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WALHALLA, S. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1906.

NEW PENSION LAW.

The Law May Deprive Hundreds of Veterans of Their Money.

The new pension law was devised by a committee of veterans and it was thought to embody the ideas of the old soldiers on the question. But some dissatisfaction has been expressed about it, as is shown by the following from the Greenville News:

The old soldiers and their friends are displeased with the changes the recent legislature has made in the pension law. The new law, they say, works a cruel hardship on the old pensioners by requiring them to make new applications, because in many cases their witnesses are now dead.

Gen. S. S. Crittenden, who has been a member of the Greenville township and county boards continuously since the State has been granting ex-Confederates pensions, and who was instrumental in having the regulations passed at the last convention of township chairmen here last summer commencing the changes in the law, yesterday submitted to an interview on the new law. The resolutions of the Greenville convention were incorporated in the governor's message to the Legislature, and he urged that body to put them into the new law, but this was not done.

"I read the new pension law published this morning and I regard it as impracticable. It is very much a copy of the old law, except in two respects. One is that they have abolished the township boards, which I regard as the most valuable feature of the old law, and the other is that the new law apparently requires all present pensioners to file new applications for all old pensioners to get up new papers and de novo. It will require a vast deal of labor to get up the necessary affidavits and furnish the necessary witnesses. In fact, in hundreds of cases it will be impossible for them to do it. It is a hardship and a cruelty to all old pensioners."

"The whole matter now will develop upon a county board of four members and one physician, who will know absolutely nothing of the great majority of the applicants and their pecuniary conditions. The great advantage of the township boards was that the members knew the merits of every applicant as a claimant under the law because they were neighbors to them."

"The difficulty has been to get any good men to serve on the township boards, as they were paid nothing for a considerable work. The recommendation of a convention of township chairmen held here last summer was that the members of the township boards be sworn to do their duty under the law, which they are now not doing and that they be paid \$1 a day each for not exceeding two days service a year. There is a great difference between being paid nothing and having to go fifty miles to do the work and being paid \$1 a day, as small as that amount is."

"Another feature of the new law is that one delegate is elected in each township at a meeting of all old pensioners in January of each year, and all the applications go through him to the county board. He is apparently without authority and gets no pay. Who wants his job? These delegates meet at the court house and elect a county board of four who elect a physician to act with them and upon whom the whole responsibility is thrown. Their pay is \$2 a day for five days. The pay of the physician is the same. In my judgment, this new board cannot do the work intelligently in thirty days. The Legislature makes a great mistake continually changing the law."

Hon. J. H. Morgan. Congress was treated the other day to a speech by Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, in which he epitomized some facts which it would be well to file away for reference. The distinguished Congressman struck upon the question of law and order, and held the mirror up so that all might see themselves. Reaching the section which claims a monopoly of the right of emsare, Mr. Clark said: "Out in Idaho one Sunday evening last summer they had a battle in which two men were killed—and by a strange coincidence the events were more or less killed than at the battle of Palo Alto or Buena Vista in the Peninsula."

Out in Idaho the State is under martial law. Up in Maine, the home of civilization and patriotism and learning, last summer they mobbed two preachers, tarred and feathered them, and rode them on a rail because they preached the doctrine of Jesus Christ. The Washington Post wishes I had the editorial here stated that they would have tarred them, but the fact is they would not work well. Thank God, the infernal force out of us, or in the closing days of the nineteenth century, in the State of Maine, we should have two hundred followers of the Savior bound together because they preached the doctrine of the lowly Nazarene.

Last summer a mob with fury in its eye, maddened in its heart, and a rope in its hand, chased a colored man and brother through the woods in Connecticut, the land of steady habits, but whether they ever found him or not I don't know; he has never been heard of since. What must Charles Sumner, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Lloyd Garrison and other departed and distinguished philanthropists think of that if they think at all amidst their present surroundings? A year or two ago they hanged five men on one tree in one night in Indiana, and it was not a very good night, or Judge Lynch, either."

Mr. Clark might have gone even further, and pointed out the fact that the present condition of the Virginian, where they show no regard for seeking work, because the heavy editors of Boston devoted to the Marine outrage, Atlanta constitution.

Steady Advance in Cotton.

There is no topic of more practical concern to the readers of Home and Farm than the steady advance in the cotton market. Several months ago Home and Farm called the attention of the Southern cotton planters to the cotton situation, and predicted that the good prices then prevailing would be followed by higher prices during the season. It has been demonstrated that the manufacturers have overestimated the world's supply and have underestimated the world's demand. The result is that there is something of a cotton scarcity in two continents, and the price at the close of the last week in February was nearly 9 cents in New York. There is reason to believe that with some fluctuations it will pass the 10 cents point.

