

Humorous Department.

NAMING A LIMIT.

While waiting at the depot I noticed a colored man look into the room several times, and he finally beckoned to the African who had just filled the water cooler to come outside. The latter took a coupling pin with him as he left the room, and I strolled out to see what was up.

Miscellaneous Reading.

NO LARGE STANDING ARMY.

Democratic Members of Military Committee Submit Sensible Report. The minority of the house committee on military affairs has filed with the clerk their report in opposition to the Hull bill for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. It is as follows:

the doctors. Meanwhile he had half a pint of blood taken from him by one of his overseers. Of the three physicians in attendance, one was his dear friend, the good Scotchman, Dr. James Craik. His colleague, Dr. Elisha Dick, said:

"Do not bleed the general; he needs all his strength." His advice was not heeded. Three copious bleedings followed, in the last of which a quart of blood was taken.

The third attendant, Dr. Gustavus Brown, afterward expressed bitter regret that Doctor Dick's advice was not taken. Besides this wholesale bleeding, the patient was dosed with calomel and tartar emetic, and scarified with blisters and poultices.

"The question is suggested," writes Mr. Fiske, "if Washington had lived a dozen years longer, would there have been a second war with England?"

The heroic methods of the Seventeenth century, which, though killing thousands, were continued far into the Eighteenth, are exhibited by the items of a bill rendered by Doctor Haddon of York, about 1660, for performing an amputation. They included "one highly flavored and two ordinary cordials, three ointments for the wound, an ointment precipitate, the operation of letting blood, a purge per diem, two purges electuaries, which are powders mixed with honey or syrup, external applications, a cordial and two astrigent powders, blood-letting, a defensive and a large cloth."

IN COUNTIES ADJOINING. Summary of the News That Is Being Published by Exchanges.

CHESTER—The Lantern, December 21, 1898, at 6 p. m., Mr. S. W. Draffin and Miss Minnie Spear, of Harmony, Mr. W. Y. White has bought out the interest of J. K. Henry, Esq., in the old Henry place and is now sole owner of that valuable property.

At Antioch, Tuesday, January 17, 1899. At Yorkville, Wednesday, January 18, 1899. At Clover, Friday, Saturday, January 6 and 7, 1899.

At Bethany, Monday, January 9, 1899. At Hickory Grove, Wednesday and Thursday, January 11 and 12, 1899. At Sharon, Friday, January 13, 1899.

At Bullock's Creek, Saturday, January 14, 1899. At McConnellsville, Monday, January 16, 1899. At Antioch, Tuesday, January 17, 1899.

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now at Dawson City, writes home that flour is selling at \$16 per 100; corn meal, 25 cents per pound; bacon, 35 to 50 cents per pound; beans, 15 cents per pound; rice, 25 cents per pound; evaporated fruits, 35 cents per pound; baking powder, \$1 per pound; can butter, \$1.50 per pound; milk, \$1 per pint can; beefsteak, 75 cents to \$1 per pound; moose meat, 60 cent per pound; sugar, 35 cents per pound; green apples, 25 cents each; water-melons, \$1 each, and heaven help the poor fellow that has to eat them.

Tax Returns for 1899. Office of County Auditor of York County, South Carolina.

YORKVILLE, S. C., December 1, 1898. IN ACCORDANCE with law the TAX BOOKS of York county for the return of PERSONAL PROPERTY, for the fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1899, will be opened on JANUARY 20th, 1899, and closed on FEBRUARY 20th, 1899, after which time the FIFTY PER CENT. penalty will attach to delinquents.

All changes in real estate by sale or purchase, or improvements in the nature of new buildings, since January 1st, 1898, are required by law to be reported at the time of listing.

For the convenience of taxpayers the auditor will attend at the following places, on the days named, to receive tax returns: At Yorkville, Monday, January 2, 1899, until 2 p. m.

At Ferguson's Store, Tuesday, January 3, 1899. At Point, Wednesday, January 4, 1899. At Bethel, Thursday, January 5, 1899.

At Clover, Friday, Saturday, January 6 and 7, 1899. At Bethany, Monday, January 9, 1899. At Hickory Grove, Wednesday and Thursday, January 11 and 12, 1899.

