

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. ROOT AND HIS NEW JOB.

Special Session of Congress to be Called—Roosevelt Trying to Signalize His Retirement by Overhauling the Navy Department From Top to Bottom.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The head of the Roosevelt cabinet has resigned and it may be said he has already begun his active work in the senate for although he will be ineligible to a seat in that body until after the 4th of March he has gone to Albany, New York, where before a body composed largely of Republican State legislators he made an address outlining his views on important basic political problems and stating specifically that he favored a parcels post. This statement coming from the successor of Senator Thomas Platt the president of a great express company and its representative on the floor of the United States senate is most significant. The State of New York has had some distinguished men as representatives in the United States senate, as Conkling and Beward. It has never had a more experienced and thorough statesman than it will have in Senator Root.

Less than thirty working days of the present congressional session remain and at a joint council of the controlling party of the house and senate it has been agreed to confine legislation strictly to appropriation bills. The leaders or bosses of the senate, Aldrich, Hale, Gallinger and Elkins think that there is barely time for a consideration of the regular appropriations. The president and some of the members of the house are urging the passage of bills admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood but the controlling element in the senate is not favorable to this measure. It has also been agreed that a special session for the consideration of tariff revision will be called for the 10th of March, or six days after inauguration. Of course Mr. Taft who is now in Panama, will have the final say as to this date or another but members of the house and the senate after consultation with Senator Knox who is to be the head of the Taft cabinet have fixed upon March the 10th as a desirable early date to begin work on this bill. It is also predicted that the special session will probably adjourn before the first of July but there are those who say that it is more likely to be in session until the middle of the summer.

All the details of President Roosevelt's departure from Washington have been prearranged. He will as is customary ride with the president-elect to the capitol and there witness the inauguration ceremonies and perhaps attract as much attention as his successor but he will not return from the capitol to the White House. In this respect he will depart from an old precedent. He will as a private citizen drive from the capitol immediately to the Union Station and take a train to Oyster Bay. There yet remain to him about thirty days of his remarkably strenuous term and the navy department just now is coming in for his reforming, or as the boss senators of his party will perhaps put it "meddlesome and mischief-making activity." There is no doubt a great deal of mildewed red tape in use in the navy department. Its management is by a cumbersome and antiquated system. The president while assistant secretary of the navy became aware of this and it is remarkable that he has put off changes and reconstruction until the last month of his term. Now however he seems determined to set the ball rolling with the assurance that his successor as the devisee of the Rooseveltian policies will carry this out also. It is to be hoped that he may. With a man like Root in the senate, himself well acquainted with the weakness and inefficiency of the clumsy naval establishment, something may be accomplished. But the present system is firmly entrenched in various navy yards scattered along the Atlantic coast from Portsmouth, Maine, to New Orleans and these navy yards are the strongholds of certain senators and contain the machinery and furnish the funds through which they keep their seats. Millions of dollars are yearly appropriated for navy yards at Portsmouth, Maine, Boston, Philadelphia, Charlestown, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola and New Orleans. None of these navy yards have dry docks of sufficient capacity to repair large battleships. They are all inaccessible for the reason that entrance to them is not deep enough to admit large sized battleships but they receive, as I have said, yearly appropriations for maintenance and improvement which mean that a large number of employees under the patronage of the senators from these States are there for useless work and expenditure. The navy yard for example at Portsmouth near the home of Senator Hale is unfit for building any but small sized ships, such ships are useless in modern naval warfare and are in themselves merely means of further expenditure in the consumption of food, fuel and wages. The navy yard at Mare Island, San

Francisco is another case. Senator Perkins of California has secured thirteen millions of dollars for the improvement and maintenance of this navy yard although it is impossible to bring a battleship into it.

HOW TO GET FACTORIES.

One Merchant is Willing to Prove His Faith in Sumter by Investing Money.

At intervals, for many years, there has been talk in Sumter of establishing manufacturing enterprises and the best methods to be adopted to attract capital to this city and to induce outside capitalists to invest money in factories located here. Every other man you meet has ideas on the subject but few of the ideas have ever been put to a practical test. Recently the talk of factories has been renewed as a result of a proposition from outside parties to put money in a local enterprise, provided Sumter people would show their faith by doing likewise. Thus far nothing has resulted from this talk.

