

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ.

Newspaper Obligations to Furnish the News.

The newspaper that is really conscientious in its motives, that seeks to do as much good as it may, in its proper arena of activity, and as little harm as possible, is often put to it to know what not to print and is often still misjudged. While it should strive to be an educational and moral agent, it can not lose sight of the fact that it is also a business enterprise, and while many things present themselves to it which it would prefer not to print, there are many of these that it must print or else go out of business; for the press must be first of all, a purveyor of news and the people will not stand for a paper that is colorless. It must take the world as it is, and, with due regard always to the properties of life, publish what happens, if it be of a public nature and of interest to a large enough part of the public to warrant the giving to it of the space it occupies. The Charleston Post was asked the other day, why it printed the reports of the Nan Patterson trial, and answered, because they entertained its readers. "We give them what they want," it says, and continues: "That is our duty as a newspaper. They pay for the news and to be entertained and we try to give them a fair return for their investment. Probably a small proportion of the public will admit that it prefers this class of news to more wholesome, if dull, relations. But the newspapers know better, for they keep the record—and also hold the bag. For instance, yesterday telephone inquiries to the Post began to come in as early as 10 o'clock upon the verdict of the Nan Patterson jury, and they continued until the paper went to press and carried out the full report on the findings of the show girl's trial. And every member of the staff who went upon the streets was asked for the latest reports from the jury room in New York. These are conditions which the newspaper people must take cognizance of."

The Post appends to these judicious remarks, some equally judicious from The Richmond News Leader in relation to the recent McCue case at Charlottesville, Va.

The McCue case was foul in some of its parts; so was the Nan Patterson case—the latter more so by irreconcilable inferences than in blunt language. Yet, had the Richmond News Leader ignored the McCue case and The Charleston Post the Nan Patterson case, what would have followed? Why, their constituents would have fallen away from them and turned to papers which knew enough to print the news which interest their readers when it is at all fit to print. The paper which gives its people only what it thinks is best for them won't have anybody to give that to any longer than it takes the public to find out that what is its policy.

The Observer hesitated a week before giving currency to the pantheistic theology declared by Dr. Lyman Abbott before the students of Harvard College Sunday a week ago. If the influences of such publication as that are appreciable, they tend to harm—certainly they cannot be said to tend to good; they tend to unsettle the foundations of the ancient faith and offer in its stead nothing better nor so good. Yet they are interesting, not to say sensational, and even the religious press has been busy with Dr. Abbott's sermon, furnishing its substance, of course, as a basis of comment. The Observer—not an impartial judge, to be sure—thought itself a pretty good paper Sunday. It carried the current news of the city, State and country, and a number of special articles, some of them very delightful; others intended to be very elevating and very helpful—intended to lead men and women to better thought and to better living. It heard one man that day—he a church member and a Sunday school teacher—speak of the morning paper. And of what in it? Why, the article about Dr. Abbott and his sermon. Why about the article alone? Because it interested him more than any other in the paper. And there you are.

Be charitable with a newspaper as long as it remains within the confines of decency, of legitimate news publications and legitimate discussion. It does not necessarily give currency to stories of badness or heresy for the love of it, but because it is in the line of its business and its duty.—Charlotte Observer.

Hov's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Dec. 21-1m.

Sickening Shivering Fits

of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of especial benefit in malaria for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life. At J. F. W. DeLorme drug store; price 50c, guaranteed."

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

TEXT OF COMPACT BETWEEN GEN. NOGI AND STOESSLE.

Japanese are Firm in Essential Matters, But Treat the Conquered Russians With Every Courtesy Possible.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Gen. Nogi giving the text of the capitulation convention was received last night. It is as follows:

"Article 1. All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials, at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur, are taken prisoners."

"Article 2. All forts, batteries, war ships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunitions, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition."

"Article 3. On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Esse Mountain, Sungsu Mountain, Antse Mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of January 3, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army."

"Article 4. Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in Article 2 or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be annulled and the Japanese army will take free action."

