

COOPERS DEMAND BAIL.

CARMACK'S SLAYER, HIS FATHER AND SHARP APPLY FOR BOND.

Number of Witnesses Examined After Court Rules That Prisoner May Ask For Freedom—The Hearing Not Concluded.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22.—In the criminal court here today hearing was not concluded on the petition for bail in behalf of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, his son, Robin Cooper, and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack. After 17 witnesses had been examined court adjourned until tomorrow. All of the witnesses examined were State's witnesses.

The examination was not begun until the judge had heard argument and based on the contention of the State that the defendants had forfeited their right to bail in waiving an examination before a magistrate and in not seeking bail at that time. The court ruled that a prisoner could not at any time forfeit his right to apply for bail.

A few more witnesses are to be examined tomorrow and it is thought argument on the application will be begun early in the afternoon.

The principal witnesses of the day were Mrs. Charles H. Eastman and Cary Folk.

The instant before the shooting began when resulted in Mr. Carmack's death the ex-senator had met and spoken to Mrs. C. H. Eastman. She made a dramatic witness today. She described the shots by clapping her hands rapidly together. She was sure there were only three shots and if there were more, she did not know why she did not hear. She was positive that the excitement under which she was laboring did not cause her to fail to hear them.

The witnesses throughout the examination differed on this point. Some were positive they heard only three, while others were equally sure of four or five.

Cary Folk, who passed the Coopers a few minutes before the shooting occurred, testified that young Cooper turned towards his father and asked him: "Are you going up this way?" pointing north towards the capital.

"No, I'll wait a while yet," was Col. Cooper's reply, according to the testimony of the witness. Mr. Folk declaring that this was the substance, if not the exact words. He stated that he drew the conclusion that Cooper was waiting for some one coming from the direction of the capital.

Miss Mary Skeffington testified to having met John Sharp going north on Seventh avenue perhaps 100 feet from his junction with Union street. During the shooting she asked: "That is that?" and according to her testimony the sheriff replied that it was shooting. "Who is shooting?" she asked, and she stated he replied: "It's Col. Duncan Cooper shooting Senator Carmack."

ROOSEVELT'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

Lack of It May Explain some of His Troubles.

(From the Providence Journal.)

It is possible that Mr. Roosevelt owes somewhat of his present troubles to a defective sense of humor. Like the German emperor he is perhaps so impressed with his own exaltedness that he does not understand why his critics should take him at any less serious valuation than his own. A certain capacity for whimsical self-judgment is necessary to the possession of the sense of proportion, which the president sometimes seems to lack. Granting that he is the wisest and greatest of contemporary Americans, why should those who stand a little below him in wisdom and greatness, and are so unfortunate as to differ from him, be treated so often to his scorching contumely? His apologists have been forced to admit that he has the defects of his qualities, but they have steadfastly contended that his heart is in the right place, that he has a way of placing himself on the better side of important issues, and that when he is viewed from a long perspective the world will see only his virtues, which will rise resplendent above his faults. Yet his continued use of disagreeable epithet seems likely to alienate some of these devoted friends of his. He is apt to overreach himself in his sustained role of solitary impeccability.

It would not do to say that Mr. Roosevelt has no humor whatsoever. He is credited with remarking to a group of visitors at the White House only the other day that Wall Street hopes every African lion will do its duty when he reaches the Dark Continent wilds. But even in this jovial outburst lurks the solemn conviction that his undoing is desired by wicked men, men whom he has angered by his righteous warfare. He is still the one Great Reformer, threading his undaunted way through the devious jungle. It will be a cause for satisfaction to his friends and admirers if during the next three months he does not, too often and too volubly promulgate his ethical isolation.

TARIFF HEARINGS CLOSE.

Republican Members Will Begin Work Of Revising Present Law for Submission to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The house ways and means committee today completed its hearings on the proposed revision of the tariff and the subcommittee consisting of the Republicans of the full committee, began the work of revising the present law into a tariff bill. This bill is to be submitted to congress at the special session, which it is understood Judge Taft will call next March.

In order to complete its work in time, the subcommittee will hold daily meetings behind closed doors until the new bill has been framed. No tariff revision committee has ever had at its command so large a fund of information as the present committee. There was little done at today's meeting aside from mapping out the plans to be pursued in drafting out the new bill.

