

Columbia Musical Festival.
Columbia, April 5.—The Columbia Music Festival which will be held in this city at the Columbia theatre, April 22-21 is expected to attract a large number of visitors to Columbia from their parts of the State especially, Sumter, Orangeburg, Newberry, Lexington, Camden, etc. The preparations for the festival are going on now and are progressing well. It being the aim of those who have the festival in charge to make the music festival week a notable occasion.

Four artists have been secured as follows: Mme. Langendorf, mezzo soprano, Metropolitan Opera House; Mme. Joanne Jomelli, prima donna soprano, Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera House; Mr. Frederick Hastings, noted American baritone, on tour with Dresden Philharmonic orchestra; Dr. Franklin Lawson, lyric tenor.

The sale for season tickets is on now and will continue a few days. Prices of tickets are: Box seats, \$5 and \$6; orchestra, \$5; Balcony, \$5, \$4, and \$3; Gallery, \$2. Mail orders will be filled in order received by Manager Brown.

Other attractions in Columbia during music festival week are:
Columbia Automobile races—Wednesday, April 21.
Festival Ball—April 22.
Students' art exhibit, College for Women—April 22-23.
Baseball, Jacksonville vs. Columbia—April 22, 23, 24.

The Dresden orchestra which comes to America for the first time is one of the most important organizations of its kind in the world, having in it a number of prominent musicians. Its musicians are all of the highest rank in their particular line of instrumentation. Many of those who are now playing with the orchestra have been with the organization from the first and thus have caused the Dresden orchestra to be known by music critics for the beauty and smoothness of the orchestral effects. The orchestra is led by Willy Olsen and he is assisted by a young American, Victor J. Clark.

Mrs. Jomelli who is a well known popular dramatic soprano has met with great success in her work and to many music lovers of this State this will be the first opportunity of hearing her sing. Madam Jomelli has appeared in several of the European capitals where she made a decided hit and has received praise from many of the best known music critics of the old world.

Mme. Langendorf now a singer of note happened in this line of endeavor by accident. She was to study painting but a friend discovered that she had a glorious voice and then she began the study, achieving wonderful results. She appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House during the sea-

sons of 1907 and 1908.
Frederick Hastings has a strong and well-trained baritone voice with which he delighted Columbians on the occasion of the visit of Madam Nordica to this city last year. Mr. Hastings returns on the tour with the Dresden orchestra and he will receive a warm welcome in this city.
Dr. Franklin Lawson scored a great success with the Boston Festival orchestra last spring on a six weeks' tour and he has been invited also to go the tour with the Dresden orchestra. Dr. Lawson is one of the country's best lyric tenors.

The Employer's Liability.
The right of the employee to reasonable compensation in case of injury while at his labor is one of the fundamental and necessary conditions of our social life. It is necessary and right where you are building a great property, the results of which are intended for your especial delectation and gratification, that you look after those who, by reason of good will or necessity, or both, are moved to assist you. And if it is the public, acting through the States or nation, that is building the property, then it is the public's place. All men cannot succeed in a large measure. Neither are all men fitted in even a moderate way to lead. Many—the vast majority—must serve as foot-soldiers, and it is these whom the captains of industry, the great and enthusiastic conductors of material enterprise, must learn to protect.

How? The employer's liability idea does not ask much. It says that if an employee of yours in the course of his work for you, either by some error or negligence of yours, or some defect of machinery or material conditions with which you may surround and supply him, suffers some injury to his physical well-being which prevents him either temporarily or permanently from earning his way, then you must make good to him this loss. It usually is not so very much—three hundred, five hundred, a thousand, five thousand dollars. These are not so many dollars to pay a man or woman for the loss of an eye or a hand or foot. In the case of complete disability ten thousand dollars is not nearly too much, although the law does not at present contemplate a tax of this kind.

The fact is that this tax does not fall on you as an employer directly. It is intended only to make you take out insurance against accident in your factory, or on your road, or in your mine. There are plenty of great insurance companies anxious to have you let them insure you against loss from any form of accident in your company. They will guarantee, in case you comply with certain rules and supply certain safeguards, to insure against any damage.

THE DUTY ON POTASH.

Sumter Chamber of Commerce Adopts Resolutions Condemning Tariff Tax On Fertilizer.

