

Ought to Be Repeated.

The law against murder ought to be repeated. As the law now stands the man slayer is subjected to the indignity of being arrested and must suffer the humiliation of being locked up for a night or two before he can go before a Judge who is sure to order his release on bail.

Not so long ago a man used the ladies bath tub in the house where he was boarding. A gentleman objected. The man slew the gentleman because he told him what he thought, and the man slayer had to apply for bail.

This was unnecessary. The slayer should be allowed the privilege of sending the Judge word, that he will appear in Court at the proper time, and show the necessity for his act.

As the Judge generally seems to take the part of the living against the dead, the law might be amended so as to save the man slayer the formality of giving bond.

In South Carolina, for instance, men are slain on average of nearly one a day. And white men are hung on an average of about one in a year.

The arrest of, say three hundred man slayers in a year, involves considerable loss to the State, and imposes costs, or expense, on the individual. As the trial of a white man for crime against the person, is a farce, with almost a single result, why incur the expense of arrest and formal vindication.

One change that is badly needed in, if a man wants to be exonerated from blame through operation of law, he should be made to pay the expense.

Why should any citizen have the right to charge to the county the cost of proving that he is innocent. If one man can put the county to the expense of proving that he is a peaceable and blameless citizen, why not all.

If a man can get the solemn declaration from Court that he is blameless, why put him to the disagreeable necessity of killing somebody?

Before the world today it seems that the Courts of this State have given certificates of blameless life to only man slayers. The great majority of our people cannot get Court certificates of their innocence of crime.

The Evening Herald.

The Augusta Herald has reason to be proud of their paper of the 27th ultimo, in that it was gotten out in the regular run of a very busy week, gotten out entirely by the regular Herald force in all departments, and gotten out, too, on time, and caught every mail, not only for the regular subscribers, but for the extra thousands of sample copies which were mailed also at the same time.

It took over five hours of press work to print the Sunday Herald and over a hundred bags of mail to get it to the postoffice. It took 80 carriers to distribute the Sunday Herald locally to the people of Augusta and surrounding towns where the Herald has its own carrier service. This is in a sense a special Edition of the Herald, but it is specially good one, in that it carries two leased wire services, all the State and local news, the best comics, the best newspaper clips; in all, 56 pages of the best newspaper matter that could be gotten together.

Incidentally there is something like 170 columns of advertising matter in this issue of the Herald, which is a pretty good index that Augusta is a busy place at this season of the year. The editorial and news columns are always filled with the best and best.

School Superintendent O. B. Martin has announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator against Senator A. C. Latimer. He writes a vigorous letter of announcement which shows clearly that he is neither a fool, nor a molly-coddle. Senator Latimer has a strong hold on the public, and Mr. Martin has entered upon a big job.

We suggest the opinion that all the other possible or probable candidates will stand aside, and be lookers on at the gladiatorial contest between Latimer and Martin.

"Got no Money But a Good Excuse."

This rejoinder to "Mr. Johnson's" about size up the money situation throughout the length and breadth of this fair and prosperous land. There are reasons and explanations as varied as they are numerous, and with all, the timid dollar keeps well in the darkest corner of the bank vault, and "the mourners go about the streets." Collateral, gilt edge Morocco bound and illustrated is presented on beautiful paper, and it doesn't elicit so much as a blink from the sulking hyperbating dollar.

Verily the waters have been troubled at the fountain head and the wavelets are rocking the craft even in these parts. The banks of Abbeville have plenty of money, and they are as safe as the rock of Gibraltar, but just now, they are much harder to get into than that famous fort. This is the condition of Southern banks generally. They are in good condition, and to fortify against possible trouble they have run into the storm pit. Scarcely a peep is ventured above the surface, and all exchanges, courtesies and communications between those in hiding, have been cut off until the mutterings of the storm have ceased.

Our banks may be excused, if, indeed, they should not be commended for their course, for in protecting themselves they protect not only the depositors, but the community as well. But it is not possible that their caution is extreme? Is it not possible that they are preparing for war when the articles of peace are about to be signed?

