

THE LEDGER.

Thurlow S. Carter,

EDITOR AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY JANUARY 17, 1903.

—The Highland Park Mill Company will build an additional cotton mill at Rock Hill to cost \$450,000.

—Joe McFadden, colored, after a week's confinement at his restaurant on Railroad Avenue, died Saturday of smallpox. The body was buried that night.—Rock Hill Herald.

—Governor McSweeney has a report from Mr. DeLoach, of Edisto Island, that there are one hundred and fifty cases of smallpox on Edisto Island and medical assistance is asked. Governor McSweeney has taken the matter up with Dr. James Evans, of the State board of health, who will give it immediate attention.

—The present legislature will have to elect a successor to Chief Justice McIver. It is understood that Associate Justice Pope will be elected to the chief justiceship, and a successor will be chosen to him as associate justice. A number of men are mentioned in connection with the vacancy already, among them being ex Gov. Sheppard, C. A. Woods of Marion, J. A. McCullough, F. J. F. Caldwell of Newberry, Senators Gruber and Aldrich, and Judge Jas. Aldrich. Some of Attorney General Bellinger's friends yesterday urged him to become a candidate.—The State.

First Child Labor Bill.

In the senate Wednesday morning Senator Marshall introduced a child labor bill, the main provisions of which are: That after May 1, 1903, no child under 10 years old shall be employed in any factory; after May 1, 1904, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed, and after May 1, 1905, no child under 12 shall be employed. After May 1, 1903, no child under 12 shall be permitted to work between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.; provided, a child may work after 8 p. m. to make up for loss of time owing to accidents to machinery and other causes. Children of widow mothers and children of totally disabled fathers, the children being dependent upon their own labor for a living, may be permitted to work, an affidavit to be made by such mother or father to the facts. On an affidavit being made that any child has attended school during four months of the current year and can read and write, it may be employed in mills during June, July and August. It is said that this bill meets the approval of a large number of mill men. Col. Marshall has given the subject much thought and careful consideration, and he believes that the provisions of the bill will prove advantageous to all interests concerned.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action, and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs. Electric Bitters regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50c, guaranteed by Crawford Bros., and J. F. Mackey & Co., Druggist.

—The Ledger (semi weekly) and The News and Courier (semi-weekly) one year for \$1.75, payable in advance.

Woman Shoots Man in Macon.

Killed Him During Interview In Private Law Office—Causes A Sensation.

Macon, Jan. 12.—R. A. Rigsby, professor in a business college in this city, was shot and instantly killed here this morning by Mrs. Edie Carson, a teacher of telegraphy, in another business college. The tragedy occurred in the law office of Col. M. G. Bayne, where, it is said, Mr. Rigsby and Mrs. Carson had met to adjust alleged differences. It is reported that Rigsby had made remarks detrimental to the character of Mrs. Carson.

After meeting Mrs. Carson this morning Rigsby asked for a private interview with her in the adjoining room. The two had been together in the room only a few moments when five pistol shots were heard and Mrs. Carson walked calmly into the room saying, "I have killed him; take me to the sheriff." Two of the shots that were fired took effect, one entering Rigsby's head and one going over his heart. Both parties are prominently known.

Only Six Survivors.

Of the Momentous Secession Convention. Who They Are.

The death of Chief Justice McIver leaves living today only six of the 169 members of the momentous secession convention, which was followed by the war between the north and the South. In May 1901, at the time of the Confederate reunion there were ten survivors of this famous body. Since that time the Rev. W. H. Campbell, Capt. John H. Kinsler, and Chancellor W. D. Johnson have passed away. Now comes the death of Judge McIver, leaving only six survivors. They are L. W. Spratt of Jacksonville, Hon. Peter Stokes, Col. Joseph Daniel Pope, Dr. James H. Carlisle, Col. R. A. Thompson and R. C. Logan.—The State.

To Jail Debtors.

Representative Mahaffey of Spartanburg it is said is preparing a bill for the next legislature to jail debtors. While he is working to bind the shackles closer on those who owe and will not or cannot pay. Some man in West is talking about repealing all laws intended to secure the creditor and to make credit stand upon a man's personal honor. He thinks that this would be the best protection that a creditor could have. It would lead more to the cash system. Persons who were disposed to shirk their obligation would have to pay as they went, and those who secured credit would value their reputations too highly to have them damaged by failure to pay what they owed.—Greenwood Journal.

