

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FINLEY OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Review of Rapidly Expanding Commerce of Republic to the South of Us—The Importance of This Trade To the South and How It May be Obtained.

To the Editor of The Item:

Complying with requests from editors of newspapers published in the Southern States for occasional letters on commercial and economic topics of interest to the people of our section, I take the liberty of writing to you on the great importance of the expansion of our export trade with the Latin-American countries.

This is a matter of special importance to our section, not only because of our geographical advantage with reference to this trade, which, as to the Pacific coast countries, will be still further increased by the completion of the Panama canal, but also because a large proportion of the commodities which the countries to the South of us import can be produced and manufactured advantageously in the Southern States. A few statistics will show the great present importance and future possibilities of these markets. In round figures, the combined area of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West India Islands is 3,000,000 square miles, and their combined population is 65,000,000. Their population is rapidly increasing. In the year 1907, 329,122 immigrants arrived in Argentina alone. Among South American cities, Rio de Janeiro will soon have a population of 1,000,000, and Buenos Aires, the largest city in the world south of the equator, has approximately 1,200,000 inhabitants, and the progressive character of its people is shown by the fact that they are now arranging to put in a system of under-ground electric railways.

The past ten years have witnessed a marked change in political and economic conditions in the Latin-American countries. Political upheavals are now of comparatively rare occurrence and, with few exceptions, these countries have stable governments which afford adequate protection to life and property. They are making rapid strides in material development. In former years they were seriously hampered by lack of transportation facilities. Their needs in this respect are being rapidly supplied. Navigable streams are being improved, wagon roads are being constructed, and the Latin-American governments, generally, are pursuing an enlightened policy of encouragement to railway construction.

In 1907, for instance, over 900 miles of new railway were constructed in Argentina, making the total length of the lines in operation in that country 14,900 miles. In Brazil 436 miles of railway were built in 1907, bringing the total mileage up to 11,369 miles. Mexico has 14,181 miles of railway. Chile has 1,800 miles of railway, and in the mountain country of Bolivia a plan of construction involving the expenditure of \$27,000,000 of government and private capital has been adopted. Political stability, increasing population, and improved means of transportation are resulting in material progress and in an increase in the purchasing power of the Latin-American peoples, the extent of which, I believe, is not generally appreciated in our country.

The Latin-American countries produce an abundance of commodities that are in demand in other lands. The combined value of their exports, almost wholly made up of unmanufactured articles, is about \$1,072,000,000 per year. The combined value of their imports, composed chiefly of manufactured articles, amounts, approximately, to \$1,005,000,000 per year. Our country is their best consumer. In the year ended June 30, 1908, we bought from them commodities to the value of \$287,058,079. In the same year our sales to them amounted to \$336,632,131. The importance of the Latin-American markets is indicated not so much by the present value of the imports into those countries as by the rate at which their purchases from other countries are increasing. In 1898 the total value of their purchases from the United States was \$85,861,857. Comparing these figures with those for the last fiscal year, shows an increase in ten years of \$150,776,274, or 174 per cent. In the same period the total value of our exports to all the rest of the world increased a fraction less than 42 per cent. Gratifying as this increase is, it does not represent what might have been attained if our people had given more attention to these markets, for many of the countries have increased their purchases from Great Britain, Germany and France even more rapidly than from the United States, and, notwithstanding our geographical advantage, they purchase more than three times as much from other countries as from us. In some markets, in fact, we have been losing ground. For instance, the July Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics, reviewing the foreign commerce of Bra-

zil says: "American cotton manufacturers are disappearing from the Brazilian market very rapidly, while those of Great Britain and Germany, made from American raw material, are rapidly increasing." This statement is borne out by the latest statistics available, those for the nine months ended September 30, 1908, which show that we sold to Brazil only 1,468,588 yards of cotton goods during the nine months, as compared with 4,543,555 yards during the corresponding months of the previous year. It would seem to be worth while for the cotton goods manufacturers of the South to make an effort to win back some of this trade which is being captured by Great Britain and Germany.

The demand of the Latin-American markets is chiefly for manufactured goods and largely for commodities the raw materials for which are produced in our Southern States, and which are already being manufactured in our section. Among the articles which these countries import in large quantities, and which can advantageously be produced in the Southern States, may be enumerated agricultural implements, all kinds of vehicles, locomotives, cars, machinery, tools, steel rails, builders' hardware, stoves, cotton textiles, vegetable oils, and furniture.

