

PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Repeal of the Lien Law Now Almost Certain.

Strong Arguments Made on Both Sides.—Believed That the Bill Will Pass the Senate.

An overwhelming vote in the house passed Mr. Richards' bill for the repeal of the lien law to a third reading Friday morning. The bill passed was very short, being as follows: "Section 1. That section 3059, volume 1, code of laws, South Carolina, 1902, relating to liens for advances, be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. "Provided, This act shall take effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1909."

When special order bills were reached Mr. Richards at once called for the lien law measure. Mr. Rucker, who had the floor the day before when the proceedings were interrupted by Gen. Lee's speech, was recognized. Mr. Rucker stated at the outset that he was in a hopeless minority, but he thought the general assembly was making a mistake in passing the Richards bill. However, if the arguments made by the majority were correct he wanted the repeal to go into effect at once, and asked Mr. Richards if he were willing for this. Mr. Richards said that he was not.

Mr. E. E. Verner, one of the most earnest advocates for the repeal of the law, talked at length in favor of the passage of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Harrison of Greenville, who argued against the repeal of the law.

Mr. J. P. Gibson stated that he had called a mass meeting of farmers in his county, Marlboro, to discuss the matter, but afterwards this meeting was called off. With present labor conditions and the fact that there are now in the fields of his county 500 bales of unpicked cotton he thought the repeal of the law unwise.

Mr. Garris also made a vigorous fight against the repeal of the law, citing labor conditions and the need for encouraging the small farmers. Representatives Brantley, Wyche and A. G. Brice all spoke in favor of the repeal of the law.

ed attention to the fight year after year, the agitation by the farmers and urged his argument that the repeal of the law would not be a hardship on the tenant farmer, as was claimed by the opposition. In answer to Mr. Rucker he would say that the reason he did not wish the repeal to go into effect at once was because it would work a hardship on those holding liens. He therefore wanted to give the landlords or farm owners time to prepare for the change. He believed that the repeal might temporarily effect some of the tenants and some of the landowners, but in the long run it would prove a blessing and would take out of the grasp of the merchant-farmer, who charged anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent. for supplies, the poor man who worked a small portion of the farm.

The Vote.
On the motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill, made by Mr. Sellers, the vote was as follows:

Nays—Whaley, Aull, Ayer, Balentine, Bethune, Boyd, Brantley, Brice, A. G., Brice, T. S., Bryan, W. D., Bryan, F. M., Cannon, Carson, Carville, Cosgrove, Cotman, Courtney, Croft, Culler, DeVore, Dick, Dingle, Dixon, Dodd, J. H., Dowling, Epps, Frost, Gary, Gause, Gibson, W. J., Glascock, Gyles, Hall, Harmon, Harris, Hughes, Hydrick, Johnstone, Jones, Kollahan, Kershaw, Kliven, Lane, Lawson, Lester, Legare, Major, McKeown, Mann, Milby, Miller, Morrell, Nash, Nesbitt, Nicholson, Niver, Richards, Richardson, Sawyer, Saye, Scarborough, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith, J. E., Stillwell, Stubbs, Tatum, Todd, Tomkins, Vander Horst, Verner, Wade, Wannamaker, Wiggins, Wingard, Wyche, Yeldell—75.

Yeas—Bailey, Beattie, Carey, Carrigan, Clary, Clinkscates, Derham, Doar, Douglass, J. P., Gibson, Goodwin, Harley, Harrison, Hinton, Little, McMaster, Nickols, Norton, Parker, Patterson, Reeves, Rucker, Sellers, K. P., Smith, Thomas, VonKolnitz, Wallace, Wimberly—29.

Amendments Voted Down.
The house voted down the proposition by 91 to 24 to make the law effective at once and by a vote of 81 to 23 voted down Mr. McMaster's proposition to extend the time for the enforcement of the repeal until 1910.

Mr. Richards believes that the act will pass the senate by a majority of at least four and possibly five. He has canvassed that body thoroughly and the repeal is certain. He will now support the bill offered by Mr. Hydrick, which will protect the farmers and tenants, in that a mortgage on a crop before it begins to grow is forbidden. Mr. Hydrick's bill is as

SHEARS & SAWBUCK.

The Pathetic Tale of Two Farmers Who Bought Away

From Home Things That They Should Have Bought at Home From the Country Merchant.

Shears & Sawbuck kept a store such as never was before. City folks they wouldn't sell, Wouldn't let them have a smell. Fetched their money—but by jing! Couldn't buy a blessed thing! Couldn't meet 'em face to face An' then sell 'em with good grace.

