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THURSDAY, March 5, 1903.

The Presbyterian minister in Syracuse, New York, who gave up the pastorate of a church paying a yearly salary of \$3,000 to accept a poor church at a salary of \$500 a year, is a rare specimen of humanity. He goes to the weak church in the hope of building it up. Would that there were more like him.

A close friend of President Roosevelt says that while Teddy is an avowed candidate for the nomination for president, he does not want the votes of negroes in the South, as they represent only the skeleton of a party and have no voting strength in the general election. This statement is hardly in keeping with the president's recent actions in regard to Southern appointments.

The State has appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. Wade Hampton. As this appropriation depends upon the raising of \$10,000 more by popular subscription, we are afraid the monument will never be built. The money could be raised by earnest, persistent effort, but this does not appear to be forthcoming, and there seems to be no organization at work soliciting the popular subscriptions.

Senator Tillman is receiving many complimentary notices from the newspapers on his recent speech in the Senate, in which he referred to the race question in the South. It was a strong, calm and dispassionate address, full of facts and strong argument, and will do much good. Our people here are highly pleased over the speech, and rejoice that the Senator has dropped his fierce and fiery style of addressing the Senate.

We see it stated that Senator Jno. L. McLaughlin has been interviewed by a New York paper, and in discussing the negro question in the South he is quoted as saying that he is willing to concede political rights to the negro, but never social equality. It is also rumored that the Senator will practice law in New York after his term in the Senate expires. If he is correctly quoted on the negro question, we would advise him to stay in the North or rather not return to South Carolina to live.

A great deal is being said about advertising the resources of our State and attracting settlers and new population, but we must believe that money spent in this way is simply thrown away for people will be afraid to move to a State where human life is as cheap as it is now in South Carolina. Instead of advertising our resources, rather let us exert ourselves to make the State a safe place to live in, so that we can offer protection of life and property to new settlers. If we can give South Carolina the reputation abroad of a peaceful and law-abiding State, where crime is punished, no matter who is the offender, then we will have done more to attract a desirable class of population than all this advertising of our resources at Expositions could possibly do.

What is it Coming To?

Day by day we are met with the news, (but it is getting so common that it is scarcely news any more), that some human life has been taken, not by some wild beast rending the body to pieces, no, it were better if it was some ignorant beast, and not by an intelligent human being. That human life is becoming cheap in our State is a most deplorable fact. Perhaps one of the saddest and most striking things which has occurred in our State for some time happened in Spartanburg county last week. A school teacher in some way, whether willfully or not we may not say, shot and fatally wounded a pupil of his school. This is indeed enough to set us to thinking. What does it mean? Is it that our school rooms are not to be spared the sight of witnessing deeds which disgrace even the basest saloons? Must they too have some one's life blood poured out on their floor? Can it be that conditions have reached the point when our school teachers must arm themselves with deadly weapons when they would, even justly, administer punishment? Surely our pupils and students have not become so entirely corrupt and unruly that the schoolmaster must take great precautions lest he be mobbed, yet it seems that to a certain degree it is true.

On the other hand, is it that the boys and girls of our schools are in danger of losing life if they're being punished when they do not deserve it? Have our teachers come to the point where they will debate themselves by carrying weapons of deadly defense to be used in case a pupil objects to being punished, whether he deserve it or not? We mention this in hope that it may cause some few at least to think. May the time be very near when not only our schools but every phase of life in the old Palmetto State shall be free from this greatest of evils—murder.

The long deadlock in the Delaware legislature over the election of United States Senator has been broken at last by the election of J. Frank Allee for the long term and L. H. Ball for the short term. Both men are Republicans.

"You're a fraud, sir," cried the indignant patient. "You guaranteed your medicine to cure after everything else failed, and—"

"Well, my dear sir," replied the fake medicine man, "probably you haven't tried everything else."

EVERY CHURCH or institution supported by voluntary contribution will be given a liberal quantity of the Longman & Martinez pure paints whenever they paint.

NOTE: Have done so for twenty-seven years. Sales: Tens of millions of gallons; painted nearly two million houses under guarantee to repaint if not satisfied. The paint wears for periods of up to eighteen years. Lined oil must be added to the paint, (done in two minutes). Actual cost then about \$1.25 a gallon. Samples free. Sold by our agents, Bamberg Pharmacy, Bamberg, S.C.

How Much Do We Owe?

EDITOR THE BAMBERG HERALD:—Frequently inquiries are made by persons who wish to know the total indebtedness of the county, also that of the town and school district No. 14. The town debt refers to the debt for the court house as I understand it.

I am not sufficiently posted to give the information, hence I would be glad for you to do it, as I presume that you are authority on the subject. In your last issue you say that the county debt is \$1,000,000. This remark is rather alarming, and people wish to be enlightened to that extent that they may know "where we are at."

