get tired of sitting there and go to bed before I began, for if I didn't he might wake up any minute and interrupt things. So I took a seat in a big leather chair in the library, next room, and waited for him to wake When I'd waited what I thought was a reasonable time without hearing from him, I looked in again, and there

he was, still sitting there, just the same. "But this time, even in that light, there was something peculiar about him, and I ventured to turn my own light on him now, and then I saw that it wasn't a man at all, but a suit of clothes, with a hat on top, set up there to dry after being wet in the rain. The man that had worn them had been abed and asleep for hours, but his clothes had served for a scarecrow mighty well, for I'd sat there waiting for them to go to bed so long that it was now too late for business."-New York Sun.

Clothespins.

Clothespins are an American commodity. Some clothespins are made in Sweden and in Scotland, but they are big and clumsy, twice the size of the American pins and whittled out by hand. Clothespins are made chiefly of beech and of maple, but some are made of tupelo wood. They are made entirely by machinery, counted into boxes containing 720 each by machinery, and the boxes are nailed up by machinery. It might almost be said that blocks of wood fed to machines at one end come out boxed clothespins at the other. They are made and sold wonderfully cheap.

There are two grades of clothespins, firsts and seconds. First grade pins can be bought for 35 cents a box. The production of clothespins is enormous, millions of boxes annually. The consumption in this country keeps pace with the growth of the population, and great numbers are exported. Even people in the trade wonder what becomes of all the clothespins.

What Bothered Him.

"When I was a young man," says a well known civil engineer, "I was surveying the route of a proposed railway. An old farmer with whom I stopped for a time admitted one day, when he saw me figuring in the field, that mathematics always seemed a wonderful thing to him. Being young and enthusiastic, I began to enlarge its wonders, telling him how we could measure the distances to different planets, and even weigh them; how we could ascertain the height of mountains without scaling them and many other things which I meant should astonish him.

"You can imagine how he set me back when he replied to this brilliant array of facts by saying: 'Yes, yes, them things does seem kinder cur'us, but what allus bothered me was to understand why you have to carry one fur ev'ry ten, but if you don't the durned thing won't come out right." -- New York Tribune.

"Billington's Sea."

There is tangible evidence that the pious passengers of the Mayflower were not entirely without a sense of humor. Back of Plymouth over the hill upon which they planted their cannon is a large fresh water pond, perhaps a mile | in diameter, which, it appears from the records, was discovered by John Billington while he was prowling around one night, probably on a scouting expedition looking for Indians. In the morning he reported that he had found the sea in that direction and there was a lively dispute between him and the other pilgrims as to the accuracy of his information. He stuck to his theory with the same tenacity that he adhered to his religion, and to this day that pond is called "Billington's sea." -- Chicago

Beyond Medical Skill. Master-Late again, Sandy! Can't you manage to get here in time? Sandy (with a doleful headache)-I

canna sleep o' nichts, sor, and so I'm loath to get up in the mornin. Master-Eh, man, sleeplessness! Why don't you consult a doctor and get at

the cause? Sandy-I get at the cause weel eneuch, but it'll no shut up. It's 6 weeks auld and an awful yeller.-Glas-

The polar currents contain less salt than those from the equator.

such other. Come and see us before buying or trading We can please you with a White-Randle.

Afghan women are never jealous of

Hard on the Gentler Sex.

There is much of the slave and the tyrant hidden in the nature of woman. Thus woman is not yet capable of friendship, but only of love.

In the love of woman is injustice and blindness to all that she does not love. There are two things a true man likes-danger and play. He likes woman because she is the most dangerous of playthings.

A man should be reared for the vocation of a warrior; a woman for the recreation of the warrior. All else is rub-

love more than she is loved, so as not 490 Eugene L Cooper, bridge lumber to be second.

In any game where love or hate is not at stake women play a mediccre | 431

All women behind their personal vanity cherish an impersonal contempt for woman.

As a rule, a mother loves herself in her son more than the son himself.

The chief danger that besets artists of genius lies in woman. The worshiping woman is their ruin. Hardly one has character enough to resist his ruin when he finds himself treated like a god. Man is a coward in face of the 522 C L Tisdale, 550 S L Tallon, bridge work ewig weibliche, and no one knows it 524 J F Price, bridge lumber better than the small woman.

Women indulge in literature as they commit a little sin, glancing round to see if any one is looking-i. e., to attract attention.-Henry Nietzsche in Academy.

The Minnow Trap.