To place a tariff tax of 20 per cent on potash salts, which are largely used in fertilizers, would be to place a direct tax of at least \$200,000 a year upon the farmers of South Carolina and upon the farmers of the South as a whole a tax that would amount to millions annually. It would be a needless tax, in that it would benefit no one in the way of protection, as there are no potash mines in the United States. The South is vitally interested in the matter and protests against this tax are being made from all sections of the South. The Sumter Chamber of Commerce, which is always alive to the interests of the farming and other business interests of the South, has taken up the matter and after consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that in the Payne tariff bill, now pending in congress, it is proposed to place a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem on potash salts, and

WHEREAS, No such duty has heretofore been imposed under the Dingley protection to American Industry or American products, for the reason that potash salts are not produced in the United States of America, and

WHEREAS the imposition of this duty would be a heavy burden on the cotton growers of the South, and would seriously impede the progress and development of the cotton growing industry, as the use of potash is constantly being extended and is rapidly coming to be recognized as the most important ingredient in fertilizers:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: By the Sumter Chamber of Commerce, a body alive to the business and agricultural interests of the community, that we urge Senators B. R. Tillman and E. D. Smith and our members in the House of Representatives to do everything within their power to defeat this provision and to save us from this additional burden.

RESOLVED SECOND: That we request commercial bodies and all representative bodies, business or agricultural, to unite with us in making a strong and vigorous protest against this proposed legislation.

E. I. Reardon, Rich. I. Manning, Sec'y. Pres.

The above preamble and resolutions are heartily endorsed by the Board of County Commissioners of Sumter County.

Jno. R. Sumter, P. M. Pitts, Sec'y. Supervisor.

FAVORS LUMBER TARIFF.

Directors of Farmers' Bank and Trust Company Adopt Resolutions.

Although few Sumter people realize it this city is one of the most important lumber centres in the State and a greater number of people who live here are directly interested in the lumber business than one would imagine unless he had investigated the subject. Sumter is headquarters for a number of large lumber companies that have mills in other sections of the State and in addition to this there are a still larger number of lumber brokers and buyers for northern dealers who have offices and headquarters here. On this account anything that affects the lumber industry touches many of our business men in a tender spot, and they are quick to take action to protect their interests. The proposed change in the tariff on lumber would have a momentous effect upon the lumber interests that centre here and the lumbermen are all opposed to the change in duty contemplated by the framers of the Payne tariff bill. They are a unit in favoring the retention of the duty levied by the Dingley law and oppose any change. In this view of the matter many other business men concur, and reflecting the sentiment the directors of the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company adopted resolutions requesting the South Carolina Senators and Congressmen to use their influence to retain the duty on lumber. In pursuance of the resolution, Mr. C. G. Rowland, President of the bank today sent the following telegram:

Sumter, S. C., April 5, 1909.
Senators B. R. Tillman, E. D. Smith, and Representatives in Congress: Washington, D. C.

In behalf of our lumber interests which greatly affects all our people, our Board of Directors unanimously urge you to do all in your power to retain the duty on lumber.

FARMERS' BANK & TRUST CO.
By C. G. Rowland, President.

The Irish painter, Mr. Thaddeus, once made a portrait of the Pope. "When I came to paint his eyes," said Mr. Thaddeus, "I could not help exclaiming, 'Why, Holy Father, your eyes are not Italian eyes at all! They are just the sort of eyes we have in Ireland.' 'Well,' he said, 'I'm glad you like them. And they make us brothers, don't they?'"

CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

Former Senator Butler, of North Carolina, and His Brother Found Guilty.

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 6.—Former United States Senator Marion Butler and his brother, Lester Butler, were convicted in Guilford Superior Court today of criminally libelling Republican State Chairman S. B. Adams by the publication in the Caucasian, a weekly newspaper owned and operated by the Butlers, of serious allegations against Adams' integrity and honesty.

Adams' acts as Chief Justice of the Indian Court in Oklahoma in 1905 were severely condemned by the paper in its fight against Adams' reelection as chairman of the Republican State executive committee. The trial lasted six days, was hard fought and created widespread interest.

Judge Long imposed a fine of \$500 upon Marion Butler and \$250 upon Lester Butler. A motion for a new trial was overruled and notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given the defendants being released on bond in the sum of \$1,000 each.

A Notable Electrical Enterprise.

