A Noted Cooking Authority Endorses Cottolene

Marion Harland Says:

"COTTOLENE is now so well and favorably known and so widely used that it needs no word of introduction or commendation from me. The most eminent of American chemists justly says that it 'possesses all desirable qualities of lard without the objectionable features inherent in all products obtained from swine.'

"COTTOLENE the 'desirable' substitute, is purer, more healthful, and more economical than lard."

When Marion Harland, one of the best known and most reliable food experts of the day, recommends COTTOLENE in such glowing and unqualified terms, you may be sure of its purity and healthfulness.

COTTOLENE is made from pure Cotton Seed oil refined by a special process. Because it contains nothing but healthful ingredients, it cannot help but make healthful food. It produces light, crisp, easily digested pastry, doughnuts, cakes, cookies, bread and biscuits. It is economical, too, one-third less being required than of either lard or cooking butter.

Prove the merits of COTTOLENE to your own satisfaction by a personal test. It has always been granted highest award wherever exhibited in competition with other cooking fats.

Cottolene is Guaranteed We hereby authorize your grocer to refund your money in case you're not pleased after having given COTTOLENE a fair test.

Never Sold in Bulk COTTOLENE is packed in pails with a patent air-tight top, to keep it clean, fresh and wholesome; also to prevent it from absorbing the disagreeable odors of the grocery, such as fish, oil, etc.

Cook Book Free We shall be glad to send any housewife, for a two-cent stamp, our new **"PURE FOOD COOK BOOK,"** edited and compiled by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, author of the famous "Boston Cook Book." Address—

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO

Nature's Gift from the Sunny South

"KICKER'S" FULMINATIONS.

Let the Town Council and Little Folks Run to Cover.

Editor Press and Banner:

With your permission, and with the hope that it may be taken in the same kindly spirit in which it is dictated, I desire to make some comments on your criticisms of my article signed "Kicker," which appeared in last week's issue of the Press and Banner.

In the first place permit me to say that it afforded me no little relief to find that you did not agree with me in what I had to say touching the action of the City Council in the matter of the proposed expenditure of a very considerable amount of the city taxpayers' money for the exclusive benefit of a few individuals.

I wrote the article in question with some degree of trepidation as I did not know just how it might be regarded by our people generally, but all disquietude on that score was instantly dissipated when I discovered that you did not endorse what I had to say; as it has become somewhat notorious that you invariably take the wrong side of every question of importance, which you undertake to discuss in your paper. I concluded from that circumstance, that I was all right, and would be sustained by the people of the city generally, and I am glad to say that in that particular I did not "reckon without mine host," as, since the appearance of that article, I have scarcely been able to trabsact my ordinary business in my accustomed way, for being stopped on the streets by my friends who desire to assure me of their hearty approval of what I had to say in that communication.

So much by way of preliminary. I shall now take up, seriatim, the several points which you endeavor to make in your defense of City Council.

You say that each and every one of them have made investments in real estate within the city limits, and that therefore self-interest, if nothing else, would prompt them to work for the welfare of the town. Of course they would like to see the city prosper, but while that is true, the dominating element on the Board of Councilmen would like, decidedly, to see those portions of the city in which they are more particularly interested, prosper just a little more than other sections.

There are a good many others who have about all they have invested in the city, who would also like to see it grow and prosper, but they want to see it take on a symmetrical growth, and not grow abnormally in certain localities to the detriment of others—in other words, they don't want to see the work of improving the city confined, largely, to those sections where members of Council, and certain others, heppen to own property, to the utter neglect of others—especially since all have to contribute their pro rata of the wherewithal to make said improvements—their motto being "equal rights to all with special privileges to none."

You further state, as a reason why Council should make the proposed improvements on this street, that "the property-owners on each side of the street propose to give a certain number of feet of land in order to widen the street which," you say, "is bound to be of more or less value to the city."

What unheard-of liberality!

Now wouldn't he be a fool indeed who would not give a few feet of land in order to have widened and improved, largely at the city's expense, a narrow street along the whole length of which he owned every foot of land?

