

**LAST LAP OF 62D CONGRESS.**

**Democrats Will Busy Themselves Preparing for Tariff Reforms.**

Washington, Jan. 2.—The last lap of the third and last session of the Sixty-second Congress began to-day at noon. The Congress will die on March 4, immediately following the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. The new Congress will be Democratic in both Houses for the first time in sixteen years.

While much important legislation is pending in the Sixty-second Congress, it is not likely that much of it will be passed. The session will be devoted almost entirely to the passage of appropriation bills.

The Senate will resume the Archbold impeachment trial to-morrow, and the Democrats will continue to resist the confirmation of any of President Taft's appointments.

The House adjourned until to-morrow in respect to the memory of the late Representative John G. McHenry, of Pennsylvania. Leader Underwood and his colleagues, however, put in the day planning the tariff revision work.

**Bailey Speaks.**

Senator Joseph W. Bailey to-day sang his swan song in the United States Senate. He attacked the initiative and referendum as in conflict with representative government and calculated to destroy the public. Bailey was heard by the largest and most representative audience that has gathered at the capital at this session.

The galleries were crowded with fashionably dressed women and men. Practically every Senator was in his seat and many prominent members came over from the house to hear Bailey. The progressive element was represented by Victor Murdock, Judge Norris, Congressmen Cooper and Davis, of Minnesota, while Ex-Speaker Cannon, Cicero Payne and John Dalzell were there as stand-patters.

Peculiar interest attached to Bailey's speech, as it was the understanding that his climax would come with the tendering of his resignation as a Senator of the United States. Incidentally he was expected to discuss what he calls "Cowardice in Congress" and in this connection not only pay his respects to the progressives of both parties in Congress, but to include William J. Bryan and

Charles D. Walcott. Bailey was as theatrical as usual in making his speech, and as a statesman he did not fail to give the usual, and, perhaps, the most wide advertisement, thereby assuring crowded galleries, but to make doubly certain that he would have an audience, Bailey selected that day of the re-convening of Congress, knowing that the halls would be crowded out of mere curiosity.

Bailey was not in his seat when the Senate met. His chair was vacant until 12 o'clock, when his appearance caused a whisper to pass around the galleries. He had timed himself so that he would hold the center of the stage from the second he appeared. He was recognized by the chair just one minute after he reached the chamber and before he took his seat.

"I am a Democrat," said Senator Bailey, "and though I did not favor his selection, no man living hopes more for the success of his administration than I do."

The Texan declared that no more thorough presentation of the character of representative government ever had been made than in Prof. Wilson's books.

"The wonder to me," he said, "is how any man could have understood the necessity and controlling force of council and discussion without having actually been a part of a great deliberative assembly."

Mr. Bailey said the advocates of the direct form of government declare they are not working for the overthrow of this government.

"They are mistaken," he said, "in the belief that they can establish a direct form of government without overthrowing the whole structure of representative government."

Senator Bailey charged that the newspapers were largely responsible for the "unrest."

"I have become convinced," he said, "that the present great popular unrest had its beginning in what was intended as mere idle gossip."

Newspapers, he said, began publishing lists of "millionaire Senators," apparently only because they wanted "something to write," and the demand for such matter became instant.

Senator Bailey said if any one "wanted to organize a syndicate to buy him out," he would be very glad to have them offer less than half a million.

"And after the papers had gotten used to calling the Senate a millionaires' club," he said, "they began attacking individual Senators, demanding to know where they got the millions which they did not have."

Senator Bailey said he overheard a Washington man point out the Sen-

**EVANGELISM AND STEWARDSHIP**

**Presbyterian Church in United States Plans Work for 1913-14.**

Pendleton, Jan. 6.—Special: The Southern Presbyterian church has started a great campaign on evangelism and stewardship throughout the whole Assembly. The object is evident from the name—first, to gather many into the church, and, second, to enlist all that are now in the church to an adequate support of the beneficent work of the church.

To discuss and plan methods for attaining these objects, presbyterial conferences are being held all over the South from Virginia to Texas, from Florida to Oklahoma. Sixty-three of these will be held in January and early in February. For Piedmont Presbytery (South Carolina Synod) the conference is to be held at Anderson on January 23 and 24. The leader of the conference is Dr. C. G. Vardell, of Red Springs.

The program is as follows: **First Evening.** 7.30 to 7.40—Song service. Prayer.

7.40—Introduction of conference leader by pastor of local church.