"A striking illustration of the progress being made in the use of hydraulic power for the generation of electricity is furnished by the recent closing of negotiations in Canada for a new transmission line," says the New York Tribune. "It will start from Niagara, run westward to Dundas (fifty miles away), and there divided into three branches. One will extend to Toronto, a second by way of Guelph to Stratford, and the third by way of London to St. Thomas. Some day the last may be carried on to Windsor, opposite Detroit, but no such plan is in contemplation at present. From the starting point to the end of the longest branch the distance will be 170 miles. The whole system, now put under contract, has a length of 300 miles. The wires will be of aluminum and will be carried on steel towers. They are expected to convey 40,000 horsepower, to be supplied by one of the Canadian corporations, already doing business.

"The notable feature of the installation is the high pressure (110,000) at which it will transmit the current. When the industry of conveying power in the form of electricity to a point remote from its origin was in its infancy, the limit of skill and safety was 11,000 volts. Electrical engineers knew that the higher the pressure they used the smaller was the metallic conductor which would serve their purposes. The feasibility of any project of the kind depended largely on the cost of the copper wire required, and there was seen to be a point beyond which it would not pay to employ it. Hence there was a desire to use the highest possible pressure, and energetic efforts were made so to improve insulators that they would not permit leakage. It was comparatively easy to raise voltages, but difficult to prevent the escape of current when they had been developed. Leakage not only meant the loss of power, but it threatened disastrous accidents along the line.

"By degrees, however, remarkable gains have been effected. In 1898 the first transmission line from Niagara to Buffalo, employing a voltage of 11,000, went into operation. The second between those points began its service in 1901, with a pressure twice as great. Two years ago there were six or eight lines in the world using a voltage of 60,000, and at least one carrying 72,000 volts. Some of the older lines in California were designed to work at 75,000 to 80,000 volts, but the experiment did not give perfect satisfaction at first, and the attempt was temporarily abandoned. A Michigan company, which has supplied Grand Rapids with a current at 72,000 volts for about three years, is said to have opened a parallel line for the last few months at 100,000 volts.

"Wonderful as are these advances, they have been largely developed by the pioneer work done at Niagara under the guidance of scientific advisers of international reputation. Scarcely more than a dozen years have elapsed since the colossal task of harnessing the greatest cataract in America reached a stage when fully demonstrated its success. The installation of 5,600-horsepower dynamos, driven by turbines, was a far bolder electrical undertaking when it was initiated than any the world has since witnessed. Yet so carefully had every detail been studied that the first of twenty-one generators worked to a charm at the outset. The capitalists who had the courage to carry the project through in the face of almost universal skepticism did a far greater service to industry than any of their imitators has done. The companies which have profited by that historic object lesson number many scores."

A woman's interest in a divorced man never lets up until she discovers why he was divorced.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

Solicit Subscriptions for the Twice-Week Watchman and Southron.

Valuable Prizes to be Given for Work in Spare Time—Number of Prizes Unlimited.

The Watchman and Southron has been the family newspaper of Sumter County since the days of your grand-parents is now published twice a week—Wednesday and Saturdays—and is the biggest and newest county paper published in the State of South Carolina. The price remains the same as when it was published once a week only—\$1.50 a year. At this price the Watchman and Southron is the cheapest and best family paper within the reach of the people of Sumter and adjoining counties. It gives twice a week the local, County, State and general news in a condensed and readable shape, as well as many timely special articles on farming, household and other topics. Mr. E. W. Dabbs, President of the Sumter County Farmers' Union will have editorial direction of a special department devoted to Farmers' Union News and Farming, that will be particularly interesting.

The Watchman and Southron should go into every home in this section of the State, and those who are not now subscribers can easily be induced to subscribe.

As an inducement to those who have spare time to solicit subscriptions for us we are offering a number of valuable premiums for lists of new subscribers and we want agents in every neighborhood in Sumter, Lee and Clarendon Counties.

ALL PERSONS who desire to do so, whether they live in Sumter County or elsewhere, are cordially invited to act as subscription agents. All will be entitled to participate in the competition, will be paid for their work in premiums, commensurate in value with the value of the work performed or in cash, as they may prefer.

The price of Subscription is \$1.50 a year, or 75 cents for six months—and may be sent in one, two or more at a time, with or without the cash, to suit the convenience of the agent, but for an old name to be counted for a premium the subscriber must pay up all arrearage and one year in advance.

HERE ARE THE PREMIUMS.

FOR THREE NAMES—A Red Midget Stylo Fountain Pen; a two Blade Pocket Knife, or an Ingersoll Watch.