Why, we can cite you to a case in this city, where the owners of the land along the line of a proposed street, and of whom a majority are widows and single ladies who are largely dependent on their own exertions for a support, who offered to give, not simply a few feet of land, but all that might be needed for the purpose, if Council would open up said street through their land, and which, if it had been done, would have made available quite a number of desirable building lots—but it was not done, because Council thought they could not afford it; and yet, to have opened that street, would not have cost anything like as much as Council have spent and proposes to spend on a little cross-street, which expenditure will redound to the benefit of no one, save the rich proprietors of the real estate along the line of the same.

You then go on to argue that if "Council had attempted to buy the land to widen and improve this street the cost of the land would have amounted to a considerable sum."

To those of us who are acquanted with the gentlemen who own that land, this statement of yours appears strictly axiomatic. If Kicker were given to use cuss-words he would be tempted to say, as an old gentlemen who was a familiar character around here in antebellum times was wont to say when a self-evident proposition, such as this was submitted to him, "Who in the —— disputes it?"

Of course they would have asked a goodly price for it if council had proposed to buy it, but the fact that council DID NOT propose to buy it, and that the owners thereof proposed TO GIVE IT, is proof conclusive that neither party regarded the widening and improving of that street of any special advantage to the city.

Don't you know that if the owners of the land on both sides of that street had believed that the welfare of the city required that that street be widened, that they would never have agreed to give the land necessary for that purpose? They would doubtless have demanded the fabulous price of $30 per front foot, which you suggest as its value.

Another argument which you advance, and which you seem to think is a potent reason why council should make this expenditure of the people's money, is, that these parties agree to lend the money to council with which to do this work and wait on them until they are in funds with which to repay it. This serves but to confirm what I have in substance said above, that the owners of the property bordering on this street, knew who were to receive the lion's share of the benefits to accrue from that scheme, and so to meet the objection which might be raised by such of the members of council as had not yet been fully "bamboozled and tamed," to wit: That they were without the necessary funds with which to do the work, proposed to lend them the money.

If council is so hard up for money we would suggest that they confine their operations to such work as is absolutely necessary to be done, until the city exchequer is replenished. Better defer putting down cement walks on unfrequented streets until a later day, unless the parties to be benefitted exclusively thereby, are willing to offer greater inducements than have been offered in the ease under consideration.

Kicker is ready to make a far more liberal proposition to council himself than these parties have made, and no doubt there are dozens of others who will do the same thing. Which is, to lend to council three times the amount required to do the work, if they will make certain improvements on the streets and sidewalks where he owns property, under his directions.

Furthermore, you seem to think that council deserve great credit for having built the city hall; so much so that there should be a metal tablet inserted into the walls thereof, as a memorial of their progressive spirit. Why city council have had little more to do in the matter of building the city hall, outside of paying their pro rata of the taxes necessary to raise the required funds, than simply to call for plans and specifications, adopt the ones that a majority of those to whom the same were submitted regarded as the best, advertise for bids and then award the contract to the lowest bidder.

When the work will have been finished it will have been the city taxpayers and the patrons of the dispensary who will have footed the bills and to whom at least some of the credit should be given.

You state that this building, when finished will have cost $50,000, and notwithstanding that, when finished there will be a debt of only $15,000 against the city, and all this accomplished without raising the rate of taxation to the amount of one cent.

Mark my prediction! When that building is completed there will be a debt of twice fifteen thousand, notwithstanding there will have been expended in its construction at least $30,000 received from the dispensary and several other thousand contributed by the city taxpayers.

But nobody is kicking at the building of the city hall; we are all proud of it and are willing to be taxed to the fullest extent necessary to do the work, but we contend that the credit for this splendid structure is due the people generally—those who are paying for it, and not solely to the city council, as you seem to think.

As well say that the credit for the building of the Eureka is due solely to Messrs. Greene, Anderson, Visanska, Kicker and a few others—the men who adopted the plans and specifications as submitted by the architect, advertised for bids and let the contract—ignoring entirely P. Rosenberg & Co., and a few others who contributed the money with which it was built.

