

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday's Proceedings in the House and Senate.

Columbia, February 15.—The House today did a good day's work. All of the third reading bills on the Calendar were disposed of. The House then took up the Legislative appropriation bill and the general supply bill, both of which were ordered to their third reading without any contention.

An effort was made to reduce the State levy below what the ways and means committee showed to be absolutely necessary. The State levy stands at five mills and that will hardly be sufficient.

The Anderson delegation made a hard but unsuccessful fight to have a general drainage bill passed, but the House defeated it.

When the Johnson anti-trust bill came up for its third reading Mr. Cosgrove moved to recommit the bill. His chief objection to the bill was to the affidavit which, he urged, would prevent all insurance companies doing business in the State. He insisted that the bill was entirely too severe and that insurance companies had to make agreements with other and marine companies to carry cotton risks, and the bill would prevent manufacturers' mutual companies from doing business.

He had read that eighteen companies withdrew from Texas because of this affidavit and there were only six good companies doing business in the State. The bill would injure the merchants throughout the State. The business interests ought to be above politics and the insurance of the property of the State ought to be above one man or more riding into office upon this measure.

Mr. Eucker thought every member had fully made up his mind on the bill. He believed the bill the most important considered this session. There has been a spirit of unrest in the State growing day by day that had to be met with such legislation. There was nothing in the bill that prevented insurance companies from making their own rates and he urged that there was nothing in Mr. Cosgrove's contentions and insisted that such a bill was necessary for the welfare of the people of the State.

A ye and nay vote was ordered at the request of Dr. Jarnigan and Mr. Tatum on Mr. Cosgrove's motion to recommit the anti-trust bill, and the motion failed by a vote of 15 to 69.

The general road law passed its final reading. Mr. Hardin urged that the bill was defective as it does not fix the age limit and he did not think it would stand the constitutional test.

Mr. Kinard moved to recommit the Stackhouse bill, which provides for bank assessments being made by the State board of equalization. He thought the people at home knew the value of property and all county boards wanted all the taxable property they could get on the books. The House refused to recommit the bill.

All the third reading bills were passed. In the afternoon Mr. Morgan called up his bill to amend the law in reference to the duties and powers of the county auditor in reference to the assessment of property for taxation where a false, fraudulent or other improper return has been made. The purpose is to avoid the payment of the Dunkin and Oaklawn Township bonds. The State Supreme Court held the bonds to be constitutional and valid. The question, Mr. Morgan urged, was whether the State Courts should be sustained. The pending bill is in to avoid paying bonds for railroads that have never been built. It does not affect bonds for railroads that were actually constructed.

The bill is to apply to the State, county and school tax, and to protect the county and State officers. The idea was that the State Courts could enjoin county officers from collecting township taxes for railroads that were never constructed. This bill is to assist the county officers and State Supreme Court in protecting the taxpayers. He insisted that he had no bogus scheme nor was there any trick in the bill.

Mr. Prince moved to amend that municipal taxes could not be interfered with.

The House, after Mr. Morgan's speech, adopted the bill as proposed.

Mr. Dorroh then urged the passage of this resolution:

Section 1. That the following amendment to Section II, Article VII, of the Constitution, be agreed to: Add to the end thereof the following words: "That this section shall not apply to the following townships in the following counties, Dunklin and Oaklawn, in the county of Greenville: the townships of Cokesbury, Ninety-Six and Cooper in the county of Greenwood; Sullivan Township, in the county of Laurens; Pickens and Wise townships, in the county of Edgefield; Hulet and Mobley, in the county of Saluda; and Broad River, Saluda and Fork, in the county of Lexington; that the corporate existence of said townships be, and the same is hereby destroyed, and all officers under said townships are abolished and all corporate agents removed.

The resolution was passed.

THE SENATE.

The proceedings of the senate today were devoid of interest in that it was agreed that only uncontested matters should be considered. Under this rule a number of bills were advanced.

To authorize the Treasurer to strike off his books certain bonds lost and claimed by Bank of State.