Arthur Granville has been signed as manager of the Columbia baseball team for next season.

MUSTN'T PASS PRESIDENT.

He Rebukes a Party of Girls who Ride by Him.

(From the New York Sun.) Washington, Dec. 17.—The Evening Star prints the following:

How President Roosevelt severely rebuked a party of girls from the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Md., for riding past him, Thanksgiving Day in Rock Creek Park, and how he caused the horse one of the girls was riding to rear and jump by striking it with his riding whip is told in a story which has just leaked out and been confirmed today by Miss E. I. Sisson, teacher in the school, who was the chaperon for the party.

Miss Sisson and three of the girls of the institution, whose names are withheld, went for a horseback ride through Rock Creek Park in the crisp air of Thanksgiving morning. As they were jogging along one of the tree-lined roads of the national reserve they saw a party ahead of them, which included two women and two men. As they closed up the gap between the two parties Miss Sisson says she recognized one of the men as President Roosevelt.

For some time the Seminary party rode slowly behind the president and his party. But the spirited animals wanted to go faster, declares Miss Sisson, and finally the girls galloped past the presidential party. When they slowed their horses down again a few minutes later they heard rapid hoofbeats behind them. The rider was pressing his horse hard and he soon overtook them.

"As we were riding four abreast at the time the president's horse crowded us no little as he dashed past," said Miss Sisson, continuing the narrative. "As he brushed past his horse struck the foot of one of the young ladies, knocking it from the stirrup, and a blow from the president's crop fell on the horse's flank. The young woman's horse reared, and but for her coolness and admirable horsemanship she might have been thrown beneath the feet of the horses. I do not know whether the blow was intentional.

"You know that you should not go ahead of our party," said the president as he rode past us and turned in the saddle to look us squarely in the face. He then joined his companions. "Naturally we felt very much mortified. None of us intended an affront to the president, and I cannot understand his action. The president appeared to be in a race, but of course, I do not know about that. I only know how we felt about it.

"I prefer not to give the names of the young ladies in the party. They are daughters of wealthy parents, highly connected, and I am sure their parents would object to the notoriety attending such an affair."

The story was told about the Seminary later, and has been heard by many society people in Washington.

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. Kleistler, 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.

A friend is both a comfort and a treasure.—German.

*Foley's Honey and Tar clear the air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate cough disappears. Sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and the cold is expelled from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. W. W. Sibert.

ADVICE FOR FARMERS.

DR. KNAPP, GOVERNMENT EXPERT, TELLS THEM HOW TO SUCCEED.

Bureau of Plant Industry Official Submits Report on the Present Status and Possible Improvement of Farm Life in the South, and Indicates Lines Along Which Advancement Should Proceed.

Washington, December 29.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the bureau of plant industry in the department of agriculture, has just made an interesting report to Secretary Wilson on the subject of farmers' co-operative demonstration work in its relation to rural improvement. The report deals with many present-day problems of vital importance to the agriculturists throughout the country, and is both interesting and valuable. It deals largely with the condition of the Southern farmer of the present time, draws a picture of his former days and outlines what may be expected of him in the future.

"The aim of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work," says Dr. Knapp, "is to place a practical object lesson before the farm masses, illustrating the best and most profitable methods of producing the standard farm crops, and to secure such active participation in the demonstrations as to prove that the average farmer can produce better results.

"Every substantial advance in the progress of human society costs money and must be maintained by an increased earning capacity of the masses. Food and clothing are the first requirements. If the earning capacity of a people is only sufficient to supply these, progress is blocked, and it is useless to insist upon better houses, more home comforts, schools, or any upward step. The problem is, are the rural masses unwilling to provide the betterments which a progressive civilization in the country demands—comfortable houses with improved home and farm equipment, good schools and more months of schooling, better highways, rural free delivery, telephones, etc.—or do they lack the means?"

"Upon the answer depends the proper remedy for existing conditions. If unable, steps should be taken to increase the earning capacity of the rural toilers; if able, but unwilling, the rural pride should be aroused and the force of public opinion, and even law brought to bear. Nearly every man, even among the poorest, will clothe his family better, improve his home and add conveniences if he earns more.

