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## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS

News of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the State and Arranged For Busy Readers

FORCE.

Interesting Summary Prepared by Secretary Jas. H. Rice, Jr. From The Columbia State.

The Audubon Society is in receipt of requests daily for copies of the game laws. These cannot be supplied since the issue has been exhausted, giving conclusive evidence of the interest felt in the subject all over South Carolina. The society has requested that extra copies be returned. Requests have come also from other States. To make the principal points clear the following is a summary of the more important laws as prepared by Secretary Jas. Henry Rice, Jr. Game Birds.

The statute of 1905, passed two years before the Audubon society was chartered, defines what are game birds and what are not. The game birds are: Swans, wild geese, brant, wild ducks, rails (marsh hens), coots, gallinules, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, quail, (partridge), rice bird, black bird, dove, sand-pipers, upland plover, curlew, wild turkey and pairire chicken.

It is not known to the society why prairie (pinnated grouse) hens were put on this list, nor why Mongolian. or ring-necked pher-sants and ruffed grouse were left off. There are no prairie chickens in South Carolina; whereas there are both Morgolian pheasants and ruffed grouse, but

such is the law.

The above birds may be shot in the seasons permitted by law, or taken in those seasons by any method which the law allows. Nongame Birds.

All birds not on this list are nongame birds within the meaning of the law, and may not be killed at any time; nor may their nests or eggs be destroyed. It is a misdemeanor to have in possession any part of a nongame bird, such as feathers, body or it. skin; and it is equally against the law whether such bird was killed within or without the State. The State Owns the Birds.

stated: "That all wild birds, whether and fifty-three cents was returned resident or migratory, in this State, for the Southern Power Company, of shall be, and are hereby, declared to Charlotte, in the suit against the be the property of the State." That Catawba Power Company, of Rock s the law of South Carolina.

English sparrow, cooper's hawk (the attorneys for the two companies. hicken or hen hawk), the sharpshinned hawk (known locally as the 'Blue Darter''), the great horned owl and all other birds which are by nature destructive of other birds, are not included among the birds proteeted by this act, nor are the nests street. This building had been used or eggs of these birds protected.

on his premises if they are destroy-ing crops, but he is not allowed to The origin of the fire is unknown. ell them or their feathers.

out of the State nor may the eggs or Atlantic Coast line passenger

THE GAME LAWS NOW IN under the laws of almost every civilized country in the world. There are 150,000,000 birds used up in the plume trade of Europe every year, these birds being imported from Asia, Africa and Polynesia. Many species have become extinct through this savage slaughter.

The Open Season for Game. According to the act of 1906 the season for shooting partridges, wild. turkey, woodcock, Mongolian or other pleasants is made from November 15 to March 1, with the exception of the following counties.

Beaufort, Hampton, Dorchester, Colleton, Charleston, Barnwell, Berk-ley, Aiken, Oconee, Fairfield, Saluda, Georgetown and Clarendon.

These counties have from November 1 to April 1. Lexington was formerly among the excepted counties, but has been taken off and the season there is from November 15 to

The deer season is from September to January 1, but the law applies only to Corgetown county. The rest are from August 1 to February 1. Game Birds Not to be Sold.

The act of 1906 makes it a misdeneanor to sell, or offer or expose for sale, to pothunt, net, or trap, or by firelight to pursue with intent to catch, kill or injur eany of the game birds named in that section. The handling, possession or ownership of these birds is prima facie evidence that they are being effered for sale. The Law of the Land.

These are the laws of the State of South Carolina, made by the lawful representatives of the people and are binding on every citizen whether he thinks they are wise or unwise. The first consideration is that they are the laws of the land. Any person has the constitutional right to make representation to the legislature to have any law changed, but while it with four-fiths the opulation of is on the books he is bound to obey

Big Verdict at Greenville. Greenville, Special.-In the Federal Court here a verdict for two hundred and sixty-three thousand, In the preamble to this act it is four hundred and fifty-three dollars Hill, S. C. The suit was for the col-Birds That Are Exempted.

The act further recites that the The verdict was agreed upon by the

> Fire in Darlington Causes .\$15,000 I:osc.