To regulate the manner of paying to towns and cities their share of the dispensary profits.

The following bills, made special orders for today, were ordered to a third reading:

To fix the salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices at \$3,000, instead of \$2,500 as at present.

To establish Municipal Courts in Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville.

In reference to Acts codified in Code of 1902.

Monday in the House and Senate.

Columbia, February 17.—The House today devoted the entire morning session to the consideration and passage

of the county officers' salary bill. The members of the House delegations, in very many instances, changed the salaries from what they were named in the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Galluchat offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the status of the United States Senators and to find out from the Governor if either or both of the Senators had tendered their resignations; whether they had been accepted if tendered, and at what time were they tendered, if at all, and to report upon the status if the resignations had been tendered.

It was an unexpected resolution, although there was some talk of it in the early part of the session. Mr. Galluchat presented the reasons for this resolution.

Upon motion of Mr. McGowan, without further argument, the resolution was continued, which killed it.

Mr. Ashley offered a concurrent resolution that a joint committee be appointed to prepare a general fish and oyster law. He proposed that the committee be allowed ten days' pay and he wanted the committee to go "down there" and fix the best law. It would pay the State to go to this little expense and save the great number of bills each year.

The resolution was adopted. When Mr. Kinard's bill, to require county boards of examiners to appoint the teachers in the county summer schools, came up Mr. Richards moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Kinard simply asked that the members stand by their original vote.

Mr. Fraser thought the State board best able to select the teachers. The county authorities are not always the best judges. There was no good reason to change the present system. The fund has been increased because of the excellent management of the present Superintendent of Education. If this Peabody fund is curtailed it will come from the counties and in that way it will come from the already poor teachers. The county boards would most likely select from their own counties and the State boards are perhaps best able to select the most competent teachers for the State schools.

A ye and nay vote was called on the motion to recommit the bill, which resulted 43 to 44 against recommitting the bill, which was then sent to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The senate got down to work and transacted a lot of business. Many bills received their final reading, and some others were killed. The chief interest in the day's proceedings, centered in a speech by Senator Stanland, in which he made the charge of mismanagement and extravagance against the directors of the State dispensary. A bill passed its third reading forbidding the directors from buying liquors except upon a requisition from the State commissioner.

S Senator Stanland asked leave to withdraw from the files of the senate his bill providing for the establishment of a State soldiers' home. There was no chance for the passage of the bill at this session.

S Senator Ilderton wanted to kill Senator Appelt's bill in regard to the town of Summertown, in Clarendon county. Section 2 of the bill provided that the sale of Whiskey should never be allowed in the town. Senator Ilderton thought this would be prohibition by the legislature for one town in the State, while the rest of the State did not have it. The people of the town of Summertown would not have a dispensary if they did not want it, and if they did want it they should have it.

S Senator Appelt defended the bill. He said the passage of the bill had been asked for by the people of the town of Summertown through a petition, who wanted the law so fixed that a dispensary could never be forced upon them. He said he was sorry the senator from Florence had undertaken to represent Clarendon county. The motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill was lost and the bill passed to third reading.

The finance committee made a favorable report on the bill to provide for the further completion of the State house. On immediate consideration the bill was given its second reading and will probably get through at this session, as every effort will be made to push it. The work proposed to be done is absolutely necessary.

The bill establishing Lee county was given its third reading last night. The senate has amended the bill in certain unimportant particulars and the bill will go back to the house for concurrence, a mere formal procedure.

S Senator Manning asked to have his bill to increase the salary of the circuit judges increased to \$3,000 laid on the table, as there was no hope of its passage at this session. His request was complied with.

When Mr. Ashley's joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes to March 30 was reached Senator Brice moved to strike out the resolving words.

S Senator Manning favored it, saying that if there was ever a time when the time should be extended it was now. The 30 days extension will not hurt the State and will help a great many.

The senate refused to kill the resolution and it was passed to a third reading.

