

QUICK MAIL SERVICE.

Devices That Will Revolutionize Transportation of Mail.

Washington, Nov. 2.—At the very moment when the officials of the postoffice department was considering the installation of additional pneumatic tube services, in various cities of the country, a device was called to their attention that is likely to revolutionize the transportation of the mails.

Already the device is in use in many of the great department stores of the country, where it has displaced the pneumatic tube service and other appliances for the carrying of cash and parcels. The invention is that of a young Chicago man who has been working on it for many years. Having perfected it, he organized a company for its promotion.

The company is swamped with orders for the installation of the system in business houses, particularly in New York and Chicago, as the inventor is willing to agree to put in the system and accept seventy-five per cent of the cost of the operation of any other device that the store may have in operation. Thus far, the company has not developed its plans for the carrying of mails, but they are far-reaching in their effect to the extent which they have been outlined.

The inventor has informed the postal officials that he will be able to displace all pneumatic tubes and give the postoffice department a service by his system that will be far more efficient and practicable, for a price that is inconsiderable as compared with the pneumatic tube service.

The system is a suction service through tubes of large or small size. The speed of the service is dependent upon the amount of air exhausted from the tubes and may be regulated to a nicety. The tubes may be laid either under, or on the ground, and, it is said, they are not particularly expensive.

Claims made for the service seem to be almost in realization of dreams. At a cost of a fraction of that paid for the construction and operation of a railway line, the system could be put in, for instance, between New York and Chicago. Through the tubes, once they are constructed, cartridges weighing much as 1,200 pounds could be carried from one city to the other in less than four hours. The cartridges could be filled with any sort of mail matter; it would make no difference what its character or bulk might be, and could be discharged from the one city or the other at the rate of one for every three minutes.

It is the inventor's idea that the railroads themselves take up the project and lay the tubes along their rights of way. Power stations would have to be erected at intervals, but there practically would be no relaying of through cartridges.

The invention has appealed very strongly to First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, who takes a profound interest in the development of mechanical devices to facilitate the transportation of mail. The invention, as yet, is in its infancy, but demonstrations of it have proved conclusively that the claims made for it by the inventor are not to be treated lightly. The postoffice department will consider it thoroughly and it is regarded as not unlikely that, in the not far distant future, mail may be transported in a day from one side of the American continent to the other.

Weather Forecast.

The Chamber of Commerce has requested the Weather Bureau Service to install a complete weather signal service in Sumter, and to also arrange for mail distribution (daily) to the rural districts and surrounding towns reached by train from Sumter. The section director of Columbia of the weather bureau has written Secretary Reardon asking for information as to the number of R. F. D. mail routes leaving Sumter every day, and for information as to daylight mail trains. It is hoped that a complete service will be established, and our Chamber of Commerce is working to that end. Mr. T. M. Bradley, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, at this place, has kindly consented to act as local agent for Sumter, and he will daily display the signal flags and telegraphic reports from a pole and bulletin board in front of the Postal Telegraph office, and he will mail out daily copies of the weather reports as they come in over the wires of his company. If this service is inaugurated it will be of much value to the farmers and truck raisers in Sumter county and other nearby towns. Manager Bradley has consented to serve as an accommodation to the public.

It is said that the Crown Prince is the only one of the Kaiser's children who is not left handed.

Governor Heyward has been elected President of the Columbia Trust Company, to succeed Mr. William Elliott, Jr., who resigned a few days ago.

DISCHARGED FROM ARMY.

ENTIRE BATTALION OF NEGRO TROOPS DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Drastic Action Taken By the President On Recommendation of Gen. Garlington Who Investigated the Brownsville Riot.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Unprecedented in the history of the army of the United States is the action of the president, just announced, in dismissing in disgrace from that army an entire battalion of colored troops because of their failure to disclose the identity of some of their number who had been guilty of violence and murder. As an evidence, however, of his intention to be fair to the colored troops, the president has accompanied this action by an order which may amount to the court-martial of a white army officer of high grade, who was charged with having cast slurs upon the colored troops. The story of both actions is told in the following official correspondence made public today by the military secretary:

"The report of an investigation made by Brg. Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, relative to the riotous disturbance that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13, 1906, and that resulted in the death of one and the wounding of another citizen of that city, has been considered and acted upon by the president. Following are his instructions with regard to the matter:

The White House, Washington, Nov. 5, 1906.

