

CANDIDATES USE FISTS.

HODGES AND ELLERBE FIGHT IN LAKE CITY MEETING.

Hodges Resents Use of Term Liar by Ellerbe and Leads to the Face. They Mix Up.

Lake City, August 20.—Two of the candidates for congress, Hodges and Ellerbe, engaged in a fist fight at the meeting held here to-day and several blows passed before the contestants were separated. Ellerbe used the word liar, and Mr. Hodges resented it by landing a stiff blow on the face. Ellerbe was game and they went at it nip and tuck until separated by bystanders.

Ellerbe closed his speech by taking from his pocket a slip of paper and reading therefrom the following: "Whoever says that I was the author of or wrote or dictated or had printed the circular against Mr. Hodges referred to in his speech is an infamous liar."

Blow in the Face.

As he commenced to read Hodges came out from the crowd and stood at his left side, paying close attention, and when Ellerbe had finished asked him if he meant to say that he, Hodges, was a liar. Whereupon Ellerbe repeated his statement and Hodges promptly struck him a blow in the face. Ellerbe went right at him and several blows had been passed before they could be parted amid shouts of "Hurrah for Ellerbe! Hurrah for Hodges!"

The meeting closed without further incident other than that Ellerbe explained that Rodgers, senator from Marlboro, had stated that he was the author of and had printed the paper against Hodges and had assumed all responsibility thereof, and that he, Ellerbe, had only circulated about 50 copies of this circular in his district.

Attack Ellerbe's Record.

The four aspirants for congressional honors from the sixth district, Hodges, Sellers, Brown and Ellerbe, spoke in the order named and were allowed 30 minutes each by Chairman A. H. Williams. Hodges and Sellers pitched into Ellerbe's record and criticized severely his demeanor while in congress, branding him a Republican, at least in principle.

Hodges fixed on Ellerbe the responsibility for the Rodgers circulars that had been circulated against him two years ago on the eve of the election, and said that he had at least dictated that letter.

Sellers' talk was rather on the humorous order throughout, and while talking he seemed to have the crowd pretty well with him.

Brown made a very plain and pointed speech and gave a clear-cut statement of his views on the important issues, and referred only in the latter part of his talk to Ellerbe's record as to his vote to place a tariff on lumber. He said that for a long time he had not said one word against Ellerbe or his record and had not until Ellerbe had been given an opportunity to defend his position in voting as he had on the lumber matter, but Ellerbe had failed to explain it satisfactorily to his mind.

Denies It.

Ellerbe denied having at any time or anywhere violated his pledge or departed from his party principles, and contended that he had always been true to the Democratic platform, which he endeavored to prove by reading extracts from the leading Democrats in congress, among them being Champ Clark, minority leader; Bell of Georgia, Democratic whip, and Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the last Democratic convention. He said he could not be proud of his achievements during his six years in congress. He had saved enough to the citizens of his district in having the tariff on potash reduced to almost pay his salary in congress for the next thousand years. He had succeeded in getting established nearly 100 star and rural routes and had got a larger appropriation for public buildings for cities in the sixth district than many other congressmen of longer service had for cities in other districts of more than ten times their importance.

He had also succeeded in securing large appropriations for the rivers and harbors of his district.

One Negro Shoots Another.

Laurens, August 19.—Douglass Vance was lodged in jail this afternoon by Sheriff Owings, charged with shooting and probably fatally wounding Walter Martin, another negro, last night, on the way from church in the vicinity of Mountville.

Life on Panama Canal

has had one frightful drawback—malaria trouble—that has brought suffering and death to thousands. The germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "Three bottles completely cured me of a very severe attack of malaria," writes Wm. A. Fretwell, of Lucama, N. C. "I've had good health ever since." Cure stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, and prevent typhoid. 50c. Guaranteed by Peoples Drug Co., Bamberg, S. C.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

Juryman Who Misbehaved Made by Court to Come to Order.

Aiken, August 19.—One of the most talked of incidents of the week in Aiken was the finding of R. W. McCreary, one of the most prominent men of the city, by Magistrate W. M. Smoak. During the course of a trial of a small case, Judge Smoak fined Mr. McCreary \$20 for contempt of court.

Judge Smoak alleges that Mr. McCreary used offensive language during the trial, and also that when the jury had reached a verdict, instead of knocking on the door, Mr. McCreary kicked on it. Mr. McCreary was a juryman on the case.

After the fine had been imposed, it is said, Mr. McCreary demurred in the payment thereof, whereupon Judge Smoak ordered the bailiff to place him in jail. However, the fine was paid, and nothing more was said.