A Detroit doctor has figured out that, at the present rate of increase of insanity, the entire population of this country will be crazy in 300 years.

New York Cotton Market.

Corrected daily by I. H. Moses, Cotton Merchant, Member N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Orders promptly executed. Sumter, S. C.

The New York cotton market opened steady, at unchanged prices to 1 point lower, and sold off during the day 7 or 8 points, taking May down to 8.50, where some buying orders were sent in. Near the close there was quite a scramble among shorts to cover, and prices gained rapidly. Market closed very steady at 2 to 4 points advance over yesterday.

	Opening.	Closing.
March,	8.64	8.67-68
April,	8.61	8.64-65
May,	8.58	8.59
July,	8.54	8.55-56
Aug.		8.52-53

New York spots 8 1/2-16. Receipts today 27,673. Last year, 22,548.

CANNIBALS FEAST ON SCIENTISTS.

Survivor of Ill-Fated Scientific French Expedition Tells the Story.

Paris, Feb. 16.—La Patrie today publishes a letter received from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission, by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, Jan 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvatti with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering 25 of the party including Baron Villars, Count de Stromy and M. Hagenbock and wounding 33, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission, and another Frenchman named Remier.

M. Rouyer writes: "We were all sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches. Several of us were felled to the ground with clubs, hatchets and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages, who, believing me to be dead, were keeping me for themselves. I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, his eyes had been gouged out and his groin was horribly mutilated. The Count de Saint Remy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenbock was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire. The savages were about to cut him up. I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses. Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusillade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Fortier and the remainder of the mission firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled leaving 32 dead. The clothes of M. Aries were found but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

Cotton Still Booming.

New York, February 15.—Mr. Theodore H. Price, the well-known cotton expert, in an interview today says: "The cotton market continues to advance and there is every indication of very much higher prices in the immediate future. It is becoming generally recognized that the supply is inadequate to the world's consumption at present prices. Heavy receipts and bear manipulation here and in Liverpool fail to have any effect. The threats of those who earlier in the season conspired to deceive the world as to the crop and to depress prices are futile. They promise, like all efforts to subvert the truth, to react upon their authors. Cotton having been unduly depressed will now probably go to the other extreme. Mr. Border is reported to be bidding 3 1/4 cents for all the print cloths that can be delivered in Fall River up to July. Trade here and abroad is in a condition of unexampled prosperity. It needs the cotton and will have to pay for it."

Miss Stone's Ransom Paid.

Washington, February 15.—The State department has received cable advices confirming the report that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release, will occur, but it is understood that the brigands have made a condition that they shall have a period of a week or ten days in which to make sure their safe retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

How to Get Good Roads.

Much is being said about how to get good roads, but the people of Saluda, S. C., seem to have solved the problem. They have ceased holding meetings and suggesting legislation, and signed a petition that each citizen give in labor or in furnishing teams six days to road working in each neighborhood in the county. The result is there are good roads now in use in that county, and no big bills to be presented to the county authorities to pay for the work on the roads. Holding meetings and discussing ways and means did not bring good roads, but the men who did not talk, but instead went out and worked, made them. This is the best way in the world to get good roads, and it was the general plan during the Civil War.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Bristol, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Thirteen young men have been convicted for the murder of Jack Osborne in Russell county, Va., last Christmas and sentenced to imprisonment. King, John, Wilson and Thomas Rhea, all brothers, were sentenced to 18 years each; Charles and Ban Ball, brothers, 15 years each; Walter and Joseph Hess, brothers, 16 years each; James Green and Thomas Ball, brothers, five years each; James Pickett, five years; John Henry Hess, a brother of Walter and Joseph Hess, one year.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 15.—Screaming in agony and with her clothes ablaze from head to foot, Miss Annie McKane, night operator of the Charlotte telephone exchange, ran frantically about the room of the exchange on the third floor of a building in this city at 3:45 o'clock this morning, then dashed out the door and fled down three flights of stairs to the street. She was met at the bottom of the stairs by parties attracted by her screams, who rolled her in the snow and extinguished the fire. She died a few hours later. Her dress had become incited from the stove in the office.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 16.—Four lives were lost in a head-on collision on the Iowa Central railroad one mile north of Gifford early this morning, when a light engine, northbound, crashed into a passenger train.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

A Large British Patrol Caught by an Old Trick.

