

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to examine the label on their papers, which show the date to which the subscription has been paid. Those who find that they are in arrears are requested to call and settle or remit at the earliest convenient date. The amount that each subscriber owes is small, but in the aggregate the amount due us for subscription is quite large—and we need the money.

The Hemphill senatorial boom does not seem to be taken seriously. The esteemed editor of The News and Courier should speak up and let his friends know whether he and his friends who launched the boomlet at Jamestown were in earnest or merely working off a joke on the Norfolk newspaper gang.

The County Summer School for teachers, which will open here next Monday, is one of the few summer schools to be held in the State this year and the attendance promises to be much larger than it has been in a number of years. The teachers are thus evidencing their appreciation of the efforts of Superintendent of Education Cain to provide a summer school at a time when there is no State Summer School.

This seems to be Senator Litzner's year to court newspaper notoriety, while Senator Tillman is pursuing the even tenor of his way in comparative obscurity, insofar as South Carolina is concerned, raking in the dollars as a lyceum lecturer.

Edgefield county has broken loose again and bids fair to regain its unquestioned supremacy as the center of the homicide industry in South Carolina, which has been challenged by Laurens county in recent years.

Steam railways and electric lines are desirable public utilities, and do more to develop the country through which they run than anything else. While we would like to see Sumter county a regular net work of trolley lines and railroads, nevertheless as this ideal cannot be realized for some time to come, at least, we can do the next best thing, build public roads all over Sumter county.

DEATH BLOW TO TRUSTS.

Receivers to be Named to Wind Up Affairs Where Conviction is Secured.

Washington, July 8.—It is understood that the department of justice has adopted a new and highly important plan in connection with its proceedings against the so-called tobacco trust. After asking the court to issue subpoenas to defendants requiring them to appear and answer the allegations contained in the bill asking that the monopoly complained of be declared illegal and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, the department in its petition, which probably will be filed in New York within a few days, will ask the court if in its judgment the interests and the facts as disclosed demand such action that receivers be appointed to take charge of the business and administer it in harmony with law. Such a course, it is said, if adopted, would require the receiver taking charge of a corporation to administer its business with a view to the gradual disintegration of such monopoly, that is to say, such receiver in administering such business would from time to time be expected to sell and dispose of the different property units composing such monopoly in such a way as to preserve all the essential rights of the stockholders and at the same time ultimately give the general public the benefit of competition between separate and independent corporations of this business. It is understood that this plan has never before been adopted in the prosecution of trusts, but it is more than likely that the same plan will be followed in dealing with the so-called powder trust and such other trusts if the peculiar facts in connection with each would justify such action.

THIEF PLEADS INSANITY.

Teller of Windsor Trust Company Who Stole \$100,000 Will Be Examined by Alienists.

New York, July 9.—Chester E. Runyan, former Teller of the Windsor Trust Company, when arraigned on the charge of stealing nearly \$100,000, entered a plea of not guilty with the privilege of withdrawing and entering another motion by Monday. Runyan's lawyer announced that he would have an alienist examine the defendant, indicating that the probable defense will be insanity.

DR. BONSTEEL HERE.

Expert of Department of Agriculture Will Spend Several Weeks in the County—He Will Advise Farmers.

Dr. J. A. Bonsteel, of the bureau of soils, United States department of agriculture, is spending the week in Sumter and Lee counties consulting with Mr. Frank Bennett, who has charge of the soil survey work now in progress. Dr. Bonsteel has had charge of the soil survey work in the United States for the past two years and he was placed in charge of the newly organized division of the bureau of soils on July 1st.

This division has for its object the promotion of the agricultural development of the entire country through a study of the crops best suited to each different kind of soils and through investigations of the best methods of cultivating and fertilizing each crop.

It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that the special interest shown in the soil survey work in both Sumter and Lee counties warrants additional work in the region. Many of the influential citizens of this vicinity have called attention to the indiscriminate use of a few varieties of fertilizer on all of the different soils of the county regardless of the kind of crop to be raised or the real requirements of the soils and crops.