At this writing more than two-thirds, probably three-fourths, of the cotton crop has been sold by the planter, but it is a fact that a large proportion of the advance in price has occurred to the farmer himself during this cotton year than ever before. The advance began early; it began before much of the crop had left the farmers' hands, and it has continued with slight reactions throughout the season. The advance in price, therefore, benefits the planter to a larger extent than it benefits the speculator. It leaves millions of dollars more in the South for the cotton crop than the South has known for many years past. The advance in price of unprofitable crops in cotton, but it puts the cotton planter in a better condition than he has been for ten years. He has been forced to produce cotton on an economic basis, has been forced to adopt labor-saving devices in order to produce the cotton at all. The present crop was raised on this basis of cheap production, and the additional price received was largely clear profit.

There is one danger, nevertheless, which may prove a disaster. Cotton prices should remember that the present price is due to the fact that the crop does not exceed nine millions of bales, probably does not reach that figure. The world wants more than nine millions of bales. If the farmers of the South will keep the crop down to nine millions they can maintain or increase the present price. If they produce eleven or twelve millions there will be a surplus of supply with a corresponding decrease in price.

If it is well, therefore, to reduce nine millions instead of twelve millions of bales, it is worth while for the farmer to see that it is well for him to plant for nine bales instead of twelve; he should aim to raise eighteen bales instead of twenty-four; he should fix his acreage upon a basis of twenty-seven bales instead of thirty-six. If each man will do this, if he will apply to his own plans for the future, this ratio, then the South will have another year of great prosperity, a year, in our judgment, of unprecedented prosperity.

We trust that the cotton planters of the South will not be tempted by the present prices to increase the cotton acreage. It is to be remembered that the present acreage is sufficient under favorable conditions to produce 11 or 12 million bales. Adverse conditions curtailed this crop, and not the design of the planters themselves. There are farmers in the South who have learned that a good part of their cotton acreage can be more profitably devoted to other crops, devoted to food crops, to grasses, vegetables, small fruit, to the dairy, but the great mass of farmers cling to cotton as a sole crop, and these men who are so largely responsible for the long years of low prices.

We urge our friends in the South, therefore, to curtail their cotton acreage and to put this saved land in other crops. Plant potatoes, plant corn; if you are in a good field, plant wheat; plant grasses, buy a few more cows, try dairying, just on a small scale, and whatever you do do with the best implements you can put your hands upon. Apply the knowledge gained from experience, the wisdom of the past, the lessons gained from the experiments you have had, or from the experiments that have been made by the agricultural stations. Put brain, as well as energy and enthusiasm, into your work, curtail your cotton acreage, and life on a Southern farm will soon be more attractive than ever before. Home and Farm, March 1.

Struck by Champ Clark.

Congress was treated the other day to a speech by Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, in which he epitomized some facts which it would be well to file away for reference.

The distinguished Congressman struck upon the question of law and order, and held the mirror up so that all might see themselves. Reaching the section which claims a monopoly of the right of emsare, Mr. Clark said: "Out in Idaho one Sunday evening last summer they had a battle in which two men were killed—and by a strange coincidence the events were more or less killed than at the battle of Palo Alto or Buena Vista in the Peninsula."

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Tillman's Visit.

Senator Tillman attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Winthrop College in Rock Hill last week. The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier, writing under date of March 2, says: "During Senator Tillman's absence from Washington it is probable that he will take advantage of the opportunity to confer with the Democratic leaders in South Carolina as to the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Kansas City. Those who are in the confidence of Senator Tillman believe that the four delegates at large from the Palmetto State will probably be Senator Tillman, Governor McSwain, Representative Lattimer and Ex-Governor Sheppard. The big four delegates are conceded to be in accord with Mr. Bryan and all that he represents, and there does not appear to be any serious opposition to their selection. In the selection of delegates from the various districts there will be a lively competition for the honor, and already a number of gentlemen in each district are surveying the political field with a view to representing their party at the Kansas City assembly. A prominent representative of the Tillman wing of the Democratic party, while in this city a few days ago, discussed the Convention possibilities at considerable length. He named the big four as already given. In the First district it is understood that Senator Joseph B. Daniel will be the representative. In the Second district Senator Joseph Aldrich and Attorney General Bellingier are aspirants for Kansas City honors. In the other districts throughout the State there are the following names suggested: In the Third district, Speaker Gary and William J. Stripling; Fourth district, Representative Stanyan Wilson and Alan Dorr; in the Fifth district, Representative Finley, former Representative Strait and I. B. Jones; in the Sixth, Representative Norton and W. Dewitt Evans; in the Seventh, Representative Stokes and J. B. Tindal."