Country trade was what they sought; Folks would pay for what they bought 'Fore they saw it, hide or tail, They sent catalogues by mail Out to ev'ry blessed one Gittin' mail at Possum Run. We set up nights and read When we'd orter been in bed.

Book was 'bout as big as sin— Had a lot of pictures in, And a list of merchandise, Ev'ry kind and every size— Givin' prices that they swore Looked so straight and seemed so true I bit at it—and Jim did, too.

Jim's my neighbor, cross the way— Best man ever worked in hay, Just let him top off a stack— Sheds rain like a turtle's back. Pleasure jest to see him work, Never know of Jim to shirk; Swings a scythe like it was play & Love to watch him in the way.

Well, we like a pair of fools, Sent off—got some hayin' tools, Jim got harness and a plow, I, a range, I see it now; Drat the thing, it was so light Used it for a torch at night; 'Thro'd the darn thing in the yard— Use it now for rendering lard.

'Fore Jim used the plow an hour Found the blamethin' couldn't scour; Tried his harness—broke a tug— Sought for solace in his jug— In the cooler all that night Jim reflected on his plight; In the morning, Richard Stout, Hardware merchant, bailed him out.

Jim said after that he'd stick Close as brick to good ol' Dick. Since he left the Possum Jail Says he won't buy goods by mail; Some table shears, a pair of

to such folks as Shears-Sawbuck. They'll take all our cash away, But won't buy our corn or hay." That seemed purty strange to me So I wrote them that night Jist to see if Jim was right.

Ast 'em what they'd pay for oats? Ast 'em what they'd pay for goats? Could they use some likely shoats? Had about four tons of hay I could ship 'em right away. Could I furnish Mr. Shears With his family roasting ears, Also would my friend Sawbuck Buy some of my garden truck?

Answer came one summer day, Said they couldn't use our hay; Couldn't use our oats and shoats, Didn't like our billy goats. When they needed truck to eat Bought it down on Water street— Sorry, but they must refuse Anything but cash to use.

I sat down and wrote 'em then; "Hate to trouble you again, But I want to thank you, sirs, For your bunch of cockle burs, If you love your feller man, Do him good, sirs, when you can— While our merchants sweetly sleep, Shears & Sawbuck shear your sheep."

Thousands of men and women in all walks of life are suffering from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't neglect your kidneys. DeWitt's are dangerous. DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills afford quick relief for all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. A week's treatment, 25c. Sold by Conway Drug Co., Conway, S. C.

Thousands of men and women in all walks of life are suffering from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't neglect your kidneys. DeWitt's are dangerous. DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills afford quick relief for all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. A week's treatment, 25c. Sold by Conway Drug Co., Conway, S. C.

Just a little Cascasweet is all that is necessary to give your baby when it is cross and peevish. Cascasweet contains no opiates nor harmful drugs and is highly recommended by mothers everywhere. Conforms to the National Pure Food Law. Sold by Conway Drug Co., Conway, S. C.

When women borrow trouble they usually pay back double.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

The Joint Assembly Choose Officers to Fill Vacancies.

In joint assembly Wednesday the senate and house balloted for several hours on the elections to fill the various vacancies. The following were elected:

Associate Justice—Eugene B. Gary of Abbeville.

Judge of second circuit—Robert Aldrich of Barnwell.

State Librarian—Miss Lavinia H. LaBorde of Columbia.

Directors of State Penitentiary—D. B. Peurifoy of Saluda and B. F. Thomas of Barnwell.

Trustee South Carolina Military Academy—Orlando Sheppard of Edgefield.

Trustees University of South Carolina—Robert McFarlane of Darlington and Julius H. Walker of Columbia.

Trustees Winthrop college—Willie Jones of Columbia and J. E. Breazeale of Anderson.

Trustees Colored Normal and Industrial college—Daniel Kibler of Newberry and A. L. Dukes of Orangeburg.

Trustees of Clemson college—John G. Richards, Jr., of Kershaw, Coke D. Mann of Oconee and Jesse H. Harden of Chester.

The race between Col. Aldrich and Capt. Sawyer for circuit judge was close, the former beating the latter by only thirteen votes.

Will Be Bitter Fight.

The general impression in Washington is that Senator Knox will be the man upon whom all the anti-Roosevelt interests will combine, and that when the ultimate show down in the convention comes Knox and Taft will be the leading candidates. It is probable that the race will be a close one between them on the final ballot and it is possible that if some other candidate like Fairbanks, or La Follette, sticks to the last that there will be a deadlock. The control of the National Committee by the anti-Roosevelt faction, with its power to decide which of the contesting delegations shall be placed upon the roll of delegates may turn the scale against Mr. Roosevelt and his candidate.