"In the Southern States, in every township and in nearly every neighborhood, there are a few who are able to support a better civilization than the one in which they live. Finding that it is difficult to obtain what they require, they move to a town or city. Such removals to secure better social, religious, or educational advantages are matters of common occurrence. But, after all, this class forms the minority, and it is the condition of the great majority which must be considered.

"Upon a farm one man in the United States with a good team and modern machinery can do the work that 50 to 100 men do in many Oriental countries. Consequently, when the latter are paid 5 to 10 cents a day they are paid up to their earning capacity, a capacity that is insufficient to sustain a high civilization.

"As a preliminary step then, in this inquiry, let us determine the present status of the rural type with respect to the following items: (1) The earning capacity of the average farm worker in the South. (2) The average number of acres in each State worked by one man. (3) The character and value of farm buildings. (4) The value of implements and tools on the average farm in each State. (5) The number of horses or mules used for each farm laborer. (6) The average number of milk cows on each farm. (7) The average value of poultry on each farm. (8) The percentage of farms in each State worked by tenants.

"For the improvement of farm life many things are needed. (1) The improvement of country schools, or rather, the establishing of real schools for the country. Many leading educators believe that the country school has yet to be conceived and established. It has been said with great force that the existing country schools are but poorly equipped city schools located in the country.

"(2) County or district agricultural schools, in which the main work shall be to impart knowledge that tends to make the successful farmer and the good citizen and to give a training to youths adapted to rural life, in sympathy with toil and in love with the farm.

"Several States have taken the initiative in establishing such schools. It is believed by their friends and hoped by all that it may lead to a solution of the problem of the best education for rural life.

"(3) It is also desirable that text books in country schools shall have

for illustrative material incidents and experiences drawn from rural life instead of from commerce, politics, diplomacy and war.

"(4) It will doubtless be found advantageous at times to co-operate in buying and selling, in borrowing money, etc.

"(5) The proper valuation of property as a basis of taxation to establish and maintain rural betterments should be considered."

Dr. Knapp believes that when these conditions are fully met another era will dawn upon the Southern farmer—that he will put aside old methods and plans of work, and that he will fall into the line of up-to-date workers with modern and scientific machinery and other appliances. When that is done, he will enjoy the best there is in life, and that largely the result of his own labors.

VERTICAL WRITING ABANDONED.

Georgia Text-Book Commission Makes Change—Semi-Slant Writing System.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 16.—The vertical writing system which has been used in the public schools of this State for the past ten years or more will be abandoned on January 1, and a semi-slant system installed. The change is due to general dissatisfaction with the vertical system which when first invented, was adopted by nearly all the school systems of the country.

The new system is a medium between the old Spencerian and the new vertical. The State Text-Book Commission has adopted what is known as the "Writing Hour Series" of copy books and writing tablets and surfaces. They will take the place of Roubush's copy books and tablets.

A Rhymed Wedding.

According to the Mexico Ledger John Stoble, a Wellston magistrate, united a negro couple with this ceremony:

Jim, will you take, Bet
Without any regret,
To love and cherish
"Till one of you perish,
And is laid under the sod,
So help you God?

Jim having given the usual affirmative answer, Judge Stoble turned to Bet:

Bet, will you take Jim
And cling to him,
Both out and in,
Through thick and thin,
Holding him to your heart,
"Till death you part?

Bet modestly acquiesced, and the newly married couple were dismissed with this benediction:
Through life's alternative joy and strife,
I now pronounce you man and wife.
Go up the hill till you get to the level
And salute your bride you dusky devil.

VALUE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Much of the Progress in Some Countries Due to Them.

"One of the best evidences of the value of immigration to a country like this," remarked Dr. Wilbur L. Comack, of Boston, to a New York Telegram reporter, "is the fact that Canada, Australia, South Africa and other progressive countries are realizing that much of our rapid advance is due to immigration and are bidding eagerly for a portion of the thousands who will naturally leave the older countries during the next few years.

"The fact that the number of desirable immigrants is small must not be overlooked, and when a wise-wake country like Australia begins to bid, as it is bidding, directly to the worthy individual it means that we are liable to get fewer desirable men and women and more undesirables.

