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SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS

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

RECEIVER FOR SEMINOLE.

Judge Watts Hears Argument and Sees no Other Way to Protect the Stockholders.

Cheraw, Special.—Judge Watts Tuesday night, after hearing the arguments, announced that he would appoint receivers for the Seminole Securities company in accordance with the request of J. C. Klugh. He stated that on the allegations made he was satisfied that there should be an investigation of the affairs that could only be done by a receiver. "If it be true," said Judge Watts, "that these commissions were paid, it shocks my conscience. Of course, it is a bad blow, but I see no other remedy."

The bond was fixed at \$50,000 for the receivers and \$150,000 for the value of the property. Messrs Huger, Sinkler and Frank G. Tompkins were suggested by the attorneys for the plaintiffs and others may be suggested by the attorneys for the defendants Wednesday. The case was a long one, but very interesting. The passengers between the attorneys, the allegations made an dancers returned, the arguments, were all listened to closely. The argument of attorneys for Klugh was that the Seminole company was a mere shell and for the protection of the stockholders the receivers should take charge. The argument of attorneys for the trustees was that the trustees were not responsible for the action of some of the agents and that no case had been made out; also that there was protection inside the company that had never been asked. The argument of Mr. Bellinger for the Seminole company was that the allegations were irrelevant and there was protection inside the company for the stockholders.

Judge Watts said in part: "I am of the opinion that justice imperatively demands that a receiver should be appointed. I think that under the showing made that it is an exception to all cases that have been before our supreme court and the allegation here is that the stock was purchased from the Southern Life at an extravagant price, the price doubly more than it was worth, and I think that matter should be looked into and I hesitatingly say that the commissions paid shocks my conscience. If they are true it is a shock to a business man in the world. As to whether or not it is true I do not know. I am not saying that it is so or not. It is an allegation made here before me and I realize the fact that whenever you put a corporation in the hands of a receiver you strike a bad blow but

be instituted; and that the directors do give careful attention to pushing the prosecution."

The body then elected as new directors, R. T. Caston, Cheraw; Campbell Courtney, Newry; T. W. Berry, Latta; E. J. Etheridge, Leesville; A. M. Kennedy, Williston; J. B. Watkins, of Florida; Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina; S. M. Smith, of West Virginia; C. M. Snelling, of Athens, Ga.

Much blame is attached to the trustees of the Seminole Company whose names gave confidence to the public. The examination of the trustees revealed the fact that Mr. Clark had applied for 1,000 shares of stock but had never paid anything; that Mr. Bryan never had any stock and that General Jones subscribed for only 200 shares. Already attorneys are being employed to bring individual suits against the three.

NEGRO CAUGHT SATURDAY.

Man Named Johnson Arrested on the Charge of Committing Criminal Assault at Hartsville.

Hartsville, Special.—It seems that the negro brute who committed the outrage at this place on Monday night last has been apprehended and is now within the penitentiary walls. It has been a terrible week of waiting and disappointment to every good citizen of Hartsville as the days passed and the many clues gave no results and the many suspects failed to be identified by the lady. Enraged and determined that the crime should not go unavenged if any human agency could accomplish the detection and arrest of the criminal, every man has felt more and more hopeless and baffled as each succeeding day was fruitless. Every instrument of the law and every means that could be employed with any hope of success have been used to get to the bottom of the outrage and quietly, but constantly, the town and county authorities have worked day and night every hour. And added to the efforts of the authorities has been the voluntary work of many persons in their private capacity. Through this latter source came the first clue, which has finally led to the arrest of the brute against whom the evidence is very positive. A negro named Johnson was arrested at Ellingham Saturday morning by Sheriff Burch, of Florence, acting with Policeman Segars of this place and Mr. Ed Perry, a brother of

on further advice from here that a threatening crowd was waiting to get sight of the negro, Sheriff Blackwell drove to Florence at 2 o'clock in the morning and there took the 4 o'clock train for Columbia. A crowd met the train coming in here at 9 o'clock Saturday night and it is pretty certain would have made short work of the negro at once. Indeed, many of them believed that the negro had been taken off the train on the outskirts of town and was somewhere around, and all night and all day Sunday crowds of men have been congregated around town awaiting developments and anxious to locate the brute. There was never any intention on the part of the town authorities to allow the man to be brought here.