I agree with you that it depends largely upon the viewpoint from whence a thing is considered as to how it is regarded. That doubtless accounts for the difference between us in this matter. You, no doubt, have had a good many favors shown you by council, while Kicker, and the many others who are at his back, have had but few, if any—their humble petitions for some little consideration, being often treated with seeming contempt.

In conclusion, for the time being at least let me say, in order to correct any impression to the contrary which may exist—that I have no special fault to find with that particular member of council whom I shall dub the "LITTLE CORPORAL," (as the soldiers were wont to call the great Napoleon) for taking all that council will give him; it is but natural for him to do; he can't well help it; but I do blame the other members of council for allowing themselves to be made cat's paws of to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for his benefit.

Kicker.

We will have on sale in a few days 300 bushels of Amber and Orange Cane Seed.
The L. W. White Co.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea never fails to tone the stomach, purify the blood, regulate the kidneys, liver and bowels. The greatest spring tonic, makes and keeps you well. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. C. A. Milford & Co.

CAN'T BE SEPARATED.

Some Abbeville People Have Learned How to Get Rid of Both.

Backache and kidney ache are twin brothers.

You can't separate them.

And you can't get rid of the backache until you cure the kidney ache.

If the kidneys are well and strong, the rest of the system is pretty sure to be in vigorous health.

Doan's Kidney Pills make strong, healthy kidneys.

R. B. Carter, 501 McDuffie Street, Anderson, S. C., says: "For a week or more I was bothered by pains across the small of my back. Knowing that this was the first symptoms of kidney trouble and having heard of others that had used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results, I procured a box. I took them only a short time when the pain disappeared entirely. I am willing to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a reliable kidney remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Why We Deserve Your Confidence

The Rexall formulas have never been secret. We have always known them ourselves and have given them to thousands of customers. Right here is where Rexall Remedies have always done *more* to protect you than is even now required by the Pure Food and Drug Law.

You only know the dangerous drugs in other remedies—the rest of their formulas are still secret. You have always known *everything* in every Rexall Remedy.

No Rexall Remedy is a "cure-all"—there are 300 different remedies—one for each human ill—the most reliable and successful remedy for that ill proven by years of experience. We have sold these Rexall Remedies upon the squarest plan on which merchandise was ever sold. We have guaranteed to return the money to every purchaser who came back with the empty bottle or package and said that he or she was not satisfied—and we've never failed to live up to this guarantee.

The Pure Food Law did not necessitate any change in Rexall formulas —on the contrary it has set the stamp of approval upon them. Best of all, you can actually *prove* that Rexall Remedies are unchanged. You *knew* their formulas four years ago, and you'll find them the same today!

Don't the Rexall Remedies deserve your confidence? Wouldn't you more readily trust a man whom you had proved to be naturally honest, than one who was honest because he had to be? You know that Rexall Remedies have been voluntarily manufactured and sold for four years in the very way that the law now declares to be the only *right* way.

FOR NERVES—AMERICANITIS ELIXIR

Rexall Americanitis Elixir is one of the 300 Rexall Remedies. It is a tonic nerve food composed chiefly of free Phosphorus, Glycophosphates, Iron Pyrophosphates and Calisaya.

The wonderful results of this remedy are due to the fact that it supplies Phosphorus to the nerve cells in a condition in which it can be immediately and easily taken up by them.

The Glycophosphates, actual nerve-tissue builders, are one of the most recent and valuable additions to this branch of medicine and unquestionably a more efficient remedy than the well-known Hypophosphites.

The Iron Pyrophosphates are the more easily assimilated form of iron which give tone and color, and the combined alkaloids of Calisaya Bark have a tonic effect on almost all the functions of the body. 75c. and $1.50 a bottle.

C. A. MILFORD, Druggist
THE Rexall STORE

Good News For the S. C. Union.