While it is a fact that the imports into the Latin-American countries consist almost entirely of manufactured articles, it does not follow that Southern manufacturers would be the only ones benefited by an increase in exports from our section to those countries. On the contrary, the benefits would be shared by all our people. For instance, if an establishment in one of our Southern towns engaged in the manufacture of stoves or furniture can build up an export trade to Mexico or one to the Central or South American countries, it means that it will give employment to more men who will buy more goods from the local retail merchants and who will give to the farmer a larger home market for his products.

It is to the interest, not only of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, but of our inland communities as well, that our Latin-American trade—both import and export—should flow through Southern ports. A large proportion of the commodities which the United States imports from Latin-America are consumed in the South. Southern manufacturers can supply a large proportion of the commodities which the Latin-American countries buy abroad. It would, therefore, be to the advantage of all concerned if coffee, nitrates, tropical fruits, mahogany timber, rubber, and other products of Central and South America and the West Indies, could be brought into Southern ports in ships which would return laden with the products of Southern manufacturing establishment. For this reason I believe that, in seeking to develop this Latin-American trade, the merchants and manufacturers, not only of our seaboard cities but of the interior as well, and Southern transportation lines should all co-operate, as far as practicable, in systematic efforts to guide both imports and exports through Southern ports.

In view of the present importance of the Latin-American trade and its future possibilities, I believe that the people of our section of the United States may well give it increased attention. The Federal government, through the publications of the Bureau of Manufactures, is constantly giving valuable information about trade opportunities in the Latin-American countries, the special needs of their markets, and the best methods of conducting business with them. The International Bureau of American Republics, to the support of which the United States is the largest contributor, is devoted exclusively to the work of drawing the Republics of North and South America into closer social and commercial relations. As a result of suggestions made to him by citizens of the South, Hon. John Barrett, Director of this Bureau, is now contemplating a trip through the Southern States for the purpose of delivering a series of addresses on the general subject of trade with the countries south of the Rio Grande, with special reference to the interest of the South in that trade. These addresses will doubtless be of great practical value to our section.

If, however, we are to obtain the full benefit of the work that is being done by the Federal government and by the Bureau of American Republics, we must make practical use of the information which they gather and disseminate. This is a matter in which I believe, we should all take an active interest, and I am writing to you on this subject because I know of no agency that can contribute more to the bringing about of a broad and intelligent public interest in the development of this trade than can the press of the South.

Yours very truly,
W. W. FINLEY.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1908.

If You Are Over Fifty Read This.
"If you suffer from constipation and liver trouble Foley's Orino will cure you permanently by stimulating the digestive organs so they will act naturally. Foley's Orino Laxative does

LIQUOR SUPPLY PURCHASED.

County Dispensary Places Orders For Whiskey and Beer For Ensuing Quarter.

The Sumter County Board of Control met on Tuesday, December 15th, and opened the bids submitted by liquor houses for furnishing supplies of whiskey and other liquors during the quarter ending, March 31st, 1909. The board completed the work of examining and comparing the bids yesterday and the following orders were placed:

Geo. A. Dickel & Co., Nashville, Tenn.—100 bbls. Three Star Corn, 75 proof, at \$1.20; 20 cases Cascade, quarts, 90 proof, at \$10; 20 cases Cascade, pints, 90 proof, at \$11; 30 cases Cascade 1-2 pints, 90 proof, at \$12; Thos. F. McNulty & Co., Baltimore, Md.—35 bbls. Three Star Corn, 75 proof, at \$1.17; 12 bbls. Banana Cordial, \$1.50.

E. A. Saunders Son's Co., Richmond, Va.—35 bbls. XX Corn, 75 proof, at \$1.18; 25 bbls. X Gin, 85 proof, at \$1.32.

Straus Gunst & Co., Richmond, Va.—15 bbls. Corn Whiskey, 75 proof, at \$1.18.

Peoples Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O.—25 bbls. X Rye, 85 proof, at \$1.21.

BEER.
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—75 bbls. Fresh Beer, at \$8.50; 85 bbls Export Beer (pints) at \$9.85. Anhauser Busch Brewing Ass'n., St. Louis, Mo.—85 bbls. Budweiser (Export), pints at \$10.98; 15 bbls. Budweiser (Export) quarts, at \$10.48.

CASE GOODS.
Bluthenthal & Bickart, Baltimore, Md.—10 Drums, quarts, Hop Scotch Corn, at \$32; 16 Drums, pints, Hop Scotch Corn, at \$33; 25 Drums, half pints, Hop Scotch Corn at \$34; 20 Drums, pints, Old Joe, at \$33; 30 Drums, half pints, Old Joe, at \$34; 20 Drums, pints, Mobile Buck Gin, at \$33; 30 Drums, half pints, Mobile Buck Gin, at \$34.