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John S. Wilson, as Probate Judge etc., against J. E. McDonald, Jos. F. Wallace et al. Gilbert and W. W. Lewis, Executors, vs. J. F. Wallace.

Carolina National Bank, etc., vs. S. C. Mining and Manufacturing company et al. Loan and Exchange Bank of S. C. vs. S. C. Mining and Manufacturing company et al.

BY virtue of executions duly issued and levied in the above entitled causes, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, before the Court House door at Yorkville, S. C., on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, all the right, title and interest of Joseph F. Wallace in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

1. All that parcel, piece or tract of land situate, lying and being in Bethel township, York county, state of South Carolina, known as Nanny's forestland tract, containing One Hundred and Fifty-eight acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Perry Ferguson, W. L. Roddey, A. A. Barron and others.

2. That parcel, tract or plantation of land in B. Lock's Creek township, county and state aforesaid, containing Seven Hundred and Two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of estate of J. S. R. Thompson, Mrs. J. M. Smart, S. L. Davidson et al., known as the "Moore Place."

3. All that parcel, piece or plantation of land in Fort Mill township, county and state aforesaid, containing One Hundred and Thirty-Six acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Elms, W. O. Moss, Mary Glover, Crockett Saville, Wm. Boatwright et al., known as the "Cunningham place."

4. All that parcel, piece, or tract of land in York township, county and state aforesaid, about one and one-half miles from York courthouse on the Charlotte road, containing Fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Joseph H. Hamel, Rev. J. M. McClain, York Cotton Mills, and others.

5. All that parcel, piece, or tract of land in York township, county and state aforesaid, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of S. T. Ferguson, estate of Robert B. B. Sherer et al., known as the "Sutton Place."

6. All that parcel or lot of land within the corporate limits of the town of Yorkville, county and state aforesaid, containing Three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of S. L. Hobbs, W. T. Barron, Dr. W. G. White and said railroad.

Terms of sale: Cash. Purchaser required to comply with his bid on the day of sale, the property will be resold at the risk of such defaulting purchaser. Purchaser will pay for all papers.

JOHN R. LOGAN, Sheriff of York County. December 10 s 4t

ROCK HILL BUGGY CO., Rock Hill, S. C.

FOR SALE BY J. W. DOBSON, Yorkville, S. C.

ESTABLISHED 1891 L. GEO. GRIST, FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY, Yorkville, S. C.

The Strongest Agency in the Southern States. A POLICY THAT PROTECTS.

A Zealous Watchman who Never Sleeps! WHEN you buy a fire insurance policy, BUY THE "WILD CAT" WILL PROTECT! For the sake of saving a few imaginary dollars, don't experiment with EXPERIMENTS! Leave that to your neighbor. What consolation is it to you to save a few dollars by way of experimenting with so called "cheap insurance" if you are prompted by economic business reasons why, do not insure at all. "Wild Cat" insurance companies will necessarily have to quote lower premiums than standard companies or they will have no victims! Standard companies fix their rates on a basis of past experience—"wild cat companies" haven't that element, but are constantly "laying their pipes" to unload some "experience" on you, and come at you again with a "new scheme"—no not you; but your neighbor! Could he catch you twice? I have been in the fire insurance business since 1890, and I have associated myself with some of the best companies in the world, each of whom are financial giants, and are absolutely responsible for their individual policies, and all together their aggregate assets amount to something over \$41,000,000!

I write fire insurance for reliable and trustworthy property owners. ONLY IN RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY COMPANIES at the minimum South-Eastern Tariff Association rate, and you may rest assured that any business entrusted to me will receive my best attention and highest appreciation, and it is under these conditions that my business is growing. L. GEO. GRIST, Agent, Yorkville, S. C.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE. Estate of Mrs. Louisa Gaston, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Mrs. LOUISA GASTON, deceased, has made a final settlement with the Judge of Probate for York county, on the 13th day of JANUARY, 1899, and will apply for a discharge from further liability as administrator of the said estate.

W. D. GASTON, Executor. R. E. PORTER, Executors. Blackburg, Dec. 14, 1898. w 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE. John S. Wilson, as Probate Judge etc., against J. E. McDonald, Jos. F. Wallace et al. Gilbert and W. W. Lewis, Executors, vs. J. F. Wallace.