PAYING ROYAL BILLS.

How Accounts of British Ruler Are Kept and Discharged.

When King George came to reside at Marlborough House his majesty immediately gave his attention to systematizing the keeping of the numerous accounts of the royal establishment. A clerical department was formed, consisting of three clerks, under the control of the treasurer, Sir William Carrington; dockets for goods bought for the kitchens, storekeepers' and butlers' department had to be made out by the head of each department, who was responsible for the orders which were sent up to the clerk's office.

A docket gave all the particulars of the article bought and the name of the tradesman who supplied it and its cost. The particulars of all the daily dockets are entered up in a general day book, from which they are transferred to each tradesman's account in the royal ledgers; the ledgers, by the way, are bound in dark red leather, and a crown is stamped in gold on the back of each.

Each tradesman who has the royal custom must send in his bill at the end of the month, when it is compared with his ledger account, and if it is found to be correct is discharged during the first week of the month. No discount is asked for off any of the royal accounts; a tradesman who receives the royal custom is informed that he must supply goods at the lowest reasonable prices and there is never any attempt at bargaining by the official of the royal household.

If a tradesman is thought to be making extortionate charges he simply loses the royal custom, so he rarely or never attempts to do so. There are of course several articles which are supplied to the royal household by contract, such as coal, for example. The contracts in most instances are made for three years and the contractors are as a rule paid in equal half yearly instalments. A great deal of work is also done at Marlborough House under contract, such as window cleaning, carpet cleaning, chimney sweeping, and the glass frames of a number of large pictures are also cleaned by contract.

All servants' wages are paid monthly; the upper servants, holding important and responsible positions, are paid by check, which is sent to each from the treasurer's department; the other servants attend at the clerk's office to receive their wages. The king's accounts for clothes, cigars, theatre tickets, newspapers, books and other personal articles are sent in to his secretary and are not dealt with at all in the clerical department.

These accounts are also discharged every month, but King George always likes to see them before they are paid; it was once a rule that they should be initiated by his majesty before being discharged, but this is not now done. Royalties very rarely buy anything for cash over the counter, though King George has done so on more than one occasion. Samples of goods which royalties may desire to buy are in the ordinary way sent to their place of residence on approval.—From M. A. P.

Oldest Rose Bush.

It is believed that the oldest rose bush (or tree, rather) in cultivation is that on the wall of the cathedral at Hildesheim, Germany. It covers the wall to a height of 25 feet, and is 20 inches thick at the root. Church records of the eleventh century mention expenses incurred in caring for this rose, so it has been flourishing for eight hundred years and more. Another famous rose, which is but an infant compared with that at Hildesheim, is one in the Marie Gardens at Toulon, France, which covers a 15-foot wall for a space of 80 feet. It is a Banksia, a very elegant rose that does not succeed in our climate, and is said to bear 50,000 blooms at a time. We do not know of any individual rose bushes in this country which compare with famous European specimens in size, but the taste for roses is certainly growing here, and the next generation will have reason to thank us for our plantings.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO NEGROES

Urges them to Make Themselves Worthy of Southerner's Respect.

New York, August 19.—Col. Roosevelt, former president of the United States, speaking to-day before 1,100 delegates to the national Negro Business Men's League, who cheered him and pledged him the support of the negro electorate for a possible third term, counseled his hearers to make the most of their opportunities.

"The white man of the South," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is the vital man to have sympathy with the negro. When your neighbor likes and respects you, you have won your battle. The white man of the North does his worst work in interfering between the two peoples of the South, and his best work when he improves their relations."

"I would not slur over the injustice with which good colored men are treated, but I feel that the really substantial way of conquering injustice is to train your people so that the white man will, willfully, recognize in his colored neighbor a desirable neighbor. Every down-at-the-heel, ram-shackle negro cabin is not only bad for the people who live in it, but is a reflection on the race."

Has Same Opinion.

"The man who lives a n'er-do-well life of idleness is doing not only ill to himself but to his people. I believe it is a good thing. As I wrote five years ago when I was president, I believe in it because it is out of politics. You also stimulate among your people principles of business enterprise. That is well. You recognize that you should build a firm foundation before you can erect your superstructure."

"In Mombasa we were shown much courtesy by an American colored man who was serving there as a doctor. At a government experiment station, I found a Jamaican negro in charge. An abyss of nearly ten thousand years seemed to separate these two men from the naked savages I had seen—yet the abyss was not more than two hundred years. In your advance there have been haltings and shortcomings—shortcomings on the part of the whites as well as on your part. Nevertheless there has been progress."