The I. Traeger Company, Cincinnati, O.—20 cases, quarts, Cream of Kentucky, at \$8.75; 20 cases, pints, Cream of Kentucky, at \$9.75; 30 cases, half pints, Cream of Kentucky, at \$10.75.

Belroy Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.—10 cases, Belroy, quarts, at \$10.50; 10 cases, Belroy, pints, at \$11.50; 20 cases, Belroy, half pints, at \$12.50.

S. Grabfelder & Company, Louisville, Ky.—20 cases, quarts, Dunns Monogram, at \$10.

Strauss, Fritz & Co., Cincinnati, O.—20 cases, Lewis's 66, pints, 90 proof, at \$11.50; 20 cases, Lewis's 66, half pints, 90 proof, at \$12.50; 20 cases, Gould Primrose Tom Gin, pints, at \$8; 20 cases Gould Primrose Tom Gin, half pints, at \$9.

H. Rosenthal & Sons, Cincinnati, O.—30 cases, Rock Castle, quarts, 90 proof at \$8.75; 30 cases, Rock Castle, pints, 90 proof, at \$9.50.

Big Spring Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.—10 cases, Golden Dent Corn, pints, at \$10.40; 10 cases, Golden Dent Corn, half pints, at \$10.65.

J. W. Kelly & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—20 cases, Silver Springs Corn, at \$8.50; 30 cases, Silver Springs Corn, at \$9.25; 30 cases, Silver Springs Corn, at \$10.

Mallard Distilling Co., New York, N. Y.—10 cases, Mallards Cocktails, pints, \$9.75; 10 cases, Mallards Cocktails, half pints, at \$10.

Jack Cranston Company, Baltimore, Md.—10 cases, Three Feathers, pints, at \$17.50; 10 cases, Three Feathers, half pints, at \$18.50.

Gallagher & Burtor, Philadelphia, Pa.—10 cases, White Label, quarts, at \$11.

Seneca Distributing Co., New York.—10 cases, Duffy's Pure Malt, quarts, at \$8.50.

List of awards for Mayesville dispensary:
The I. Traeger Co., Cincinnati, O.—3 cases, Cream of Kentucky, quarts, at \$8.75; 3 cases, Cream of Kentucky, pints, at \$9.75; 4 cases, Cream of Kentucky, half pints, at \$10.75.

Belroy Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.—1 case, Belroy, quarts, at \$10.50; 1 case, Belroy, pints, at \$11.50; 3 cases, Belroy, half pints, at \$12.50.

H. Rosenthal & Sons, Cincinnati, O.—2 cases, Rock Castle, quarts, at \$8.75; 2 cases, Rock Castle, pints, at \$9.50; 1 case, Rock Castle, half pints, \$10.

Bluthenthal & Bickart, Baltimore, Md.—2 Drums, Mobile Buck Gin, pints, at \$33; 3 Drums, Mobile Buck Gin, half pints, \$34; 3 Drums, Hop Scotch Corn, quarts, \$32; 4 Drums, Hop Scotch Corn, pints, at \$33; 5 Drums, Hop Scotch Corn, half pints, at \$34.

Good Cough Medicine for Children.
The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says, "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Druggists.

WHAT THE SEWERAGE COST.

The City Will Complete System for \$20,000 Less Than Lowest Bid by Contractor.

The sewerage system is practically completed and although it has not been turned over to the city by the Sewerage Commission and accepted officially by City Council, it is possible to state within a few hundred dollars the entire cost. In advance of the formal acceptance by the City Council of the completed system, at which time a detailed report of the cost will be published, the following figures taken from the books of City Treasurer Hurst will of interest to all Sumter people, the taxpayers especially. Number miles sewers 16 2-10. Total cost to date \$91,441.45. This includes all items of cost—engineering, commissions to engineer, pipes, freight, cement, sand, land for septic tanks excavation, inspection, pipe-laying, repairing streets, etc. The Sewerage Commission now has on hand unused pipe worth \$1,350 and other property and material worth several hundred dollars that will be turned over to the city and which should be deducted from the total cost of the system as above stated.

Compare this with what the system would have cost had the work been done by contract and the saving is apparent.

The lowest bid made by a contractor was \$4,379.11 per mile for excavation, pipe laying and filling trenches. The city would have had to furnish all pipe, construct the two septic tanks, furnish land for tanks and outfall and pay the engineer's commissions.

