

ELEVEN CENTS COTTON.

THAT MINIMUM SEEMED NECESSARY FOR CONSISTENCY.

Argued That Association Would Stultify Itself by Naming Ten Cents After Making 9,600,000-Bale Prediction—Likely to Discontinue Condition Report.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association at Asheville, N. C., last week, was a most interesting one in every way. There were brought together men from all parts of the belt and men outside of the cotton business, as well as inside. There are lawyers and doctors, and bankers and newspaper men on the executive committee, and men who hold mill stock, as well as men who actually raise cotton.

There was a wide difference in ideas when the members of the committee first got together, and among other things upon which there was a difference of opinion was the condition of the crop. The estimate of the total yield was made from the figures received from over 15,000 correspondents. There was no doctoring of the returns, there was no allowance made for "prejudice and exaggeration" such as Hyde used to make. The executive committee had nothing to do with the making of the estimate or yield except to total up the returns received.

It is hardly probable that the members of the committee would have placed the total as low as it was shown by the returns, although there was no disposition to dispute the returns. Just from casual conversation with the members of the committee it seemed that the popular idea was for a crop between 10,000,000 and 10,500,000 bales.

It is very doubtful if the association will ever try to get out another per centage condition report. Most of the members of the executive committee expressed themselves against it, but as the report had been prepared it was promulgated. There was no disposition to hold anything back.

Comparison Was With Last Year.

The report was a comparison with the condition of the same time last year. The argument being that a farmer reporting could not make an accurate estimate of the average condition for a period of 10 years, and would quite naturally in his comparison be governed by the condition of the previous year any way. If such a plan should be followed, and the crop this season should be small, next season there would probably be condition reports running away up over 100. Each year it is probable that the association will have new committees. Each committee would probably have its own ideas as to how a condition report should be got up, and as the only possible value of such reports is in furnishing a comparison, there seems many reasons why the plan should be given up.

It was after a great deal of discussion that the price for which farmers were to be asked to hold for was fixed at 11 cents. Many of the members argued like this: "The farmers are going to hold for 10 cents, and the association does not want to advise anything that will not be done; therefore let us fix the price at 10 cents, and then we know that our advice will be carried out."

The answer to this argument was: "If this is the situation, what is the use of offering any advice?" did not seem to satisfy the 10 cent men, and it was with reluctance that they gave up the idea.

Won on Low Crop Estimate.

It was the low crop estimate on the probable yield that finally won the victory for those in favor of a higher minimum price than 10 cents.

It was argued that to fix the price at 10 cents and say that the crop would be less than 9,600,000 would be either to suggest that the committee did not have confidence in the crop estimate, or that it thought 10 cents was enough for cotton no matter how small the yield.

"You must remember," said one of the members of the committee, "that we consider 10 cents a pretty big price for cotton." This member is a lawyer, and he is interested in a mill. His remark was made in the corridor of the hotel and there were some in the crowd who were not members of the association. One of the outsiders said: "Excuse me for butting in, but I have been all over the South and have heard the talk of 10 cents being enough for any farmer to get for his cotton made from Virginia to Texas. I have heard men of apparent good sense say that it meant demoralization for farmers to get more; that they were in danger of getting rich too fast. Now, I was out West during the time when the West was covered with a double mortgage like a bed with a blanket, and a quilt on it, when Kansas was 'bleeding Kansas' sure enough. I never in my life, however, heard a Western man saying that wheat or corn could ever get too high. Lawyers, merchants, doctors and preachers all knew where their interest was, and if wheat was \$1 a bushel they said that it should be two, and hustled

with the farmers to put it there. Look at the result; Kansas can buy and sell any State in the South today, and I am surprised to hear talk around here of 10 cents being enough for any farmer to get for his cotton."

The member of the executive committee had no reply to make to the man from the West.

Must Rely on Speculators' Aid.

It is only fair to say, however, that most of the men who were at the Asheville meeting were working just as hard for Southern prosperity as any Kansas man ever worked for the upbuilding of the Sunflower State.

Still the speculative bull is the man who has woke up the South to the idea that 19 cents is not the maximum price for cotton, and the Southern Cotton Association still needs his co-operation if it is going to fix firmly the idea that cotton is not rather dear at 10 cents. To accomplish this will be to do a great deal for the South, and the Southern Cotton Association is working hard along that line.

It is very evident that President Harvie Jordan has the perfect confidence of the members of his association and that he can retain his office as long as he cares to. The association, with good reason, considers itself a success, and gives its able president a great deal of the credit.—New York Commercial.

AN UNNOTICED WAR.