The minnow trap used for catching 554 Wm O Cain, 558 T Ed Baskin. minnows for bait is of glass, shaped like a jar or a bottle without a neck and of a capacity of six or eight quarts. The bottom of the trap rises in a cone, like 517 Marion Dorn, salary the bottom of a champagne bottle, but instead of being solid the top of the cone is cut off, making an opening in | 455 the trap. The top of the trap has ver it a metal cap on a hinge. The cap is perforated with a number of holes to permit of the circulation of water through the trap.

The minnow trap is slung horizontally in a wire holder, which has a handle on top, to which a rope is made fast. Suitable bait to attract minnows is placed in the trap, which is then lowered into the water. The cone with the opening at the inner end in the bottom is in effect like the opening into an eel or fish trap. It is easy for the minnows to get through it into the trap in search of the bait, but hard for them to get out. When the trap has been raised, the captured minnows are got out by opening the cap at the other end of the trap.-New York Sun.

Vegetarian Crocodiles.

A report by George Hoare, one of the 451 A D Moses, investigation officials of the British Central Africa | 509 protectorate, summarized in the local gazette, contains some curious details | 519 Dr A J China, p m exam of the crocodiles of Lake Chiuta. They would seem to be strict vegetarians, for not only have they never been known to attack the men fishing in the lake, but their tracks were shown by the natives to the writer at a distance of several miles from its shores, whence they are said to travel overland in search of roots. This is contrary to the habits of all known species of crocodiles, which are, in the first place, purely carnivorous, and, in the second, so helpless on land from their inability to turn, except in a large direle, that they never leave the immediate vicinity of their watery or muddy home. Efforts will accordingly be made to obtain a specimen of this abnormal type of the formidable amphibian. - London Tablet.

Strange Tastes.

One day while at Versailles during the French war Lord Odo Russell went to call on Bismarck, but found him closeted with Count Harry Arnim, who was known as the "Ape," from his fantastical ways. Before long Arnim came out, fanning himself with his handkerchief and looking as if about to choke. "Well," he gasped, "I cannot understand how Bismarck can bear thatsmoking the strongest Havanas in a stuffy little room. I had to beg him to open the window."

When Russell entered the room, he found the chancellor fanning himself beside an open casement. "What strange 523 H L B Wells, tastes some people have!" he exclaimed. "Arnim has just been with me, and he was so overpoweringly perfumed that I had to open the window."

Don't Worry About the Editor.

The editor has a charter from the state to act as doormat for the community. He will get the paper out somehow and stand up for the town and whocp it up for you when you run for office and lie about your big footed son when he gets a \$4 a week job and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from its grasping body and smile at your wife's second marriage. Don't worry about the editor; he'll get along. The Lord only knows how-but somehow.-Exchange.

Victims of Gambling.

The list of persons who have killed themselves because they have been ruined by the Vienna Municipal Lottery is a long one. The other day a woman who had spent all her money in buying tickets and had never won a prize hanged herself. Nevertheless the citizens of Vienna look with favor on the lottery, as it keeps down taxes.

A Spoiled Child.

"What are you crying about now, dearie?" asked the fond mother. "Is there something mamma's sweetest wants?"

"What is it?" "I-I don't know! That's what I'm

crying about!"-Indianapolis Journal. The Morning Meal. "Now, children," said the teacher,

eat in the morning?" "Oatmeal," promptly responded a number of the class. - What to Eat.

victorious.

War in sewing machines, but the "White'

Keport of County Supervisor of claims against Sumter County, presented and approved for 2d quarter, fiscal year, '98. ROADS AND BRIDGES. 102 C. L. Tisdale, lumber 102 C. L. Hsdale, families 507 L. I. Kelly, road overseer 418 L. F. Montgomery, bridge work 367 W. P. Truluck, bridge work 352 D. N. Matthews, bridge work 298 L. N. Barwick, bridge work $\frac{4.44}{20.65}$ 312 Godfrey & Co. lumber, 411 E. G. Hollis, work 323 A. T. Woods, hauling on roads 348 Jas. H. Scarborough, lumber 357 W. A. Rees, work 352 J. W. Gamble, work 317 W. M. Sanders, bridge work 378 J. F. McElveen, bridge work A woman's principle of honor is to 368 J. A. Dennis, bridge work ar5 J W Gamble, bridge work 410 W M Lenoir, 440 D C Stuckey, bridge work 548 J F Wingate, 549 J F Wingate. 484 July Wilson, ditching 435 T L Barnes, bridge work
439 W G Tisdale, bridge lumber
438 Thos J DuBose, bridge work
423 H L Smith. 444 Jas H Scarborough, bridge lumber 14.91 470 F J. Waters, bridge work 74.91 497 Jas H Scarborough, bridge lumber 16.51 505 W A Tallon. 506 W Z Truluck. 547 Hector Ard, bridge work 555 Robt M Cooper, bridge lumber 8.00 COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS. 300 Jno M McElveen, services 349 J M N Wilder $\frac{4.25}{2.00}$ 339 Richard I Manning, services 553 Frean Mellett, \$23.25 COUNTY SUPERVISOR. \$200.00 CLERK COUNTY BOARD COMMISSIONERS. 461 462 386 Thos V Walsh, salary \$27.00 $\frac{25.00}{25.00}$ 463 464 527 \$77.50 528COUNTY ATTORNEY. 387 A B Stuckey, salary 530 12.50 531 \$ 37.50 389 Total... COUNTY AUDITOR. 392 J Diggs Wilder, salary \$124.98 Total CORONER'S INQUESTS. 307 A D Moses, cor. investigation