The cost by contract would have been as follows:
16 miles at \$4,377.11.....\$70,065.76
Pipe.....22,000.00
Two Septic Tanks.....12,000.00
Engineer's commissions.....8,000.00
Land and incidentals.....1,000.00

Cost by Contract.....\$113,065.76
Actual Cost.....91,441.45
Amount Saved.....\$21,624.31
Credit for Unused Pipe.....1,350.00

Net amount saved.....\$22,974.31

These figures are, of course, subject to correction when the final report is made up, but the probability is that the total amount saved by having the work done under the supervision of the Sewerage Commission instead of by contract will be greater than above stated. Another consideration is that the commission has used the best materials obtainable and has taken no short cuts to save money at the expense of the work. It is believed that the city has a better job than it would have obtained had the work been done by a contractor whose chief aim would have been to make as large profit as possible.

The Sewerage Commission has been criticised from the inception of the work, and while they may have made mistakes in minor details, the results attained is a complete vindication of their judgment and those who have criticised the commission without a full knowledge of the facts should now hold their peace. The writer was one of those who was confident that a mistake had been made when it was decided not to have the work done by contract, but in view of the gratifying success made of the big undertaking by the commission he is the first to extend hearty congratulations to the commission. The City of Sumter is also to be congratulated, for a saving of \$20,000 on the cost of the sewerage system is no small matter.

*Winter blasts, causing pneumonia, pleurisy and consumption will soon be here. Cure your cough now, and strengthen your lungs with Foley's Honey and Tar. Do not risk starting the winter with weak lungs, when Foley's Honey and Tar will cure the most obstinate coughs and colds, and prevent serious result. W. W. Sibert.

The manner in which Sumter's streets are littered with hand-bills, circulars and all sorts of advertising matter is little short of disgraceful and something should be done to abate the nuisance. The enactment and strict enforcement of an Ordinance similar to the one that is in force in Columbia would improve conditions. The Columbia ordinance is as follows:
"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to distribute, spread or scatter any handbills, posters, advertisements or any other paper or card or scraps of paper, upon the sidewalks or streets of this city, and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, upon conviction before the recorder or acting recorder shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$5 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 days."

Medicine That Is Medicine.
"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c at Sibert's Drug Store.

Rear Admiral Coghlan and His "Hoch Der Kaiser."

All of the papers are printing it about Rear Admiral Coghlan, who died recently, that he was the "Hoch Der Kaiser" naval officer. Admiral Coghlan was regarded by his brother officers as possessed of an "unbridled tongue." He said what occurred to him and refused to think twice before he spoke once. But other than the "Hoch Der Kaiser" incident it was not generally known that "his tongue had gotten him in trouble." We are told by one newspaper that "he was court-martialed in 1876 and reduced thirteen numbers for writing a letter, containing much profanity, to the chief clerk of the navy department. In 1890 he again got into trouble by criticising the administration of the navy department generally and the way things were run at Mare Island navy yard in particular. He next wrote a letter in which he quoted the late Senator Voorhees' remark that "Grover Cleveland was a big man because he wore a twenty-one inch collar." President Cleveland heard of it and this caused him the loss of six numbers."

The "Hoch Der Kaiser" recital, it was feared at the time, would cause international complications, especially as it occurred at a time when there was talk in the newspaper press about the "ugliness" of the German warship in Manila harbor toward Dewey during the time the American admiral had the Spaniards in hand there. The "poem" was recited before the Union League Club. Major McKinley was president at the time and the incident annoyed him very much. He reprimanded Admiral Coghlan in a public letter. But, while the world was roaring with laughter, the news came that Emperor William was laughing heartily, too, and Major McKinley felt better over the situation.

Hoch Der Kaiser.
Der Kaiser von das Fatherland
Und Gott und I all dings command;
Ve two—ach! Don't you understand?
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der bower divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein."
Und drink der health in Rhenish wine
Of me—und Gott!

Dere's France she swaggars all around,
She's augespiehl—she's no aggound;
To much we think she don't amound,
Meinself—und Gott!

She vill not dare to fight again;
But if she shouldt, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass und (in French) Lorraine
Are mine—by Gott!

Dere's grandma dinks she's nicht schmell beer;
Mit Boers und such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dink hemisphere
But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good frau, from ships she's got,
Und soldiers mit der scarlet goat.
Ach! We could knock dem, pouf, like dot,
Meinself—mit Gott.