Fatal Christmas Frolic.

Lexington, Special.—Garfield Hottel lies beneath the sod and Thomas Craft is languishing behind the bars in the Lexington jail as a result of the Christmas frolic and the Christmas dram. A gloom has been cast over two households, which generations cannot wipe out, and the life of a young man once so full of promise, has been blighted forever.

Shot His Sister to Death.

Manning, Special.—A white man named Frank Driggers Saturday shot his sister, Mrs. Mamie Boseman, with a gun, inflicting a wound from which she died in about an hour. Mrs. Boseman lived at Aleolu, but had been on a visit to her brother, on Major W. T. Lessem's place. Full particulars are not obtainable, but it is said there had been some misunderstanding between the parties on account of a horse that Driggers had, which belonged to his sister. Mrs. Boseman had said good-bye and started for home when Driggers shot her in the back of the head.

Mr Smith Reappointed.

Columbia, Special.—Governor Ansel has reappointed for the term of ten years, beginning January 1, 1909, Mr. Henry A. Smith, of Charleston, as a member of the historical commission of South Carolina. Mr. Smith has been a member of the commission since its inception, and has devoted much time to its work. He is now the vice chairman.

Shot by Stepson.

Greenville, Special.—J. Fred Fick, a well-known citizen of this city, was shot Thursday night by his stepson, Jonette Hicks, and probably seriously wounded. Jonette Hicks is book-keeper for C. D. Stradley & Co., a large dry goods firm of the city. The family is very prominent.

Stockholders.—"I will hear nominations for the receiver."

Judge Watts Wednesday announced the appointment of three trustees for the Seminole Company, F. G. Tompkins, E. J. Etheridge and Huger Linker.

The stockholders on Wednesday met in Columbia and accepted the resignation of the old directors. The meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That the board of directors to be elected today proceed at once, to collect all evidence of criminal action or the part of any agent, officers or employees of the Seminole Securities Company, and lay the same before the State's Attorney General and request that wherever the evidence justifies, criminal proceedings

Shot at Mark, Killed Boy.

Lancaster, Special.—A negro boy about eight years old, a son of Nettie Evans, was accidentally shot and killed in the suburbs of town Saturday by Amon Lindsay, a young white man. Mr. Lindsay was shooting at a mark, and did not see the child.

Christmas at Walterboro.

Walterboro, Special.—Christmas passed off quietly in Walterboro, with no casualties reported so far. The closing of the dispensary by Mayor Fishburne forced the majority of the people who are accustomed to imbibing on this occasion to do without, and consequently pass a sober Christmas. On all sides one hears words of commendation for the stand taken by Mayor Fishburne, and it has been an excellent prohibition argument. The merchants did a record-breaking business and many of them ascribe this to the closing of the dispensary.

Minus to Stay at Clemson.

Washington, Special.—There will be no change in commandants at Clemson College for the present, although Capt. J. C. Minus recently went before an examining board and was declared eligible for retirement because of poor health. In orders issued by the war department Capt. Minus, while being placed on the retired list, will continue to act as professor of military science at Clemson.

Son's Shot Kills Father.

Greenville, Special.—From a gunshot wound inflicted by his 16-year-old son, Thomas Springfield, a merchant, died at his home in the suburbs of the city Thursday morning. Springfield was shot by his son in the dining room of his home Wednesday, the difficulty between the two having begun while the younger Springfield was eating his dinner. Among the eye-witnesses were three young men who had dined with the family that day.

E. M. WILLIAMSON'S CORN METHODS.

"Southern Corn for the South"

For a number of years after I began to farm, I followed the old-time method of putting the fertilizer all under the corn, planting on a level higher, six by three feet, pushing the plant from the start and making a big stalk, but the ears were few, and frequently small. I planted much corn in the spring and bought much more corn the next spring, until finally I was driven to the conclusion that corn could not be made on uplands in this section, certainly not by the old method, except at a loss.