> 149 W C Folk 510 Dr F M Dwight, p m exam \$120.82 CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS. 315 N B Ingram, services 318 J D Stuckey, ex prisoner 342 W C Folk, services 373 L A Wheeler, services 385 F K Winn, 394 LS Jennings, 399 NB Ingram. 8.00 412 J D Stuckey. 420 J D Stuckey, ex prisoner 436 J D Stuckey, ex prisoner 8.33 142 L S Jennings. W P Singleton. 591 FK Winn. 8.33 542 F McK Shaw, 543 J D Stuckey, 552 L S Jennings, MAGISTRATES' ACCOUNTS H Seale, mag services 310 J H Scarborough, mag services 311 I W Bradley, 353 W H Seale, 374 T B Rhame, 393 L. R. Jennings. 393 J L Ingram. 409 H L B Wells. H Seale L R Jennings B Rhame 468 B P Kelley. 472 I W Bradley. 8 33 \$345 79 BOOKS, STATIONERY AND ADVERTISING. 306 H G Osteen, supplies

402 Dr H M Stuckey, p m dis'on

403 A D Moses, inquest 404 Jas E Gaillard Jr, inquest

405 Chas W Smith. ... 406 Dr A C Dick, p m inquest

Wra H Seale, inquest

429 Dr B McLaughlin, p m inq'st (2) 436 W C Folk, inquest

A D Moses, inquest

 $\frac{$275}{275}$ 483 324 Ed F Miller, advertising 244 N G Osteen. 358 Knight Bros. 413 Knight Bros., supplies 414 Walker, Evans & Cogswell b'k 433 Knight Bros supplies PUBLIC BUILDINGS. 316 Edgar Skinner, work 18 29 466 E T Windham 475 J D Craig, Fur Co. cot 485 F G Behre, 515 F G Behre, repairing swill cart E T Windham, work at c h and jail CHAIN GANG. 2.25 320 R. M. Aman, supplies 346 G. M. Dorn, guard 3.33 319 R. M. Aman, supplies 4.85313 M. W. Cummings, work 20.06

314 Levi Bros., supplies 366 Samuel Newman, guard 5.00 380 L. E. White, overseer 16.67 381 R. D. Sanders, guard 382 Samuel Newman, guard 15.00 383 Wash Graham, cook 20.75 415 M. Green, supplies 424 Ducker & Bultman Co., spls 19.67 3.47 425 Wash Graham, cook 426 Sumter Iron W'ks, shoeing 1.50 427 S. Newman, guard 5.00 443 R. M. Aman, potatoes 2.00 450 L. E. White, overseer 458 Crosswell & Co., supplies 465 O'Donnell & Co., 474 Craig Fur. Co., mattress

471 M. Sanders, guard 476 S. Newman, guard 479 Moses & Co., supplies "what do you call the meal that you 501 B. R. Ingram, guard 502 M. Sanders, guard 540 O'Donnell & Co., supplies 512 A. T. Cooper, oats