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SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA RAILROAD CO. TIME TABLE NO. 15.

In Effect 12.01 a. m., Oct. 2, 1898. WEST—1st Class Daily. EAST—1st Class Daily.

Leave Marion... 8 am 2 30 pm. Leave Rutherfordton... 9 am 3 00 pm. Leave Forest City... 9 am 4 00 pm.

GOING WEST. No. 77. No. 78. Leave Camden... 11 am 8 30 am. Leave Kershaw... 12 pm 10 10 am.

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WHAT DENOMINATION.—Jay Cooke, in 1866, told the writer the following: "One day when I was putting government bonds upon the market, I was greatly annoyed by the clerks telling me that there was an old man in the office who would do no business with them and must see me. To get rid of him, I went out. He said:

"Mr. Cooke, I have three thousand dollars in gold in this bag. I can't do anything with it in the town where I live; they are circulating grocers' checks and everything else for money, and I am frightened because I think I will be cheated if I dispose of it. Will you tell me on your word of honor if these bonds are sound and right?"

"I replied: 'If they are not right, nothing is right. I am putting all I have in the world in them.' "After further conversation the man concluded to take them.

"What denomination will you have them in?" I asked. "This was too much for the man. He had never heard that word used in connection with business. He scratched his head, and said:

"You may give me five hundred in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old woman; but I will take the best of it in Baptist."

BLACK AND THE WHY OF IT.—A teacher in one of the Cleveland public schools said one day to her class in English composition:

"Now, I wish every member of the class would write out a conversation between a grocer and one of his customers, introducing some pathetic incident or reference."

Among the compositions handed in was the following by a sweet little girl who may some day grow up to be a second Octave Thanet or a Mary E. Wilkins:

"What do you want?" asked the merchant. The lady replied, "A pound of tea." "Green or black?" asked the merchant.

"I think I'll take black," she said. "It's for a funeral."—Cleveland Leader.

NOT A BITER.—A sportsman went out fishing on a Highland loch, his companion being the estate keeper, Sandy McKay. The gentleman preder rather unsuccessful with his rod, and, after persevering for a couple of hours, he said:

"I think we may as well go home, now, Sandy; the trout won't bite today." When they went ashore the sportsman offered the keeper some sherry, which that functionary declined.

The taxes, which are now so burdensome to the people, will continue to be collected, and will rather be increased than otherwise. No hope of economical administration can be indulged in while such permanent and lavish expenditure is provided for.

It is well understood that the great corporate interests of the country are demanding this large standing army; their reasons for such a demand are too obvious to be pointed out. These interests want force to enforce their demands, and a president dominated by such interests would have, with such a standing army, the means at his hand to invade the liberties of the people, to suppress freedom of speech and to desecrate the ballot-box itself.

It is needless, however to continue to point out the many evils of the bill. Suffice it to say that both in form and substance it overturns the policy which has been pursued so successfully by this government for so many years, and launches the country upon a course which can only terminate in the destruction of the liberties of the people.

The minority, holding the views above expressed, have thought they owed it to the country to present to the house of representatives a substitute for the bill reported by the majority. They herewith report said substitute as embodying every need of the government in its present condition, and at the same time preserving with scrupulous care the liberty of the citizen and avoiding the evils of a great standing army.

The substitute provides for a permanent standing army of 30,000 enlisted men, about the number in the army before the war with Spain; the organization provided for in the substitute conforms to what it has been with some few important changes. A larger number of men is provided for the artillery than usual by reason of the necessity of manning our coast defenses, upon which large sums have been spent.

The substitute also provides for 50,000 volunteers to be taken from the states and territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to population. These volunteers are to be mustered out of the service of the United States within two years from date of the passage of the act, unless sooner determined. Their organization is to be the same as that of the regular army.

Volunteer organizations now in service are to be given preference as to re-enlistment. All volunteers now in the service of the United States are to be mustered out within sixty days from the passage of this act. The substitute is not to operate to discharge any commissioned officer who was in the army of the United States prior to the war with Spain. The necessity for this body of volunteer troops arises from the relations which the United States government now bears to Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the Ladron Islands. Fifty thousand men are very near the mark which the general of the army said would be necessary in these islands in his testimony before the committee on military affairs.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, who prepared the minority report, estimates that the regular army establishment provided for in the minority substitute would entail an annual expenditure of \$30,000,000, or about \$1,000 per man, and that the volunteer force of 50,000, by the calculation would cost \$50,000,000, or a total during the existence of the volunteer army of \$80,000,000. The war department is preparing official estimates, which will be ready in a few days.