7.45—Response by leader of conference.

8 to 8.40—Address: "Personal Evangelism to Emphasize Evangelistic Campaign." Song. (Audience standing.)

8.45 to 9.15—Address: "Consecrated Possessions." Benediction.

9.20—Announcements. Benediction.

**Morning Session—Second Day.** (Conference on Evangelism.) 9.30 to 9.40—Song service. Prayer.

9.40 to 10.10—Conference. "Our Own Presbytery," with report of Statistics Committee on Evangelism.

10.10 to 10.30—Bible study on personal work.

10.30 to 10.35—Song. (All standing.)

10.35 to 11.35—Conference on evangelistic campaign. Questionnaire on evangelism.

11.35 to 11.45—Signing up of churches to evangelistic program.

11.45 to 12—Personal testimony. "What has Christ meant to me?" Season of prayer. Benediction.

**Afternoon Session—Second Day.** (Conference on Finances.) 2.30 to 2.40—Song service. Prayer.

2.40 to 2.50—What are we doing? Report of Statistics Committee on Finances.

2.50 to 3—What should we do? Objectives of campaign campaign on goal aimed at per capita.

3 to 3.30—How shall we do it? (1) Appoint benefice committee; exhibit work of this committee; (2) Make every member canvass; exhibit every member canvass.

3.30 to 3.50—Bible study of stewardship.

3.50 to 4.30—The every member canvass. Questionnaire on every member canvass.

4.30 to 4.40—Signing up every member canvass pledge cards.

4.40 to 4.50—Collection for conference expenses.

4.50 to 5—Announcements, song and benediction.

**Closing Session—Second Evening.** 7.30 to 7.40—Song service. Prayer.

7.40 to 7.45—Statement from the chairman of Presbyterial Campaign Committee.

7.45 to 8.15—Address: "The Church at Work."

8.15 to 8.20—Collection for conference expenses.

8.20 to 8.50—Address: "Life and Leadership."

8.50 to 9.10—Personal testimonies from delegates.

9.10 to 9.20—Season of prayer. Adjournment.

**"More Hogs—Less Hell."** (Sumter Item.)

There being no election next year to distract attention, South Carolina might profitably act on the advice of the late Senator Ingalls to raise more mogs and less hell.

ate office building and say: "That's where those old fellows rip up their jobs, drink their champagne and get drunk as lords."

"That's the kind of reputation the representatives of the American people are given, and usually with no better foundation," said Senator Bailey.

"The proposal to change the form of government," said Senator Bailey, "was based on the principle that the Senators and Representatives of the government were dishonest and could not be trusted."

"The curse of the time is that we are appealing to ignorance and prejudice," he said. "We are teaching the rich that the poor are their natural enemy and teaching the poor that the rich are their natural oppressors."

He added that he did not believe "all the rich were rascals nor that all the poor were patriots," but contended that the percentage "ran about the same in both classes."

**CATTLE FEEDING AT CLEMSON.**

**Information in Regard to Feed and Ages of Cattle to Be Fattened.**

Clemson College, Jan. 4.—Special: For the past two seasons Clemson College has been sending out a list of questions to be answered by the cattle feeders of the State. The purpose of doing so was to obtain results for several years, and to get the average of these results tabulated in some definite form and placed in the hands of those who expect to feed in the future.

The results of the season 1910-1911 were very unsatisfactory, as few of the feeders kept accurate records of their feeding. On account of the high price of feeder cattle in the fall of 1911 and the low price of fat cattle in the spring of 1911 combined with the high price of feed during that season, most of those who fed cattle lost money yet some made their manure clear. Taking into account the increased yield of the lands where this manure was used, it was cheap fertilizer.

In the fall of 1911 feeder cattle were practically the same price as in 1910, but feed stuffs were some lower in price, and fat cattle sold for better prices in the spring of 1912, so most of the feeders who fed carefully made some money clear, and at the same time saved a large amount of manure.