Pretoria, Feb. 16.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen while patrolling the Klip river, south of Johannesburg, Feb. 12, surrounded a farm house where they suspected Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house, and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap and in a position where they were unable to make any defense. Eight of the British officers made a gallant effort and defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had two officers and 10 men killed and several officers and 40 men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a block-house.

ANOTHER BRITISH LOSS.

London, Feb. 16.—Lord Kitchener, in addition to reporting the Klip river affair, says:

"A party from the South African constabulary line on the Watervale river, encountered Feb. 10, a superior force of the enemy near Vantondersbenk and was driven back with loss."

George Carter Needham Dead.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Rev. George Carter Needham, the noted evangelist, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at his home at Narberth, a suburb of this city. He returned last week from a three weeks' evangelistic campaign through Tennessee and expected shortly to go to Chicago to preach.

Mr. Needham was born in Ireland about 60 years ago. At 20 years of age he gave up a promising business career in Dublin to become an evangelist. He toured England and Ireland until 1863 with fruitful results and then came to Boston. He did pastoral work in Chicago and Canada several years, but the greater part of his life was spent in constant movement from one part of the country to another. He was one of those who cooperated with Moody and Sankey, and when Mr. Moody died Mr. Needham was looked upon as being the available man to carry on the work of that noted evangelist. A few years ago, accompanied by his wife, he visited Japan and China where he preached and taught several months.

Mr. Needham wrote much on Bible themes. Among his best known works are "The Spirit's Life," "Shadow and Substance," "Conflict and Courage," and "Street Arabs." He contributed to magazines and papers and one of his little books, "Father Waffle," has reached a circulation of half a million.

He is survived by a widow and two sons. Three of Mr. Needham's brothers are preachers.

Negroes Not Wanted.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 16.—At Wheatland, this county, there is a negro settlement. The negroes work for white farmers. All are quiet and inoffensive, but there is a prejudice against them.

The following notices, signed "Firebugs," were today found and have produced a sensation:

"Notice is hereby given that any man who employs negro labor after the first of March, or harbors, leases or rents land to any negro, their houses will be burned after the last day of April."

Durban, Feb. 16.—Mrs. DeWit in an interview held at the Mantzberg concentration camp said that two of her sons were still fighting with their father. She regretted that the government had not permitted her to communicate with her husband, and said she was certain he would never surrender. Mrs. DeWit declared she would rather see her husband die than submit.

Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, Feb. 16.—Great alarm still prevails here over the discovery of seven small openings in the mountain between this city and Chilapa from which smoke is proceeding, it being feared that the city is in danger of a greater peril than that recently experienced. The terror of the inhabitants was added to by an earthquake that occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, which was severe enough to awake the entire city from slumber.

Litchfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—Two persons met death and five were injured today in a rear-end collision between the "Diamond Special" of the Illinois Central and a freight train at a point five miles north of Litchfield. The collision was remarkable in that the passenger was ahead of the freight that both trains were moving.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—It is reported here from Baku, Russian Transcaucasia that thousands of persons were killed by the earthquake in the Shamaka district and that the towns and villages for 20 versts around Shamaka suffered severely.

Russian reports say that the Sea of Aral has been steadily rising since 1891. The sea level is now 107 feet above that of 1874. The line of railroad from Gremyach to Tashkent had to be changed in order to avoid being over-flooded. Instead of sinking three inches a year, as German geographers had computed, the sea has been rising at the rate of four inches a year for the last ten years.