"It takes some time to make a reformer think that an outlook is not one of unalloyed gloom. You sometimes see a reformer who thinks if he says a good word about anything he will be set down as a hopeless reactionary."

"You colored men and women must set your faces like flint against those who would preach to you only the gospel of hate, envy and bitterness. Realize that the only way to help your race is not by preaching vindictiveness and hatred, but by leading your people up to prosperity through good citizenship."

KILLED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

North Carolinians Shoot Down Man Because He Retailed Liquor.

Cherryville, N. C., August 20.—Incensed at the intrusion to the village of two suspicious men, whom they believed to be illicitly retailing liquor, a small posse of citizens, headed by C. S. Reynolds, spent hours last night hunting down the straglers, bringing them to bay at an early hour this morning in the main street. Calling them to halt, Reynolds fired, killing Andrew Pruett, one of the strangers, instantly. The other, Riley Fallen, was captured and jailed.

The grip men carried between them contained contraband liquor. Both hailed from the adjoining county of Lincoln. Pruett, the victim, leaves a wife and three children. Reynolds, who headed the attempt against the alleged bootleggers is superintendent of the cotton mill here.

The coroner's jury, which held an inquest this afternoon, fastened the death of Pruett upon Reynolds and held him without bail for court on the ground that he acted without warrant of law.

40,000 NOTARIES PUBLIC.

All Rural Delivery Carriers Received Added Fame.

Washington, August 18.—The creation of an army of forty thousand notaries public was authorized by the postoffice department in accordance with legislation enacted during the past session of congress. All carriers of the rural delivery mail service are now required by the department to execute vouchers for United States pensions residing on their routes, for which service they are to receive 25 cents for each voucher executed.

The establishment of the free rural delivery service resulted in the discontinuance of 23,550 fourth class postoffices the postmasters of which had been authorized to execute pension vouchers.

The Denmark Realty Company is delivering the goods. Try them if you want to buy or sell real estate or stocks. C. H. MILHOUS, Manager.

DYNAMITING SOIL A FAILURE.

So Thinks Captain Petty After Watching Experiment.

The attempt to break land with dynamite by J. H. Caldwell has attracted a little attention and less at home than abroad. He selected a piece of land nearly level, broke it, bedded it out deep and put in dynamite charges about every eight feet in the water furrows. We witnessed the discharge of some of the dynamite. Our observation was that the clay in those holes was broken about 20 to 24 inches deep. The breaking did not extend out two feet from the place where the dynamite was exploded.

The land which he dynamited was a choice lot and with fertilizer judiciously applied would have made fine corn or cotton without dynamite.

If there is any farmer in the State who believes that dynamiting is a cheap and effective way to break land we suggest that he give it a trial on a small scale before he invests \$75 or \$100 an acre. Take a piece of land with unbroken, clay subsoil. Do not plough it at all. Sink holes with a large crow bar six feet apart, and two feet deep. Put in a full charge or half stick of dynamite, and touch it off. He might try two dozen holes. He would then know what dynamite was worth for breaking clay. He would find that at least half the clay was not shaken or cracked. Then the expense would be such that no farmer could stand it, for it would require 1,210 charges to one acre. Even if he used only half a stick for charge he would find it very expensive.

In the second place the principle is wrong. A tough clay subsoil broken a foot or two deep, will not run together again unless there is humus to mix with it. Thin land, on which there is little vegetable matter, cannot stand more than two inches of the hard pan broken at one time. More than that would injure the following crop unless much vegetable matter should be added to it. All clay lands should be deepened by degrees and humus added every year.

Some farmers, who are judges of corn, have visited Mr. Caldwell's lot and they say that he will not make as much corn as some of his neighbors who have not spent half as much time and money on their crops as he. They also report that the last few days have caused his corn to fire just as much or more than his neighbors who prepared their land in the ordinary way. It is pretty certain that none of Mr. Caldwell's neighbors will dynamite their land next spring for a corn crop.

Several inquiries have recently been made in regard to planting for a fall crop of Irish potatoes. It is very seldom that a good stand can be secured by planting the potatoes raised in the spring. When they do come up well by the first of September a good crop may be made. By planting twice as thick as they ought to stand, enough may come up to give a fair crop.