"In Australia the government is making an appeal to the agricultural immigrant. Not only are homesteads offered, but the State will finance any man who wants to till the soil.

"We cannot underestimate the worth of such immigrants as Australia is attracting. These are the men we need in the United States, and the which we are now throwing away annually on a worthless mob of idlers sooner we offer them the benefits the sooner we will end all of our wrangling over the subject of immigration."

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. E. 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.

The residence of S. T. Blackman at Lancaster was destroyed by fire.

CARNEGIE'S TESTIMONY.

IRON MASTER BEFORE THE HOUSE REVISION COMMITTEE.

No Tariff on Steel Needed—Witnesses' Only Specific Statement is That Industry Should No Longer Have Protection.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Andrew Carnegie, famous for the millions he made in the steel business and for his views on economic questions, made a most entertaining if not instructive witness before the house ways and means committee today, in connection with the proposed revision of the tariff.

An article on the tariff, especially as to the steel schedules, was written by Mr. Carnegie recently, and appeared in a monthly magazine. Owing to the statements made in that article, it became the basis for the questions asked by the members of the committee when the hearings on the steel schedule were held.

Mr. Carnegie had been invited by the committee to come to Washington and give any information the committee could use in determining proposed changes in the steel schedule. As Mr. Carnegie declined the invitation, he was subpoenaed to appear.

Although he was on the stand today for nearly eight hours, Mr. Carnegie laughed and joked good naturedly throughout. He exasperated several of the standpatters with his epigrammatic replies, praised the genius of Charles Schwab, urged the committee to accept the testimony of Judge E. H. Gary as conclusive and told several funny stories.

He avoided figures, however, to such an extent that it is doubtful if the tariff framers are any more enlightened on the steel question tonight than they were before Mr. Carnegie was sworn in by Chairman Payne at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Carnegie's principal contention was that the steel industry needs no more protection; that it has reached a point in its development where the American manufacturers can compete with the world under free trade conditions.

He said that Judge Gary told the committee that the United States Steel corporation can get along without a tariff on its products and that should be sufficient evidence for the committee to take off the duty on steel and iron.

Mr. Carnegie's testimony was most unique and interesting and he frequently caused peals of laughter in the crowded room, the joke often being at the expense of the chairman or some other members of the committee. He declared emphatically against combinations or "trusts" and said he had nothing to do with the sale of the Carnegie Steel company to the United States Steel corporation. He characterized the "stock gambler" as being the worst citizen a country could have, and said that he never had one associated with him in business.

Reiterating frequently that his testimony was given from his general knowledge of the steel business and not from any familiarity with the intricacies of the costs of manufacture and production at the present time, Mr. Carnegie dealt largely in theories and deductions, stating that he was merely expressing his opinion when his testimony varied from that of Judge Gary and Mr. Schwab. He said that those two gentlemen were very truthful, but that they were interested witnesses and the committee should not place too much stress on figures supplied by "interested witnesses."

A GOOD REASON.

Sumter People Can Tell You Why It Is So.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause of disease, and that is why the cures are always lasting. This remedy strengthens and tones up the kidneys helping them to drive out of the body the liquid poisons that cause backache, headache and distressing kidney and urinary complaints. Sumter people testify to permanent cures.

Mrs. Wm. Buttman, living at 5 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S. C., says: "I have found Doan's Kidney Pills to be a very beneficial remedy for backache. Prior to using them my back ached and pained me for some time and I was kept in almost constant misery. I finally saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, procured a box at China's drug store, and used them in accordance with the directions. They relieved the pains and strengthened my back and I have not been troubled since. I gladly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a remedy worthy of the highest praise."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Spiritually the most helpless are those who refuse to help.

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.

Marked for Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bac. Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at W. W. Sibert's Drug Store. 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

Judge Pritchard has postponed the contempt hearings against the Rays until April 20.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

*The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities, and avoid a serious malady. W. W. Sibert.

The rivers and harbors commission of the Carolinas will meet in Columbia, December 28.

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. SIBERT'S 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

PROCEDED 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 saves time, money and often the patent. Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 833 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, 1 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 1/2 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, 3 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-mch15,09

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.