We are agreeably surprised at the new turn of the affairs of our South Carolina Union; new life and a determination to win out over every obstacle in our way seems to posess our people. Within the few days that our new secretary-treasurer has been in possession of his office, new reports, dues, applications for literature and charters have been pouring in to him in a way to fill his hands and mind full of work and enthusiasm. We wish here to congratulate the Union on their splendid selection in their new secretary-treasuer, J. W. Reid, and to the comparatively few members who do not know him, we wish to state here that he is not only a highly educated christian gentleman, but is a business man and has had over sixteen years experience in a similar position to the one he now occupies and nas always come out of these tests with spotless linen.

The Bond Holder or the Plow Holder?

If the bond holder is knocked out of business,

And the plow holder in business remains,

Peace and plenty may still spread over the land

And happiness to mankind be retained.

But knock the plow holder out of the ring,

Then no one will feel like they wanted to sing.

If it is a fact that our agricultural interest is symbolic of the roots of a great tree of the forest and all other industries of our country are but tthe branches of this tree that are fed by the soil through its roots, then in order to stimulate growth of leaf, branch and trunk of our tree, we must apply fertility aud culture to its roots.

Our lesson here is when the governmen lends aid to large banks and refuses to aid the cotton and grain warehouses of the farmer it is like applying guano to the branches of a fir tree to make it bear frnit.

A DEBATE

Resolved "That Athletics are Given Too Much Prominence in American Colleges."

On last Friday at the Graded School a warm debate was held by members of the Ninth Grade. The girls were pitched against the boys in this forensic fight. The query was: Resolved that Athletics are given too much prominence in American Colleges. Read the debates and give your decision.

The first speaker was Miss Alice Jones of the Affirmative side who spoke as follows:

Mr. President; Friends and Opponents—It was in that age of heroes, Gods and Goddesses when Greece was mistress of the world and reveled in a civilization incomparable, in her day; When Alcibiades and Pulidas were ranked with kings and demigods, that the great Isthemian games were instituted, jealously supported and were woven into their religious life as a sacred rite and practised with a laudable end in view. The design in these games of racing, boxing, wrestling throwing weights, etc., was of course to develope the physical to its best, to raise the human form to their ideal of beauty and grace, which the Grecian genuises strove to produce in their wonderful statuary of Gods and heroes, when they chiseled from the stone their Apollo and Venus. This was laudable, even enobling as far as it went for their idea, underlying all of these athletics, was to make the human resemble the divine. But their ideas of the divine, were such as could be embodied in a perfect physical man—a strong arm, a steady aim, a full chest, an indomitable perseverance, and a superb endurance.

Perfect physical manhood was their one thought and purpose: they possessed nothing of the moral and spiritual, nor cared they much for the intellectual. For however much they praised Aristotle and worshiped Plato they coolly derided his murder.

Now anything that will better any side of this complex nature of ours is to be commended, provided it does no harm to the moral or intellectual side. Any game or sport or exercise that will strengthen and better the physical without sacrifice to the intellectual or moral ought not to be objected to. If it makes a sound body in which to develope a sound mind let us have it. But no one can afford, no not in the least, to sacrifice mind and moral for all the games and sports in the world. Better far to have a weak body—even an undeveloped one with a sound mind, with a pure heart, with influences for good upon ones fellows than to be the most superbly developed specimen with the beauty of an Apollo and a poor, weak intellect that can never bless the world.

Let us have all things here equal. Let us train this body and train it well, but be sure that nothing is taken from the mind and above all that the moral suffers not in the least.

Now are our colleges and institutions of higher earning so conducted that due importance is given to each department of department of developement? No they are not. For when a young man is sent to College today, in some places more money must be sent along with him for clubs, and "nines" and "elevens," uniforms, fines and privileges than for books, clothing and tuition. This of its self is disastrous upon the moral nature, and would produce a stock to it, if it were not for the glamour which public opinion throws around it. A public opinion formed by the prominence given to it in these later days.

The craze for athletics is carried to such extremes that in some instances the college team pays the tuition of or really hires a professional player to enroll as a student and the faculty submit to this sort of thing although the professional may be a dull and indifferent student, in fact usually is. I say the faculty and those in authority wink at this sort of thing: Why? Because the public opinion in general and the student body in particular demand preeminence for athletics. It is a shame, a crying shame, that these things are tolerated. It encourages expensive indulgences and living beyond earning capacity. It belittles the worth of a dollar and the cost of money.