T. J. COULTS. Bamberg, S. C., February 28, 1903. (While the editor of this newspaper is not as well posted on the financial condition of the city and county as he might be, and is by no means authority on the subject, we will endeavor to answer the queries of Col. Coult's and in the order in which they are asked. First, as to the total indebtedness of the county. These figures cannot be given exactly. Treasurer Folk is out of town at present, therefore we cannot get the exact amount, but our best information is that the county owes between eight and nine thousand dollars. The only indebtedness of the town is in the shape of a bonded debt, and was originally fifteen thousand dollars. As one bond has been paid each year since the bonds were issued, this debt is now something like \$10,000, and the debt is being paid as fast as it falls due. In reference to Bamberg school district No. 14, it does not owe anything. There is a debt of \$600 for the present graded school house, secured by a mortgage of the building and lot. All the old back indebtedness, which was piled up on the district several years ago, has been paid off in the past two years. Now, as to the expenses of the county. Col. Coult's makes a mistake in saying we stated that the county debt was increasing. We said that the running expenses of the county were increasing each year, but upon investigation it looks as if the debt was getting larger as well. However that may be, we mean that it was costing more each year to run the county, and it is. Salaries are being continually increased. The salaries of the county now amount to \$1,600 a year more than they did in 1898, just after the county was formed. If salaries had been kept at the original figures we would have saved enough to about pay the present indebtedness of the county. The expenses have been increasing every year since the county was organized, and the tax levy was not raised to meet these additional expenditures. As the first expenses of the county were figured on a three mills basis, and yet they were increased every year, is it any wonder that we got in debt? The tax levy was not increased until last year. We give below the salaries for 1898 and 1903, in order that the taxpayers may see the difference:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1898, 1903) and Salary amounts for Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk of Court, Sheriff, Supervisor, Clerk of County Board, Magistrate at Denmark, Constable at Denmark, Magistrate at Bamberg, Constable at Bamberg, Magistrate at Olar, Constable at Olar, Magistrate at Ehrhardt, Constable at Ehrhardt, Magistrate at Fishpond, Constable at Fishpond.

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Auditor \$700 \$800
Treasurer 600 800
Clerk of Court 150 300
Sheriff 625 900
Supervisor 600 800
Clerk of County Board 150 250
Magistrate at Denmark 125 300
Constable at Denmark 140 300
Magistrate at Bamberg 125 275
Constable at Bamberg 140 225
Magistrate at Olar 25 110
Constable at Olar 25 100
Magistrate at Ehrhardt 100 100
Constable at Ehrhardt 100 100
Magistrate at Fishpond 100 90
Constable at Fishpond 100 90

\$25 per year each was then allowed for magistrate and constable at Govan, which has been abolished. The salaries for magistrates and constables will amount to \$500 more in 1903 than they did in 1898. The above figures as to Auditor and Treasurer may be somewhat misleading. In 1898 the Auditor received a salary of \$700, of which the county paid \$100 and the State \$600. Now he receives \$800 in a year, the county pays \$367 and the State \$433. In 1898 the Treasurer received commissions, amounting to about \$600, so we have been informed. Now he gets a salary of \$800, of which the county pays \$367 and the State \$433. Other expenses of the county have also increased: our courts seem to cost more, the number of paupers has increased, and there are various items of expense which are not as easy to look up and compare with former years as the salaries, hence we do not give the figures. Had it not been for the law taking the dispensary profits from the schools and giving it to the county and towns, the county would owe much more money than it does.—Ed. Herald.

Country Correspondence.

March comes in our clad in garments of sunshine. Rev. W. W. Lawton, missionary from China, will give a lecture on that place at Springtown Sunday morning. Everybody invited.

Mr. J. W. Hill and family and Mr. M. C. Sandifer and family, also Mr. H. H. Hill, of Sanford, Florida, spent Sunday at their mother's, Mrs. L. E. Hill, at Clear Pond. Mrs. Hill accompanied her son back to Florida Monday for a visit.

Miss Mamie Felder, of Bamberg, is teaching at Sassafras Falls.

We are sorry to hear of the extreme illness of Mr. J. E. Sandifer, of Binnaker's Bridge section.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smook, formerly of our midst, but now of Denmark, have been on a recent visit to our vicinity.

The Hampton school is now being taught by Miss Hattie Smook, of Bamberg. Miss Julia Bryan, its former teacher, resigned for a more lucrative position at Waller Hall.

Branchville Brevities.

Branchville, March 3.—Dr. M. S. Gressett and Hon. A. F. H. Dukes, who have been very ill, are glad to note are some better.