All the power and money of the corporations and the tariff protected interests will be used to prevent President Roosevelt from rounding up the Southern delegates into the

present condition in the Republican camp, but with "practical" politicians involved with both factions, there may be lightning changes in the program when found necessary to achieve their ends.

Whoever faction succeeds and whoever is nominated by the Republicans, will leave gaping wounds that will be hard to heal before election time, especially in Ohio and New York. Thus the chances of the Democrats are apparently improved, but so much depends upon whether the party can unite upon a candidate, who will not drive away necessary votes to win in the doubtful states, makes it impossible to look forward to the result of the election until, at least the nominations of both parties have been made.

They Evade the Law.

From the first of July to the first of January 18,787 whiskey prescriptions were filled by the drug stores of Charlotte, and yet some people say they have prohibition over there. Putting the average charge of the doctors for writing prescriptions at ten cents each, this will show that the abolition of the barrooms has added to their income during a period of less than six months just \$7,528.80, or a yearly average of \$15,037.60.

Placing the amount purchased on each prescription at eighty cents, this will show that the drug stores have done a weekly business in the same length of time of \$15,037.60 or an annual trade of \$30,075.20. Combining these amounts paid to the doctors and the drug stores, it will show that \$45,112.80 is spent annually for whiskey in the drug stores alone.

Such farces in the way of prohibition as they have over in Charlotte makes a great many people oppose that disposition of the whiskey question. If we are to have prohibition we must have it in the drug stores, and everywhere else, or it will amount to nothing. To shut up the barrooms and make tipping places of the drug store is a backward step. Prohibition to be successful must prohibit in the drug store as well as in the barroom.

Women who own cut glass should not throw stones.

Reduce the Acreage.

The Rock Hill Herald calls attention to the efforts that are now being made to depress the price of cotton. The South Carolina spinners in their Columbia meeting decided to curtail production, it says. The New England spinners have done the same. They say they have no demand for goods and there is no use piling them up in warehouses. They claim that cotton is too high for the spinner to get any profit out of it. The English spinner at a recent meeting passed a resolution looking to the establishment of an immense cotton farm in the South so that they might teach people how to make, take care of and bale cotton. This all shows that spinners are anxious to get back to six-cent cotton and that they will unite their efforts and great capital to accomplish their purpose.

In view of this, what should the cotton growers do? asks the Augusta Herald. In the first place, as to the cotton grown last year, they should continue to hold it. The crop last year was a short one, at least two million bales short of meeting the ordinary requirements. The little curtailing of manufacture that may be done here and there will have little effect. The new mills will more than suffice to make the demand for the raw material as great as it was last year. So far as the cotton now on hand is concerned, it is bound to advance in price as the season advances.

As to next year the Southern farmer should prepare to meet the organized efforts of the manufacturers to bear the price by planting more corn, peas and small grain. That will surely lead up to raising colts, hogs and cattle. That will cut down guano bills. Prepare land thoroughly and plant two-third the usual acreage in cotton. That may give less cotton but more money. If it was known that the South would make only ten million bales this year, the crop would be bought for future delivery at 15 cents if possible. Then let the acreage be cut down. This is the only defense the farmers can make. With an abundance of corn, hay, hogs and cattle on hand the farmer will be in a condition to hold his cotton

consideration now than ever. The high price for which cotton has sold all this season, and the still higher price which those will get who shall be able to hold it, will serve as an incentive to planting a larger acreage. If this be done, it will play to the hands of the manufacturers, as they have stacked the cards. The price next season would be low.

So the safe plan will be to devote a larger acreage to corn, small grain and other crops, and less to cotton. This will insure a high price for cotton and at the same time have the farms better stocked with food supplies. It would mean prosperity for the farmers, and for the entire South.

To this the Farmers Union and Southern Cotton Association should address themselves. As to the last seasons crop, they can do nothing more. Each individual holder of cotton must now determine when he shall sell his remaining bales. But through the Union and the Southern Cotton Association with their membership including the majority of cotton planters, the urgent need of reducing the acreage to be given to cotton should be set forth and an actual reduction of not less than twenty-five per cent effected.

Official Statistics.