Banks are the reservoirs of trade, and when the pipes leading from this centre are plugged there is stagnation if not a total stoppage of the business circles. Admitting that banks must look first to their own interest, is there not a moral obligation, almost as strong, that they should protect values in the field of their operations.

Just as surely as stocks and bonds tumble in a Wall Street panic, just so surely will farms, plantations, even real estate depreciate when the medium of trade is contracted.

If the bankers of this place think it unwise to meet the demands of trade with currency, should they not devise some temporary expedient? In many of the towns of the State, banks are issuing clearing house certificates which circulate locally as a medium. Would it not be well for the bankers of this place to take this under consideration?

What is the cause of this money stringency? This question has been asked and answered in a hundred ways and the answers almost invariably shy off from the truth. So often was the statement made that there was plenty of money in combating the alleged free silver heresy, that the advocates for more money have been silenced, and nothing but stern necessity has brought the issue up again. That the necessity for more money exist at the time that it was the slogan of the democratic party, there is absolutely no doubt. The gold standard at a fixed ratio has been maintained only by a fortunate accident. The discovery of gold in Alaska and in new fields in Africa added to the world's supply of gold during the past ten years an amount, in excess of the amount mined during any previous ten years, greater than the value of all the silver of the world coined at a ratio of 16 to 1. Our authority for this statement is U. S. Senator Dolliver, than whom no man in the republican ranks stands higher.

But for this discovery of gold in excess of any previous decade, where would have been the gold standard?

All writers on finance agree that there is no real money except that which is based on

value. If promises to pay would relieve stringency in Wall Street would be an impossibility. Nothing but the yellow metal, the actual value, the basis money will relieve. Hence we see that from every source it is being shipped in, and that fifty million is expected at once from Europe.

If we correctly understand the meaning of elastic currency, that is now being so generally advocated, it does not relieve the situation one iota. According to our understanding, an elastic currency would empower banks to increase the issue of notes during a panic to meet the demand. This is all right when the people have confidence in the banks. Any money is good when confidence is not shaken, but when confidence vanishes, then all forms of credit money vanish with it. You may have the due bill of the best man in your community, but if you know that he has given due bills, far in excess of the value of his estate you would prefer the cash. Since the world has been reduced to a gold standard, even with the great excess of gold discovered, ships are kept busy shipping it back and forth, across the ocean to pull first one country and then another out of a hole. It has become highly polished and very much refined by travel.

We have no kick at the gold standard if Wall Street brokers did not gobble up the currency in supporting inflated watered bonds; thereby withdrawing it from its proper medium of moving the annual crops. We would have no objection to the gold standard if the holders of gold could not so easily corner it, and let the one dollar fellow go begging.

We will consent to the government continuing the standard though the premium goes to 100 per cent. If the government will on its credit or in some way place money where the common people can not only get it but retain it for legitimate business.

Give us more money. ettle the plan according to your own sweet will but don't let our products stagnate in the market for lack of currency.

A depositor in a bank in this State is as safe as it is possible to be. Stockholders are liable to depositors to the amount of their stock and in addition, for an amount equal to the value of their stock and five per cent. thereon. Besides, the banks of the State are in good condition. This is all the greater reason why the people feel offended that the currency system has forced the banks to restrict business.

Nobody fears failure of the banks, and in these parts, the man who would wantonly join in a run on a bank might be considered a public enemy.

Cause of Scarcity of Money.

All sorts of reasons have been assigned for the existing scare about money, but we think nobody has more forcibly expressed our own opinion than did Mr. R. M. Hill one day last week. He thinks, and we thoroughly agree with him, that the idiotic and foolish warfare on railroads and other great corporations may have something to do with the present financial trouble.

But whether it has or has not anything to do with present conditions, we hope that the Washington government may protect the railroads from the confiscating designs of little politicians who inflame the minds of the people against the country's greatest benefactors.

We think, too, that the railroads should respect the rights and the feelings of the people.

There is no good reason why every man who seeks a favor, or who may claim justice should be made an enemy of the road.