This kind of self-indulgence must necessarily make work and mental work especially irksome. Engrossing the mind with sports cannot encourage expansion in classics and languages.

Some sport—athletic exercise is desirous to keep the body in good order, for the mind and heart to work, but just as soon as there is an excess the mind and heart must suffer.

Every year demands a score or more apologists and defenders for foot ball which lead us to infer that it is not at all above criticism and further that the out put of our college life today by no means justifies the conclusion that so much prominence given to athletics is not to the sacrifice of the other natures of our men.

Presidents and professors, where they have been true good men, with the life purpose of making for our youth the very best manhood have been in counsels from year to year trying to determine the extent to which this very matter could be allowed with their consciences approval and are still seeking light. This fact shows that they are troubled over these things and must be cautious because of the very popularity of them and the once rapid growth of public opinion in favor of them, which threaten all control by our institutions, which jeopardize their very life and usefulness, and means a return to heathen estimation of true manhood.

Mr. R. E. Cox—Negative.

Mr. President:—I consider myself very fortunate in being selected to represent the negative side of this question. It is the concensus of opinion of the greatest thinkers of the age that physical development must go hand in hand with mental development.

In past ages physical development was not considered a part and parcel of one's education. The mind was educated at the expense of the body. In other words, the mind has abnormally developed. Hence a generation ago, we had a class of men highly educated, with splendidly developed minds but with no body or constitutions to support and maintain the mind. I have in mind's eye Robert Tooms of Georgia, a man with the mind of a giant and the body of a dwarf.

As Education and Science progressed, it was discovered that a radical change in the College Curriculum was necessary. That the body needed training and development as much as the mind. Hence, all the colleges installed a system of athletics, such as basket ball, foot ball, golf and base ball.

No college, male or female, is considered up to date without a gymnasium. It is just as important as a library. Some of these little misses (our opponents) would open their eyes wide if they could take a peep at their own beloved Winthrop where they have swimming pools, and the girls dress in bloomers, and exercise on trapezes. I noticed in public print but a few days ago, where the girls of Winthrop were to play a match game of basket ball.

In less than a decade no girl's education will be considered complete unless she understands the science of Ju-jitsu, and be able to swim the Savannah River and be able to use firearms with the marks-man-ship of Buffalo Bill.

Girls and sissy boys would stand aghast at a game of scientific foot-ball which they think so brutal.

If this superb mode of exercise is not necessary to the higher development of physical man, why do the great Universities of this country, manned by the ablest educators of the age, permit such exercise? In these Universities the salary of a coach whose duty it is to instruct the student body in these lines is larger than that of our Govenor. If athletics are not necessary to the higher development of man, why is it upheld by the Government.

Miss Katharine Kluzh—Affirmative.

Athletics is a term used for indoor and outdoor sports.

Today, we will treat the more restricted forms of track and field, which consist of football, basket ball, tennis, hockey, polo and so on.

We say in the outset that athletics, in moderation, are essential for recreation and the physical development of the student. But we insist that athletics, as they are practised in our colleges to day are hazardous to the physical, moral, mental, and social welfare of the student.

First let us consider them from a physical stand point, certainly they develop muscle, send the blood surging through the veins and gives the strength of a gladiator. This might be well where one is training for a pugilist or prize fighter or expects to join the National league, and they are few comparatively. But alas, for the student when he comes to settle down quietly at his profession there must be a reaction which causes collapse that impairs his health, to a degree, for life.

Consider the number of casualties! How many lives are lost, and they are legion who go through life maimed or blind from college athletics. We insist for the student's physical welfare, which is the main object of athletics, they are given too much prominence.