The last census showed that \$221,300 worth of commercial fertilizers was used in Sumter and Lee counties in the year 1899. It is not probable that the full value of this expenditure was secured by more than one-half of the farmers of the two counties. This is not the fault of the fertilizer nor, directly, of the farmers. It arises from the fact that very little is accurately known concerning the proper forms and amounts of fertilizers which should be applied to any particular field or type of soil. Again, many tons of valuable fertilizers are annually wasted because applied to poorly prepared land or because applied at the wrong time or in insufficient amounts.

Few commercial fertilizers when used alone produce as good returns as when used in connection with green crops or pea stubble plowed under. Frequently, too, the effect of fertilizers is nearly or quite lost because of a failure to use small quantities of lime in connection with commercial fertilizer.

In order that some at least of these important problems may be solved and the results made of use to the farmers of the two counties the bureau of soils will detail Mr. Bennett to collect a few well selected soil samples of large size. These will be sent to Washington, where Mr. Bennett will be assisted by the laboratory force in the study of the fertilizer needs of the most important types of soil. Mr. Bennett will return to Sumter and Lee counties to co-operate with the farmers in putting into effect the knowledge of these South Carolina soils gained by means of the soil survey and the laboratory of the soils.

Mr. Bennett will arrange with a few farmers in each locality to help demonstrate the effects of proper fertilizers and good cultivation on each type of soil shown on the soil survey map. Of course the United States department of agriculture cannot go into the business of farming any more than the average farmer could afford costly laboratories and highly trained experts. But the farmer and the department co-operating can combine good farm practice and good scientific study for the benefit of American agriculture. Accordingly, Mr. Bennett will be detailed to furnish the results of the department's work to the farmers of the two counties. He will be able to advise regarding the best crop or group of crops to raise on each different soil. He will be able to indicate the proper kinds of fertilizers to use and the amounts required and the best time to apply them. He will also need to make suggestions as to when some green crop or stubble should be plowed under and when to use lime.

Owing to the extensive demands for this kind of work in other parts of the country only a few farms can be selected in each community for this co-operative farming. In each case the department will furnish the advice based on its special studies. The farmer will need to agree to set aside two or three acres of land which he will agree to handle as advised by the department. He will have all of the crops and profits, the department only asking that a complete and exact record of all work, fertilizer and crop returns should be kept and furnished to Mr. Bennett. About three years work of this kind will completely solve and demonstrate the fertilizer practice suited to the soils of Sumter and Lee counties. The farmers of the two counties can become the partners of the department of agriculture in solving these very important problems and saving thousands of dollars annually to the farmers of this part of the State.

Dr. Bonsteel will remain in the district until Saturday in order to confer with Hon. A. F. Lever concerning the details of the proposed work in the 7th South Carolina district. Mr. Lever has shown a great interest in the work from the time when the first requests for a soil survey were received from Mr. Reardon of Sumter and it was on his recommendation that the present work was begun in Sumter and Lee counties.

A special train on the Cheraw and Lancaster road, carrying many members of the Knights of Pythias who had been attending a celebration in Cheraw, was wrecked near Chesterfield. No one was seriously injured.

FARMERS' MEETING.

Expert of Department of Agriculture to Discuss Fertilizers and Soil Improvement.

A meeting of farmers will be held in the Court House at 11 a. m., Friday, July 12th, at which addresses will be made by Mr. Frank Bennett and other members of the soil survey corps now at work in this county. Dr. Bonsteel the soil expert from the department of agriculture, and Congressman Lever, on the general subject of soil improvement.

All farmers are urged to attend the meeting.

Mineral Wealth of the South.

About one-seventh of the mineral production of the entire country comes from the Southern States. Of bituminous coal, the most valuable mineral, the south produces one-fourth, and of iron about one-ninth. Its total coal resources amount to nearly 600,000,000,000 tons, or more than one-fourth of our estimated coal reserve.

Of mineral chemical materials the south supplies more than one-half, chiefly phosphate rock, all of which is produced in Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina, and nearly one-third of the mineral pigments. Of precious stones the whole country produces only \$325,000, with the south furnishing its fair share.