Darlington, Special.-Fire on Wednesday morning destroyed a large tobacco warchouse on east Broad for storing cotton and there were 204 A person is allowed to kill crows bales of cotton in it at the time of The loss is about \$15,000, which is No non-game bird may be shipped protected by insurance. One of the

OUR SCHOOLS BY PROF. WILLIAM E. HAND. University of South Carolina. Paper Number Hight.

POOR ATTENDANCE -- Even with insufficient funds, poor school houses, short school terms, and incompetent terchers, the people may still show a commendable educational purpose by sending every child to school every day the schools are in session. Much good may be got out of a very inferior school, if the children attend it regularly and with the purposee of gtting the most possible out of it. How are the white children of South Carolina attending the schools? In 1907 the white enrollment in the public schools of the State was 144,-668, while the average attendance was only 103,304. The federal consus taken seven years before (1900) gives South Carolina 217,972 white children between the ages of 5 and 20 years, while our legal school age is between 6 and 21 years. It is safe to assert that barely they per cent of the white children of the State are enrolled in any kind of school and not over forty per cent are in average attendance. In 1900, thirtysix per cent of the white children between the ages of 10 and 14 years were not enrolled in any school, publie or private. In the same year Massachusetts had only six per cent of her white children of the correponding ages out of school, Connecticut had seven per cent and Michigan eight per cent.

In 1900 South Carolina had 54.177 native white illiterates over 10 years of age, only 792 fewer white illiterates than the State had in 1870, thirty years previous. At the same date Connecticut, with nearly twice the white population of South Carolina, had but 1.958 white Iliterates over 10 years of age. Agan, South Car-clina had 15,643 native white illiterates of the voting ages Rhode Island South Carolina, had ust 550. We had 17,839 native wlite illiterates between the ages of 1( and 19 years; Michigan, with twice our population had 1.141; Connecticu had 160, and Rhode Island 100. I it reasonable to hope for the Souh Carolina of tomorrow, with her lad of helpless illiterates, to cope speessfully with these States and sections which have freed themselves from the bondage of ignorance? The lay is forever gone from South Caolina when a few highly trained win of leisure could direct and contol the destinies of the people. Thi responsibility has been shifted to he shoulders of the masses, and nowve are forced to consider the trainin; of the masses. Only yesterday Hor O. B. Martin gave this out: "Seeral educational leaders in New Engind frankly told us that they are spading their money and building uptheir schools in order to retain and maintain their in-dustrial supremacy. They realized that we have advatages and great

resources in the Soth, but they pro-

pose to keep the ead, if possible.

his parents to send him to school. Compulsory attendance laws are aimed at the selfish and indifferent parvantage are good teachers, long school terms, and fine school houses unless the children attend the schoots? In a recent election to increase the local school tax in a district in North Carolina, where they have recently enacted a kind of local option compulsory law, a certain taxpayer made this declaration: "If you vote to compel the children of this district to go to school, increase my tax as you please; if you are not going to put the children into the schools I am opposed to any further tax." That

man's argument has no answer. Some opponent to a compulsory law says, "You have not enough school houses and teachers to take care of the thousands of children not in school." That argument is worthless unless we are willing to admit that the white people of the State are actually unable to take care of their children. Let some outside philanthropist offer to aid South Carolina in matters educational, then you get an answer to that question. Will the school houses ever be built or the teachers employed until there is a need for them? Would it be wise for a farmer to let a \$500 erop waste in the fields, rather than build a \$100 bouse in which to store it? The last argument of the oppon-

ents to compulsory attendance it that it cannot be enforced without truant officers, and that truant officers must be paid. Certainly. The present child labor law if this State is a dead letter, because no provision is made for its enforcement. And the police of Charleston, Columbia, and other places have to be paid, but it pays to pay them. We are perfectly willing to pay an officer of the law to arrest little negro boys in a 10-cent crap game, but it is too much to pay an officer of the law to see that a lazy, selfish father sends his child to school. We are paying today in actual money every year five times as much in tribute to the industrial supremacy of New England and other sections, as it would cost us to put every white child in the State in school for six months in the year. What economists we are. And what philosophers we try to be. WILLIAM H. HAND.

