

BUILDING THE SAND CLAY ROADS.

I. E. Watson Insists on his Right as Originator. Prosecuted in Court by Those Who Afterwards Thanked Him for His Services—Richland and Darlington Must Seek Other Fields of Honor.

From the Florence Times.
Editor of the Daily Times: I feel very grateful of letting the public know I was the originator of the sand clay road idea and that I was so far in advance with it that when I first forced it our good citizens of that great old county, that I was arraigned before the courts and ordered to put the road back like it was.

I had told the people that I could make a permanent and good road anywhere and their section of road being a great deal of time under water and as bad a mud hole as I ever saw, so bad that travellers would go miles out of the way rather than go through. Furthermore it was a road that was used a great deal from the fact that the branch and swamp that caused the trouble could not be crossed for some distance above or below. The citizens of that day thought that it was impossible to keep the place passible, so they would meet there every year and have a fuss and a great deal of trouble and falling out about this road and when I went there and threw loose old rails out, the people who put them there were naturally enraged. They said that even if I was supervisor and had the authority, to do so that I had ruined the road. Before I got through with it the rain set in and I had as fine a bed of water as I ever saw on a road. Those people, many of my special friends thought that I had ruined the road, so they had me indicted and the case came up before the spring term of court and I was ordered that honorable body to change the condition and put the road back as it was before. As soon, however, as the water ran off and the bed dried it was almost as solid as a rock and it has remained so ever since with almost no repairing. So when the fall term of court came the very people who had prosecuted me made a statement in writing that the road was in a better condition than it had ever been and signed a petition requesting the court to let the road stay as it was.

Now if Darlington or Richland can show a man who twenty years ago was indicted for making sand clay roads they will have a little more to brag about. If they were up with me in the matter of building and in sympathy with me what were they at when it looked like the whole people would jump on me about pushing such an absurd idea on them.

It is all bosh, the idea was born, dead and buried and Watson run out of the county long before it was resurrected in Richland and Darlington counties. Besides, I can show experiments that have been made 40 years ago that will convince anyone who will go with me. I can show that these experiments were made with a view of road building, but these ingredients when mixed made a firm, compact body and it occurred to my mind that it would be practicable to use it on the roads, which after I had made some experiments, I was elected to office which gave me the power to put it into practice.

My honorable friend Mr. J. C. Sellers has come out into the News and Courier giving a brief

Bound for the Atlantic Ocean.

(From the Nashville Tennessean)
In the early history of this country sailing ships from Europe, laden with cargoes for the North Atlantic coast towns, were forced by the wind currents to come by Charleston. There they landed, and often stayed for months waiting for good weather, to continue their journey. Money was literally poured into Charleston's lap during this period. It was richer than it has ever been since. Here was the real beginning of Charleston's if not all South Carolina's, wherewith to take it easy and become a highly cultivated society.

Then came the steamships, driving trade to Boston and New York. The rest is known.
New York dug canals to the west and to the southwest, and took trade from the territory south of the Great Lakes, east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee, that ought to have gone down the Mississippi to New Orleans. This helped to make New York the money centre of America.

The Panama Canal bids fair to bring about a great change in the commercial supremacy of New York. The Southern people are live to the possibilities the Panama Canal will bring to them. Every Southern paper that comes to our desk reports movements on foot to improve rivers that lead to the Atlantic, or to the Gulf, or to the Mississippi or some of its tributaries. A Lakes-to-the-sea deep waterway convention is to be held in October, when President Taft will go by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans. The old project of cutting a canal across Florida has been revived. Everybody seems to have their heads set on getting to the South Atlantic coast quickly from the Southern interior, to facilitate shipments to and from foreign countries. The Burlington people evidently appreciate the importance of the South and its coast line in the commerce of the future. If they are impressed, other roads will be impressed, and the wealth that was taken from the Southeastern section by the invention of steamships may come back after many years of enriching New York and New England.