The secretary of war: I have read through Gen. Garlington's report, dated Oct. 22, submitted to me by you. I direct that the recommendations of Gen. Garlington be complied with, and that at the same time the concluding portion of his report be published with our sanction as giving the reasons for this action.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Following is the concluding portion of Gen. Garlington's report, which embodies the recommendation that, by direction of the president, will be carried into effect immediately by the war department:

"I recommend that orders be issued as soon as practicable, discharging, without honor, every man in Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth infantry, serving at Fort Brown, Texas, on the night of August 13, and forever debarring them from re-enlisting in the army or navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the government. In making this recommendation, I recognize the fact that a number of men who have no direct knowledge as to the identity of the men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who actually fired the shots on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, will incur this extreme penalty.

"It has been established by careful investigation beyond reasonable doubt that the firing into the house of the citizens of Brownsville while the inhabitants thereof were pursuing their peaceful vocations or sleeping, and by which one citizen was killed and the chief of police so seriously wounded that he lost an arm, was done by enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, belonging to the battalion stationed at Fort Brown. After due opportunity and notice, the enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth infantry have failed to tell all that it is reasonable to believe they know concerning the shooting. If they had done so; if they had been willing to relate all the circumstances—instances preliminary to the trouble—it is extremely probable that a clue sufficiently definite to lead to results would have been disclosed. They appear to stand together in a determination to resist the detection of the guilty; therefore, they should stand together when the penalty falls.

"A forceful lesson should be given to the army at large, and especially to the non-commissioned officers, that their duty does not cease upon the drill ground, with the calling of the company rolls, making check inspections, and other duties of formal character; but their responsibilities of office accompany them everywhere and at all times; that it is their duty to become thoroughly acquainted with the individual members of their respective units, to know their characteristic; to be able at all times to gauge their temper, in order to discover the beginning of discontent or of mutinous intentions and to anticipate any organized act of disorder; that they must notify their officers at once of any such conditions. Moreover, the people of the United States, wherever they live, must feel assured that the men wearing the uniform of the army are their protectors, and not midnight assassins or riotous disturbers of the peace of the community in which they may be stationed.

"On October 5, 1906, a squadron of the Ninth cavalry, an organization of colored troops, reported at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill., under orders from the war department assigning them to duty there. Soon after the assignment there appeared in the public press the following account of a statement alleged to have

been made with regard to the matter by Col. Wm. L. Pitcher, Twenty-seventh infantry:

"The negro troops would never have been quartered at Fort Sheridan without protest if I was to remain in command here," said Col. Pitcher. "I never liked them and the farther away from me they are kept the better it pleases me. For the life of me I cannot see why the United States should try to make soldiers out of them. Certainly there are enough fine white young men in this big country to make soldiers of without recruiting from such a source."

"This alleged statement by Col. Pitcher having been brought to the attention of the president, the following communication with regard to it was sent to the war department by Secretary Loeb:

"The president directs that an immediate report be called for from Col. Pitcher to know whether or not he is correctly quoted in the inclosed clipping; and if he is correctly quoted the president directs that proceedings be taken against him and such punishment as can be inflicted. The president thinks that such conduct it but little better than that of the offending negro troops themselves.

"Very truly yours,
"William Loeb, Jr.,
"Secretary to the President."

INVESTIGATING RACE ISSUE.

Mr. Ray Stannard Studying Causes—Has Gone to Atlanta to Inquire Into Causes of the Recent Riots There.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, magazine writer and part owner of the American Magazine, had long talks yesterday with several citizens of Columbia on the race problem. Mr. Baker is in the South to learn something, as he expressed it. He wants facts and figures about the situation and for that reason he is visiting a number of the leading cities and conferring with those who have studied the matter "closer home."

Mr. Baker yesterday called on Gov. Heyward and while in the office met others who were in a position to give him some of the facts he sought. He was told the situation as it has been explained many times in The State and other Southern papers and afterwards said that this was practically the information he had gathered elsewhere in the South.

Mr. Baker thinks there is a great hope for better conditions in the South in the immigration bureau, established by South Carolina, and in the boat line direct from Bremen to Charleston. He thinks that with the immigration started this way many of the difficulties confronting the South will be cleared away. It was explained to Mr. Baker that these men would require higher wages and a different mode of living than most of the people in the South had been accustomed to give their servants, but with it all Mr. Baker thinks that the coming of the Wittekind means a great deal more for the South than many think.

Of course, he is not giving an indication as to the tenor of his article which will appear in his magazine later, but he is frank to admit that he has learned many things since he has been in the South.