Next we know that a healthful state of morals is not brought about by excesses of any kind. While it is entirely proper for young people to have a certain amount of pleasure and recreation, too much is harmful. Their thoughts are drawn from the higher things of life. And while it may be argued that they are innocent amusements and the athletic must abstain, at the same time we know that many a bright youth with alluring prospects has a blot on life's history from vices which have arisen from these competitive games. And think of the money spent, indulging in pleasures, that is earned by the hard-worked, plodding father or the sacrificing mother. These cases are only too frequent. And again we say it is morally wrong to indulge in games at such cost.

Again we are supposed to go to college to gain a Literary Education. Enough exercise is desirable to enable the body to stand the mental strain. But when the intercollegiate games are indulged in with the necessary practise for these games weeks of precious time is taken from science and letters, and truly interferes with a high literary course.

Many an hour is spent in games that would be far more profitably spent in solving some mathematical problem or mastering the language. We say again for a finished literary education athletics, as they are practised today, are baneful.

Socially it is claimed to bring about a fraternal feeling to allow intercollegiate games. And if both sides could be successful this might be true. But often a jealousy arises, over some petty point, that brings on quarrels and blows that are never quite outlived. Ancient History tells us that, in the Olympian Games, the Athenians were angered and almost went to Civil war when their neighbors, the Spartans came in their midst and claimed the honor's.

We are not unlike the ancient heathen, in this respect. While the defeated party may appear placid and amicable remember there always lurks an undercurrent of discontent. And it is not a social success.

While athletics are on the increase in most of the colleges some are beginning to see the folly and through the professor's it is being reflected to the boards. For instance last year Harvard University played twenty eight games of baseball, this year they are to play two. Draw your own inference.

Why is it that some of our ablest professors are lecturing and constantly writing for Magazines against athletics as they are practised today?

It is those things with which we come in contact and are nearly allied to that we feel and know best. They see the baneful effects of absence from recitation and poorly prepared lessons and wasted opportunities as they come face to face with the student in the classroom.

We think that from every standpoint an unprejudiced mind will say with us that Athletics are given too much prominence in American Colleges.

Mr. Frank Harrison—Negative

Honorable but grim visaged opponents, the query we have met here today to decide is this;—Are Athletics given too much prominence in American Colleges? They certainly are not.

Tell me why the famous Leonidas was a great promoter of all games such as wrestling, throwing the spear, and games that developed the young Spartans.

Why also did the Greeks hold the Olympian games? Opponents, it was to display the athletic youths and urge every lad to take part. They and all the other country esdeemed athletics as the most useful part of every lad's early training.

Still a man must have education and so through all history we see Athletics and Education go hand in hand, side by side.

But as I am wandering from the query I must come back nearer home.

Tell me opponents why "Carolina," at Columbia, in our own state, allows a man that plays base ball to remain even if he fails on his studies, he is of course made to do better in his studies but their main reason in keeping him is for the athletics.

You all know how the independence of the American Boy is admired. Well, in fact athletics are the cause of it: athletics give the boy a strong arm and body. He therefore has full confidence in himself which without athletics I assure you we as a nation should lose the title of independence.

If athletics are over done why are they not cut down?

Why is it if you ask any boy you meet what he is going to college for, nine times out of ten the reply comes, to play base ball, or to play foot ball or again to play tennis or other athletic sports?

At the same time the behavior at the large athletic colleges is better than at the ones where athletics are not encouraged so much

The boy has to make a certain mark in his studies before he can play the many games. A expects to play centre in the foot ball team (or pitch on the base ball as the case maybe) his mother or father is coming to the game. Any misbehavior would debar him from playing and think of his mortification when he has to let some other fellow take his place and dissapoint the hopes of his parents.

Even the girls are coming to see the good in athletics. They now see the good in basket ball a game specialty for them. It makes them healthy, vigorous and strong not bold or bold or forward.

Ask the average college girl what her hopes are for the next year. Probably they are to graduate in music, or to make a good mark in English but invariably it will come up that she is going to try for the captaincy of the basket ball team.

Opponents the good that athletics do our country is not to be counted. It strengthens our boys and girls and gives hope to parents that fear their children will be weak and sickly forever.

