

TO SEND NEGROES TO THE NILE.

Booker Washington Said to Have Joined in an "Appeal to Pharaoh."

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 30.—Leigh S. J. Hunt, a millionaire mining operator in Korea, and formerly a resident of this State, and Booker T. Washington, have joined hands in a negro colonization undertaking. Details of their plans are supplied in letters received recently by friends of Hunt.

The general scope of the project includes the reclamation of several hundred thousand acres tributary to the Nile river, in the Soudan, Africa, and the cultivation of these lands by negroes who are to be taken from the United States.

Mr. Hunt is now at a watering place in Germany. In October he expects to meet Washington in Africa, probably at Cairo, Egypt. Together they are to perfect plans for the colonization of thousands of negroes. Preliminary details were discussed at a meeting held in New York last month before Mr. Hunt sailed for Europe.

Following the panic of 1893 Mr. Hunt lost his fortune on Paget sound. Later he went to Korea and secured a concession for developing gold mines, which have proved among the richest gold mines in the world.

Roosevelt Should Talk Sense.

It is humiliating to find a President of the United States uttering such rot as the following from Roosevelt's recent speech at Sharpsburg:

"Every friend of liberty, every believer in self-government, every idealist, who wished to see his ideals take practical shape, wherever he might be in the world, knew that the success of all in which he most believed was bound up with the success of the Union armies in this great struggle."

In plain words, according to this flamboyant orator, if the Confederates had won the battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, liberty and self-government would have been destroyed. Even the exigencies of such an occasion cannot excuse such a perversion of truth and conditions. Even if the Confederates had been successful, not only in that battle, but in all that followed, and had succeeded in establishing a separate government, both North and South would still have retained a republican form of government, and the liberties of the people would not have vanished from the continent."

The President should talk sense, if he can.—Montgomery Advertiser.

An African Niagara.

"Among the picturesque feats of modern engineering promised for the near future is the harnessing of the energy of the celebrated Victoria falls of the Zambesi," remarks the Engineering and Mining Journal. "This noble waterfall represents a greater source of power than even Niagara. The total height of the latter is between 158 and 167 feet; at the Victoria falls the drop is between 400 and 420 feet. At Niagara the power running to waste is computed at 7,000,000 horse power, while the falls of the Zambesi during the wet season are reckoned to represent 35,000,000 horse power. Even during the dry season the Victoria falls represent a stupendous source of energy. Surveys have been made, and on the completion of the railway, now only seventy miles distant, further investigations will be carried out. Long electric transmission of power are contemplated, and, judging from experience in other regions, it is expected that a line 300 miles long will be put into effect with success. This would reach such well-known mining districts as the Wankie coal field, the Gwelo, Bulawayo, Selukwe, Lomagunda and other gold fields, besides several copper districts which are now attracting attention. It should undoubtedly hasten the industrial development of British South Africa."

Not a Profession.

State Senator Frank McDonough, of Ean Claire, tells a good story at his own expense, but which may have a wider application than he seemed to think. He was out from home a few miles and concluded to walk back. But the roadway was heavy with sand and, becoming tired, he took a seat by the wayside. An Irish teamster came along and offered a seat in his wagon, which was gladly accepted. "You are a professional man?" the teamster asked. A brief affirmative reply was given, and the conversation languished until the son of Erin again spoke: "You are not a doctor, because you have no pill box; you aren't a lawyer, because you let me do all the talking; you aren't a preacher, because you swore just now when a stone in the road jolted us. What the dickens is your profession, anyhow?" The Senator replied that he was a politician. "A politician! H—l, that's no profession—that's a disorder!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Broke Into His House.

S. LeQuinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held, in the recent case of Wright vs. Eisle, that where an architect prepares plans and specifications for a building for a client for a certain compensation and files such plans and specifications with the building department of the city in which the edifice is to be erected he thereby publishes the same, and has no further property rights in them sufficient to entitle him to recover for the subsequent use thereof in the construction of another building by a third person, and that such plans, if valuable as property after their publication, belong to the client and not to the architect.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed salve for sores, burns or piles. Otto Dodd, of Poudre, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best salve on earth. 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store."

SETTLERS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Southward Wave of White Immigration.