University of South Carolina.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE,

Tarasi Ludlow, of New York City, Aecland spherical balloon racing un-

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is to wed Kaiherine Elkins, sailed from Havre for America.

Mr. Yuan Shih Kai appealed for a "square deal" for China in discussing an American-Chinese alliance. Captain Pritchard, of the Maure-

tania, will succeed Watt. of the Lusi-

tania, as commodore of the Cunard The will of Bishop Potter, which divided his estate among his five children, was filed for probate in New York City.

President Castro of Venezuela threatened that, in the event of a revolution, those captured would be shot as traitors.

President Eliot, of Harvard, spoke

### Georgia Railroad Bank AUGUSTA, GA.

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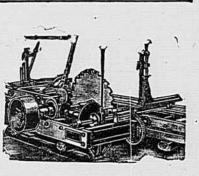
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poses his certificate will be at once machinery, and in a short time was cancelled and not renewed. Besides beyond control. About 200 negro emhe will be liable to a fine of \$100 or ploves were at work in the building. It will be seen that no woman has way that several came near losing the right to wear the feather of a their lives in getting out. In the yon-game bird on her hat; it is an building were about 300,000 pounds indictable offense under the laws of of leaf tobacco. The loss is estimat-

### Gaffney's Flower Show.

Ladies' Aid Society of Limestone three years of prohibition the ar-Presbyterian church. The receipts of rests for drunkenness have decreased the evening were some \$70 and the 50 per cent and property valuations creased two million dollars.

new, having been established August partnership and there was a disagreement as to a settlement.

Saluda, Special.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of of J. H. Griffin and J. H. Stone in the Bank of Saluda the reports of the the Spantan Mill village. The total president and cashier showed the bank loss is estimated at \$15,000, parti- had had a prosperous and successful ally covered by insurance. The build- year. It was evident from the presiing occupied by Griffin & Son was dent's report that a very conservative policy had been pursued and this was especially endorsed by the stockholders. The regular dividend of 9 per cent. was paid and the sum of \$2,000 carried to the surplus account.

Vance Milam Fired Upon. son of Mr. Marshall Milam, a merchant of Clinton, was fired upon five times with a Winchester rifle in the hands of a man named Sullivan, an employe of the Lydia cotton mill. There was some misunderstanding between them in a business transaction

selves ignorant and nable to appreciate or to understad what education means to their hildren and to the State; some are he children of fathers and mothers, reedy and selfish who are more tan willing to make wage-earners an bread-winners out of their young untught offspring; a few are the childrenof paients opposed to education, bequse they have known some educated scouncrel; a very few are the childen of varents who actually need the abor o' their children to eke out a living and many are the children of fathes engrossed in material affars and nothers recreant to duty. Many of hese children are at work on the farm, in stores and shops at a few cents alay. and in the cotton mills making pod wages for children, while hundads of others are roaming the streets nd country lanes-the training grouds for idlers, vagrants and enemies to law, order and decency

hood and youth are overwork a: idleness. Close confinement at mar the basket is the same as that of ual labor is dulling, stifling, and des the tiny willow cribs so much in use. tructive to childhood; idleness is There is this difference, however, poisonous and ruinous to youth. At-the carrying or portable crib is protendance upon school may be used as vided with a long handle which can a corrective for both evils. The pe swung over the arm. State, in order to protect at least | For a veranda airing an arrangeone class of children against over-tent of this kind will be found usework, has passed a child-labor law. Barring some notable exceptions, the abortiveness of that law is a common jest. To ilustrate: In 1905, one of our city school superintendents lost more than twenty pupils from our school room within two months. In company with one of the cotton mill superintendents of that town (a man in favor of schools), the school superintendent went from house to house in the mill village enquiring for these missing children. In one afternoon he located twelve of them, every one of them unlawfully engaged at work in the mill, though only three of their names appeared on the pay roll. Now, the child of the lazy, greedy.

selfish parent is at work, and not in taxpayers shall establish and main tain schools for both. There remains but one logical thing to do-compe the parents of both to send their children to school. There is but liftle logie in compelling people to pay taxes to support the schools, then no mitting the parents of the children who most need the charle deliber ately to keen them from the hands of the schools. The poeter the chill the more is the need for compelling

and dauguters f parents them- | battleship Idaho, vice Captain S. W. B. Diehl, relieved on account of ill Alfred Tennyson Dickens, the novelist's fourth son, lectures occasionally on his father's life in Australia which is now his home. D'Orsay and Tennyson were his godfathers when he was christened.