There was once a red potato raised in York county, which was also adapted to fall planting. It would show no signs of sprouting until July. It was a medium size and quite prolific and the potatoes were crisp and mealy until July. The color was red. We do not know whether that variety is planted now or not, but if any reader of this article has them, or knows any one who raises them, the writer would like to have the address of the one who grows them.—Capt. Chas. Petty of Spartanburg, in News and Courier.

W. E. FREE Attorney-at-Law. All business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Investigation of land titles a specialty. Office for present at court house.

DR. O. D. FAUST DENTIST BAMBERG, S. C. Office in Herald Building.

G. MOYE DICKINSON INSURANCE AGENT. WILL WRITE ANYTHING. Fire, Tornado, Accident, Liability, Casualty, in the strongest and most reliable companies. Phone No. 10-B. Bamberg, S. C.

LOMBARD Improved Saw Mills. VARIABLE FRICTION FEED. Strong, Accurate and Reliable. Best material and workmanship, light running, requires little power; simple, easy to handle. Are made in several sizes and are good, substantial money-making machines down to the smallest size. Write for catalog showing Engines, Boilers and all Saw Mill supplies, Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., AUGUSTA, GA.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! DRINK TETLEY'S TEAS. DELICIOUS WHEN ICED. "PERFECTION" The Flour that makes the bread like mother made. 24 pound sack for 85c. Lunch Tongue, Chipped Beef, Fresh Crackers Fine for Auto Lunches. "GET THE HABIT." RING 'PHONE 32. JNO. W. McCUE "The Quality Store." Phone 32. Bamberg, S. C.

Carlisle Fitting School. BAMBERG, SOUTH CAROLINA. Eighteenth year begins September 21st, 1910. New management. Strong faculty. All buildings thoroughly repaired and refurnished. HOT and COLD ARTESIAN BATHS in each dormitory. Unsurpassed health. Pure artesian water for all purposes. Separate dormitories and boarding departments for boys and girls. Such advantages as athletics, library, literary societies, music, expression, etc. One hundred and fifty dollars pays all regular expenses. Nothing can take the place of PROPER PREPARATION. Our school is owned and controlled by Wofford College, and we prepare your son or daughter for any school or university in the South. We have accommodations for only a limited number. Write at once for catalogue or application blank. J. CALDWELL GUILDS, M. A., Head Master.

No More Trouble with that automobile, bicycle, gun or pistol if you will have me to put it in first-class repair. I am just as well prepared to do your work as anyone outside the larger cities, and my prices are about twice as reasonable. I also have in stock a well selected line of... AUTOMOBILE & BICYCLE SUPPLIES which I will sell to you at closest prices. If I haven't what you need I will get it for you just as promptly as the next one. When in need of anything in my line don't forget me. All work guaranteed. J. B. BRICKLE The Repair Man... Bamberg, S. C.

WEEK-END AND SUNDAY EXCURSION RATES. —TO— CHARLESTON AND ISLE OF PALMS, S. C. —VIA— SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Effective Sunday, May 29th, and continuing during the summer season, Southern Railway will have on sale regular summer excursion tickets to Charleston and Isle of Palms, S. C., with final limit October 31st, 1910, also week-end tickets to be sold on Saturdays, and for Sunday morning trains, beginning Saturday, May 28th, final limit to leave destination before midnight the following Tuesday. Also cheap Sunday excursion tickets sold only for Sunday morning trains, good returning on last train leaving Charleston 8:15 p. m. Sunday night. For further information, rates, etc., apply to Southern Railway ticket agents or address, J. L. MEEK, Asst. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. W. E. MCGEE, Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.

KEEP COOL. There is no reason why you should drink warm water these hot days when you can get ice at such a reasonable price delivered in any quantity from 5 pounds up at any time of day. We Sell No. 1 Timothy Hay Also. SMOAK'S SALE AND LIVERY STABLE. J. J. SMOAK, Proprietor. Telephone 68.

SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. I have several thousand acres level cotton and corn lands, in farms ranging from 30 acres to 3,000 acres. Price ranges from \$5 to \$20 per acre, according to location, grade and improvements. Business established over forty years. If interested, write. WADE H. POWELL. Real Estate Agent. Blakely, Georgia.

DO YOU NEED MONEY? Right now, perhaps, you are wishing that you had enough money to invest in some good business proposition, or maybe to pay off an old debt, or possibly, to enlarge your business. And it's just this way every month of the year. If one would save many of the nickels and dimes that are wasted when the time comes for profitable investment, or when bills come due, there would always be something with which to meet the emergency. Take care of the nickels and dimes by having a savings account here. We pay 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly. PEOPLES BANK - - - - Bamberg, S. C.