The showing in iron ore reserves is quite as good; a safe minimum is 3,000,000,000 tons, or nearly one-third of the nation's total. Of workable iron ore the south contains one and one-half times as much as the famous Lake Superior district, and this does not include the deep lying southern ores, unworkable at present. But all ores must be counted in any estimate of iron reserve.

On a basis of value of product the south furnishes more than two-sevenths of our oil and more than one-sixth of our gas.—World's Work.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Vastly Important Drugs Should Be Trustworthy.

"No; because any man, however ignorant, with any motive, however ignoble, may manufacture and sell any of the 50,000 compounds known to organic chemistry, and may allege for them what curative powers he will, and because, too, of this unlimited opportunity for fraud among the cinder drugs, it becomes a matter of no surprise to learn that at the present time among the great number of firms manufacturing remedial agencies there is the greatest conceivable diversity in science, sincerity and wisdom.

"These drugs come from the uttermost parts of the earth—from the dark forests of Brazil, from the frozen Siberian steppes, from the banks of the 'gray-green greasy Limepo river, all set about with fever trees,' or from 'silken Samarkland'—but almost everywhere they are gathered by barbarous peoples, the lowest of earth's denizens. It is small wonder then, that with any one plant there should be a variation among its individual specimens in the proportion of the active medical agent it contains. But when we add to this the fact that, in general terms, the percentage of the active ingredient depends on the amount of sunshine it enjoys, and the time of the year it is gathered, even on the time of day, on the amount of moisture, the elevation, the character of the soil, and a dozen other factors, it becomes almost a necessity of thought that the amount of 'medicine' in that plant must vary from a maximum to nothing at all.

"A man's wife goes bravely down to the gates of death to pass through, or it mayhap, to come slowly back, bearing radiantly with her the flaming torch of another life. Ergot is required. Now, ergot is a fungus growing upon rye, where it destroys and displaces the ovary of the plant. It comes from Russia, Austria, Sweden, Spain and where not; its chemical analysis does not seem to yield reliable information, for its active constituents are not definitely understood. Finally, the physiological activity of the drug may be good, or little, or zero, just as it may chance, while after the lapse of a year it becomes unfit for use. Yet it is to this substance, so utterly variable, that the physicians must trust the life of the woman and the child."—Robert Kennedy Duncan in Harper's for April.

Glasses for Weak Eyes.

Blue, or else smoky, glasses have long been considered the best possible things for weak eyes. Recent investigations, however, have altered the views of oculists on this subject, an amber-colored glass being found preferable in many instances.

It seems that the rays of light that are trying to the eyes are at and about the upper end of the spectrum—that is to say, in the region of the violet and ultra-violet. These rays penetrate blue or smoky glass to a greater or less extent, but are entirely stopped by amber glass.

The discovery in question seems to have been made first by mountain climbers in the Swiss Alps, who, for a protection against the glare of the snow, are obliged to wear some sort of colored spectacles. It became the fashion not long ago, on such excursions in that part of the world, to use amber.

The Wail of the Little Dogs.

Some persons like dogs and some do not. The like or the dislike seems to be born with us, and the man born with the dislike can rarely be educated out of it. I have a little five-pound dog, as white as snow, and cleaner in her keeping than many people, which I once carried into a river with me whither I had gone to bathe. Among the bathers was a woman, who, when she saw my little dog in the water, at once left the stream in a huff, and remarked that it was not her habit to bathe with dogs. I do not know that any one has such a habit; but I do know that people often choose filthier companions than a clean little dog. The good woman lacked culture—a culture which no sort of training or education could impart.