Splendid Work Being Done by Some of the Great Railroad Systems Which Connect the North and Northwest with the South and Southwest.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26.—"Those who have been witnessing the settling up of the West, the Northwest, the far North, and latterly Oklahoma and Indian Territories, are now directing their attention to the advance guard of the greatest immigration movement in years. This refers to the influx of Northern and Western people into the South and Southwest. To the close observer it would seem that the forces that build up the West and Northwest, peopling those vast domains with the best blood and brawn of the overcrowded East and Central West, are now uniting for a greater work in the Southwest."

"The claim that it is impossible to attract white immigration to the South is contradicted by the experience of every man who has kept in touch with Southern development, is refuted by every authoritative statement of statistics, including the findings of the Federal census, and so obviously untenable as a proposition that it should excite amusement rather than apprehension. I was identified with immigration work in the West twenty years ago. The foundation work was laid twenty years ago. So it is in the South. We expect the next ten years will bring us due reward for our work."

These statements are made by men acquainted through personal experience with successful immigration work in the past for the West, and who now are applying well-tested, practical methods to the peopling of the South with thrifty farmers and other settlers. The field of the one is west of the Mississippi; the field of the other is east of that river. Their utterances reflect the spirit of a score of letters published in the October number of the Southern Farm Magazine, of this city, from officials of Southern and Southwestern railroads engaged in the task of finding suitable homes in the South for thousands of men from the North and West and elsewhere, who have begun to realize the wonderful opportunities for them in the South. Nearly two years ago analysis of the population figures of the census showed that there was a greater movement of whites to the South than from it, and at the same time that the negro population was diffusing itself so rapidly that nearly 1,000,000 of the 8,840,000 negroes in the country then lived outside the South. Since the census was taken this movement of whites to the South and negroes from it has been accelerated, and the reasons for it, as far as the whites are concerned, appear in the letters from the industrial and immigration agents of the Southern railroads.

They give definite facts. They tell of more than 5,000 Northern and Western farmers settled during the past ten years between New Orleans, La., and Corpus Christi, Texas, with 4,000,000 acres of farm land, 800,000 of them irrigated for rice, brought under up-to-date agricultural methods; of 1,200 farmers from outside, who, during the past year, purchased and settled upon lands on the lines of one railroad south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi; of it being possible to draw an approximately straight line 100 miles long through three Virginia counties in the so-called black belt without probably crossing an acre of land owned by a negro, and of a large percentage of the farms thus crossed being found in the hands of farmers from the North and West; and of an old field in Georgia transformed within a twelvemonth into a flourishing settlement of 400 people, with another colony of 200 persons from Indiana and Ohio not far away, and of the in coming to various points of individual farmers, merchants and mill men. In Halifax County, Virginia, there are more than 200 families of well-to-do people from the West, while many men of foreign descent or of foreign birth are to be found around Petersburg and Farmville and in the Norfolk truck section.

The application of wheat harvesting machinery to the rice fields, which has revolutionized methods there, has been very potent not only in attracting immigrants upon that particular bent, but also in helping to demolish the theory long held, especially as to cotton, of the essential importance of the negro in Southern agriculture. Thousands of whites unaccustomed previously to Southern conditions are actually reinforcing other thousands of Southern whites in demonstrating the falseness of the theory. These incoming whites are not confining their labors to such Southern staples as cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, but are extending the area of trucking, fruit-raising and dairying. A most significant fact following their arrival is that one railroad station which did a business of but \$875 for the whole year of 1883, did a business of \$987 in shipping milk alone in the one month of June.

These results are those of a class of settlers who have been attracted to the South through letters written by pioneer friends. Such letters are part of the vigorous campaign for immigration upon which the leading railroads of the South have entered. For example, one road has arranged for co-operation of its Southern agents with about a thousand agents in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin for the handling of intending settlers. This is a part of the general scheme of giving widespread circulation to the simple facts regarding Southern conditions, of advertising extensively special low round-trip rates and of running homeseekers' excursions two or three times a month. Immediate effects of these plans appear in the crowds passing through such gateways as Memphis, Kansas City and St. Louis, one party of 3,000 persons having left the last named city on six trains within two hours one night last month. Again, the rice harvest in Louisiana attracted 1,000 homeseekers and investors, where there are colonies or individuals, in the desire to enjoy the full advantages of participation in the development of the South's farming, mineral, manufacturing and

commercial resources. Not the least significant phase of all this is the organization of bureaus of immigration, the growing inclination of Southern boards of trade and other business bodies toward liberality in advertising the opportunities of their immediate neighborhoods and the movement to the South of real estate men who have prospered in the West. Advancing values of farms in the cold and uncertain climate of the North and West and a better understanding on the part of farmers there as to opportunities in the South are bringing thousands of experienced tillers of the soil, men who are able to purchase when their wants are suited, and who, recognizing the vastly greater chances in the South to men of energy and thrift, are not slow in taking advantage of the low prices of land to become desirable and useful citizens, and are being welcomed by the people of the South, who realize that an addition to the white population there means betterment in every respect.—News and Courier.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