I did not give up, however, for I knew that the farmer who did not make his own corn never had succeeded, and never would, so I began to experiment. First I planted lower, and the yield was better, but the stalk was still too large; so I discontinued altogether the application of fertilizer before planting, and, knowing that all crops should be fertilized as a side application, and applied the more soluble nitrate of soda later, being guided in this by the excellent results obtained from its use as a top dressing for oats. Still, the yield, though regular, was not large, and the smallness of the stalk itself now suggested that they should be planted thicker in the drill. This was done the next year, with results so satisfactory that I continued from year to year to increase the number of stalks and the fertilizer with which to sustain them; also to apply nitrate of soda at last plowing, and to lay by early, sowing peas broadcast. This method steadily increased the yield, until year before last (1904), with corn eleven inches apart in six-foot rows, and \$11 worth of fertilizer to the acre, I made eighty-four bushels average to the acre, several of my best acres making as much as 125 bushels.

Last year (1905) I followed the same method, planting the first week in April, seventy acres which had produced the year before 1,000 pounds seed cotton per acre. This land is sandy upland, somewhat rolling. Seasons were unfavorable, owing to the tremendous rains in May and the dry and extremely hot weather later. From June 12th to July 12th, the time when it most needed moisture, there was only five-eighths of an inch of rainfall here; yet with \$7.01 cost of fertilizer, my yield was fifty-two bushels per acre. Rows were six feet and corn sixteen inches in drill.

With this method, on land that will ordinarily produce 1,000 pounds of seed cotton with 800 pounds of fertilizer, fifty bushels of corn per acre should be made by using 200 pounds

be left all the same distance apart if the right number remain to each yard or row.

Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large. This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience and judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors, who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours. (They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.) The richer the land the more necessary it is that the stunting process should be thoroughly done.

When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated, you may begin to make the ear. It should now be from twelve to sixteen inches high, and look worse than you have ever had any corn to look before.

Put half of your mixed fertilizer (this being the first used at all) in the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle, and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow. About one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with sixteen-inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds. If more use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in the middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the acre, and finish breaking out.

In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow if it has been divided cover with turn plow, sow peas and break out. This lays by your crop, with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be from June 10th to 20th unless season is very late, and corn should be hardly bunching for tassel.

Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. Two good rains after laying by should make you a good crop of corn, and it will certainly make with much less rain than was required in the old way.

The stalks thus raised are very small and do not require anything like the moisture even in proportion to size, that is necessary for large sappy stalks. They may, therefore, be left much thicker in the row. This is no new process. It has long been a custom to cut back vines and trees in order to increase the yield and quality of fruit; and so long as you do not hold back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to stalk.

Do not be discouraged by the looks of your corn during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large stalks cannot make large yields, ex-

make the pea vines, so necessary to the improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never grow over seven and one-half feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear-making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk unless a prolific variety is planted, and leave a hundred stalks for every bushel that I expect to make. I find the six-foot row easiest to cultivate without injuring the corn. For fifty bushels to the acre I leave it sixteen inches apart; for seventy-five bushels to the acre, twelve inches apart, and for one hundred bushels, eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level and hid by from four to six inches above. No hoeing should be necessary, and middles may be kept clean until time break out, by using harrow or by running one shovel furrow in centre of middle and bedding on that with one or more rounds of turn plow.

I would advise only a few acres tried by this method the first year, or until you are familiar with its application. Especially is it hard at first, to fully carry out the stunting process where a whole crop is involved, and this is the absolutely essential part of the process.

This method I have applied, or seen applied successfully to all kinds of land in this section, except wet lands and moist bottoms, and I am confident it can be made of great benefit throughout the entire South. In the middle West, where corn is so prolific and profitable, and where, unfortunately for us, so much of ours has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come South its size increases, at the expense of the ear, until in Cuba, and Mexico, it is nearly all stalk (witness Mexican varieties.)