These are the reasons why, in my opinion Athletics are not over done in American Colleges.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By Ben H. Sullivan.

Georgia Senators Agitate Prohibition

The prohibition question is now under serious consideration in Washington. The latest step taken by Senator Clay of Georgia, in his efforts to support the authorities of prohibition states in carrying out the anti-liquor laws, was an amendment offered to the Subsidiary Bill which provides that all intoxicating liquors sent from one state into another shall be subject to the laws of the state of delivery, upon arrival there. Senator Clay has constantly pressed for a vote since January, and could have probably secured one pursuant to his offered amendment, but the Judiciary Committee promised to report the Bill either favorably or adversely at an early day. In the event of such report the Bill will go the Calender, and if adverse, the decision of the Committee can be over-ruled by a majority of the Senate.

Both Senators Bacon and Clay have urged vigorously a vote; insisting that when a state goes dry, denying the citizens of such state the right to manufacture and sell liquors, within said state; that it is radically wrong to allow citizens outside of the state to manufacture, ship into the state, and sell, such intoxicating drinks.

There is now considerable speculation concerning the possible result of the expected vote to be had in the Senate, and it is safe to say that it will undoubtedly be close.

The New American Flag.

At the Navy Department the Official keeper of the flag, has issued an order for a new design and the American Flag with a star representing the new state of Oklahoma will soon be out. The forty-six stars will be arranged in six rows. The first, third, fourth, and sixth, will consist of eight stars, and the second and fifth of seven stars This ones as a gentle reminder of the hotly contested battle the Democratic forces made against the Republicans in that state, and in spite of the fact that The Republicans were already in office, through the Administration, the Democrats marched successfully to victory and landed two more Democratic Senators at the Federal Capital and three of the five Representatives in Congress. In this connection it may be said that the Democrats are almost confident of carrying the next House Democratic.

Proposes Another National Holiday.

A bill of interest universally to all who observe National Holidays is the one introduced by Representative Burton Harrison of New York, making October 12 th, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a National Holiday. This has created unusual interest and indications point favorably for its passage.

South and West Combine.

An alliance of most remarkable importance is reported to have been perfected lately between the Southern and Western Members of Congress. Rumor has it that the Southern contingent in Congress will assist the Western in the fight to pass laws which will exclude the Japanese from the United States It is expected the Westerners will stand by their colleagues on the negro question.

Tickling or dry Coughs will quickly loosen when using Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else, even for very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub give the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. C. A. Milford.

G. M. BEASLEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.
Office over Philson, Henry & Co.'s Store. Loans negotiated on well improved real estate.

STATEMENT
—OF AWARDS OF—
Abbeville County Dispensary Board

March 26, 1908.

For the quarter ending July 1st, 1908.