No document has ever been handled with more caution by the Senate employees than the petition signed by 327 natives, presented to the chief justice, Chief Justice, by the Hawaiian delegation. Some of the delegates were accompanied by others who demanded to see the petition. The petition came from the Hawaiian settlement in Hawaii. The petitioners prayed that their settlement be not made a national leper colony.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—The queen regent will sign the treaty of friendship with the United States tomorrow. Gen. Weyler, the minister of war, will submit to the Cortes a proposal to reduce the Spanish army by four army corps.

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE DOING.

News and Gossip Gathered Around the Capitol in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The wisdom of the democratic senators in prolonging the debate on the Philippine question until all had time to fairly express their opinions on the subject has been justified in the divergent interests which are beginning to manifest themselves on the republican side of the chamber. In the face of the testimony of Governor Taft, and of the contentions of the republican senators that the Filipinos are contented with the existing state of affairs, there has been received a petition from the Federal party in the islands, signed by 200,000 of the more prominent citizens, requesting that the islands be made an integral part of the United States and given a territorial form of government. This, of course, is not at all in line with the republican designs but it has produced considerable effect on the more conservative members of the party who are beginning to realize that their colonial policy is impractical and that unless they accord the Filipinos territorial rights and hold out to them the prospect of ultimate citizenship, they are likely to have a continuous insurrection on their hands and one that will increase rather than diminish. With Senator Foraker urging a reduction of 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates and Senator Mitchell demanding a reduction of 50 per cent, the outcome of the present bill is hard to predict but whatever the republicans determine upon they have the strength to carry. A more serious contest will be precipitated, however, when the Philippine government bill comes up for consideration.

It is something of a commentary on republican diplomacy that, while the administration is endeavoring to establish relations with the Filipinos and inspire in them respect of American institutions, Governor Taft is testifying in Washington that they are "a lazy, indolent people incapable of performing jury duty" or determining questions of justice. Of course, the press of the islands publishes these statements and doubtless the people will be flattered into an immediate appreciation of the American sense of justice, quickness of perception and keenness of judgment.

To a close observer, the trend of the government toward colonialism, entangling alliances with foreign powers and the attendant naval and military development is necessarily a source of anxiety. The sentiments expressed in the senate lobbies when the news of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was made known were more than straws in their indication of the direction in which the country is drifting. The military strength of the country, already weakened by the distant possessions which must be protected in time of war, must now be augmented and the country placed on the highway toward a standing army and a navy that can compete with the European nations, into rivalry with which we have entered in the new struggle for colonial possessions and aggrandizement. As is well known, the efforts of our delegates to the Pan-American Congress were hampered by the belief of South American countries that this government regarded them with a covetous eye. The fear was ridiculed by the press, but on Friday a member of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals stated that permanent ownership of the land through which the Panama Canal might be built was unimportant, as long before the 200 year lease would have expired this country would "own all that territory."

Opposition to this tendency found voice in the House on Friday when Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky made a violent attack upon the administration for its policy in regard to foreign nations and royalty. Had the gentleman's speech been a little more carefully prepared and had he omitted some expressions to which he was doubtless led by the excess of his feelings, the address would have proved more effective. Underlying the somewhat extravagant language he used was the stratum of a great truth.

Since the passage of the majority anti-oleomargarine bill by the House, that body has been engaged in the consideration of private bills—"doing odd jobs," as one of the members expressed it when I asked him what was going on inside. Today the Ways and Means Committee will consider the Cuban reciprocity question, not because it wants to, but because the undalatable truth has been forced upon the Committee that, in the words of a member, "It must—or the Senate will." It is probable the committee will report some measure of relief to Cuba. What its terms will be cannot be foretold but, whatever they are, they will be made to conform to the well-known views of the President when the measure is taken up in the Senate committee.

Today the House will take up the repeal of the war revenue taxes. Before introducing the measure, however, an attempt will be made to pass a rule limiting the debate to two days and prohibiting the offering of any motion during the discussion. This is intended, of course, to prevent Mr. Babcock and others who advocate tariff reform from amending the bill. It is a sample of the gag law with which the republicans control the party and it is needless to say, in direct violation of the spirit of the constitution which demanded that the House should be a deliberative body. The party whips have been actively engaged and it is believed that the rule will be adopted.