Referring to the great advantage of manufacturers locating in Sumter, and especially the advantages to merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, etc., one merchant says he will be one of twenty-five to make a donation of \$50,000 to the company that will put up \$200,000, and build a manufacturing plant doing inter-state business either on the outskirts of the city or in the city. Would sign a petition to the legislature to empower the county and city to exempt this plant from taxation for a period of twenty years and sign a petition to the city to furnish it with water for protection in case of fire, to furnish its boiler and drinking purposes for a period of twenty years free of charge. If we can get twenty-four more, make up of all the balance of the city, why not try to get one? Mr. Banker, Mr. Merchant come forward and say what you will do.

Asking the gentlemen how he thought this would pay, he said he thought it would pay a handsome dividend from "pickings" that he would get from the workmen and the management of such an enterprise; would not care for any dividend on the capital stock.

The one quarter of a million dollar plant would leave in the city every year at least \$200,000. While his part as a donor would be \$3,000 in trade, if he could only get \$2,000, leaving this balance to go to the people who did not donate anything, or who did not donate their share, he would make a gross profit on the \$2,000 of \$500, being trade he is not now getting; and not having to employ more men to handle the business, it would be a net clear profit. Two thousand dollars costing only \$160 interest, would leave \$340 to the good. In other words would make a profit on the \$2,000 invested of \$500 annually.

As to building railroads, his idea is that it is not fair to make the citizens of a town build railroads until the railroad is in position to pay when it is built. Get the enterprises and get the people, and the railroads will build themselves. The same applies to street railways.

PROHIBITION BILL VETOED.

Tennessee Governor Objects to Measure Outlawing Liquor Making.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Governor M. R. Patterson today sent to the State senate a message vetoing the bill prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicants in Tennessee after January 1, 1910. The message in part follows:

"If the legislature shall destroy all the distilleries and breweries, why cannot the next forbid the raising or selling of the grains or cultivation of the grapes out of which spirituous, malt or vinous liquors are made?"

"Shall this or some future legislature prevent the farmer from raising or selling tobacco or the manufacturer from placing it on the market?"

"If we are thus started, where shall we end? It is better not to make the start."

"In the exercise of my constitutional powers as governor I veto this measure and ask its reconsideration: 'First. Because it ruthlessly deprives the State of revenue without any sort of corresponding benefit.

"Second. It discriminates against our own people in favor of the people of other States.

"Third. It destroys the property of the citizen without compensation.

"Fourth. It makes a dangerous precedent, humiliates Tennessee and lowers the place of dignity she has occupied as one of the proudest and most conservative States of the Union.

"Fifth. It violates the will of the people twice expressed at the ballot box, offends against their sense of justice and, under the plea of civic righteousness, sacrifices a great moral principle of government at the very altar where it should be guarded and defended."

The prohibition bill was passed by the senate over the governor's veto this afternoon by a vote of 20 12. The message will not reach the house before tomorrow.

COTTON STANDARDS FIXED.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHMENT OF NINE GRADES.

Sample Types Representing Different Grades to be Kept for Reference in The Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Recommending that the standard of the different grades of cotton, as fixed by them, be adopted as the official classification of the government, the committee of expert classifiers, designated by the secretary of agriculture to assist him in establishing such a standard, has made its report to the latter. The committee has made up types representative of the nine different grades to be designated, middling fair, strict good middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary, to be the official standard.

The recommendation is made that in view of the confusion that might arise in case the standards were promulgated at once, they should not go into effect until September 1, 1909. It also is recommended that efforts should be made to secure the cooperation of foreign exchanges in connection with the standard.

The further recommendation is made that congress enact legislation penalizing any one tampering with the standards, which are to be kept locked up at the department of agriculture.

Secretary Wilson still has the report of the committee under advisement.

The belief was expressed that as the result of an examination of the standards of this and foreign countries the least confusion would arise to the cotton business of the country by adopting a classification of cotton that was acceptable to all foreign consumers, but, owing to the action of congress, the committee found it necessary to confine itself to stated names which are in use in this country.

The standards finally recommended for adoption are those that are in use in practically every cotton business throughout the greater part of the belt and are the standards accepted in commercial practice between this country and Europe. The characteristics recognized in the establishment of the grades are those generally used in the trade at the present time.

It was the express wish of the committee that the government at all times should maintain the strictest supervision of the preparation of the standards and that the standards prepared should be safeguarded in every way by legislation to prevent their being handled or tampered with. It was strongly urged that steps immediately be taken to secure the concurrence of foreign exchanges in these standards, and owing to the fact that at the present time on the exchanges in America transactions are being made in contract fully a year ahead, it is believed that in order to avoid confusion the standards certified should not go into use in the trade prior to the time indicated. It was pointed out that it would be unfortunate to have the standards used as a basis of sales in the middle of the cotton season and that they could not be used for the coming season without great injustice and confusion.