Of course editors can do wonders at a distance. For this reason we would suggest that the general officers of the railroads print instructions to petitioners, and mail them up in every station, wherein those citizens who may desire to make their wishes known can do so, without giving offense to anybody, and without the risk of coming to the conclusion that railroad officials lack civility.

Civility is inexpensive, but the lack of that desirable quality is costly.

The general officers, as a rule, are the most polite men in the country. Then let them formulate plans of procedure whereby the citizen may not needlessly become an enemy to the road because of lack of civility on the part of subordinate officers.

Because of the citizens lack of knowledge that he should crawl on his stomach to inferior officers, he generally goes to head-quarters. The matter is sent down the line and somebody feels that his official dignity has met offense. He writes a letter that makes an enemy to the road. That enemy in many instances expresses itself in excessive verdicts. And the assessment for taxation is but another public demand for punishment of the railroads.

A case in point. Some twenty years ago the feeling of the people of this town was almost solidly against the Southern. When Mr. C. D. Brown was appointed station agent, he very soon began to regain friends to the road, and in the course of time he secured for the Southern the lion's share of the business of this town. Instead of losing claims against the road, and instead of deferring settlement until possibly suit was threatened, he made prompt and equitable settlements. In other respects the people were well treated, and people generally respond to good treatment.

But business between the people and the road, was not confined to Mr. Brown. Other officers have rubbed the hair the wrong way, with the result that this State is a favorite State for bringing suits against the road. And we believe it is a fact that some of our people are not opposed to giving the citizen all the damage he can claim.

Not so long ago President Pinley of the Southern made some good speeches on the necessity of good feeling toward the railroads. And all that he said was true. He lacked only one thing, and that was, the knowledge that he possessed in his own official station the power to annul or disarm the whole opposition.

If he, or other general officer would print the instructions showing how a man should write or address his petitions, the trouble would end if the general officer would require the sub-officer to be as polite as is the custom of the general officer.

It is not necessarily the refusal of a favor that makes enemies to the road. It is more generally the manner and the reasons assigned. A request may be refused in such a manner as to cause no offense at all, while the granting of a favor may be done so as to excite a displeasure.

Mr. Finley in one of more of his speeches last summer said that the cost of running a train was about the same whether filled with passengers or empty. Recognizing this fact, it is not clear to us, why picnic parties Sunday schools, or others seeking an outing should not be accommodated.

Not so long ago, a Sunday school superintendent at this place desired to take his classes on an outing. The road agreed to give some concession in rates on condition that a number, in excess of his ability to sell was sold. The number of required tickets being sold more than could be easily accommodated, except by putting on an extra coach. If the condition had been that the number of ordinary trains to accommodate the road would have gained to the amount of tickets sold and all would have been pleased. But the excessive exaction put a bad taste in somebodies mouth.

Don't worry about the scarcity of money. Clearing house certificates are as good as gold at our store and we will allow 5 per cent extra for them when spent in our furniture department.

S. J. Link.

THE DAY'S EVE.

Marguerites! Marguerites! Marguerites! Now your hillside home, from the sky to the river.

Shine in the summer heats, With each of your silver selves a-quivver, Beautiful marguerites! A hundred thousand hearts of gold To greet the opening day, A hundred thousand at a night to fold In silver leaves away.

Marguerites! Delicate marguerites! Opal hued petals, fringed and fine, Amber hearts with the scent of pine, You tangle across the autumn's path, You nod at her from the limestone ledge, A part of her beautiful aftermath.

You leave to the brown brook's edge, Or, lost in the heart of the cedar woods, You scatter intangibly sweet, To woo her steps to your solitudes, Beautiful marguerites!

-Fanny K. Johnson in Youth's Companion.

LOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THOUGHT

A Couple of Illustrative Incidents in a Preacher's Experience.