Miss Julia Street, who has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs. F. A. Bruce, Jr., returned on Monday afternoon to her home in Reevesville.

Mr. Frank Turner and family, of Virginia, are on a visit to his sisters, Mrs. J. W. Fairry and P. G. Dukes.

Mr. Alex. Hirsch, of Birmingham, Ala., visited at the home of Mr. Jacob Karesh last week.

Mrs. R. E. Edwards, of Creston, is on a visit to relatives here.

Those of our services now being held here in the Christian church, conducted by Rev. A. T. Fitts.

Mrs. Lizzie Waters, of Reevesville, spent Sunday here with her sister, Mrs. G. B. Maud Rantz, who has been spending some time with her brother, Mr. E. C. Hunter, returned to her home in Bamberg last week.

Mrs. Bryant, of Aiken, is spending some time here with her brother, Mr. T. B. Cooper.

Mrs. Wm. Broughton and children are on a visit to relatives here.

Mr. J. E. Hutto, of Charleston, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. N. G. Heape, an engineer on the Southern Railway, was shot and instantly killed here about 8:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning by his stepson, F. W. Fairry, in the whole of the neck, one shot penetrating the heart. From what can be learned he had threatened to kill his wife, and her son, who is in business in Kingsport, was notified. Not long after he arrived he was shot at by Mr. Heape, (F. W. Fairry) being armed with and armed himself with a shot gun and got the drop on Mr. Heape, just as he was taking sight at Mrs. Heape, with the above results. The affair is to be regretted, as both parties are highly respected.

What's In a Name? Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago discovered some years ago that this is a specific for piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless imitations. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Bamberg Pharmacy.

Willie—Papa, Solomon had a hundred wives, did he not, as you believe he did, my son.

Willie—Aah, papa, Solomon was a very wise man, was he not?

His Papa—Ahem! I don't think he was, my boy.

The Stomach Is the Man. A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which will cure the stomach, feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the stomach and membranes of the stomach, all stomach troubles. Bamberg Pharmacy.

A great struggle arises in a woman's mind when she is asked to marry a man who she is always in doubt whether to set the price in half and make you envy her the bargain or double it and make you envy her affluence.

The best pill "neat the stars and stripes" and cleanses the system and never gripes; Little Early Risers of worthy repute—ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which will cure the stomach, feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the stomach and membranes of the stomach, all stomach troubles. Bamberg Pharmacy.

"Say," asked the red faced man in the hotel writing room. "How do you spell unmarried?"

"Unmarried?" replied the stranger next to him, "it's u-n-m-i-t—say, my friend, I wouldn't advise you to call a man a liar of any sort in a letter. You'll get yourself into trouble."

More Riots. Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There is nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels the rheumatism, neuralgia and expels malaria germs. Only \$6.00, and satisfaction guaranteed by Bamberg Pharmacy, H. C. Rice, of Denmark.

The other day a man rushed into a Punxutaway hardware store in a great hurry as if he wanted to catch a street car, and said:

"Give me a pop-corn." "You mean a pop-corn," said the clerk.

"Yes, I said a pop-corn. Hurry up. All right—you want a pop-corn." "I said pop-corn, didn't I?" "No you did not, said pop-corn." "I did not, I said pop-corn." "Get out. You said pop-corn." "No sir, I said pop-corn."

"Did." "Well, you might as well take your time now," said Harry Evans, as he approached the excited would-be purchaser; "your car's gone."

So he bought the corn popper and waited for the next car—Punxutaway Spirit.

Reflections of a Bachelor. Most men carry success as gracefully as they do too much liquor.

When you kiss a girl with freckles they never taste the way they look they would.

Some women's figures are so dainty that when a man looks at them he thinks of upholstery.

A woman who wears a "fat" has a pretty mean opinion of one who touches up her complexion.

Happy Peter!

A clergyman was sitting in his study one evening had at work on the following Sunday's sermon when a visitor was announced, a well-known local minister. The clergyman rose and inquired for her she said somewhat brusquely:

"You are Mr. P. ain't you?" "I am," replied the clergyman.

"Well, maybe you'll remember me or marry a couple of strangers at your church a month ago?"

The clergyman referred to his diary for a moment and then said:

"What were the names?" "Peter Simpson and Elizabeth Brown," replied the woman, adding, "and I'm Eliza."

"Are you, indeed?" said the minister. "I thought I remember."

"Yes," interrupted the visitor. "I'm her, and I thought I'd drop in and tell you that Peter's escaped!"

A Remarkable Case. One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind. who was entirely cured by the use of one Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I run down in weight from 145 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Four bottles of it wonderfully cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Bamberg Pharmacy.