What Senator Carmack Says About the Possibility of Its Repeal.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The American will say tomorrow:

Senator E. W. Carmack, in an interview here today, said, when asked about the publication that he would make an effort to secure the repeal of the fifteenth amendment:

"I am sorry that the impression has been created that I am preparing to agitate this question in Congress."

"A reporter was discussing with me an article I had written on the race question. He asked me if I intended to introduce a measure for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. I replied that I had not thought of doing so, but added that I might do it just to bring on a debate. That was all."

"I confess that I have a great curiosity to hear the fifteenth amendment defended by the Republicans who now take the position that the general principles of the Declaration of Independence are applicable only to white and not to colored men, and who hold that the brown man in the Philippines has no right that the white man in the United States is bound to respect. "At the same time, I know that any progress toward the repeal of the fifteenth amendment depends on its not being made a partisan or sectional question. To make it such would be to check at once a healthy growth of public sentiment. It may well be that any direct effort on the part of a Southern man for its repeal would result in making this a sectional or party question. This must be a void."

THREE SPECIAL JUDGES ASKED.

Wanted for Fairfield, Spartanburg and Union.

Columbia, Oct. 1.—Applications for special terms of court continue to come in, although the fund of \$2,500 appropriated for this purpose is practically already expended. Eight special terms had already been granted and three urgent applications came in yesterday, so that it is thought that by the time all the pay claims are in for these the fund will be exhausted.

The applications filed yesterday asked for special terms at Fairfield and Spartanburg, and a special judge for Union. The Union court is due to open next Monday, but Judge Klugh being too sick to preside, the governor, upon the recommendation of the chief justice and the petition of the bar at Union, has appointed Judge Benet to preside.

Spartanburg sent in a petition asking for a special term to begin November 16, for the trial of cases not requiring juries. The petition states that there are no less than 100 cases on each of the civil calendars Nos. 1 and 2, and that to prolong the adjudication of these to the December term will result injuriously to creditors and debtors and entail depreciation of the property involved. This petition was referred to the chief justice for his recommendation of a special judge.

The Fairfield bar, conditions prevailing in that county similar to those in Spartanburg, prays for a special term of two weeks, commencing the third Monday in November, and asks that Mr. Allen J. Green of this city be appointed to preside. The petition, which was accompanied by recommendation from the chief justice, was granted.

Hot Fights in Macedonia.

London, October 2.—News from Macedonia today gives reports of severe fighting from both Turkish and insurgent sources. After an encounter near Nevrokop, lasting thirty-four hours, the Turkish troops burned two villages. The insurgents were scattered. The Turks claim that one hundred and thirty of the insurgents were killed at Raziog, while the insurgents report that one hundred and fifty Turks were killed in a fight at Belavodizta, in the Perlepe district.

The War Cloud in Bulgaria.

Sofia, Bulgaria, October 1.—The war ministry has ordered out the annual contingent of recruits for October 14, instead of at the beginning of the year, as usual. This step, though quite constitutional, has occasioned some surprise, considering the recent improvement in the general situation.

While the conditions are undoubtedly more hopeful, there is a strong belief in some quarters that the Macedonian question is still very threatening and can only be settled by war. The Bulgarian Government, therefore, continues preparations for eventualities.

In the meantime the Turkish diplomatic agent is conferring with the ministers here, and the new Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople, M. Nathevis, goes to that city tomorrow.

KING OF YAP'S ESTATE.

Dave O'Keefe, Formerly of Savannah, Left \$1,500,000 of Productive Property.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—William C. Hartridge, who went to Caroline Islands last May, in the interest of Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe the widow of Dave D. O'Keefe, has arrived on the steamer Doric.