"Article 5. The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names and rank and duty of said officers; a list of army steamers, war ships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations."

"Article 6. Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, war ships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transference."

"Article 7. The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers, who will sign a written pledge pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole."

"Article 8. Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms, and be commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioner will decide the necessary details thereof."

"Article 9. The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for sick and wounded soldiers. During such time such corps shall be required to render the section of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese."

"Article 10. The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact and shall have the same force as this compact."

"Article 11. One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon signature thereof."

Disrespect for Court.

People who complain of a growing disrespect for the courts might learn why the courts are not respected as of yore by keeping in touch with court decisions. In a Hartford, Conn., court two sentences were imposed on the same day, and they deserve attention. An ex-judge, who embezzled trust funds to the amount of \$5,572 was sentenced to one year in jail. A man who had stolen a horse was sentenced to two years and six months in the state prison. This sort of things is so common that there is small wonder why men are not as respectful as they were towards the courts of the land.

The pioneer work of the Alaskan telegraph system recently completed was begun in 1895, before the Atlantic cable was laid. The projectors aimed to connect the new and old world by the Bering Strait route. Cyrus Field's great achievement in 1868 dashed this enterprise to the ground. The new system is entirely on United States territory and comprises 2,127 miles of cable, 1,504 miles of land lines and 107 miles of wireless system.

In 1897 the average cost of white paper to the leading daily newspapers of the country was about \$35 per ton. Today some of them pay as high as \$45 per ton; and the average costs probably above \$41. In other words, under "trust" control in the paper trade the newspaper publishers of the United States are paying about \$4,500,000 a year more for paper than they paid when competition in the trade was free, when prices were not set arbitrarily, when there was no "division of territory" and nothing approaching monopoly in the business.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN 1904.

Total Construction Amounted to Only 3,832 Miles, the Smallest Number Since 1898.

The Railroad Gazette of Dec. 30 says: "Official returns from the majority of the railroad companies in the country, supplemented by our own records and figures furnished by the state railroad commissions, show that approximately 3,832 miles of new main track have been built in the United States during the calendar year 1904. These figures do not include second track, sidings nor electric lines."

"The sum total is the smallest reported since 1898, when 3,265 miles were built. The fall off from last year amounts to about 33 per cent, and is undoubtedly due to the suspension of work by some of the larger railroads on all construction which was not absolutely necessary until such time as the business outlook warranted the completion of the work."

"Texas leads the list with track laid on 323 miles, a slight decrease over 1903. Missouri is second with 270 miles; Mississippi third, with 268 miles, and Minnesota fourth, with 221 miles. The largest decrease is reported in Oklahoma Territory, where only 168 miles were built, as compared with 661 miles in 1903. This is largely due to the fact that several of the leading railroad systems including the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific reported the completion of their new lines in Oklahoma in 1903, and, owing to the unsettled times, did not begin any fresh work this year."

Fake Advertising Schemes.

Spartanburg merchants and other advertisers would do well to make a resolution with the first of the year to steer clear of all advertising schemes, no matter how novel or alluring. A score of good business men contributed a few months ago upwards of \$1,200 to the wealth of a traveling person they had never seen before and will never see again to get into a scheme that was made to appear to be going to make them rich, but which turned out to be an absolute waste of money, doing nobody any good whatever. The \$1,200 paid for this scheme might as well have been thrown away.

The same thing might be said of many other forms of advertising, such as wall dictionaries, programs, city directories, calendars, hotel registers, catalogues, and many others of like kind. It may be treading on somebody's toes to say so, these are all utterly worthless and are an entire waste of money. Many Spartanburg business men have long ago cut out these schemes, but the past year has shown that there are still those whose very enterprise and energy make them victims of fake schemes operated solely for the benefit of their promoters.