A dog is a man's best friend, the one friend whom misfortune can never drive away. Not far from Gray Friar's Church, in Edinburgh, Scotland, is the monument erected to Gray Friar's Bobby, by the Countess Burdette Coutes, who but lately passed away. Bobby's master was buried there in the old graveyard, not far from the "Trough Stone" on which the immortal Covenanters signed their names with their blood. For years after his master's death, Bobby refused to leave the old yard for any length of time. He slept night after night beside his master's grave, and became known as Gray Friar's Bobby. The people who lived near by learned to know him and care for him, and children from wealthy homes in the city brought food to him from time to time. For fourteen years, Bobby was quite a character about the old church, and when at last he was found dead near his master's grave, he himself was buried near by, and the sympathetic countess erected a monument and drinking fountain for dogs in memory of his life-long faithfulness.

Stories about dogs—about their love and faithfulness and their manifest gift of the reasoning faculty—fill many books, and some of the most tender poems in our English tongue were written about dogs. It may be a weakness to like dogs, but it cannot be said that only weak people have the weakness. Some of our highest masters of thought have had the love for dogs to develop into a passion.

A dog is an uncomplaining little beast. He accepts a bone or a beating, and still clings to his master. He has no gift of words, but only a cowed and broken look when abused, and a merry switch of the tail when petted or fondled. It seems to be a habit of us to legislate about dogs periodically. Sometimes it may be done in wisdom, sometimes without a forethought manifestly. Our city fathers—all of whom I hold in the highest esteem—have seen fit of late, to go into the business of legislating about dogs. Whether it was to protect our citizens against a dreaded hydrophobia madness or to increase the revenue of our treasury, I am not prepared to say. But I do feel free to say that, in either case, the law is working great injustice and is a failure upon its very face. To protect us against the canine madness, all dogs must be kept away from contact with us upon the streets; for the very fellow that is not confined at home may be the one mad—if, forsooth, dogs ever do such a thing any more than people do. But as the law now stands, it is unjust and discriminative, and belongs virtually to the order of class legislation. The freeholder who has a dog and is attached to him pays his dollar, embellishes his dog's neck with a collar and badge, and turns him loose to prey upon a frightened and horrified public; but the poor man who loves his dog and has no dollar which he can spare from his scant store of coin, must bind his pet to the yard fence, or allow him to wander freely about and fall into the hands of a man deputized to impound and then to kill him, if the redemptive dollar is not produced. The result is that now in the midst of this burning weather, the howl of the little dogs can be heard all through the night on almost every city square. If under this sore treatment, together with the biting of fleas, the torment of the flies and the burning of the sun, some of them go into unnatural madness, some philosopher will come around and remark upon the fact, and wisely rub his nose and say, "I told you so!" But would he not himself go mad under such treatment? A great many centuries ago, a very wise man wrote, "A wise man regardeth the life of his beast," and it strikes me the time is now at hand when we are called upon to consider the wisdom or unwisdom of his words.

Dogs may go mad; men certainly do. Now and then we hear of a dog which has wrought great evil upon some one; but it is not a question to be debated as to which is the more hurtful animal—a bad man or a mad dog. If I must give my vote in the matter, I say let us put a prohibitive badge upon a dozen or two men in Sumter—the midnight brawlers, the wretches who are leading youths astray in the gambling halls, the seducers into every sort of evil—let us put the badges on them and give liberty to the dogs. In their places, the dogs are useful; in every place, they are faithful and affectionate. The evil they do is heard of only once in many days and weeks; the havoc wrought by the Sumter gambling fraternity is roping in new victims week by week into toils from which there will never come a liberation. The gambling habit and the opium habit are twin brothers from which one is rarely ever set free. Let us seek the betterment of our people along higher lines than dog-muzzling. The cry of the poor beasts at midnight is enough

to stir the deepest sympathies within us. The resultant revenue that comes to our city treasury is being gotten at too high a cost. It brings cruel treatment to a poor animal which has no way of defending himself, and it works injustice to the poor man who loves his dog just as much as his wealthy neighbor does. The whole affair is based upon a morbid sort of sentiment which originates in man's natural tendency towards cruelty. It is easy for some persons to look, without a tinge of feeling, upon the suffering of a brute. The fact that it is a brute robs him of his power to sympathize.