O'Keefe was known as the King of Yap. He left his wife and daughter in Savannah in the early seventies, and was wrecked on this island. Being the first white man the natives had ever seen, the natives treated him with every possible reverence, and finally made him their King. Over a year ago, after visiting Hong Kong on business, he started to return on one of his vessels, and that was the last ever heard of him.

Upon hearing of his death, Lawyer Hartridge was sent out to see how matters stood. He found the will in Hong Kong, distributing the estate, valued at \$1,500,000 in property, all of which is productive. He left a large amount to his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Butler of Savannah, and it is expected that the Savannah widow will claim about 50 per cent of the estate.

Confederate Veterans Reunion, Augusta, Georgia.

Low Rates Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Tickets on sale November 9 and 10, 1903 from all points in Georgia and South Carolina beyond a radius of one hundred miles of Augusta, and November 10 and 11th from points within radius of one hundred miles of Augusta, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Augusta before noon of November 12, 1903. Final limit of all tickets will be November 13, 1903. The rate from Sumter to Augusta and return for this occasion will be \$2.80. H. M. EMERSON, W. J. CRAIG, Traffic Manager, General Passenger Agent.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Trial bottles free.

STATE FAIR, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Low Rates Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Tickets on sale October 24th to 26th, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Columbia prior to noon of October 30th. Final limit of all tickets will be November 2nd 1903. The rate from Sumter to Columbia and return for this occasion will be \$1.80, including one admission into the Fair Grounds. H. M. EMERSON, W. J. CRAIG, Traffic Manager, General Passenger Agent.

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from yellow jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for liver and kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Only 50c.

EXCURSION RATES TO AUGUSTA, GA.

And Return Via the Southern Railway Account Georgia State Reunion of Confederate Veterans Nov. 10-12, 1903.

The Southern Railway will sell reduced rate tickets from all points in the State of South Carolina to Augusta, Ga., and return account of State Reunion of Confederate Veterans November 10th-12th, at One Cent a Mile plus Twenty Five cents.

Tickets on sale from points beyond radius of 100 miles of Augusta, Ga., November 9th-10th, and points within radius of 100 miles November 10th-11th, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Augusta, Ga., before noon of November 12, limited to November 13th, 1903. For full particulars apply to any local Agent of the company or to R. W. HUNT, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C.

Rydales Elixir.

The new scientific discovery for diseases of the throat and lungs, acts upon a new principle differing greatly from the old style Cough Medicines which are composed chiefly of wild cherry and tar, which do little more than stimulate the lining of the throat and lungs. Rydales Elixir strikes at the root of the trouble, it kills the microbes that cause throat and lung diseases. It removes the cause and hastens recovery by helping nature restore the diseased organs to health. For sale by all dealers.

Seneca, Sept. 30.—Lonis Elliott accidentally killed himself on Tuesday morning at High Falls, this county. Elliott was out hunting, laid his gun on a log and when he picked the gun up the hammers caught, discharging the gun and blowing off the largest portion of his head.

REMINISCENSES

Jailer George W. Hancock had something by which to Remember the Early '60's.

Here in Sumter there are few people more generally known than George W. Hancock keeper of the jail. Mr. Hancock is an interesting talker and tells a story well. Of war stories he has an ample store. Seen one day at his castle on Canal street he told the following:

"I have been down in bed on account of my back several times and suffered the most intense pain right across the small of my back which felt just as if a log of wood was laying on it and crushing the life out of me and I was unable to get from under it. I could not turn over without taking both hands to pull myself. The kidney secretions were very dark, full of sediment and called me out of bed every little while. I think I contracted the disease during the war, away back in 1862 and 1863 lying out in all kinds of weather, exposed to heat and cold. Since then during later years I have suffered everything a man could suffer and live. I used everything I could get hold of but nothing seemed to touch it. I finally saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and went to Dr. A. J. China's drug store and procured a box. They acted like a charm. I have used three boxes and all the pain in my back has left. The kidney secretions have become natural and I feel A. No. 1. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best backache remedy on earth." For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Laxative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Delightful Beverage, Invigorating, Healthful,

Containing the Mineral Ingredients of Glenn Springs Mineral Water. Glenn Springs Carbonated Mineral Water—a delightful table water, and positive cure for dyspepsia. Gives immediate relief from indigestion.

For sale by J. F. W. DeLorme, The Sumter Drug Co., A. J. China, and the Sumter Pharmacy. May 27

School Supplies.

School Books, new and second hand, Tablets, Pens, Inks, etc., etc.

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