It may sound like blowing our own horn to say so, but there is really but one form of advertising; newspaper advertising. This is rapidly being conceded by advertisers of all sorts and there is more of it being done than ever before. Even the circus have decided to cut down their graphic advertising and do more newspaper advertising. The advertisement in the newspaper, if the newspaper is one which is read, hits the spot every time the newspaper is issued. The newspaper is fresh with every issue and demands attention. No other form of advertising does.—Spartanburg Journal.

Boston Candor.

The Boston Post is of opinion that the Republican scheme to cut down the representation of Southern States in Congress will never be carried out, for the reason that if it were applied to the South it would have to be applied equally to the North and that, in the opinion of our contemporary, would never do. With commendable frankness our Boston contemporary says:

"Right here in Massachusetts our suffrage laws disfranchise for illiteracy as many as are excluded from the polls in Tennessee for the same reason, half as many as in Arkansas, twice as many as in Florida, and almost as many as in Louisiana and North Carolina."

"If it is wicked down there, it is wicked up here. And unless a Republican Congress is ready to wipe out one or two Massachusetts congressmen, it will not venture to rob the South of nineteen."

It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

Hard to Interview.

In New York recently a reporter made several vain attempts to see J. Pierpont Morgan both at his office and at his residence. Finally his opportunity came. He was interviewing another financier and incidentally came into possession of the latter's card. He kept it, then going to Morgan's residence sent in his own card in company with that of the financier. The ruse was successful and he was shown into Morgan's presence. When the reporter had stated his reason for the call the financier said: "Do you know, young man, that at least ten reporters have tried to see me today with reference to this question? I have declined to see all of them." The reporter smiled and replied: "Yes, sir, I know that. For I was the whole ten." He got his interview.

A Brute in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6.—Governor Vardaman, after an investigation of the whipping of Convict Howell by Sergeant Puckett, at the Rankin penitentiary, said: "The punishment inflicted upon this unfortunate convict was fiendish and betokens a depravity which would disgrace the most abandoned criminal in the penitentiary." The governor has employed counsel to prosecute Puckett in the state courts. Puckett, whose time as sergeant has expired, is very defiant and is not apprehensive of conviction.

SELL ALL STATE LAND.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Gantt Submits a Report to Commission—Lot of Land Commission Tracts.

Columbia, Jan. 7.—Secretary of State Gantt in his annual report to the sinking fund commission, which met today, recommended that the state sell all of the remaining tracts of land now owned by it and on which there is hardly any income. In the past few years the income from this source has dwindled rapidly and only \$3,000 was taken in from sales and everything else in that department in 1904. Of this only \$200 came from the rent of some of the land, when twenty years ago the income averaged \$100 a day in harvest time. There are now 266 parcels, most of it in the lower part of the state, in this department, and if put up at public sale with due notice given in each county the state would be rid of what is now a nuisance instead of a source of revenue.

This land includes what is left of the notorious land commission, which was saddled on the state by the carpet bagger government. The following tracts now remain in the possession of the state:

- Fifty-six acres in Greenwood county.
- Two hundred and forty acres in Charleston.
- Two hundred and forty acres in Colleton.
- Three hundred and sixty acres in Charleston.
- Two hundred and seven acres in Edgefield.
- Two hundred and five acres in Georgetown.
- Six hundred acres in Newberry.
- Two hundred and six acres in Kershaw.
- Four hundred and twenty acres in Williamsburg.
- One thousand six hundred acres in Richland.

The last named tract is near Hopkins, and of this about 30 acres have been sold recently.

REDUCTION ORDERED.

Southeastern Tariff Association Takes Action.

The Southeastern Tariff association has just issued a circular ordering a reduction in rates on residences, churches and barns in second class cities. The reduction affects Columbia and other towns in the state similarly situated, but does not affect Charleston, which is ranked first class.

As a result of the reduction, which goes into effect at once, it is expected that rates will be affected to the amount of about ten per cent, when considered as a basis. The letter states that mercantile rates will also be considered at once and that a reduction will be ordered for them as soon as possible. The letter has been the general subject of discussion in insurance circles since it was issued and there is an impression that the action was taken at once on account of the recent agitation in regard to increased rates.