The following are a few factors which are very important in feeding cattle:

1. A good grade of cattle bought at a reasonable price.
2. The cattle of each pen should be of uniform size and age.
3. Cattle to be fattened on cotton seed meal should be three years old.
4. Cattle should be started on small quantities of meal, preferably a half pound of meal for hundred pounds of live weight. Meal should be gradually increased, about one pound per month.
5. Cattle should be kept under comfortable conditions, with plenty of fresh water accessible.
6. Roughage should be raised at home instead of being bought at high prices; for instance, in the season of 1910-11 some of the feeders fed as much as \$17 worth of roughage per steer, most of which was high-priced hulls. It is impossible to make money under such conditions.
7. Cattle must be well bedded with material which will absorb all fluids, and kept in comfortable dry places. It is characteristic of cattle to refuse to lie down in mud, and they must be down in order to put on flesh.
8. Cattle must be well finished and very fat to bring the best prices.
9. Cattle should not be weighed after long drives to get the best weight when sold.

All farmers who are contemplating feeding cattle should contract for them during August or September, as this is the time most good cattle are being sold for feeding. These cattle should be delivered and put into the feed lots by the middle of October, and fed from 90 to 120 days.

**Feeding Experiment at Clemson.** 60 cattle, 53,350 pounds at 4 1/2 c. pound ..... \$2,267.37 Freight charges ..... 100.00

**Cost of Feed.** Pounds— Cost per ton. Total. Silage—\$1,850 ... \$ 3.00 ... \$ 122.78 Stover—31,065 ... 7.00 ... 119.23 Hulls—72,420 ... 7.00 ... 253.47 Meal—44,820 ... 24.00 ... 537.84

Total cost of feed ..... \$1,033.32 Cost of cattle and feed ..... \$3,500.69 60 cattle (64,020 pounds) at 5 1/2 c. pound ..... 3,521.10

Profit ..... \$ 120.41 Value of manure and cost of labor not estimated. T. F. Jackson.

**Florida Also Has a Vaughn Case.**

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 1.—Henry C. Hoffman, formerly a Methodist minister and head of an orphan home at Deland, Fla., is under arrest here charged with criminally assaulting an eight-year-old girl, an inmate of the institution. The warrant for his arrest was mailed from Deland. Hoffman, who has made his home here since September, is 59 years old and married. Since coming to Owensboro he has organized a band of holy rollers. Hoffman said he would return to Florida without requisition papers. He declared he was innocent and that the charges were the result of spite work.

**Deaths Show Less Lynching.**

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The number of legal executions in the United States in 1912 shows a large increase as compared with those of the last few years, being 145, as compared with 74 in 1911, 104 in 1910, 107 in 1909, and 92 in 1908. One hundred and thirty-nine were put to death for murder, four for assaulting women, one for attempting to do so, and one for burglary. These figures were compiled by the Chicago Tribune.

The number of lynchings in 1912 shows a gratifying decrease, and is the smallest since these records were begun, in 1884, being 54, as compared with 71 in 1911. The number of lynchings in the various States was as follows:

- Alabama ..... 8
- Arkansas ..... 3
- Florida ..... 5
- Georgia ..... 11
- Louisiana ..... 8
- Mississippi ..... 6
- Montana ..... 1
- North Carolina ..... 1
- North Dakota ..... 1
- Oregon ..... 1
- Oklahoma ..... 1
- South Carolina ..... 7
- Tennessee ..... 5
- Texas ..... 3
- Virginia ..... 1
- West Virginia ..... 1
- Wyoming ..... 1

Cases of race rioting or killing by poses are not included in the above. Of the total number 60 were blacks and four whites, three of the former being women.

**Number of Suicides Increase.**

The record of suicides shows an increase, the number for 1912 being 12,981, as compared with 12,242 in 1911. The proportion of suicides, as between men and women remains about the same, being 7,632 males, and 5,349 females. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the number being 40, as compared with 27 in 1911. Clergymen come next, 8 having taken their own lives. It is a curious fact that few lawyers are guilty of suicide. Among business men 14 bankers have made way with themselves.

The causes of suicide were as follows: Despondency, 6,321; unknown, 1,382; insanity, 1,072; domestic infelcity, 1,220; ill health, 1,062; business losses, 57; honor, 111; disappointment in love, 827.

The melancholy feature of these statistics is the constantly increasing number of those who were impelled to commit suicide because of ill health. Of the total number, 4,184 shot themselves, 3,926 took poison, 2,722 hanged themselves, 852 drowned themselves, 148 cut their throats, 890 asphyxiated themselves, 53 threw themselves in front of railroad trains and 163 from roofs or windows, 82 stabbed themselves, 21 burned themselves, 15 blew themselves up with dynamite, and 6 starved themselves.