FOR FOUR NAMES—A Fountain Pen with 14k solid gold pen; a Three Blade Pocket Knife or one year's subscription to either of the following Magazines; Bohemian, Metropolitan, Argosy, Cosmopolitan or The Delineator.

FOR FIVE NAMES—A Diamond Point Fountain Pen, a year's subscription to either of the following Magazines; McClure, Munsey or Woman's Home Companion, Saturday Evening Post, or a Stem-Winding Nickle Watch.

FOR SIX NAMES—A Waterman's Fountain Pen; Stem-Winding Nickle Watch; a year's subscription to Ladies Home Journal or Review of Reviews; a fine Razor; Pocket Knife; Baseball Mitt; or Ball and Bat.

FOR EIGHT NAMES—A Guaranteed Stem-Winding Open Face Nickle Watch; a fine Razor; Catcher's Mitt; A Waterman's Fountain Pen; a Teacher's Bible.

FOR TEN NAMES—Single-Barrel Breech-loading Columbia Shotgun; Gold mounted Waterman's Fountain Pen; Guaranteed Stem-Winding Nickle Watch, either polished or oxydized case; a fine Catcher's Mitt, or any other article of equal value.

FOR TWENTY NAMES—Ten Year Gold Case Trenton Watch; Hopkins & Allen 16-shot Repeating Rifle; Single-Barrel Special Breech-loading Shotgun; a fine Toilet or Washstand Set.

FOR THIRTY NAMES—20 Year Gold Open Case Elgin Watch; 22-Calibre Winchester Repeating Rifle; Double-Barrel Shotgun, or any other article of equal value.

FOR FORTY NAMES—Union Arms Co., Double-Barrel Hammerless Shotgun; 32-calibre Winchester Repeating Rifle; 20 Year Gold Case Elgin or Waltham 7 Jewel Watch, or any other article of equal value.

FOR FIFTY NAMES—Ladies Solid Gold Watch, 20 Year Gold Case Elgin or Waltham 7 Jewel Gentleman's Watch; Hopkins & Allen Double-Barrel Hammerless Shotgun.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES—\$25 Ithica Double-Barrel Hammerless Shotgun; a New Ideal Sewing Machine; a 20 Year Double Case Elgin or Waltham Watch.

FOR ONE HUNDRED NAMES—A Smith or Fox Double-Barrel Hammerless Shotgun; a New Home Sewing Machine; a Solid Gold Waltham or Elgin Watch.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE CONTEST BEGINS NOW and will come to a close on June 1st, at 6 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Each agent will be held individually responsible for the payment of the amount due on all names returned by him or her. Where it is desired to stop a subscription before the close of the Club contest, the Agent may do so by paying the amount due at the time of such stoppage. Where a subscription has been paid in full, it cannot be discontinued. The Agent however, may, if he sees proper, transfer the unfulfilled portion of the subscription to another subscriber, provided the person to whom the transfer is to be made was not a subscriber at the time the original name was entered on our books.

No name will be counted in competition for a premium until the subscription price has been paid, nor will any premium be delivered until the Agent has either paid or made satisfactory settlement for all the names sent in by him or her.

In cases of contention by two or more Agents over the right to a name, preference will be given to the one who pays for the name FIRST; but where both pay, we shall not attempt to decide the matter except by crediting the name for one year for each such payment.

After a name has been entered on our books, no transfer will be permitted. This is positive and emphatic, and where Agents attempt to make such transfers, they must concede our right to take such steps as may seem necessary to protect the fairness of this provision. The Agent who returns names must pay for them.

Any and all Agents will have the right to Get Subscribers Wherever They Can. It is not necessary that all the names shall go to the same postoffice address.

All subscriptions must be forwarded to us at the expense of those sending them, and we will be responsible for the safe transmission of money only when it is sent by Draft, Registered Letter, Express or Postoffice Money Order.

In sending names, Always give correct name or initials, and present postoffice address, and if possible say whether the subscribers are NOW taking the paper. Careful observance of this will be the means of avoiding much trouble and confusion.

OSTEEN PUBLISHING CO.,
18 W. Liberty St. Sumter, S. C.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Pursuant to the call of Commander W. G. A. Porter, of Camp Dixie, a meeting has been held in the court house at Lancaster to take steps to raise money for the monument to be erected in Columbia to the women of the Confederacy. Some contributions were made at the meeting, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions.

"Tariff" does not rhyme with "seraph" or with anything else.—New York Mail.