Vladimar Poulsen, the Danish inventor, who is only thirty-eight years old, is the son of a Judge in the High Criminal Court of Copenhagen. He has succeeded in making wireless telephone connection between Lingby and Weisensee, a distance of 250

A BABY CONTEST. Some mothers and nurses carry the tiny baby, when taking it for an outing, in a quaint willow basket that

suggests the papoose sling, only instead of having the infant strapped to the mother it lies flat in a downy nest. The basket is quite small, not more than twenty-four inches in length, and just wide enough to accommodate the baby wrapped up in her outdoor apparel. The shape of

il, for the baby can be moved from e spot to another without having r position interfered with and she a be carried up or down stairs Wie still enjoying her slumber. 'he inside of the basket may be lid with silk and lace, though a serate soft comfortable, which can begired and changed as often as like is better. Two or three soft dainly covered pillows will make the a like a fairy couch, and baby can ijoy many happy hours in this little-illow nest .- New York Press.

A DUBTFUL COMPLIMENT. "Th professor says my bathing suit isather exiguous." "Is tt a compliment?"

"I do know. I'm going after the dictiona now."-Kansas City Jour-

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300 days' imprisonment. ed that it is an indictable offense surance.

Gaffney, Special.-The annual flower show was held Saturday evening at the residence of Mrs. H. D. Wheat and was largely attended. The event was given under the auspices of the ladies are well pleased with the re-

Orders from Washington have been Blair's, 1; Blythewood, 1 and 2; blows were exchanged but they were Ridgeway, 1, 2 and 3; Rockton, 1; separated before either was injured.

Merchants Lose Goods by Firc. Spartanburg, Special.-Fire de-

stroyed the stores and stock of goods owned by O. L. Johnson and not insured, he having dropped his policy because he thought the rate too high. The fire originating in Stone's store. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### Millinery Concern Fined.

Columbia, Special.-James Henry Rice, Jr., secretary of the Audubon Society of South Carolina, obtained, through Magistrate James H. Fowles, warrants against two Columbia dry goods and millinery concerns, chargng violation of the laws for the protection of non-game birds. The war- on Wednesday. Milam went to Lyrants name the James L. Tapp Com- dia mill again on Thursday. pany and Mr. W. H. Monekton, Jr., trouble again came up. Several shots manager of the Globe Dry Goods Com- went through his overcoat, which he pany. The defendants pleaded guilty carried on his arm. One shot cut the and were fined \$2 each.

superitoperated by J. P. Sale & Co. The orrus for other than scientific par- fire was discovered in the redrying and so rapidly did the fire gain head-South Carolina, and it might be add- ed at \$400,000 mostly covered by in-

### Union County Votes Prohibition.

Union, Special.-Union county again voted for prohibition by about three hundred majority out of fifteen hundred votes east. During the past in the county are said to have in-

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issued directing the establishment of | Spartanburg, Special. - Ex-Gov. complete county system of rural ser- John Gary Evans and his former law vice in Fairfield County, effective No- partner, S. G. Finley, engaged in a vember 1, 1908. This service con- personal encounter here in the law ofsists of fourteen routes as follows: fice of Nichols & Nichols. Several Shelton, 1; Strother, 1; Wallaceville, Messrs. Evans and Finley were asso-1; Winnsboro, 1, 2, and 3; Wood-ciated in the practice of law at the ward, 1. Routes No. 1, from Rock- Spartanburg bar for several years. A ton, and No. 3 from Winnsboro, are few months ago they dissolved the

Saluda Bank Prosperous.

Clinton. Special.-Vance Milam.

Two of the worst enemies to chil.

school. The child of the ignorant and indifferent parent is neither at work nor in school; he is idling, Both children need to be educated; the State needs both of them; and the State has already decreed that the