In fixing cotton standards the committee acted in conformity with the authority of congress.

*Foley's Orino Laxative cures constipation and liver trouble and makes the bowels healthy and regular. Orino is superior to pills and tablets as it does not gripe or nauseate. Why take anything else? W. W. Sibert.

At Kingston, Jamaica, all the caulaging of ships is performed by women.

Reason Enthroned.

*Because meats are so tasty they are consumed in great excess. This leads to stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. Revise your diet, let reason and not a pampered appetite control, then take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. Try it. For sale at All Druggists. Sample free.

Charleston, Feb. 2.—Mr. D. B. Peurifoy of Walterboro met his death this afternoon while hunting birds. Alarmed at his failure to appear for supper, his sons, J. B. Peurifoy and D. B. Peurifoy, Jr., went in search of him and found him at the steps of the target gallery with the top of his head blown off. The left barrel of his gun was empty. It is supposed that he was resting and had moved the gun, accidentally discharging it.

Many Sleepless Nights, Owing to a Persistent Cough. Relief Found At Last.

"For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayer, editor of the Burley, Colo., Bulletin. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was indeed marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since." This remedy is for sale by All Druggists

CENSUS TAKERS NEEDED.

Within the Next Three Months 3,000 Good Jobs Will be Filled—Over 100 of Them Will Fall to Citizens of This State—Salaries, Etc.

Within the next few months about 3,000 positions in the census department will be filled by the government. In 1910 the matter of taking the 13th census will begin and the work of securing the vast army of employees necessary for this work is shortly to be taken up.

Five thousand office people and 5,000 special agents will be necessary for the work of taking the census. The clerks will receive from \$60 up, and the special agents from \$3 to \$10 a day and expenses. The government has a strong force of clerks and special agents employed now in the census department, but it will require the addition of 3,000 men and women before the work of beginning the census is taken up.

The way in which these employees are to be secured is now being threshed out before congress. They will either be appointed from the civil service lists or through members of congress. As soon as the method has been determined, the work of appointment will be begun. By summer, it is probable that the full corps of 3,000 additional employees will have been appointed.

No matter how the appointments are made a hundred or more people from South Carolina will be appointed. The waiting lists of the civil service commission in South Carolina are full and there will be no trouble in securing enough appointees, should the government decide to turn to the civil service commission for aid. In case the appointments are made through the recommendation of congress, each South Carolina congressman will have the power of recommending a fat number of appointees, who will then be examined and appointed, provided they pass their examinations.

It will require about five years to take the census, and it is usually the government's policy at the end of the censustaking, to provide for its employees, who have been engaged on that work by assigning them to other departments. For this reason, not only are good salaries paid for the time being, but a future is offered.

By July the laying out of schedules and the work of dividing each State into enumerators' districts will be begun. There will probably be twenty enumerators' districts in Greenville County. For every congressional district a supervisor will be appointed.

The civil service commission and all other departments of the government are now anxiously waiting for a decision by congress in regard to the method of appointments.

Good to Know.

"I believe cotton seed oil is a wholesome, palatable, nutritious cooking, salad, and table oil. I intend to work for it until some one shows me it is unwholesome. It is for the 85,000,000 of the inhabitants of the United States. It is a wholesome and nutritious oil. One unit of cotton seed oil will furnish two and one-half times as much heat and energy as the same quantity of grain."—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

"Ask questions, raise objections if you will. After profound study, mature thought and years of observation and experience, I am here to meet and answer them. To be on ground as firm as the Rock of Ages, or Gibraltar, I affirm that not one of the 4,714,000 head of work-stock in the South today, without regard to age, condition or accompanying ration, should be possibly injured by feeding it one pound of cotton seed meal a day, or could possibly escape tremendous benefit by such a practice. The only objection to this practice would be that it would require for such feeding annually \$60,305 tons. This would be 160,000 tons more than is now used for all purposes in the South."—Judge Henry C. Hammond.

Fire in Manning.