I hope the city fathers will accept my words in the spirit in which I write them. I am making an honest appeal in behalf of suffering, sentient creatures who are crying out in their bondage in the midst of these scorching July days. I beg them to turn the dogs loose and, if needs be, put up some of the people, who are far more hurtful and dangerous. If the badges already bought are too much for the city to loose, I will engage to pay back into the treasury what they cost, if it will result in letting the little dogs go free.

C. C. Brown.

SPARTANBURG TEAM STRONGER

Infelder McKenzie Made Field Captain—New Directors Elected.

Spartanburg, July 8.—Meeting of the directors of the baseball club was held today, and the members of the team were given a curtain talk and urged to play good ball and win the pennant. F. D. McEowen was placed in full charge of the team while at home, and his word will be law. McMakin is still the manager of the team, though McKenzie, second baseman, was made field captain, and will have absolute authority in all the games.

O. L. Johnson was elected director. It is reported that the home team has secured the release of Lanford from Orangeburg. It is understood that a good price was paid for him.

DISAGREES WITH ROOSEVELT.

President of the National Educational Association Condemns War Talk and Roosevelt's Foolishness in the Public Schools.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 9.—N. G. Schaeffer, president of the National Educational association, has locked horns with President Roosevelt in his advocacy of rifle practice in the public schools as a "peace measure." He said today: "Already there is too much war talk, beating of drums and waving of swords in the school rooms."

Seven protests have been filed with the election commissioners in Kershaw county protesting against the election against the dispensary. The claim is made that the election was irregular.

Ladies, I have moved my millinery up stairs over the Sumter Clothing Co., South Main street. Be sure and examine my stock before buying. Great bargains. Yours to please, Miss S. A. Murray. 7-10-11*

THE FOURTH'S CASUALTIES.

The Celebration of Independence Day Was a Fatal and Costly Affair.

Chicago, July 5.—Thirty-seven dead and 2,513 injured and a fire loss of \$340,555 is the statistical record of the country's celebration of Independence Day, according to the Chicago Tribune's annual compilation.

The direct cause of the fatalities follows:

By fire works, 17, by cannon 4, by fire arms 9, by gun powder 3, by toy pistols 1, by runaways 3. Injured by fire works 1,046, by cannon 222, by fire arms 292, by gun powder 347, by toy pistols 205, by runaways 41. Roster dead four more than last year, year ago 33 dead on morning after the Fourth. New York leads all cities in the number of killed and injured. Pittsburg is second with 9 dead. In Chicago only 2 deaths are reported.

Although the dispensary was voted out of Darlington county under the Brice Law more than a year ago, drunkards and booze artists need not go out of business in that town. It is sold there openly, freely and abundantly. The town is wide open.

Elzey Putnam of Greenville celebrated the Fourth by shooting at an automobile party that was passing through the streets of Greenville. Fortunately no one was injured.

FRESH TURNIP SEED

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW TURNIP SEED. MANY VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM. BUY NOW BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

Sibert's Drug Store,

No. 8 S. Main St. Telephone 283.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that all persons having claims against the estate of Alford Kennedy, deceased, of Shick, S. C., will present the same to the undersigned executor duly attested within the time required by law, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment to

W. W. GREEN, Executor. 7-10-4.

Estate of Joseph C. Caldwell, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against aforesaid Estate, will present the same duly attested; and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

DAVID W. CUTTINO, Admistrator, Sumter, S. C. 6-18-41.

Just Arrived

Another shipment of Palmers Patent convolute Spring-back Canopies with attachments for both wood and metal beds. Our friends who have purchased say they are the best they have ever used. We thought we were pretty well fitted for the Mosquito this season. But so far the sale of nets has been a record breaker. Have also canopies that attach to the wall from \$1.25 up. Our netting, 8 yards to the piece, in blue, white, pink and yellow. We still have left a small quantity of those 8c. figured lawns that we are selling at 5c. 25c. Mulls for 19c. 50c. Silk Mulls for 37 1-2c., and in fact all of our colored wash goods at reduced prices. We also include ladies' neckwear and belts.

O'Donnell & Company.