Mrs. Harriet Evans, Hindsdale, Ill., writes: "I never fail to relieve my children from coughs by using One Minute Cough Cure. I would not feel safe without it." Quickly cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla.

Letter from Dan. Morgan.

RETURN, March 12.—Who is carrying anything about free silver if cotton will stay up to ten cents? It is rumored that they will commence regular work on the Seneca Cotton Mill about the first of May. Oakway and Richland are not going to be left. Mr. L. A. Edwards and others say they must have a cotton mill at or near Oakway, and Mr. J. P. Stripling, one of Richland's energetic farmers, says they are going to have one at Richland.

Wouldn't it be nice if we had a small cotton mill in every community, and the latest improved machinery added to each mill? This would give each community a market at home for its poultry, vegetables, etc.

Our people are still discussing the road law and there are a great many that seem not to know or understand the amendment of Maj. S. P. Denny. We think it in better shape, or rather better proportioned than ever. Those of us who prefer working, work 8 hours more, making 10 hours per day, and those of us who wish to pay, can pay \$7, making it cost us 50 cents for every ten hours, and the money must be spent in the township in which it is paid, and this law goes into effect the first of May. I find a great many that acknowledge that they know that this is the law, but say that its of no benefit to us this year, for the tax books will be closed the first of May and will not be opened until the first of October, and we will have to work before that time. They lose sight of the fact that we have a kind little treasurer, Mr. J. R. Kay. He will with pleasure keep the office open during the month of May. The law don't require him to keep it open, but if we desire him to do so, we vouch that he will with pleasure make this arrangement, and he is published, so we will know what can be done. Expect most of you are going to work.

We notice that the present County Board is relieved of rebuilding the Prather Bridge, as the law don't go into effect until January, 1901.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of Charles H. Fletcher.

Closing Exercises of Zion School.

The closing exercises of Zion school, which was held March 23, was largely attended and highly enjoyed. The pupils did well, showing in every way the pains that had been taken by their teacher, Miss Hattie Rutledge. This is the fourth session Miss Hattie has taught at this place, which is sufficient proof of her giving perfect satisfaction to trustees and patrons. Her services have been secured for the next session, beginning July 16th.

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Swearing on the Highway.

The following act, amended at the session of the General Assembly recently adjourned, is of especial as well as general interest: That any person who shall, without just cause, or while under the influence, or feigning to be under the influence, of intoxicating liquors, engage in any boisterous conduct, or who shall, without just cause or excuse, discharge any gun, pistol or other firearm while upon, or within fifty yards of any public road or highway, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offense of swearing on the highway. Any person guilty of this offense shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days.

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Our pension bureau estimates that there are 1,032,418 surviving soldiers of the civil war, excluding deserters. About 512,000 of these are unempowered. The average age of the survivors is 60 years.

S.S.S. for the Blood.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia. The following is related of a remarkable case owned by a North Georgia man. The son is fourteen years old and has laid 2,000 eggs up to date. Of this number she hatched out 1,000 chickens and has raised 800 of them to the full maturity of hen and roosterhood.

Star Route Box Delivery.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the contracts for carrying the mail on all of the Star Routes in the State of South Carolina, taking effect July 1, 1906, provide that those who so desire may have the mail that is addressed to them delivered by the carriers into boxes along the lines of the several routes.

Any person living on or near any Star Route in the State named who desires his mail deposited in a box on the line of the route by the carrier on said route may provide and erect a suitable box on the roadside, located in such manner as to be reached as conveniently as practicable by the carrier, and such person shall file with the postmaster at the post office to which his mail is addressed (which shall be one of the two post offices on the route on either side of and next to the box) a request in writing for the delivery of his mail to the carrier on the route for deposit in said mail box, at the risk of the addressee.

It shall be the duty of the postmaster at every such post office, upon a written order from any person living on or near the Star Route, to deliver to the proper mail carrier for that route any mail matter, except registered mail, with instructions as to the proper mail box into which said mail matter shall be deposited; but no mail matter so delivered to a carrier for deposit shall be carried past another post office on the route before being deposited in a mail box.