The completion of the Burlington system as contemplated would mean the building of more branch lines as feeders into territory contiguous to Nashville, and it would mean a great financial uplift to the people of this city.

It would help us as the sailing ships helped Charleston, as the steamships are helping New York. It would put us in touch with the prairies of the Northwest and the seacoast of the Southeast. Trade relations with both ends of the line would attract many people to the advantages of Nashville and Tennessee, and would increase our wealth and population.

outline of what was due me and what was the effect of my work. The piece of road that he spoke of, however, is now eight miles from the piece that I was indicted for, and I ordered that different piece of work done, giving directions to the overseers. Some of them obeyed and some did not. I urged and threatened the law if they did not cause each and every able bodied man to do \$2 worth of road work. Some of them had the work done and some did not but it was acknowledged that I got more work done than had been done for several terms before I came into office.

I claim that this is the most practicable idea of road work that has ever been advanced, and that if any other man in South Carolina or anywhere else has done as much as I have done, or suffered as much ridicule for the idea and even been threatened bodily harm for using it, I want to shake his hand and form his acquaintance. I am ready and I have a great many witnesses who will now speak out and say to whom this honor is due.

I. E. Watson, Florence, S. C.

The Dillon Herald \$1.50 a year.

High School Opens Monday.

The Dillon High School will open next Monday morning, Sept. 13th., at 9 o'clock. Every pupil of school age in the school district should enroll the first day. This would enable the pupils and teachers to do much more satisfactory work during the coming year. It is impossible for a teacher to do nine months of good work in seven or eight months. It is greatly desired that every parent will put forth an unusual effort to have their children in school the first day.

The pupils should bring with them the opening day the text books which they used last year, for in many cases the same text book is used longer than one year. They should also bring their promotion cards. The Superintendent has a record of each pupil's work and class standing, but if the pupils have their promotion cards it will make the organization of classes easier.

Pupils who are not hopelessly behind in their work and have done some studying during the summer, will be given the opportunity of standing examinations the first two days of school. If the results of these examinations are satisfactory the pupil will be allowed to advance to the next higher class.

An incidental fee of \$1.50 per session is charged each pupil and no pupil is entitled to enrollment until this is paid, so each pupil should bring his enrollment card the day he enters school. These cards can be secured from the secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Mr. A. J. C. Cottingham, on Friday or Saturday morning at his office.

The Dillon High School is a state aided school and this entitles any pupil in the county to free tuition in the high school department, which is the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. Any pupil from any other county would have to pay tuition in these grades. The Dillon High School would be glad to have any students from any part of the county, who wish to take advantage of the High School course, which it offers.

Pupils coming from outside the Dillon school district, who enter a class below the high school classes, have to pay tuition.

The rates of tuition are as follows:

First, second and third grades, \$1.50 per month.
Fourth, fifth and sixth grades, \$2.00 per month.
Seventh grade, \$2.50 per month.

The Dillon High School, in addition to the regular course of study, offers to its patrons the opportunity of taking vocal and instrumental music, and art. Miss Bauman will be in charge of the department of instrumental music, Miss Breuser, vocal music, and Miss Gilbert, the art. It is hoped that each of these departments will be well patronized.

The public is cordially invited to be present at the opening exercises in the Auditorium on Monday morning. There will be six new teachers and they would appreciate the opportunity of meeting the patrons of the school.

May the patrons and the teachers be so united in their purposes and efforts for the welfare of the school as to make this year the best in the history of the school.
W. W. Nickels, Supt.

A love-smitten youth asked one of his bachelor friends if he thought that a young man should propose to a girl on his knees.

"If he doesn't" replied the friend "the girl should get off." —Everybody's Magazine.

An Old Time Hanging.

"As dark as the day when old Jennie was hung" is one of the many quaint sayings that for generations has been used on the lower eastern shore of Maryland, but from the accounts that have been given by those who lived in old Jennie's day there never has been a day since that time as dark as the day on which she was executed for wholesale murder in the neighborhood in which she lived.