KILL OR CURE. "There can scarcely be a doubt that the treatment of Washington's last illness by the doctors was little short of murder," says Mr. Paul Ford in "The True George Washington." Those were the days of the "kill or cure" treatment, when strong plasters, jalap and bleeding, the universal remedies, left little hope for patients who could not withstand both drugs and disease.

Prof. John Fiske writes in his "Virginia and her Negroes" that when Washington, in full vigor, found that he had caught a bad cold, he sent for

the establishment of the mint was under discussion, in Washington's time, there were some amusing debates in congress concerning the devices the coins should bear. Here is an account of one funny squabble over the design for the silver dollar:

A member of the house from the south bitterly opposed the choice of the eagle on the ground of its being the "king of birds," and hence neither proper nor suitable to represent a nation whose institutions and interests were wholly inimical to monarchical forms of government. Judge Thacher in reply playfully suggested that perhaps a goose might suit the gentleman, as it was rather a humble and republican bird, and would also be servicable in other respects, as the goslings would answer to place upon the dime.

This reply created considerable merriment, and the irate southerner, considering the humorous rejoinder an insult, sent a challenge to the judge, who promptly declined it. The bearer, rather astonished, asked, "Will you be branded as a coward?"

"Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thacher. "I always was one, and he would never have risked a challenge."

The affair occasioned much mirth; but finally cordial relations were restored, the irritable southerner concluding there was nothing to be gained in fighting one who fired nothing but jokes.—Youth's Companion.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—It is quite certain that no excavations have ever aroused so much general interest as those which have been in progress for so many years at Pompeii. This is no doubt due to the awfully tragic manner in which the place was overwhelmed by the ashes from Vesuvius nearly 2,000 years ago. Contrary to popular belief, it was not flowing streams of lava that did the mischief; but ashes, mingled with a deluge of rain which sealed up the houses under 20 feet of mud, which has long ago solidified. Only a comparatively small portion of the city has as yet been uncovered more to the light of day; but the work is still progressing, and it does not lose in interest. One of the most recent discoveries is that of the site of a small but most beautiful temple, which was evidently in course of construction when the city was overwhelmed. There are the various parts of the building, exquisite pieces of moulding, and Corinthian capitals, some half-executed, with the chisel marks plainly visible upon the stone, lying about ready to be placed in position, as they were left by the Roman workmen just previous to the catastrophe. There was also recently found buried outside the city walls a most exquisitely designed piece of mosaic pavement—a perfect picture in stone, representing a group of seven philosophers in council. This noble work has been purchased by the Italian government, and will be added to the treasures of the Naples museum.

W. W. LEWIS, Administrator. De bonis non cum testamento annexo. December 17 s 5t

TRUNKS.—For a real nice line of Trunks, at a low price, go to the "Every-day Store." W. B. MOORE & CO.

B. F. Wylie, of Mexico, Mo., who went to the Klondike county with the Mexico party last spring, and is

it was probably this alkaloid, and not quinine, that cured the countess. Two years afterward the woman returned to Spain, bringing with her a supply of the precious quina for the use of the sick on her husband's estates, and its reputation gradually spread under the name of countess's powder. In 1670 the Jesuits sent some parcels of the powdered bark to Rome to be distributed by Cardinal De Lugo, whence it became known as cardinal's powder and Jesuit's bark, with the ridiculous result that no Protestants would have anything to do with it.

One of the oft-quoted absurdities of this early trade was that to insure a monopoly—always a monopoly—the Jesuits persuaded the pope to draw a line across South America beyond which no tree should be recognized as yielding quinine. It might be an unmistakable cinchona, all the same; but a cinchona it could not possibly be, as it had had the audacity to grow beyond the pope's line; and any one who refused to accept the evidence of his senses was promptly treated as a heretic.

The Jesuits were jubilant, and sold the bark at high prices in Catholic countries, vaunting it as an inf