The comptroller general since receiving a complaint some time ago stating that the rates have gone up since the Southeastern Tariff association reentered the state, has sent out circular letters to all agents and business men asking for information and has received hundreds of replies. Many of the replies show that as a basis the rates have been reduced, but that there are certain points now considered in writing a risk that were not considered by the agents before. He has not been as yet officially notified of the reduction, but the correspondence in regard to increased rates obtained by him from the merchants and others will be laid before the legislature. Whether that body takes any action on the information or not remains to be seen.—Columbia Record.

The San Francisco police arrested the other day three men and three women in what they said was a shoplifting school. It had counters and shelves, and the women were being taught to steal. A large amount of goods stolen from department stores were recovered.

There is a touch of grotesque in the statement from St. Petersburg that the Russians are not to begin active hostilities because "with the thermometer at zero it is impossible to begin a large movement without the risk of appalling horrors." It would be difficult to improve on the horrors of what has been going on in Manchuria, and it cannot be supposed that the campaign is regulated on their side by humanitarian scruples.

J. P. Morgan gives away almost as much money in the course of a year as any of our other great philanthropists, but does not like to have his charity known. Ten big charitable institutions in New York by him, but none bears his name. His greatest charity is keeping young boys off the street by getting them work.

A Grim Tragedy

Is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as Death claims, in each one, another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But When Coughs and Colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oakland, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, which cured her, and today she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by J. F. W. DeLorme's druggist. Trial bottle free.

M'CALL WILL PROBATED.

BULK OF THE PROPERTY GOES TO RELATIVES.

Mortgage to Be Cancelled on Home of Farmer Who Loses Both Arms Firing a Cannon.

Bennettsville, Jan. 6.—The late Col. C. S. McCall's will has been probated. The executors are D. D. McCall, Sr., A. G. Sinclair, T. E. McCall and C. S. McCall, Jr.

He gives to Thornwell Orphanage five thousand dollars; to his sister, Mrs. Kate Newton, \$20,000; to each of his other sisters, Mrs. Jennett Pate, Mrs. Sallie Edens and Mrs. Pocahontas Roper, \$10,000; to his brother John, \$5,000 and 54 shares in bank of Marlboro; to his nephews, C. S. McCall, Jr., T. E. McCall and J. L. McCall, each a fine plantation; to each of his other nephews and nieces, \$1,000; to T. E. McCall \$5,000; to his cousin, A. G. Sinclair, \$5,000; to William Bowyer, the mortgage held on Bower's place.

The will provides that a monument, to cost not over \$5,000, shall be erected to the grave of the testator. Debts are to be paid from insurance and balance of property is to be divided among brothers and sisters. The balance will probably be about \$300,000.

The item canceling the mortgage on William Bower's place recalls a tragic event of a quarter of a century ago. In 1880 Col. McCall, then state senator and county chairman of the democracy, had a cannon brought to Bennettsville to be fired in celebration of Democratic victory. His brother and Mr. Bowyer were assisting in the firing. The cannon had been fired several times and Messrs. McCall and Bowyer were reloading. Bowyer had both hands and McCall one on the ramrod, when the powder exploded. Both of Bowyer's hands and one of McCall's were jerked completely off and carried a hundred yards. The ramrod has never yet been found. It is supposed that it is buried in Crooked creek.

This accident was a great shock to Col. McCall. He bought a plantation for Bowyer, who was a poor man, and took a mortgage on it. The place has given him and his family a living since then. The mortgage has never been paid, but is cancelled by Col. McCall's will.—News and Courier.

BIG NAVAL REVIEW.

Combined North Atlantic Squadrons Assembling in Hampton Roads.

Washington, July 7.—An interesting naval spectacle of an unusual character will be afforded next Monday in Hampton Roads when Secretary of the Navy Morton and Admiral Dewey and staff will review the combined North Atlantic squadrons. Already the big battleships, smaller cruisers and torpedo craft are assembling off Fortress Monroe. The combined squadrons will be under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, one of the best officers in the naval service.