Manning, Feb. 2.—Fire destroyed the building owned by Mr. J. W. McCleod and contents of the store occupied by R. B. Bradham & Co., general merchandise. The fire started at 9:10 p. m., and was under control by 10:05, owing to the very efficient service of the Manning fire department. The building was worth \$2,500 and was insured for \$1,500. The contents of the store was valued at \$5,000, insured for \$3,000. Had it not been for two fire engines well manned and a splendid and adequate water supply it would have proved a very disastrous fire.

The Secret of Long Life.

*A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Elixirs prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. It's a god-sent to weak, sick and debilitated people. "Kidney trouble had blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c at Sibert's Drug Store.

GATUN DAM NOT UNSAFE.

This is the Statement of the Scientific American—No Truth in Published Criticism of Great Dam.

There is nothing in the published criticisms of the Gatun dam, on the Panama canal, we are assured by reputable engineering journals. The reports that the dam is unsafe are stigmatized as sensational and misleading, and we are told that it is not only safe, but actually much stronger than necessary. The true story of the situation is thus told editorially in The Scientific American (New York,) of December 25:

"The Gatun dam, as completed, will consist of an artificial mound of sand and clay, 135 feet in height, about 1,800 feet in width, and extending for 5,000 or 6,000 feet across the valley of the Chagres river, from hillside to hillside. This huge mound is to be formed by means of suction dredges, which will pump sand and clay, mixed with water, from the bed of the Chagres river below the dam, on to the site of the dam. Here, as the water drains away, the sand and clay will settle into a mass of very close consistency, so close as to be impervious to seepage. In order to confine the deposited material within the proper width of 1,800 feet, and prevent it from flowing away with the water, two walls of loose rock are being built entirely across the valley, one at the foot of the slope on the upstream side or lake side of the dam, and the other on the downstream side. The wall along the upstream toe, as completed, will be 30 feet broad at the top and 60 feet high. As the rock-fill was being built out across the valley it crossed the old French canal channel, which runs through the site of the dam. During the past 20 years this channel had become filled with silt and soft mud; and the engineers decided that, instead of excavating this material until firm bottom was reached, it would be more economical to dump the rock directly upon the mud, and allow the fill as thus formed to settle through the mud until it reached firm ground. As the fill was raised in height, its weight at length became such that the expected displacement occurred, the rock settling down and forcing the mud up into mounds on either side of the fill. So far from the settling causing any concern to the engineers, it is exactly what they expected to take place; and the greater the settlement, the more they will be pleased. There is nothing new in this, and certainly nothing to warrant the attempt to stir up public apprehension, to say nothing of congressional anxiety, regarding the stability of the dam. Railroad embankments are being made every day by this very method of displacement; and when the rock-fill at the toe of the Gatun dam has finally reached the underlying solid material, which it will do long before the dam is completed, the public need have no anxiety as to further settlement."

The editor of Engineering News (New York, December 24) makes use of some pretty strong language on this subject. He says:

"The structure at Gatun is as sound and safe as any engineering work could possibly be. Indeed, the criticism of the design made to us personally by one well known engineer expert in earth-dam construction is that the dam is so absolutely safe that at least half its width is wholly useless. It is undoubtedly the case that the long toe of the dam on the seaward side is a concession to the fears and the ignorance of some of the engineers originally connected with the work who were better posted on bridge and railroad work than on dam construction."

"It is not at all difficult, as we have shown above, to account for the alarmist reports concerning the Panama plans and work. Besides the interviews given out by the disgruntled ones, whose ideas did not prevail, we have the undoubted fact that the newspapers give large space to every scare story from Panama and practically ignore statements of responsible engineers giving the real truth. The settling of the waste rock dumped in the mud in the old French canal channel along the south toe of the dam has been magnified into a disaster of ominous portent to the whole work. Stories concerning it have been published in ten thousand newspapers while hardly one has published the real truth—that the settlement of the rock was expected to occur and saved the needless expense of dredging out the layer of soft mud before dumping rock."

Soldier Balks Death Plot.

*It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Tex., that a plot existed between a desperate lung trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely. I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe Colds, obstinate Coughs, Hemorrhages, Asthma, and to prevent Pneumonia it's unrivaled. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Sibert's Drug Store.

ALABAMA MINE DISASTER.

Seventeen Men Killed in Birmingham Coal and Iron Co.'s Workings.

Birmingham, Feb. 2.—Seventeen men are dead as the result of an explosion in the No. 2 Short Creek mines of the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company this morning. Five of the dead are white and 12 are negroes.

The eucalyptus sheds its bark instead of its leaves.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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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

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CASNOW & 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.
 - Polis, \$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-mch15,09

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