The figures given out, from the White House, that Taft is certain of 521 votes in the Republican Convention, with more to come, may be found after all to be colored by the enthusiastic statisticians of the "tennis cabinet". It would be rather extraordinary for a Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for President against the protest of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and other important states. The nomination of Taft can only be brought about by the votes controlled by the federal officials in the South and West and such an endorsement of "my policies" and "my candidate" would hardly be a recommendation to independent voters and civil service reformers in the doubtful states. The Republican factional fight thus seems to be drifting in favor of the Democrats, if they can get together on a candidate upon whom the Bryan anti-Bryan factions can agree.

RIGHT under the nose of Uncle Sam at the National Capital the prohibitionists declare there are 100 speak-easies, which if true shows how impossible is real prohibition. But that that does not exonerate the Republican officials which allow such evasions of the license law,

IN A MARRIAGE MARKET.

Odd Custom in a Prominent Russian Mart for Wives.

Perhaps the best known of these Russian marriage markets is the one that takes place annually at Krasnoyarsk, and which has just been held with the usual success. It occurs during the week of Epiphany (Jan. 6-12), and all the young women who wish to get married in the course of the year are mustered in a long row in the principal streets of that city, and the suitors who come to see and choose them they wear nearly all the same things on their backs. Their dresses do not consist only of their long gowns, but it includes a lot of valuable trinkets, sometimes valuable jewelry and necklaces. Jacks show in the form of prettily clasped or illustrated buttons, and many of the girls bring even their linen and other domestic property along with them in neatly painted chests and trunks, sitting on them like dragons watching a treasure.

After exposing themselves for hours to the close scrutiny of the would-be benefactors the girls march off in procession to church, there to perform at the shrine of some saint particularly potent in procuring connubial bliss, such as St. Chrysostom and St. Nektarios, worshipful prayers. On the way to church it is not only permitted to follow and accost one or the other of the girls in the way of conversation. If any two of the young people think they suit one another a formal visit is paid by the intended groom to the parents. But before the actual marriage is arranged a number of inquests takes place between the respective parents, every item of the trousseau being exacted beforehand and noted down as part of the bride's dowry.—Harper's Weekly.

A Robin and a Rat.

The other day, while a gentleman of Pertholow, St. Keverne, was walking past a farm in the neighborhood, he was attracted by a robin, which flew about him, flapped its wings in his face some two or three times and appeared greatly excited and distressed. The gentleman's curiosity being aroused, he watched the robin for some time. It flew towards him and then back into the hedge a short distance away, uttering apparently cries of distress all the time. The gentleman walked toward the hedge where the bird seemed to wish him to come, and creeping up close he discovered a medium sized rat, which had got into the robin's nest and was favouring one of the little young birds. At the sight of the gentleman the rat jumped out and was knocked senseless on the road. When the robin

one young bird's in the nest. One was dead, but the other three were free from injury.—London Globe.

The Martian "Canals."

After experimenting on the cracks and fissures that appear in cylinders and spheres subjected to pressure M. A. Baumann, an engineer of Zurich, Switzerland, has proposed the following explanation of the markings on the planet Mars, ordinarily known as "canals." Says the Revue Scientifique in a notice of M. Baumann's hypothesis: Mars may have a brittle, solid crust, with a more drudge nucleus, this difference of rigidity, depending simply on differences of temperature in the various strata. When the planet cools contraction takes place, and the outer layers yields little by little to the pressure. In places where the pressure is greatest, cracks—always double, as shown by M. Baumann in his experiments—appear. It is possible that afterwards, by the intervention of living beings, the edges of these cracks may have been removed so as to form canals. But the same result may follow from the progressive enlargement of small fissures. The rectilinear canals indicate a homogeneous constitution of soil. Finally, the outer crust, now solid, may have remained long in a plastic state, which would have prevented the formation of mountains.—Literary Digest.

As to Pronunciation.

As a general thing, says the Mobile Register, the English tongue is more properly used in the South than in any other part of the country, and the reason that there is a predominance of English stock in the South, and not the admixture of continental blood such as corrupts the language of the inhabitants of the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Even that for which we are most rivaled in England—the soft, almost inaudible r final—the Southerner says "Sir" as if it were written "S'r", and that is the English way. The Yankee says "Sirrur," with a bold twist of the final r, unlike the pronunciation of English by the cultured in any part of the world.

The King Sets Fashions.

It was noted with mingled awe and delight by attentive English reporters that King Edward, on his recent visit to Ireland wore his hat slightly "tilted to the right." All loyal hats will now be worn slightly tilted to the right.

The Chinaman and Telephone.

Wah Lee, an Americanized Chinaman from San Francisco visiting in Hartford, Conn., expressed surprise when he learned that not one of his countrymen in Hartford has a telephone.