In dimes of peace brebare for wars;
I bear der helm und spear of Mars,
Und care not for den dousand czars,
Meinself—mit Gott.

In fact, I humor efray whim,
Mit aspect dark und visage grim.
Gott pulls mit me und I mit Him,
Meinself—und Gott!

not gripe, is pleasant to take and you do not have to take laxatives continually after taking Orino. Why continue to be the slave of pills and tablets? W. W. Sibert.

The dispensary at Lewisdale, Lexington county has been closed.

Raw Lungs.
*When the lungs are sore and inflamed, the germs of pneumonia and consumption find lodgment and multiply. Foley's Honey and Tar kills the cough germs, cures the most obstinate racking cough, heals the lungs, and prevents serious results. The genuine is in the yellow package. W. W. Sibert.

DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity Is Here, Backed by Sumter Testimony.
Don't take our word for it.
Don't depend on a stranger's statement.
Read Sumter endorsement.
Read the statements of Sumter citizen.

And decide for yourself.
Here is one case of it:
S. C. Brown, living at 12 Canal St. says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me more good than all the other remedies I had previously used. I suffered severely from a lame back and some days was not able to walk or lift anything. I could not rest nights and no position I assumed was comfortable. In the morning upon first arising, my back was so stiff and lame that I could hardly get about, the secretions contained a dark sediment, and I had to pass them very often. I used plasters and liniments for my back, but did not receive relief. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at China's drug store and they cured me. I have not had a lame back since, the secretions from my kidneys are now clear, and they do not give me any trouble. I am well and strong at present and give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit."
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.

A Dangerous Operation.

*Is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at Sibert's Drug Store.

The United States government has indicted Hyman Fletcher, a Charleston pawnbroker, on the charge of loaning money on a marine's overcoat.

For that Dull Feeling After Eating.
*I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for some time, and can testify that they have done me more good than any tablets I have ever used. My trouble was a heavy dull feeling after eating.—David Freeman, Kemp, Nova Scotia. These tablets strengthen the stomach and improve the digestion. They also regulate the liver and bowels. They are far superior to pills but cost no more. Get a free sample at all Druggists and see what a splendid medicine it is.

DR. JOHN H. MORSE,
Grad. University of Penna.
VETERINARIAN.
Office: Smith's Stable.
Office phone, 172. W. Liberty St.
Residence phone, 12.
11-16-3m—l&w

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
The original LAXATIVE cough remedy.
For coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. No opiates. Non-alcoholic. Good for everybody. Sold everywhere.

The genuine **FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR** is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes.
Prepared only by **Foley & Company, Chicago.**
SIEBERTS DRUG STORE.

Croup
When a child wakes up in the middle of the night with a severe attack of croup as frequently happens, no time should be lost in experimenting with remedies of a doubtful value. Prompt action is often necessary to save life.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
has never been known to fail in any case and it has been in use for over one-third of a century. There is none better. It can be depended upon. Why experiment? It is pleasant to take and contains no harmful drug. Price 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

PATENTS
Procured and defended. Send model, drawing or photo. for expert search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES.
Business direct with Washington offices time, money and often the patent.
Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively.
Write or come to us at 523 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GASNOW & Co.
TAX NOTICE.
The County Treasurer's office in Court House building, will be open for the collection of taxes without penalty, from the 15th day of October to the 31st day of December, 1908. The levy is as follows:
For State, 5 1-2 mills.
For County, ordinary, 2 3-4 mills.
For Sinking Fund loan of 1907, 1 mill.
For Sinking Fund loan of 1908, 1-4 mill.
For Constitutional School, 3 mills.
Polls, \$1.00. Capitation Dog tax, 50 cents.
Also Special School tax as follows:
School District, No. 1, 2 mills.
School District, No. 2, 2 mills.
School District, No. 3, 2 mills.
School District, No. 4, 2 mills.
School District, No. 8, 1 mill.
School District, No. 11, 2 mills.
School District, No. 12, 3 mills.
School District, No. 13, 3 mills.
School District, No. 14, 3 mills.
School District, No. 16, 2 mills.
School District, No. 17, 3 mills.
School District, No. 18, 2 mills.
A penalty of 1 per cent. added for month of January, 1909. Additional penalty of 1 per cent. for month of February, 1909. Additional penalty of 5 per cent. until 15th day of March, 1909, when the tax books will close for the collection of taxes for fiscal year, 1908.
T. W. LEE,
Co. Treas. for Sumter Co., S. C.
10-7-mch18,09

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's **New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.