The appended anecdotes concerning the late President Robinson are given to the public as too characteristic and too good to be lost. They are from the recollection of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Sage:

"Once in the classroom Dr. Robinson was expatiating on the importance of careful logical arrangement of thought in discourse, when he drew the following illustration from his own experience: 'Once, when I was preaching, a peculiar incident occurred. I had gone through my introduction and first division, when my memory failed me. I could not recall my second division, but instead of it came up the first point of the application. After vainly trying to recall the missing word, I started to the congregation that as a special reason I would pass at once to the application. I did so, and when I had discussed the first point, the missing part of my discourse came back to me and I went through it all without further difficulty. On reaching home I set myself down to inquire the meaning of this incident, when I discovered that that which I had planned as the first point of my application should have been really the second division of the sermon. The mind in the activity of speaking had been more loyal to its own principles than I had permitted it to be in the toll of preparation.'

"The doctor was speaking to the class on the importance of keeping the mind free from preoccupying and disturbing thoughts when about to speak extempore. He said: 'I was on my way to preach one Sunday morning, absorbed in my discourse, when a gentleman met me who said, 'Have you heard that — is going to marry Miss —?' mentioning two persons in whom I was interested, whose marriage would be particularly desirable. The suggestion took possession of my mind, and in spite of my best efforts I could not get rid of it. All through my sermon my thoughts were full of the haunting idea of that unfortunate misalliance. My discourse was a failure. You may imagine that my feeling toward the source of this ill timed information was not exceedingly amiable. I could have helped him over a tall fence.'—New York Examiner.

Substitutes For Hay. It is not an unusual occurrence that the weather in the spring is so dry that the hay crop is short or an almost total failure. It is strange that some way cannot be devised for irrigating at least a sufficient amount of tillable land to insure the farmer a good hay crop. There is no rational basis for this, and the facilities for making sure of it are anything but satisfactory. Every farmer should set apart a certain portion of his low land for hay. In wet weather he is likely to have a good crop anyway, and in dry times a well cared for field of low land will do much to bridge over the time between late autumn and early spring, when there is nothing but water out of doors for a while to eat. The practice of sowing millet, sorghum, cowpeas or crimson clover late in the season, when the indications are that fall pasture will be poor, and that the hay crop is altogether unsatisfactory, is becoming general. Cornstalks may be cut as soon as the ears are ripe. The earlier they are cut the more nutritious they are and the more valuable for feeding. As a rule, farmers give too little attention to cornstalks, which, when properly cured, are among the most useful of food products for stock, especially so in the absence of an abundance of good hay. Bye makes a good crop, but should never be fed to cows that are giving milk, as it imparts an unpleasant flavor to the milk and is by many persons considered unwholesome.—New York Ledger.

The Mind and Action. I once asked a class of 16 girls to think intently what it would feel like to lift the right hand and touch the left shoulder. After a few minutes had elapsed nine of them confessed having felt a desire to do it. I then dropped the subject and spoke of something else. Most persons when concentrating attention upon the thought of what a given movement would feel like, find themselves becoming possessed of a desire to do it, and this desire marks the tendency of the thought to produce the movement. But as we not only feel but also see our movements, we find that the thought of what a movement looks like has also motor value and tends to produce it. This is also true of touches and ideas of touch—indeed all or nearly all mental states produce some motor changes in the body, but the motor effects of sensations and ideas of sound, taste and smell are relatively slight.—Professor W. R. Newbold in Popular Science Monthly.

London Restaurants. In London we are now in advance of Paris in the matter of restaurants. To cite only one, the Savoy, not only is the cooking better, but the comfort and the surroundings are superior to anything in Paris. Wonderful is the progress that has been made. When I was a young man, there were literally no restaurants in London—nothing but the Blue Posts, or the Hummings in Covent Garden, and the fashionable English inn type.—London Truth.

A man never realizes the superiority of the woman so much as when she is sending a button without a thimble, pushing the needle against the wall to get it half way through and pulling it through the other half by hanging on to it with his teeth.