An Expensive One in Which the World Is Taking No Interest.

The world has been so busily engaged in watching the larger activities in Manchuria that it has almost forgotten Germany's little campaign against its rebellious subjects in southwest Africa. It is, nevertheless, an interesting little quarrel, and not without instructive features.

The Herero revolt began in January, 1904. By May of that year Germany had 6,000 troops engaged in trying to suppress it. Up to the present time she has sent out all told, nearly 14,000 men. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times reports to his paper that 59 officers have been killed in action, while the casualties in the ranks are given as 1,194, including non-commissioned officers. In addition to these, 238 men have been sent home permanently invalided. The pecuniary cost to Germany up to the present time has been about \$60,000,000. And the end is not yet.

The German army is getting a little experience of the same sort that England has had in northern India, in the Sudan and with the Blacks of South Africa. The German war office is not extensively advertising the activities of the campaign, and it is intimated that there is no disposition to boast of the military achievements. There are unofficial rumors, amounting almost to direct charges, that the British people in Cape Colony and Bechuanaland are going to aid the Herero insurgents. Such assertions are most unreasonable. With 5,000,000 blacks in her own South African possessions, England could take no more dangerous step than that of giving either aid or encouragement to the blacks in the immediate neighborhood. Herero success would almost inevitably lead to unrest among the blacks of the entire region, and possibly to a serious uprising.

The struggle is one of the great difficulty for soldiers trained after the German fashion. We are unable to say how much of the area is covered by the hostilities, but German Southwest Africa is a vast barren wilderness of nearly 325,000 square miles, with a population of about 200,000 blacks, whose ability to jump from bush to bush and hill to hill is decidedly greater than that of the German soldiery. When the struggle began it was reported that Hereros were well armed and well supplied with ammunition. Presumably they are not yet destitute of guns and bullets: But their strongest card is played in wearing out their opponents by drawing them into regions where they will succumb to privation and disease.

Had there been no war in Manchuria we should probably have heard more of this \$60,000,000 tussle which has lasted twenty months, with no clear signs of an early termination.

A Remedy Without a Peer.

"I find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used for stomach trouble," says J. P. Klote, of Edina, Mo. For any disorder of the stomach, biliousness or constipation, these Tablets are without a peer. For sale by all druggists.

Mr. K. P. Homer, Jr., of Marion county, has purchased Prospect Hill, on the Waccanaw river, near Georgetown. It is one of the oldest and handsomest colonial mansions in the State and was once the home of Benjamin Huger.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

A MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE.

Strange Experience of J. R. Hawkins, a Mill Employee.

Clemson College, September 14.—The case of J. D. Hawkins is developing into a most remarkable sensation. The facts which have transpired to-day indicate the most fiendish foul play and attempt at a dastardly crime.

The story as gathered by your correspondent is as follows:

A gang of men, about seven in number, attacked Hawkins in Greenville, on Saturday, and Hawkins thinks that he was put on the south-bound train and brought as far as Calhoun and then put in a buggy and brought the rest of the way. The party reached Calhoun after dark, and supposing that Hawkins was dead, or nearly so, dragged him to a point about midway between Calhoun and the Seneca river bridge. Then they laid him across the track in the expectation that some train would run over him and obliterate the traces of their fiendish work.

But he was sufficiently conscious to know what was going on, and when they had gone away he rolled from the track, but was unable to move far and could not call for help. All this occurred on the afternoon and night of Saturday, September 2, and he was found on Sunday afternoon and taken by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, who lives near where he was, and who have cared for him. His skull was fractured, one arm and hand broken, three places in his head required to be sewed up and other injuries. Drs. Redfearn and McWorter have had charge of the case, and the patient has been unable to tell a coherent story until today.

His name is Joseph Daniel Hawkins, a native of Greenville, 26 years old, an operative in the Brandon Mills, of Greenville, and a member of the Junior Order of Odd Fellows. He has a wife and two children. His father, Mr. P. O. Hawkins, is here and expresses much gratitude for the kindness of the community in caring for the injured man.

J. D. Hawkins claims that he knows the men who attacked him, and that he has given the sheriff of Greenville the names of two of them.

It is thought that he was robbed of some money, though he does not know just how much he had.

There is a rumor that he had in his possession a letter incriminating two men in Greenville in a murder, and that when they could not buy the letter for \$100 they tried to make away with him. But Hawkins does not give these as facts in his story of himself. He may be intentionally keeping them back for the present.—News and Courier.