Joe Keenan, a young negro, was hanged in Greenville last Friday for the murder of Sam Williams, a white man. Of these killings occurred in the town of Greenville. Joe Keenan had been robbed and he had pursued and captured Keenan and was carrying him back, when the negro jerked the white man's pistol from his pocket and shot him, killing him instantly. The negro was convicted at the January court in Greenville.

Tombs of the Ancient Pharaohs. There exist in parts of Islam many tombs of the prophet Daniel. Of these the most celebrated is at Cairo. This fact need not astonish us. The Muslims admit without hesitation the duplication or even indefinite multiplication of the bodies of holy persons without their veneration for each. It is worth noting that the nature of the honorary qualifications accorded to the same saint varies in different countries. Thus, for example, Daniel has at Cairo the name of El-Daniel—that is, being that he give him the title of prophet, as being at the same time that which suits him best and is the most honorable that can confer. In Algeria or Morocco—feudal countries—the title they give to saints is sidi, which signifies lord, which is also the title of military and political chiefs. In central Asia they give to those canonized persons whom they respect most, as to the prophet Daniel, the title of khodja, which means in Arabic writer or lettered.

Making Marble Out of Chalk. In nature marble is made out of chalk by water which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk particle by parties and crystallizes it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results may be accomplished by chemical means. First slices of chalk are dipped in a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral stains are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce copperite, "verde antique" oxide of copper is utilized. In like manner green, pink, black and other colorings are obtained. Next the slices are dipped into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystallized, coming out to all intents and purposes real marble.

A Good Policy. The Dry Goods Economist says of one store with which it is familiar: "Every employee in it seems to be good natured. Why should there be any difference in this respect between this establishment and the average store? Is not human nature about the same the world over? True, but there is a difference. The proprietor of this store is not only a merchant, but a gentleman. He treats his employees with marked courtesy and consideration. As a consequence they feel so kindly disposed toward him and his business that their good will is reflected in their treatment of his customers." Some storekeepers never find out why it is that so few of their casual customers become regulars.

Leigh Hunt's breakfasts. Leigh Hunt, that early day aesthete, declared breakfast to be the meal of all others when the poetic influence of a table posy was to be desired. He would bring in a few clover heads or sprigs of grass culled from beneath the protecting bars of a park railing or city square if he could find nothing more beautiful, and with these to look at his fancy took him roaming out into boundless green fields and pastures new.

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"Twenty-five cents," came from a voice at the back of the room.

"What!" exclaimed the horrified auctioneer.

"Ah," said the bidder in an undertone and with a chuckle, "I thought that would give him a start!"

Signs of Prosperity. "How do you get the reputation of being so much richer than you are?" asked the intimate friend. "Very easily. I wear my old clothes as long as possible and never admit that I have any more that I could lend. People take it for granted that I must be prosperous."—Washington Star.

How He Felt About It. "I wish I could give up work and take a long rest."

"You'd do it if you could, would you?"

"Well, I'm not sure I'd do it if I could. It's one of those things you'd like to do when you can't."—Brooklyn Life.

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WORKING IN THE DARK.

Discomforts of Mining Before the Davy Lamp Was Invented. The difficulties under which coal mining operations were carried on before the scientist Davy had invented his safety lamp must have been very great. In many times the only alternative the medieval miner had to pitch darkness was the phosphorescent gleam from dried fish. The miner's implements, originally of stone or hard oak, gradually improved, but he was forced to live in almost complete darkness until Sir Humphry Davy by his remarkable invention enabled him to light his way through the tunnels he had excavated with comparative safety.

Agricola, an author who wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century, has left an elaborate treatise on coal mining as it was practiced during the middle ages. From this we learn that the horse gin, which survives to the present day in some of the mining districts of Great Britain and northern Europe, was the engine chiefly employed both for lifting the coal and for getting rid of the water. This latter object was also sometimes effected by means of pumps turned by windmills or by tunnels driven with great labor to an outlet at a lower level.

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Like Father, Like Son.

A Washington man has a bright youngster who succeeded recently in getting on with his father in a very telling though unconscious manner. His father was reproving the little fellow's table manners.

The warning seemed to be lost, for the fault was repeated.

"Do you know what a pig is?" was the inquiry, put in a solemn manner.

"Yes, sir."

"What is it?"

"A pig is a hog's little boy."

The lesson in etiquette was suspended.

Tragedy Averted. "Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved!" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia which I played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. It's now sound and well. Everybody ought to know it, it's the only sure cure for coughs, colds and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by Bamberg Pharmacy, H. C. Rice, of Denmark. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

"You," said the angry customer to the clerk, "said this cloth was fast color, and it faded out within two months after it was made up."

"You know what you are taking?"

When you take Grove's