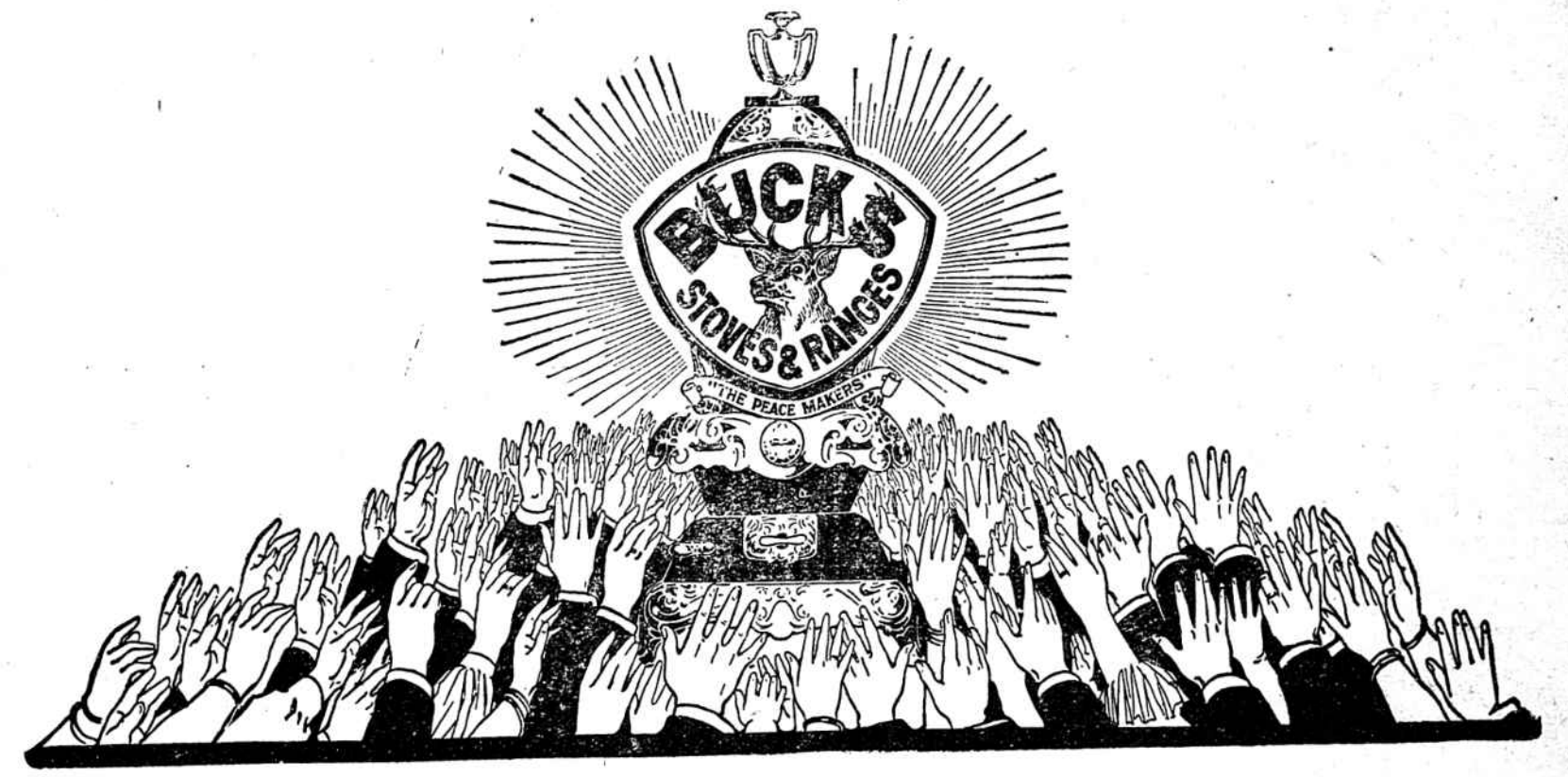
Nothing is rich but the inexhaustible wealth of nature. She shows us only surface, but she is million fathoms deep.—Emerson.

The Egyptians used pencils of colored chalk, and several of these ancient crayons have been found in their tombs.

We sold more goods in the month of October than in any previous month of our business career. There must be a reason for this. We think it is on account of our liberal treatment, low prices and reliable goods. S. J. Link.