**125 Airmen Lost Their Lives.**

One of the saddest features of the disasters of the year is the large increase in the number of aviators who have sacrificed their lives in the attempted solution of the problem of safely navigating the air. In 1908, one man killed; in 1909, four; in 1910, 33; in 1911, 99; in 1912, 125; making a total of 288 in the four years since air-flying was attempted.

**Things You Can't Sent by Parcels.**

Atlanta, Jan. 3.—Among the few things which you cannot send through parcels post, are rattlesnakes, dynamite and limburger cheese.

Such things as butter, cabbages, brickbats, noodles and other harmless, inanimate objects will be welcomed by the postal authorities, if properly packed and tagged.

Here is the way Uncle Sam lists the things that cannot be sent by parcels post:

Whiskey, wine, beer, poisonous animals or insects, live poultry, inflammable material, pistols, guano, or other odorous substance.

However, comparisons will be excepted in the last named category, and may be sent when intrinsically inoffensive.

Among the things which you may send through the parcels post are eggs. Under the law, however, if one breaks and becomes odorous while on the journey it can go no further.

**DEATHS SHOW LESS LYNCHING.**

**Number of Executions for 1912 Double Those of 1911—Other Figures.**

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The number of legal executions in the United States in 1912 shows a large increase as compared with those of the last few years, being 145, as compared with 74 in 1911, 104 in 1910, 107 in 1909, and 92 in 1908. One hundred and thirty-nine were put to death for murder, four for assaulting women, one for attempting to do so, and one for burglary. These figures were compiled by the Chicago Tribune.

The number of lynchings in 1912 shows a gratifying decrease, and is the smallest since these records were begun, in 1884, being 54, as compared with 71 in 1911. The number of lynchings in the various States was as follows:

- Alabama ..... 8
- Arkansas ..... 3
- Florida ..... 5
- Georgia ..... 11
- Louisiana ..... 8
- Mississippi ..... 6
- Montana ..... 1
- North Carolina ..... 1
- North Dakota ..... 1
- Oregon ..... 1
- Oklahoma ..... 1
- South Carolina ..... 7
- Tennessee ..... 5
- Texas ..... 3
- Virginia ..... 1
- West Virginia ..... 1
- Wyoming ..... 1

Cases of race rioting or killing by poses are not included in the above. Of the total number 60 were blacks and four whites, three of the former being women.

**Number of Suicides Increase.**

The record of suicides shows an increase, the number for 1912 being 12,981, as compared with 12,242 in 1911. The proportion of suicides, as between men and women remains about the same, being 7,632 males, and 5,349 females. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the number being 40, as compared with 27 in 1911. Clergymen come next, 8 having taken their own lives. It is a curious fact that few lawyers are guilty of suicide. Among business men 14 bankers have made way with themselves.

The causes of suicide were as follows: Despondency, 6,321; unknown, 1,382; insanity, 1,072; domestic infelcity, 1,220; ill health, 1,062; business losses, 57; honor, 111; disappointment in love, 827.

The melancholy feature of these statistics is the constantly increasing number of those who were impelled to commit suicide because of ill health. Of the total number, 4,184 shot themselves, 3,926 took poison, 2,722 hanged themselves, 852 drowned themselves, 148 cut their throats, 890 asphyxiated themselves, 53 threw themselves in front of railroad trains and 163 from roofs or windows, 82 stabbed themselves, 21 burned themselves, 15 blew themselves up with dynamite, and 6 starved themselves.

**125 Airmen Lost Their Lives.**

One of the saddest features of the disasters of the year is the large increase in the number of aviators who have sacrificed their lives in the attempted solution of the problem of safely navigating the air. In 1908, one man killed; in 1909, four; in 1910, 33; in 1911, 99; in 1912, 125; making a total of 288 in the four years since air-flying was attempted.

**Things You Can't Sent by Parcels.**

Atlanta, Jan. 3.—Among the few things which you cannot send through parcels post, are rattlesnakes, dynamite and limburger cheese.

Such things as butter, cabbages, brickbats, noodles and other harmless, inanimate objects will be welcomed by the postal authorities, if properly packed and tagged.

Here is the way Uncle Sam lists the things that cannot be sent by parcels post:

Whiskey, wine, beer, poisonous animals or insects, live poultry, inflammable material, pistols, guano, or other odorous substance.


However, comparisons will be excepted in the last named category, and may be sent when intrinsically inoffensive.

Among the things which you may send through the parcels post are eggs. Under the law, however, if one breaks and becomes odorous while on the journey it can go no further.