The old murderess was publicly hanged in 1815 in the old jail yard at Princess Anne, and all those who remembered that particular day have passed into the great beyond long ago. The murderess was a white woman, tall and angular, and it was said that she resembled what was popularly supposed to be a witch far more than she did the up to date woman of that day. In fact, local history records that she practiced witchcraft. No one ever knew where she came from, she having "dropped down" very mysteriously into the neighborhood, where she killed a family of four.

Old Jennie was not hanged on a scaffold. In those days murderers were executed with as little trouble and expense as possible. The wizen faced terror of all Somerset was placed in a cart drawn by two oxen and placed directly under a stout limb of an old oak tree which stood in the jail yard. The rope was fixed in rude fashion around her neck, amid the hurrahs of the crowd and the curses of the doomed woman and when all was in readiness a bunch of fodder was placed ten paces from the oxen's heads, and they were given the word to start. Obeying the command, they made a bet line for the fodder and left old Jennie dangling at the end of the rope.

That day, it has been told thousands of times, was the darkest ever known in this section. Chickens remained on their roosts throughout the entire day, while candles by the score burned in the houses that the servants might see to do their work. The local scientists of that day were at a loss to account for the strange phenomenon, and the graphic descriptions which they gave of it and which were recorded years ago make interesting reading.

The darkies and superstitious whites of those days naturally thought that the end of time had come. A great many negroes declare today that the ghost of old Jennie may be seen stalking around on the edge of the woods near where she committed her crimes any time on dark, cloudy night, and they are very careful not to encounter her.—Oriole (Md.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Three hundred bales of cotton were sold on the Dillon market Saturday. The cotton was of a good quality and the highest price for the day was 12.52½. There is a strong crop of buyers on this market representing the several large exporting houses in the south and competition between them Saturday was so lively that it looked at one time as if cotton would go to 13 cents per pound. The price of seed reached a new high level also and every bushel that was offered was taken promptly at 33 cents. Thirtythree cents for seed and 12.52½ for cotton makes a bale of cotton worth \$73.00. The only other market in the state paying 33 cents for seed, so far as could be learned, was Bennettsville. Cotton is opening rapidly and is being sold as fast as it can be picked, ginned and put on the market. Out of the 62 ginneries in the upper end of the county only six were not in operation on Sept. 1st., whereas in the past it was quite unusual to find more than six in operation that early in the season. If the present good weather continues the cotton crop will be pretty well gathered by Nov. 1st.

GIRLS SPANKED THE PREACHER.

Just as a Joke, But They Laid it on Pretty Heavy.

The Rev. Howard W. Benedict, a popular young preacher of East Norwalk, was in bed and in pain last evening, says a South Norwalk dispatch to the New York World, when he should have been conducting the Union Congregational and Methodist tent meeting in Westport, and all because some young women friends spanked him too hard Saturday night in celebration of his birthday. The Rev. Mr. Howard is able to get up and be out this afternoon, but it will be some days before he eats his meals elsewhere than from the mantelpiece.

It was no gentle birthday taps that were administered to Mr. Benedict. They were good, sound cracks from barrel staves. Many of the young women admirers of the young divine wished to remember him with slippers and other similar "honey" gifts upon his birthday, but all in vain, for Mr. Benedict resisted all insinuations and questions which pertained to the date of his birth.

By a ruse and the town records the desired information was finally obtained, but by this time the zeal of the young women took on a little rancor. They accordingly obtained barrel staves from the L'Hommedieu grocery and waited in the shade of a tree for Mr. Benedict to pass.

The young minister had too much respect for the sex to use force to bring about a suspension of the birthday remembrance, and he was too dignified to run, so he took it for the most part where his mother applied it in childhood days, but the effect was more pronounced and lasting.