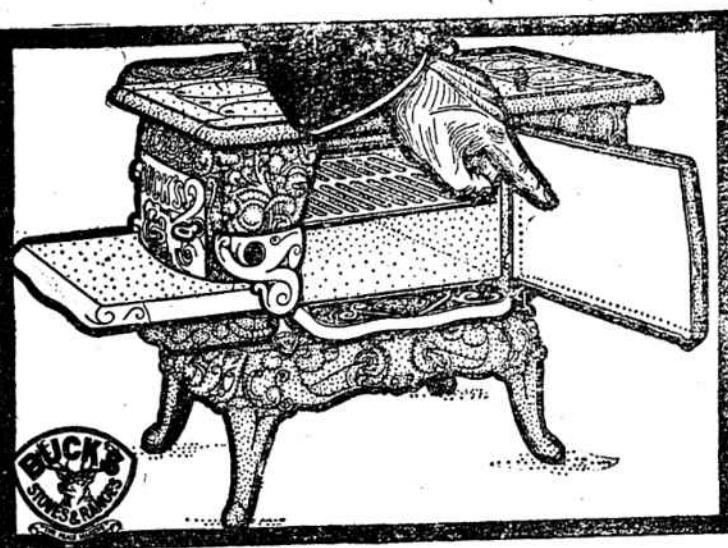
Link allows 5 per cent extra for clearing house certificates in his furniture department.

S. J. Link.



-approved by millions- Buck's stoves sent on approval

—three million people are enjoying the comforts of Buck's stoves and ranges. —for sixty years they have stood for all that is best in stove-making and now they have reached that stage of perfection where our confidence in them is so great that we are willing to send one to your home on approval. —let us tell you all about this offer today.



—the racks and oven doors of Buck's stoves and ranges are white enameled—no crevices to collect filth from fumes of general oven odors—can be kept as sweet and clean as a fine china dish—and are absolutely sanitary.

\$1.00 a week buys any Buck's stove or range sent to your home on approval.



W. D. Barksdale

Eureka Cafe,

W. H. McFall, Prop. Frank L. Morrow, Jr., Mgr. Meals at all hours until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. European plan for breakfast and supper. American plan for dinner. RATES—Single meal, 35 cents. Weekly rates \$4. Oysters at all times.

The Wanting Hardwood Supply.

Although the demand for hardwood lumber is greater than ever before, the annual cut-to-day is a billion feet less than it was seven years ago. In this time the wholesale price of the different classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. The cut of oak, which in 1899 was more than half the total cut of hardwoods, has fallen off 36 per cent. Yellow poplar, which was formerly second in point of output, has fallen off 38 per cent, and elm has fallen off one-half.

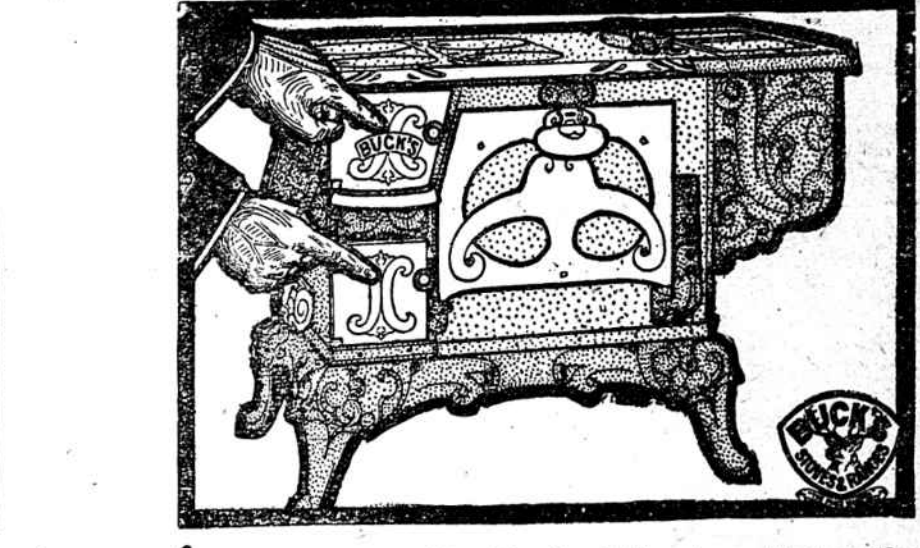
The cut of softwoods is over four times that of hardwoods, yet it is doubtful if a shortage in the former would cause dismay in so many industries. The cooperage, furniture, and vehicle industries depend upon hardwood timber, and the railroads, electrical and telegraph companies, agricultural implement manufacturers, and builders use it extensively.