Jumped From Train.

Prosperity Jan. 1.—Our officers of the law had some unusual experience with a negro last Sunday morning. The offender had been wanted for some time and was found, arrested, handcuffed and put aboard the car to be carried to the county jail. The culprit had evidently planned his campaign and when Conductor Hughes of the Southern was engaging the deputy's attention for tickets the prisoner leaped from the running train, and though the train was stopped and the deputy went in hot pursuit that negro has not been seen since.

—Subscribe to THE LANCASTER LEDGER. \$1.50 per annum.

Why Do So Many Cotton Mill Operatives Have Sallow Complexions?

August H. Kohn in News and Courier.

There are a great many people persons who think that the sallowness and pale complexion, which so many mill operatives have, is the result of their work. Just before I started on my trip of investigation I read an article written by a young woman who visited the Columbia cotton mills and who made much ado about the sallowness of the mill help. In my visits to the various cotton mills I found a number of men and women, boys and girls, who did have a pale, sallowness, and I tried to find out why. It is not confined to the children. There are men and women who have the same look, and while the confining work of the cotton mills may, to some extent, account for it, there is other cause for it. Working side by side with the pale, sallowness-looking operatives in many of the mills are operatives who are just as bright and rosy-cheeked and full blooded as any that can be found in this State. It is not an uncommon thing to go into a spinning room, or any other department of the mills and find at one end of the frame a bright, rosy cheeked child. The complexion is not altogether the result of mill life. A census would show that there are more pink-cheeked children than pale in the mills. There are many opinions on the subject. Some charge the complexion to malaria; others insist that it is prenatal. Others think that it is climatic, and others that it is entirely due to the cotton mill hands' mode of living and poorly prepared food. One man, who had been looking into the question very carefully, told me that it was the "hook worm." I do not pretend to say what it is or why it is, but it is certain that there are to be found in the sand hills of Richland, Lancaster, and Chesterfield and in the mountainous section of this State and North Carolina, men, women and children with just the same complexion as is found among the operatives of any mill in South Carolina.

If some one can find out why so many people who have never been inside of a cotton mill have the "cotton mill color," it will be practicable to account for the color of the cotton mill people.

Over in Lancaster I talked with Mr. Springs on the subject, and he told me that the pale, saffron-colored operative of his mill came there that way, and he would make me a wager that he could tell exactly where every one in the mill came from. We went to the mill at the noon hour, and every child that went in we stopped. Those who were rosy colored and bright-looking generally came from Lancaster County and from prosperous farms, and without even asking the children where they came from he recognized those with the pale, yellow skin that they came from eastern Lancaster and Chesterfield County, and the complexion seemed to be quite common with that section of the country. Some of them were free to admit that they had been clay eaters before they were employed in the cotton mills.

This mill, situated as it is, furnishes a good field for the study of this question. Here will be found the Beckham girls, bright, vivacious young women, making a good living, and all of them with the brightest complexion, and in the same room other young women not near so rosy cheeked or healthy-looking. Yet the Beck-

ham girls have been in the mill longer than those who are pale. In this mill there is Misses Mary Snipes, formerly of Chester County. She has as much color as would be found in a painted picture; and by her side, in striking contrast, is Miss Nettie Nyme; and from the same county as Miss Nettie Nyme is Will Kennington who has plenty of color. Miss Ada Nye, at work in this mill, also has color and brightness of complexion, and if there were to be a beauty show, it would be hard to find a better entry than Miss Carrie Gale, who went into the cotton mill at Lancaster from her home, about eight miles below Lancaster, and who has ideal rosy cheeks, although she has been working in the cotton mill for a number of years. Theodore Starnes, who has been in the mill for two years, has a bright color, and right by him is a young fellow, named Robinson, who is pale and sallowness and uses tobacco. And so, in this way, I could have gone all through the mill and found one person who had worked in the mill for a number of years, who had bright, rosy complexion, and by his or her side another, who had been in the mill perhaps just as long, with a most pronounced sallowness complexion. And then, again I could find mill help that had just lately come there from the farms, with skins as pallid, or more so, than those who had been there for years.