**Did Grieving for Girl Who Forgot.**

Jackson, Ga., Jan. 1.—A party of hunters, who returned here to-day, reported the finding of the body of an unidentified man south of here. There were no means of identification, as there were no papers or letters, except a note, beginning with the sentence, "To the little girl who forgot." Held in his hand was half a locket with the picture of a young girl.

**Low Fares TO THE Fertile Northwest**



**NORTHERN PACIFIC RY**

and connecting lines, to MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, OREGON, or to MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Will send free illustrated literature about the Northwest United States and full information about Northern Pacific rates of fare and service promptly upon request. It costs you nothing. Write to-day.

W. W. NEAL, Traveling Pass'r Agent, 16 No. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. J. C. EATON, Traveling Immig. Agt., 40 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

**ESTABLISH COTTON EXCHANGE.**

Germany, Being Large Importer, Will Look After Own Interests.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Germany's cotton factors are about to take action which will have an important bearing on the trading hitherto conducted through the cotton exchanges of New York and Liverpool. It has been decided to establish a cotton futures market, together with a clearing house, at Bremen early in the new year, probably in April. This will result in the withdrawal of orders for millions of bales for future delivery which German merchants and manufacturers have hitherto been compelled to send to Liverpool or New York.

The German government opposes all manner of future business on the ground that it encourages speculation, but the organized agitation of the Bremen cotton exchange has convinced the authorities that only with the help of markets, such as those existing in New York and Liverpool, can the cotton merchants' business be carried on with a minimum of speculation.

The loss of commissions on future transactions for German account will doubtless be felt both by American and English brokers. Bremen's growing importance as a cotton center is shown by the fact that American imports have risen from 850,000 bales in 1893 to 2,275,000 in 1912.

**Exceptions Filed in Vaughn Case.**

(Greenville Piedmont, Jan. 2.)

Attorneys for T. U. Vaughn, now under sentence of death in the State penitentiary for alleged wrong doing while superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, have served upon Solicitor Bonham a paper setting forth the grounds upon which they will appeal Vaughn's case to the Supreme Court.

The appeal to the Supreme Court asks that the verdict of the lower court be set aside, which plea, if granted, would necessitate a new trial in the lower court. If the appeal is dismissed the defendant-appellant will be sent back to the lower court to be re-sentenced.

The principal exceptions for appeal refer to the three talesmen, N. J. Rector, J. B. Brockman and G. W. Morrow, who were rejected by the presiding judge, and also to the refusal of the judge to bar another talesman, Avery Patton, from jury duty; to the fact that Vaughn is sentenced to death by electrocution, when the crime he is charged with having committed was punishable by hanging at that time; and that Vaughn's confession was considered by the court, jury and others as an admission of guilt, as indicted, when really it was an admission of guilt of great moral wrong.

**Gets Pardon to Work Algebra.**

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 3.—On the pleas of scholars throughout the country, and especially that of J. M. Greenwood, former president of the National Educational Association and now superintendent of the Kansas City Schools, Governor Hadley has announced that he will grant a parole to Michael Angelo McGinness, a mathematician and scholar, who is serving ten years for forgery.

McGinness was sent to prison from Kansas City for forging a deed, realizing \$400. He has a wife and son in Neosho, Mo. Scholars all over the country are anxious to have McGinness released so he can demonstrate and solve the problems in algebra he claims he can.

**Veteran Kills Self.**

Batesburg, S. C., Jan. 1.—W. Pickens Cullum, seventy years of age and a veteran merchant, committed suicide Tuesday at his home by slashing his throat with a knife. He was a veteran of the War Between the Sections, serving in the Confederate army during the four years of the war.

**Get More Eggs Now**



when egg prices are high. Winter eggs cost no more than at other seasons, but they sell for more. Feed your layers a varied ration and include **Pro-Poultry Regulator**. Heavy egg production is assured. "Your money back if it fails." In packages to suit your needs—25c, 50c, \$1; 15-lb. Fall, \$2.50. 150-page poultry book FREE. Get gratis Brood-sharing Booklet.

**C. W. PITCHFORD,** MOSS & ANSEL, PITCHFORD & REID, WATKINS, S. C.

HUTCHISON BROS. & CO., WEST UNION, S. C. NEVILLE BROTHERS,

**Tutt's Pills**

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

**SICK HEADACHE,** cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

**DEVELOP FLESH** and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

**Take No Substitute.**