This leads to the question, Where is the future supply of hardwoods to be found? The cut in Ohio and Indiana, which, seven years ago, led all other States, has fallen off one-half. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have also declined in hardwood production. The chief centers of production now lie in the Lake States, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Appalachian Mountains. Yet in the Lake States the presence of hardwoods is almost certain indication of rich agricultural land, and when the hard-



-while it is the "insides" of the stove that really count—we would call your attention to the generous ornamentation of silvery nickel—of extra heavy deposit—placed away from the heat so as to be practically nontarnishable—found on all Buck's stoves & ranges.

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—we are selling the best line of shoes to be found in the county. —call and see them.



W. D. Barksdale

Master's Sale. The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE. Court of Common Pleas.

Clara Wilson, Plaintiff, against R. W. Knox, as Administrator of the personal Estate of L. W. Knox, deceased. Lucy Knox, Roberta McMill, Nannie Maxwell, Mattie Lou Shehee, Florence Bailey, Mary Pressly, Maggie Knox, Willie Blair Knox and William James Knox, Defendants.

By virtue of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, at Abbeville, S. C., on Saturday in December, A. D. 1907, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, and bounded by Erskine Pressly, R. W. Knox, J. B. Wilson, John Penney and J. S. Williams.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers. R. E. HILL, Master A. C., S. C. Nov. 11, 1907.

Fine Lecture Course at Catholic Church.

On Monday evening of next week the lecture course to be given at the Sacred Heart Church will open. These lectures are intended for the public regard less of denomination. Each lecture will touch upon some important teaching of the Catholic Church, and as they are to be delivered by Father Maher, they will be of a high order.

Monday—Can I Choose my Church? Tuesday—Purgatory, or Why Pray for the Dead? Wednesday—Church or Bible, Which? Thursday—Confession, or Can a Priest Forgive Sins? Friday—Why I am a Catholic. The public is earnestly invited and all who love truth and education should not fail to attend this course.

Lots for Sale.

I offer five desirable residence lots for sale, corner of Main and Wardlaw streets. These lots adjoin the Graded School Building and are conveniently near the churches and the Public Square. Terms reasonable. J. R. BLAKE.

Big Bargain in Land.

115 acres, two miles of Abbeville. Plenty of good bottom land, lot of productive cotton land, and pasture land to spare. Will sell cheap for cash. L. R. WILSON.

State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville. PROBATE COURT.

Henry Hadden, as Administrator of the Estate of Lee Hadden, deceased, Plaintiff, against Nancy Hadden, et al, Defendants. — Complaint to Sell Lands to Pay Debts.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry at Abbeville Court House, on Saturday in December, 1907, next, for the payment of debts, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Lee Hadden, deceased, situate in said State and County, to wit: All that tract or parcel of lands, known as

a. Two (2) lots in the City of Abbeville, fronting sixty-six feet each on College street, with a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, being lots bought from Mrs. Ida G. Jones.

b. EIGHTY-FIVE and THREE-FOURTHS ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of Bet Sharpe, John Rasor and Mrs. Elizabeth Cox.

c. Also, that tract or parcel of land, containing NINETY-NINE ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of John Seawright, John Bonds, John Gray, Jap Ashley and others.

d. Also, that tract or parcel of land, containing ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-ONE and 62-100 ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of J. B. Bonds, Latimer Estate, John Gray, and J. C. Milford.

It is ordered that the said premises be sold in the order above stated. TERMS—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers. J. F. MILLER, Judge Probate Court.

Money is only good to pay debts and buy what one needs. Clearing house certificates will do either at our store. So bring them along in large quantities. S. J. Link.

The best shoes will be found at our store. Waterproof shoes for men from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Don't miss our shoe bargains. S. J. Link.