514 R. W. Bradham, repairs

535 Convers Brown, guard

534 S. Newman, guard

CO. SUPT. EDUCATION. \$ 50.00 381 W. J. DuRant, salary 447 W. J. DuRant, salary 520 W. J. DuRant, traveling ex 40.00 543 W. J. DuRant, salary 50.00 Total, \$198.00 CONTINGENT ACCOUNT. 345 Tower & Lyon, handcuffs \$ 21.60 359 D. G. Keels, witness 360 B. P. Kelly, 2.10 361 J. M. Moseley, witness 2.50 362 E. J. Goodman, witness 5.60 363 W. A. Nettles, 1.90 365 J. L. Parrott. 3.40 373 B. D. Mitchell 1.45 370 A. W. Suder. 3.10 369 W. J. Du Rant. 1.90 2.00 368 W.S. Dinkins, 3.30 416 J. E. Gaillard, 469 N. W. Brooker, 5.40 480 J Singleton, supper for jury 3.25486 T. V. Walsh. witness 491 K. E. Wells, con. lunatic 11.16 492 E. S. Booth, ex. lunatic 5.00 493 N. Y. Alford, "494 T. V. Walsh, lunacy 5.00 5.00 31 A. Dinkins, con. lunatic 1.10 1.20 511 J. E. Gaillard, witnesses 508 A. W. Suder, witness 5.50 \$95.96 Total, POOR HOUSE AND POOR. 5.55 376 B. Walsh, shoes 379 B. D. Mitchell, dieting 144.90 107.70 475 Craig Fur. Co., coffins 15.00 543 R. W. Bradham, work 100.35 544 B D Mitchell, dieting \$375.60 SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT. 61.80 395 B. G. Pierson, dieting 5.40 , habeas corpus 9.60 , warrants 28.35 , writs venire 7.25 . sub writs , arrest writs 90.15, dieting 6.52 , telegrams 1.00 , ice & telegrams , warrants 2.85 4.50 , jury inquest 12.95 , witnesses , mag. witnesses 14.00 72.10, dieting 73.62 , Simon Cooper \$393.24 Total, COURT EXPENSES. Grand Jurors June Term '98 \$ 73.20 236.50 Petit Bailiffs June Term '98 54.00 144.20 Witnesses June Term '98 \$507.90 TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS.

536 L. E. White. overseer

\$403.10

6.00 230 Frean Mellett, services 2.50 4.00 302 D. A. Stuckey, 10.00 2.00 352 J. C. Parnell, 226 W. W. Stuckey, 6.00 8.00 516 J. P. Kilgore, 558 T. Ed. Baskin 6.00 305 W. J. McKain. 4.00 329 J. W. Weldon, 4.00

8.50 5.00 | 333 J. M. N. Wilder, 308 S. J. Tomlinson, 331 J. F. Hawkins, 356 W. J. Keels, 322 J. M. McElveen, 347 J. A. Boykin, 16.66 | 328 W. A. Tallon. 488 R. B. Wilson, 333 W. O. Cain, 334 W. S. Dinkins, 335 J M Mooneyham " 367 J. C. Spann, 434 Wallace Sanders " 546 W. M. Lenoir, 338 R. M. James.

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340 R. I. Manning, 344 H. Ryttenberg, 351 W. S. Reames, 343 J. F. Bradford, 344 R. J. Brownfield, "

\$157.25 Total, CLERK OF COURT. 489 S. Nash, services June '98 \$59.65 BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

321 J. M. McElveen, services \$ 13.50 16.20 327 W. W. Stuckey, 15.60 328 W. A. Tallon, 329 J. W. Weldon, 15.90-13.50 330 Frean Mellett, 16.20 331 J. F. Hawkins, 332 J. M. N. Wilder. 10.60 12.00-333 W. O. Cain, 12.00 334 W. S. Dinkins, 10.00 335 D. A. Stuckey, 9.80 336 J. M. Mooneyham, 16.66 | 334 J. C. Spann, 8.33 | 338 R. M. James, 6.20 15.50 340 R. I. Manning. 9.30 341 H. Ryttenberg. 12.90 344 R. J. Brownfield, 7.60 350 Marion Dorn, 5.00 556 W. M. Lenoir.

\$214.80 CO. BOARD EDUCATION. \$21.00 482 S. H. Edmunds, services INTEREST. 539 E. P. Ricker RECAPITULATION.

\$900.00 622.95 Roads and bridges 23.25County Board 200.60 County Supervisor 77.50 Clerk County Board 37.50 County Attorney 124.98 County Auditor 120.82 Coroner 226.91 Constables 345.79 Magistrates Books, stationery, etc 93.85 81.72 Public buildings 403.10 Chain gang 198.00 Co. Supt. Education 95.96 Contingent account 375.60 Poor house and poor 393.24 Sheriff's account 507.90 Court expenses 157.25 Township boards 59.65 Clerk of Court 214.80 Board Equalization

\$ 5,281.77 Total 2d quarter 5,896.97 Total 1st quarter Total 1st and 2d quarters \$11.178.47

Board Education

12.00

2.50

20.00

11.33

Interest county bonds

21.60

900.00

MARION DORN. Co. Supervisor. T. V. WALSH, Clerk.

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15.00 HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GEN-95 ERAL AGENT for the Alpine Fireand Burglar Proof Safe Company. I am. prepared to offer liberal te:ms to those who. 8.66 are in need of a good safe For prices and terms address 44.08

J. A. RENNO,

Mch 24.

Sumter, S. C