He Was From Boston.

He leaned against the news stand of the Fifth Avenue hotel and stroked his gray beard as he watched the clerk handing out copies of the current number of a popular magazine as rapidly as possible, says the New York World.

"What are the people buying that book for?" he asked.

"Oh, it's got a long piece in it about Lawson," replied the clerk, sitting out another magazine.

"Lawson? Who's Lawson?" asked the stranger.

"W-e-l-l, say, are you kidding?" and the clerk leaned over in amusement.

"No," declared the stranger. "Who is he?"

"Oh, he ain't anybody but Tom Lawson, and he's just paralyzing that Standard Oil bunch. Say, uncle, did you ever hear of Cassie Chadwick?"

"No, I never heard of him, either."

The clerk gasped. "Say, are there any newspapers in your town?"

"Certainly," replied the stranger indignantly.

"Well, where do you live—in Cheyenne?"

"No, sir," said the stranger, moving away, "I'm a resident of Boston."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the health of the people of this county is in imminent danger and must be taken care of. It has been decided that every precaution be taken to prevent prolonged cases of pneumonia, grippe, etc. The best thing to do is to give a good cough mixture as soon as the cough starts. Get MURRAY'S HOREHOUND, M'LEIN AND TAR. Only 25c. a bottle. At all druggists.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Theodore Thomas, the famous musical conductor, died at his home in this city at 5:30 o'clock this morning. He was born at Esens, Hanover, Germany, October 11, 1835. For the past half century he has been creating and leading great musical organizations. To him is given the credit for making Wagnerian music popular in America.

The "Murray's."

When you've got a bad cough just say "MURRAY'S." If a druggist gives you anything but Murray's Horehound, M'lelin and Tar you're not getting the best and surest cough remedy. Make him give you Murray's. Acts quicker and you get a 50c. size bottle for 25c. Every druggist has it.

REDUCE THE COTTON ACREAGE.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Sent to Every County Judge in the Cotton Belt, and is Intended to Promote Prompt and Thorough Organization of the Farmers.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 3.—The following self explanatory notice has been mailed to every county judge in the south:

National Cotton Association, Office of the Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas, January 3.—In compliance with the resolution of the national executive committee, you are requested to call farmers, bankers, merchants and others interested in the cotton industry together on Wednesday, January 11, 1904, at 10 a. m., at the county seat, to elect vice presidents, who will hold precinct meetings at each school house in your county, on Saturday, January 14, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of taking definite action on reducing the cotton acreage this year. At these meetings, have all farmers who will sign this agreement:

We, the undersigned farmers, residents in voting precinct No. —, county —, hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the acreage of cotton to be planted by us in 1905 25 per cent. below the amount that we planted in 1904."

Those who will not sign, take their names, addresses and the number of acres they will plant this year. Have a committee appointed at the precinct meeting to visit every farmer, landlord, tenant, white or black, in their precinct, who are not at the meeting, to secure their acreage. This request is sent to every county in the cotton states and unless prompt action is taken the acreage will not be reduced.

Texas has begun, but it will take your support to avail anything. Give notice to all newspapers. Mail written report January 18, giving name and acreage of all who sign and those who do not sign. Oswald Wilson, National Secretary, Fort Worth.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 5.—The body of E. S. Phelps, who has been missing since October 23, was found in the river here today. Phelps was a financier and was connected with several of the large pure food companies of this city.

Straight Facts.

A whole lot of fancy phrases can be written about remedies, but it takes facts to prove anything—good straight facts. And the strongest fact you ever heard is that Tannophine is the best cure for piles on the market. It cures absolutely. Has a healing, soothing effect from the start. All druggists have it for \$1.00 a jar. Ask for Tannophine and don't dare take a substitute.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MANN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
Patent Office, 75 P St., Washington, D. C.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Sweet. Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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BANKS H. BOYKIN, D. S., Catchall, S. C. Oct 19—o