Mr. Baker is charmed with Columbia. He thinks it one of the prettiest cities he has seen, and he has travelled extensively. He was particularly pleased with the appearance of the capitol and the mounting of Hampton's monument. He thought that with some work the capitol square could be improved and made much more handsome and thinks that the plan for parking the streets, commenced some time ago, is worth much to those who are trying to push Columbia.

Mr. Baker leaves for Atlanta today where he will look into the primary causes of the recent race riot there and consult with the people as he did in Columbia. He will return to Columbia in a few days and from here will go to Charleston. He wishes to visit some of the large plantations on the coast and some of the islands and become acquainted with the "gullah" of that section. Afterwards he will return to New York, for the preparation of his series of articles.—The State.

Governor Heyward has granted a pardon to Ubi C. Milliken, the Spartanburg boy who killed his step-father last spring. The case is one of the most extraordinary that has come before Governor Heyward in his eventful four years' service. Milliken killed his step-father on the public square of Spartanburg while there were a great many people on the street. A Winchester rifle was used, and the whole affair was a spectacular way of avenging what Milliken declares was an improper proposal to his sister.

By the death of Rev. Dr. Matheson, late of St. Bernard's Edinburg, a unique personality appears from the Scottish pulpit. For the greater part of his life Dr. Matheson was blind, yet this great physical handicap seemed to be no impediment of the onerous duties attaching to the ministry of a large city parish.

The Civic League is sending out the following circular letter which is self-explanatory:

This Association wishes, with the co-operation of the people of the city, to employ a visiting Nurse, who will go from house to house as she is needed; giving a bath here, dressing a wound there, looking after a new baby in one home, or changing the bed linen of a few patients in another. From ten to fifteen such calls can be made in a day and are to be indicated by the physicians of the town. A small fee will be charged those able to pay it, but the destitute will be served without cost to themselves.

Of course the maintenance of a nurse on such a footing will require a considerable and certain amount of money, and we bespeak the consideration of every charitable person or society in behalf of the plan. A good nurse, and no other will be employed, will more than earn her board and wages by the hints she will give of the laws of sanitation and health, for her work must of necessity be among those most in need of such instructions.

The idea is not an original one for it has already been successfully carried out in most large cities. It is to be entirely un-sectarian, but we earnestly hope that all creeds and classes will rally to its support.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Herbert Beall,
Mrs. Mitch Levi,
Mrs. Rosa Duffie,
Mrs. Nina Solomon.
Committee.

Hearst Will Fight On.
New York, Nov. 7.—W. R. Hearst, the defeated candidate for governor, made the following statement early this morning:

"In view of the result I have only to repeat what I have said in my speeches. I am enlisted in this fight against the control of the government by trusts and corrupt corporations, and I will fight it out to the end; but I will serve in the lead or in the ranks just as the people desire, as earnestly as in some other place. The people have decided to retain the republican party in power, and I will make my fight in the ranks, therefore, as a private citizen, and will do my best to promote the interests of my fellow-citizens."

A fourteen-year-old son of Mr. W. H. Bridges, of Greenville county, shot a negro burglar whom he discovered robbing his father's house on Wednesday. The negro escaped, as the gun was loaded with bird shot.

The suggestion of the Grand Jury that the old jail lot and property be sold and the proceeds used to erect a new jail in the rear of the new Court House has met with almost unanimous approval. A new jail is needed, but the greatest need is for a jail more conveniently situated with respect to the Court House.

THE BRINK IS NEAR.

Few Sumter People Know How Near It Is.

Every time you neglect backache, Allow the kidneys to become clogged, Fail to cure urinary disorders, You get nearer to the brink of Bright's disease.

Doan's kidney Pills will save you from danger.

L. Hollis, residing at 221 Cheeves street, Florence, S. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills which I used for kidney and bladder troubles have greatly benefited me. I was very badly hurt on the railroad a number of years ago, had my back injured and I think my kidneys were badly hurt at the same time. My back got well enough for me to get around, but being paralyzed from my hips down I am unable to walk. I have suffered greatly with backache during the past eight years. The secretions from the kidneys were in a bad condition, very dark colored, full of sediment and accompanied with burning pain. I used numberless remedies, but none of them did me any good until I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and sent to a drug store for them. They gave me relief. The kidney secretions cleared up, the burning sensation left and I do not suffer from the terrible backaches. I attribute these satisfactory results entirely to the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. You are welcome to use my name as an endorser of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Plenty more proof like this from Sumter people. Call at Dr. China's drug store and ask what his customers report. For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

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