The purpose of this method is to eliminate this tendency of corn to overgrowth at the expense of yield in this Southern climate.

By this method I have made my corn crop more profitable than my cotton crop, and my neighbors and friends who have adopted it have, without exception, derived great benefit therefrom.

Plant your own seed. I would not advise a change of seed and method the same year, as you will not then know from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three varieties and all have done well. I have never used this method for late planting. In fact, I do not advise the late planting of corn, unless it be necessary for cold lowlands.

Increased cost of labor and high price of material and land, are making farming unprofitable except to those who are getting one acre what they formerly

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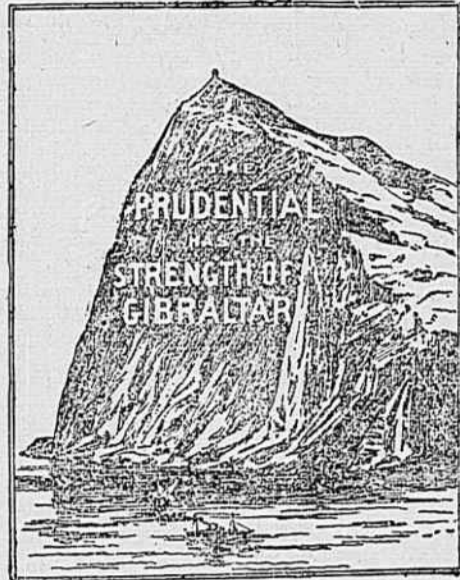
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25	16 77
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27	17 62
28	18 08
29	18 57
30	19 08
35	22 10

E. J. NORRIS,

Agent, Edgefield, S. C.

got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legumes, manuring them with acid-phosphate and potash, which are relatively cheap, and returning to the soil the resultant vegetable matter rich in humus and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soil are such that the South can never reap the full measure of prosperity that should be hers until this is done.

I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefitted as I have been.

E. M. WILKINSON.

AN INEXPENSIVE DISH.

A toothsome and inexpensive dish is filet de boeuf when made of rump steak. The steak should be cut into slices three-eighths of an inch thick and trimmed to the shape and size of mutton chops. Melt some butter in a baking tin, lay the filets in it, and let them stand in a warm place for an hour or two. Then take them out and fry them in very hot butter or good dripping, turning them so

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on the dish, near the washrooms in the centre, and arrange the filets in a circle.—New York Globe

Five hundred and fifty dollars has been paid for a single specimen of the Antimachus butterfly.

LABOR WORLD.

New York has the greatest number of wage earners of any State in the Union. Pennsylvania is second.

The Durham (England) Coal Conciliation Board agreed to a further reduction in wages of three and a quarter per cent. at its meeting in Newcastle.

Minneapolis Typographical Union will make an effort to get the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held in August, 1910.

A considerable improvement is reported in the manufacturing department of the linen trade of Lurgan, one of the chief centres of the Irish linen trade.

The Appeal Court of Great Britain handed down a decision that a trades union can not levy compulsorily on its members to maintain the labor representation in Parliament.

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs will attempt to have passed at the coming Legislature a bill fixing the minimum wage which department stores and factories shall pay.

The movement to establish a retreat for aged, sick and infirm members of the painters, decorators and paper hangers of America is receiving the hearty indorsement of the craft.

Considering all the important strikes of record in this country of those for increase of wages alone, 49.35 per cent. were successful, 18.69 per cent. partially successful, and 21.36 per cent. failed.

In 1901 the sum of \$27,608,000 was expended by employers in Germany for the direct aid of their employees. More than two-thirds of this was given as voluntary contributions by private firms and individuals.

The municipality of Rio de Janeiro has constructed and is preparing to rent sixty-two groups of houses of two types for workmen, some for families and others for single men.

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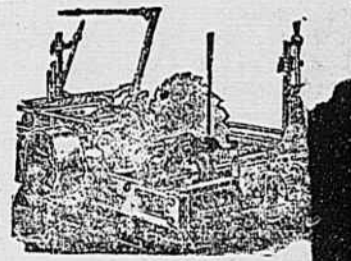
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