What I found at Lancaster was the case at a number of other places. While going over to Graniteville I passed a little place called Summit, and there, on a lumber pile, standing out in the open air, was a little boy, probably 15 years old, miles away from a cotton mill, who looked pale and sallowness and saffron, more so than any boy I had seen in any cotton mill in South Carolina; and yet, in all likelihood this boy had never seen the doors of a cotton mill.

It is a mistake directly to charge the cotton mills with being the cause of the complexion of their operatives. They have no more to do with the complexion of their operatives than the farms have to do with the complexion of the people who work on them.

It would be an excellent thing to have somebody go to the various cotton mill communities and teach the people how to cook properly. They get the very best food, but do not know how to prepare it. In some of the homes I saw food horribly sacrificed. Merchants all say that the operatives buy the best flour and provisions of all kinds; but they do not know how to prepare it. If somebody, who wanted to do a true charity, would instruct these people how to cook, they would be doing them a kindness that would have good results.

One of the cotton mill officers told me that he attached so much importance to the question of properly prepared food that he was almost tempted to build a large dining hall, where the operatives could get their dinner, at least during working hours, and then he would know that they would have nourishing soups and properly prepared meats once a day.

—January 19 being Lee's birthday and a legal holiday the legislature will not be in session. An effort will be made to have the members visit Winthrop college on that day, and it is likely that the arrangements will be made.—Columbia Record.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. It is the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

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Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

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Does your Skin Itch and Burn? Distressing Eruptions on the Face? Do you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do Scabs and Sores form on the Skin, Hair or Scalp? Have you Eczema? Skin Sores and Cracked? Rash form on the Skin? Prickly Pain in the Skin? Swollen Joints? Falling Hair? All Run Down? Skin Pale? Old Sores? Eating Sores? Ulcers? To cure stay cured take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich, then the sores will heal and the itching of eczema stop forever. The skin become clear and the blood purer. B. B. B. sold at drug stores. \$1. Trial treatment sent free and prepaid by writing to BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and free medical advice given. Over 2000 testimonials of cures by B. B. B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On a recent visit to New York City, I made arrangements by which I can negotiate loans of \$500.00 and upwards on first mortgages on improved cotton farms at 7 per cent interest on sums of \$1,000.00 and over, and 8 per cent interest on sums of less than \$1,000.

No commission charged, only a reasonable fee for abstract of title.

R. E. WYLIE, Sept. 1, 1902.—6m. Atty at Law.

A. R. SIMPSON,

—BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR—

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Solicits a bid on Carpenter work of any kind you may wish done.

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LANCASTER, S. C., Oct. 15, 1902.—w.

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Notice of Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1903, the undersigned as administrator of the estate of H. A. M. Steele, deceased, will file his final return and settlement and make application to the Probate Court for the County of Lancaster, S. C., for a final discharge as such administrator.

JOHN H. STEELE, Administrator. Lancaster, S. C., Jan. 6, 1903.

AN ORDINANCE

PROVIDING FOR AN ANNUAL TAX ON ALL DOGS FOUND WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Lancaster, in council assembled and by the authority of same.

SEC. 1. That an annual tax of One Dollar is hereby assessed and levied against the owner of each dog or bitch kept within the corporate limits of said town to be paid on or before Jan. 1st 1903, and on or before January 1st of each and every year thereafter. That upon payment of said tax, the owner of any dog or bitch shall be furnished by the Chief of Police with a tag which shall be immediately placed upon said dog or bitch by being attached to a collar.

SEC. 2. That any dog or bitch found running at large without the tag prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance, shall be seized and impounded by the officers of the town and unless the said tax of One Dollar, together with an additional amount of twenty five cents for the taking up of said dog or bitch, is paid within thirty-six hours from time of seizure, then said dog or bitch shall forthwith be killed.

Ratified by the Mayor and Aldermen in council assembled this 26th day of July, 1902.

Attest: R. E. WYLIE, Mayor.

{ L. S. } C. D. JONES, Clerk.