Witch hazel, arnica and other pain fillers were applied in the hope that he might get to that meeting Sunday, but all in vain. He was too sore to pray, preach or sit down.

Artesian Well at School.

The impression having gotten out that the pump water at the High School was contaminated and that some of the children had developed fever from drinking the water, the trustees have decided to bore an artesian well on the school grounds. The pump water may be pure and the children might have contracted the disease elsewhere, but an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure and in order to be on the safe side the trustees will invest \$175 in an artesian well. It was hoped to have the well bored by the time school opened but the contractor who was to do the work failed to put in an appearance this week and it will probably be the latter part of next week before the well is bored. In the meantime the school children will be supplied with ice cold artesian water which the janitor will bring each day from Mr. J. W. Dillon's well. The trustees and teachers will do everything in their power to protect and preserve the health of the children and parents need have any fears that children entrusted to the school authorities will be exposed to any dangers. School will open at 9 o'clock Monday morning and a fresh supply of artesian water will kept in each room until the school well is completed.

MR. ELLERBE ABLE TO WALK.

Marion, Sept. 6.—The friends of Congressman J. E. Ellerbe are delighted to see him on the streets, again on foot after being laid up for several months with the broken leg which he received in Washington during the extra session of congress. It will be remembered that Mr. Ellerbe slipped on the floor of the Metropolitan hotel and broke his leg in the fall. Though he has not discarded his crutches, he can make some use of the injured leg, and it will not be long before he has entirely recovered.

PROF. COLCOCK COMPLETES SURVEY.

Has Secured all the Data He Wants in Reference to Area of Marion County and Returns to Columbia.

Prof. Colcock and his party of surveyors completed their work Thursday and returned to Columbia that night. Prof. Colcock spent Wednesday night at the Price Court Inn and in reply to an interrogation from a Herald man he said that he had about all the data he needed and after running another line or two on the following day he would return to Columbia. It will be a month before Prof. Colcock can make a report to the governor. After spending a day in Columbia he will go on to Brevard, N. C., where he will spend a two week's vacation before school opens. Returning to Columbia he will begin the preparation of the report; he will submit to the governor and this work will require about two week's time, therefore it is seen that at least a month will elapse before the report is placed in the hands of Gov. Ansel. Of course, Prof. Colcock would give out nothing concerning the survey and no one has any idea whether his report will be adverse or favorable to the New County. All he would say was that he was employed to run certain lines in the official survey, alleged to be short, and that he could not say positively whether or not Marion contained more than 900 square miles without making a survey of the entire county. This view of the situation is shared by other well-known surveyors who are in possession of the facts bearing on the matter and really no one can see what is to be gained by this useless expenditure of money, except time, which all along seems to have been the essence of the fight put up by the opposition.

Prof. Colcock's survey, it is understood, has been greatly delayed by the taking of pluses at every angle and readings at other points for the purpose of making a topographical map of the county. No one can understand what connection there is between a topographical survey of a county and a survey to determine the length of a county. Such a map would be of value to no one except the county and the county would not be showing the part of wisdom by putting several thousand dollars into a topographical map when the money could be spent to much better advantage building good roads and better bridges. Of course, the citizens of Marion are to pay for the test survey, but at the risk of appearing captious or hypercritical The Herald would like to be made acquainted with the reason for this topographical survey?

Wilkesboro (N. C.) Patriot.
Crazed by Snake Poison.
La Cross, Wis., August 21.—Made mad by a combination of bee and rattlesnake poison, R. Lane, a farmer of French Creek, fought his companions for three hours until medical aid arrived. One of the men killed a rattlesnake and donning a pair of gloves skinned the reptile.
In the afternoon Lane borrowed the gloves to wear while loading lumber. While engaged in this work he disturbed a nest of little yellow bees, which stung him on the neck and arm and in fighting them he kept rubbing the gloves on the spots where the bees had punctured the skin.
The poison took effect at once and Lane became a maniac. He is recovering.