Columbia, Sept. 15.—The Richland sheriff's office today arrested P. L. Vaughan and J. D. Henderson on a warrant from Greenville, charging them with the pulverizing of J. D. Hawkins, who was found unconscious at Calhoun several days ago. The evidence against the prisoners is not known here. They were arrested at one of the cotton mills, where they were at work. McCaw.

MEETING

United Daughters of the Confederacy, San Francisco, Cal., October 3-7, 1905.

The Southern Railway has been selected as the official route by the Daughters and their friends from South Carolina to the above convention October 3-7, 1905.

Special Pullman Sleeping car will leave Charleston, S. C., September 25th: 3:20 a. m., Columbia, 7:10 a. m.; Spartanburg 10:25 a. m.; Asheville, 2:15 p. m., through to St. Louis. If sufficient number will take this Pullman same will be arranged to run through to San Francisco. They are only a few short. For full and detailed information apply to any Southern Railway ticket agent or R. W. Hunt, Div. Pass. Agent, Charleston, S. C.

Got Off Cheap.

"He may well think he has got off cheap who, after having contracted constipation or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc. 25c. at all druggists, guaranteed.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

WILL CURE YOU

of any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Take it at once. Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is nothing gained by delay.

50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Marriage Annulled.

Mr. O. Levy, as guardian for his daughter Ida, brought suit against J. F. Rhame, Jr., to annul their marriage. Mr. Levy was represented by Messrs. McLendon & Tatum and Mr. Rhame by B. Frank Kelley.

It seems as if both sides were willing for the suit and the issues were referred to T. G. McLeod, Esq., as referee who reported his conclusions of law and facts to Judge Purdy, who has sustained the judgment of the referee and his decree is so timely and full of interest we give it in full:

The Decree.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff to have a marriage ceremony, entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, declared to be void. All of the issues were referred to Thomas G. McLeod, Esq., who has taken the testimony and has reported his conclusions of law and of fact at some length.

From the nature of this report, and from the nature of the testimony, it will not be necessary to discuss this case further than to say, that if the common sense of people entrusted with the performance of the marriage ceremony in this state will not protect parents and infants from entering into hasty and ill considered marriage contracts, the legislature should make some regulations providing a severe punishment for the performance of a ceremony improperly, and throw some protection around the homes of our people, the very foundation of society.

The conclusions of and judgment of the referee are sustained and made the judgment of this court, and the alleged marriage contract sought to be entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant is declared to be that and void; and it is declared that neither of the contracting parties acquired any rights in any manner whatsoever, as to property or otherwise, by virtue of said alleged contract.

This matter is determined by me at Chambers with the written consent of the parties.

R. O. Purdy, Circuit Judge.

At Chambers at Sumter, S. C. August 29th, 1905.

JAPANESE RIOT CASUALTIES.

Tokio, September 15.—A record of the casualties during the recent disturbances resulting from the anti-peace demonstrations, has been compiled. It shows that nine policemen were killed and 387 wounded during the rioting.

THREE JURORS CURED

Of Cholera Morbus With One Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwardsville, county seat of Clebourne county, Ala. He says: "While, there I ate some fresh meat and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow-jurors were afflicted in the same manner and one small bottle cured the three of us. For sale by all druggists.

THE FIRST DOLLAR SAVED IS

.....THE BEST.....

The Sumter Banking and Mercantile Company, of Sumter, S. C., will open a saving department and receive deposits of one dollar and over on which 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed, payable quarterly.

The way to have a bank account is to start, and you will find it easy enough to keep it growing. Save your pennies and nickles and you will soon have dollars.

Call and get particulars as to interest, deposits, etc.

Deposits, subject to check solicited.

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SAFE AND RELIABLE. Sold and Distributed by CHICKEN'S ENGLISH in R. O. and Gold medals have been won with these pills. Take no other. Refuse Imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Sample for Particulars, Testimonials and "Bottle for Ladies" to either of our Agents. 14,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Call for the "Bottle for Ladies" at the following addresses: Boston, Mass., C. H. & F. B. ...

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I will give prompt attention to all calls for surveying, platting, terracing hill sides, draining bottoms, drawing Mortgages, Titles, Probating, &c.

BANKS H. BOYKIN, D. S.,
Oct 19—o Catchail, S. C.

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Uneeda Biscuit,

the soda cracker that contains in the most properly balanced proportions a greater amount of nutriment than any food made from flour.

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It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
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pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

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Jap-a-lac.

Works like magic, transforms old furniture into new, renews the finish which has deteriorated on all articles of wood or metal. A child can apply Jap-a-lac stains and varnishes in one application rejuvenates all things about a house from "cellar to garret." Easily applied, quickly dried, wears like iron." Try it and be convinced.

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