The President, through the Postmaster General, has struck a severe blow at partisan politics by a determination to resist the removal of fourth class postmasters except for cause. If the President persists in his present intention there will be an insurrection in Congress of immense proportions as these appointments now form the chief prerequisites with which politicians can acquire political debts.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

Miss Beatty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Buckle's Anicura Salve. Then they vanished as well all eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and felons from her face. Infallible for cuts, corns, bars, sores and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c at J F W DeLorme's.

Corliss, of Michigan, recently addressed the House on the subject and yesterday he told me he believed he would be able to carry the bill. He has won over his committee until it stands 12 for and 5 against, although the original vote of the committee was 8 for and 5 against with 2 members absent. Mr. Corliss' speech in the House in support of his views was an able effort and appeared to be received with marked approval by many members on both sides of the chamber.

WAR TAXES REPEALED.

Democrats Protested Against Suppression of Debate, but They Voted for the Bill.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The unexpected happened in the house today when the bill to repeal the war taxes was passed unanimously without a word of debate. This action was the outcome of a challenge thrown down by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, after the adoption by a strict party vote of a special order permitting debate on it until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, but cut off all opportunities to offer amendments except such as had been agreed upon by the ways and means committee. The adoption of the rule had been preceded by a stormy debate in the course of which the Democrats protested against the application of the "gag" which Mr. Hay of Virginia charged was meant to prevent a free expression not only by the Democrats but by some of the Republicans, attention being especially directed toward Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, the father of the bill to amend the steel schedule of the present tariff law. When the rule was adopted by the vote of 158 to 120, Mr. Richardson emphasized the fact that debate on the bill could accomplish nothing and that deliberation upon it would be fruitless, asked unanimous consent that the bill be placed upon its passage. Not an objection was voiced and the vote was forthwith taken. Every vote, 278 in number, was cast in the affirmative.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS TWO THOUSAND.

Wholesale Destruction by Last Week's Earthquake at Shamaka.

Baku, Transcaucasia, Feb. 17.—Details which are slowly arriving at Baku from Shamaka, show that 2,000 persons, mostly women and children, perished as a result of the earthquake there last week and that 4,000 houses were destroyed. Thirty-four villages of the country surrounding Shamaka also suffered. To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Marasy, eastward of Shamaka, has broken out into active eruption. A great crevasse has appeared from which immense flames and streams of lava are being thrown out. The course of the river Geonchaika has been altered in consequence of its bed being dammed with earth which had been dislodged by the earthquake.

Tot Caus's Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs J C Snyder of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J F W DeLorme's.

Hobson to be Retired.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The president today sent to the senate a message recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, and in accordance with this recommendation Senator Gallinger immediately introduced a bill providing for Mr. Hobson's transfer to the retired list. In his message the president gives as his reason the trouble that Mr. Hobson has had since 1900 with his eyes, and recited the history of that trouble. It appears that in June, 1900, he was admitted to the naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan, when according to the records, he suffered from weakness of the eyes and retinitis, which infirmities it was stated had been contracted while on duty in repairing ships at Hong Kong. In January, 1902, he was examined by a retiring board, which decided that his incapacity was not such as to justify retirement.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my household work." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at J F W DeLorme's drug store. 3

John Nickens Pardoned.

The governor has granted a full pardon to Jno. Nickens, convicted in Sumter county of setting fire to and burning haystacks, and sentenced to two and a half years on the county chain gang. Mayers, the principal witness against the prisoner, made an affidavit that when on the stand he was drunk and that he had not testified to the truth. It was on this man's testimony that the conviction was secured. Solicitor Wilson unhesitatingly recommended the pardon, and many citizens of Sumter signed the petition.

Old Soldier's Experience

M M Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr King's New Life Pills, which worked wonderfully for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at J F W DeLorme's drug store. 3