	Cost.	Selling Price.
J. W. Kelly & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn		
20 bbls. 100 proof 2 stp Corn	1.60	2.75
10 bbls 90 proof Tenn Rye	1.60	2.75
Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.		
40 bbls 8 proof Corn	1.26	2.20
10 bbls 100 proof 2 stamp Corn	1.57	2.75
20 cases Hunter Rye qts, per case	10.00	15.00
20 cases Hunter Rye pts per case	12 00	18 00
5 bbls 90 proof Gin	1.49	2.75
Geo. A. Dickel & Co., Nashville, Tenn		
75 bbls 80 proof Corn	1.27	2.20
20 bbls 100 proof 2 stamp Corn	1.60	2.75
20 bbls 90 proof Rye	1.60	2.75
20 cases Cascade qts	10.00	15.00
20 cases Cascade pts	11.00	18 00
30 cases Dickels A-1 Corn	9 00	14 00
Strauss Pritz & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.		
2 bbls 100 proof xx Rum	1.55	2.50
15 bbls 100 proof 2 stamp Corn, grade 3	1.70	3 00
10 bbls 100 proof xx Gin	1.55	2.75
3 bbls 100 proof xxx Silver Brook Rye	1.75	3.00
I. Trager & Co, Cincinnati, Ohio.		
50 cases Cream of Ky	9.25	13.20
40 " " "	10.25	15 60
10 " " "	11.25	16.80
50 cases Stony Hill Corn	8.00	12.00
40 " " "	8.75	14.40
20 " " "	9.50	14.40
E. A. Saunders & Son, Richmond, Va.		
5 bbls 100 pf. 2 stp. corn	1.60	2.75
20 Possum Hollow corn	8.00	12.00
20 " " "	9.00	14.40
10 " " "	9.50	14.40
Meyer Pitts Co., Baltimore, Md.		
10 bbls 100 proof Corn	1.65	3 00
10 bbls 100 proof 2 stamp Bourbon	1.60	2.75
H. A. Thurman & Co., Louisville, Ky		
35 bbls 80 proof Corn	1.30	2.20
10 bbls 100 pf. 2 stp. Corn	1.56	2.75
10 bbls 90 pf. Henry Rye	1.43	2 50
Cook & Bernheimer Co., New York.		
5 case Mt. Vernon Rye qt	12.48	21.00
7 " " " pts	13.26	21 60
5 " " " 1-2	14 43	24 00
10 G. L. Cocktail pts	9.00	14.40
Peoples Dist. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.		
75 bbls 80 proof Corn	1 25	2.20
2 bbls 188 proof grain Alcohol	2.67	3.10
5 bbls 100 proof Gin	1.57½	2.75
S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville, Ky.		
1 bbl. Tom Gin	1.75	3.00
Belroy Dist. Co., Louisville, Ky.		
20 cases Belroy, bottled in bond qts	10.50	15.00
20 cases Belroy, bottled in bond pts	11.50	18.00
Banner Dist. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.		
2 bbls Apricot Brandy	1.50	2.50
Wright & Taylor, Louisville, Ky.		
5 cases Old Charter, bottled in bond qts	10.00	15.00
5 cases Old Charter, bottled in bond pts	11.00	18.00

We, the undersigned members of the Abbeville County Dispensary Board hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the awards made by us in the purchase of supplies of whiskey, and beer for the quarter ending July 1st, 1908.

G. A. Visanska,
W. F. Nickles,
T. J. Price,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1908.

Albert Henry,
Notary Public.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Resolution Establishing Farmer's Union News Bureau.

Resolved: That the Farmers' Union News Bureau shall be reestablished under the direction of Hon. J. C. Stribling and that the management of said bureau be left in his hands, the committee having confidence in his care, skill and ability to handle same."

—Greenville, S. C., Feb. 9.

The South Carolina Farmers Union has reorganized, got a new grip on union principles and gone at it again in earnest.

Look out there, boys, the organized farmers are marching onward with a stronger force than ever before. We have learned more about how to pull together for the good of all.

Turn this thing over and look at the under side when you hear a farmer say that the union is dying out or is no good, just look around behind this fellow and see if you can't find a cause for this talk in the fact that the man who is doing the talking is the one that is dying out and is no good; not the union.

When you have made the discovery alluded to here, we have learned that it is best to do a good deal of looking about and a good lot of thinking but say nothing, This fellow will find out something later on and get right again.

Cut It Out.

No communication reflecting upon the character of any member of the union personally will be published in this column without the consent of the state executive commitee.

Be prompt and send in all reports of new members, new unions or new officers to J W Reid, secretary-treasurer, Reidville, S C.

Some of our states are going into the union business like men that want to do something. Washington State charges five dollars initation fee and as much dues or more, and some of the Tenn., and Ky., pinders unions charge from two to four dollars per month in the busy season and it pays them to do it.

How about the cotton farmer that gets from five to ten dollars more per bale for his cotton on account of farmers' orginizations and then refuse to join the Farmers' Union on account of having to pay a one dollar fee. Some men can't dodge the tax on their consience which is more than a dollar.

Selling and Buying Price List.

At the last meeting of the state Union a proposition to establish a state business agency was voted down and it was recommended that each county union canduct its own business by co-operating with other counties or otherwise as they may see proper.

This May Interest You.

No one is immune from Kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Cure will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. P. B. Speed.