The carrier on the Star Route will be required to receive from any postmaster on the route any mail matter that may be entrusted to him, outside of the usual mail bag, and shall carry such mail matter to and deposit it in the proper boxes placed on the line of the route for this purpose; such service by the carrier to be without charge to the addressee.

The mail carriers must be able to read and write the English language and be of sufficient intelligence to properly handle and deposit the mail for boxes along the routes. The law provides that every carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post office at which he arrives, but that no fees shall be allowed him therefor. The contract price covers all the service required of the carrier that is indicated herein.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Charles H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA.

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS.

Bears the Signature of Charles H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Discussion, Not Abuse.

One of the best remedies for pessimism is to turn back the pages of history a century or two and get in the atmosphere of another time. If, for example, one is disheartened, as the man of sensitive mind must be, by the readiness of men to substitute emotion for thought and passion for intelligence, he will do well to read the history of the discussions of Milton's time. He will take heart when he discovers how violent, vituperative, and even malignant many of the good, honest, aspiring spirits of that time were in the expression of their differences from other men equally honest, intelligent, and right-minded. The Elizabeth drama is full of the worst kind of personal abuse; even the kings fall upon each other with load language, and the ecclesiastics are often little better than blackguards; that was the habit and fashion of the time. There has been a great advance in the amenities of discussion; and this advance is one of morals quite as much as of manners. It registers growth in mutual respect, in a wider vision, and in that tolerance which is born of a kinder and more intelligent attitude toward others. And yet there is much more to be learned; for there are still men of sincerity and the highest integrity who are peculiarly open to the temptation of believing that the side of a question which they espouse is the only side which can be intelligently or justly taken, and are not content to denounce what they regard as error, but must attack those who differ with them.

The painful time has come again in this country when men who have stood together for many years are being thrust apart by new cleavages of opinion. During the last year a group of new questions has come to the front; and it is evident that the new century will be compelled to devote its thought largely to the solution of new problems. These two questions present two very great difficulties; any attempt to deal with them involves new departures from old ways of thought and action. They cannot be ignored; their existence is no longer debatable; they have passed out of the region of discussion into that of history. It is no longer a question whether the American people are to take up responsibilities beyond the limits of the American continent; those responsibilities have been thrust upon them; the open question for the future regards the manner in which those responsibilities shall be met. What the country needs now is not heat, but light, and it is discouraging to find so many sincere and right-minded men bringing to this discussion no light, but an abundance of heat. Nothing will be gained, and much will be lost, by the attempt to call the anti-expansionists traitors on the one side, or to call those who do not see any way of avoiding expansion greedy money-seekers. Every ounce of intellectual and moral energy spent in abuse is not only lost, but contributes to the confusion of ideas which so widely prevails, and therefore to the obscuration of the real things at issue. That men who believe deeply should feel deeply is natural and noble; but deep feeling ought not to find expression in a use or misrepresentation of the facts, and a regard for names

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains. In Effect Dec. 19, 1899.

Table with columns for Northbound, Southbound, Stations, and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Atlanta, Ga. and Arr. Savannah, Ga.

Between Lulu and Athens.

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Lulu, Ga. and Arr. Athens, Ga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed schedule in Effect December 16th, 1905.

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Charleston, S.C. and Arr. Columbia, S.C.

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LAW CARDS.

Wm. J. Stripling, J. E. L. Herndon. STRIBLING & HERNDON, Attorneys-At-Law.

PROMPT attention given to all business entrusted to them.

JAYNES & SHELOR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

PROMPT attention given to all business committed to their care.

Blue Ridge R. R.

TIME TABLE, No. 12. SUPERSEDES TIME TABLE No. 11. Effective 9.00 A. M., JAN. 28, 1906.

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND.

Pickens R. R. Co.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 26th, 1898.

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Pickens, S.C. and Arr. Columbia, S.C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Passenger Department. Wilmington, N. C., February 24, 1897.

Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect February 24th, 1897.

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Leave Charleston and Arrive Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time Table in Effect January 1st, 1899. COLUMBIA DIVISION. (East Bound—Daily).

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Columbia and Arr. Charleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time Table in Effect January 1st, 1899. COLUMBIA DIVISION. (West Bound—Daily).

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Charleston and Arr. Columbia.

AGUSTA DIVISION.

(West Bound—Daily).

Table with columns for Stations and Times. Includes routes like Lv. Columbia and Arr. Augusta.

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