Pasteboard From Peat.

Pasteboard made of 40 percent peat fiber and 60 percent wood shavings is a standard product both in Germany and Sweden, being stronger, lighter and cheaper than pasteboard made in the ordinary way.

BABY'S OUTDOOR GARMENTS

Hygienic Petticoat Has Replaced the Old Style Ones.

Mothers do not think it possible some years ago to dress their babies without a burracoat. Today they are seldom used, doc-

The hygienic petticoat has about taken the place of the old-style one, which had a broad band drawn tightly around the child under the arms. So many babies are uncomfortable, and are, therefore, to be avoided. These new skirts are made to open on the shoulder seams and it will be seen that they can be taken off without undressing the baby. The front of the petticoat is a straight piece, slightly gored at the bottom, and the top has the neck and armholes cut into it. The back is cut with a small amount of fullness.

Royalty's Love of Pearls.

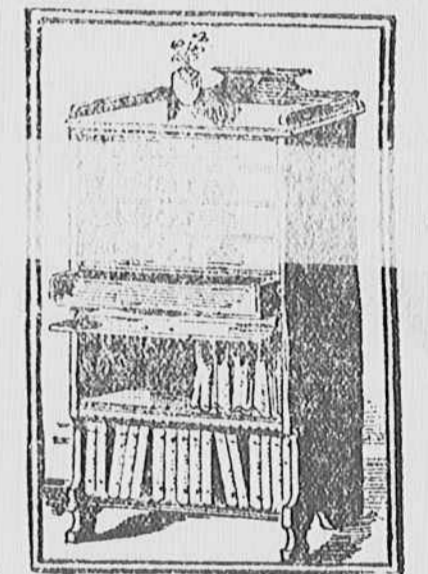
Queen Alexandra, as most people know, has a love of pearls and she is very fond of wearing an exquisite dog-collar necklace of these precious gems, which are also the favorite jewels of the queen-dowager of Italy, herself known as the "Pearl of Savoy." Since her widowhood the queen dowager has no longer taken pleasure in her jewels as formerly, and her famous ropes of pearls, to which her devoted husband always added another on each of her birthdays, have now passed into the possession of her beautiful daughter-in-law, Queen Elena.

On Waterloo's Battlefield.

Mme. Veuve Dupuis, nearly 104 years old, who was a guest of honor at the unveiling of Gerome's monument, "The Wounded Eagle," on the scene of the struggle of giants, had her wish to travel to the Waterloo battlefield in a motor car gratified. She did not, however, remain long away from her residence at Chapelle-les-Herlaines, as she did not now how her "boys" aged 80 and 78, would get on without her.

Book and Music Cabinet.

The disposition of sheet music so that it will be accessible and yet be preserved from dust is something of a puzzle in the home where space is at a premium. Music cabinets of varying sizes and designs have been brought out in recent years and a satisfactory one for ordinary service is here pictured. It is of mahogany tall



enough to serve as a pedestal on which to display a specimen of pottery or bric-a-brac, while the compartments for sheet music are sufficient to accommodate a goodly supply. Underneath the drawers, music books can be stowed away conveniently and, if desired be screened from view and from dust by curtains of silk.

The Art of Drinking.

Every child should be taught that thirst quenching does not depend so greatly on the quantity of fluid swallowed as on the length of time during which liquid is kept in contact with the tissues of the mouth and throat. A small quantity of water used as a mouth and throat wash will relieve thirst more than a pint swallowed hastily. A child should never be allowed to drink feed water, or for that matter any kind of feed drinks.

Questions for Engaged Girls.

Do you really know the man whose wife you have promised to be? Are you acquainted with his ideas and ideals of life? Do you find that his tastes and yours are congenial? Have you heard what his men acquaintances say about him? Have you ever seen him in any but conventional surroundings? Do you know how he spends his time when he is not with you?

A Cure for Warts.

Vinegar and cooking soda in solution are said to make a capital cure for warts. If the wart is kept moist with it for ten minutes several times a day it will disappear in the course of a week or so in ordinary cases. Another cure is to touch frequently with acetic or nitric acid, but one must be careful not to irritate the surrounding skin by dropping either acid.

Saving the Hair.

Many women lose quantities every summer, and as soon as the cold weather comes the shedding ceases. It might be avoided entirely if they were careful and as a woman grows older it is more than ever important to save what she has, for new hair does not grow quickly or often on an old scalp.

An invalid's desire for oranges, figs or grapes may usually be headed.

White china silk washes like a handkerchief.