

TAFT WORKING ON TARIFF.

HE CONFERS WITH REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Mr. Taft Hopes That the Report of the Conference Will Reach the House on Tuesday—He is Still Standing Firm on the Free Hide Question—The President's View of Desirable Downward Revision.

Washington, July 25.—Sunday brought no cessation of President Taft's tariff activities. He had a conference with house and senate leaders, which covered practically the entire day. Even the customary Sunday afternoon ride through the parks was cancelled.

Although he admitted frankly to some of his callers today that the situation was not all that could be desired, the president expressed the hope that another twenty-four hours would suffice to straighten out the tangle in the conference, and that the report of the conferees would be presented in the house on Tuesday next. It further is hoped at the White House that the report will be accompanied by a definite plan of action, which will be acquiesced in by the house and the senate, and that congress may adjourn by the last of the week.

President Taft, it was learned today, has not receded in any way from his demand for free hides. He is authentically represented as regarding free hides as a typical case underlying the whole principle of downward revision, and if free hides should be lost little of encouragement to the real revisionists remains.

Just how the boot, shoe and finished leather schedule in the tariff bill are to be revised, when there are no differences between house and senate for the conferees to act upon, was one of the puzzling subjects under discussion at the White House today. Although some of the house leaders are loath to establish the precedent, they have informed the president that it would be entirely possible for the conferees arbitrarily to change the leather schedule to the lower prices agreed upon in the bargain for free hides, and that the change could be protected in the house against an inevitable point of order by the adoption of a rule providing that points of order should not lie against that particular item. The only question then would be the whipping into line of a majority of the members to support the adoption of the rule. The president has heard considerable talk of the strength of the "insurgent" in the house and their threats to defeat such a rule. But if the leaders consent to the plan it is believed it can easily be carried through.

It can definitely be stated that the president's chief concern now is as to hides. The other schedules apparently are being worked into acceptable shape, according to his information, and once the free hide and reduced leather goods programme has been agreed upon, the end of the fight is in view.

President Taft, according to those who have talked most intimately with him, does not suffer the delusion that revision of the tariff downward is going to bring reduced prices or would be of immediate benefit to the much talked about "ultimate consumer." Instead of a reduction, it is declared, that there will be actual increases during the coming year on many of the necessities of life, including wearing apparel.

An advance of 22 to 25 per cent in the price of woolen goods already has been announced, despite the fact that no change whatever has been made in the woolen schedule. This schedule, the president has been told, will not permit of a reopening at this time. It is a closed incident as regards the conference, and there is nothing upon which a reopening could be fastened as a "rider."

In discussing this phase of the situation with callers today, the president took occasion to explain in some detail his theory of the principle of downward revision—from a protectionist point of view. The idea is not to reduce duties to the point of affecting home industries or to admit imports to what, from the Republican standpoint, would be unfair competition with home-made articles. The president is represented as regarding downward revision as a means of protecting the people from monopoly and excessively high prices.

He summed up the theory of tariff revision as not so much to bring about immediately lower prices to the consumer, but to protect the consumer from exorbitant prices which might be possible behind a tariff wall maintained at an excessive height.

Even with hides on the free list, the president has not admitted in any of his talks upon the tariff that he would be entirely satisfied with the bill. In fact, the president declared that he did not know of anybody who ever had been entirely pleased with any tariff bill. The president does not feel that statements which have been given out tending to show that the new bill shows an actual increase on goods actually imported, are altogether just. Mr. Taft has cited the

instance of champagne. It would be practically impossible to make the duty on champagne prohibitive and so a high duty is levied upon the wine, not as a matter of protection, but solely for the purpose of revenue.

The president has declared that he believes the just comparison to be one of goods upon which the duty has been lowered. Even if the duty is not lowered sufficiently to admit of imports upon a large scale, the president is said to feel that in lowering the tariff on articles of general use and consumption a great gain has been made.

CAROLINIAN SUCCEEDS ABROAD. HARDWARE MEN TO CHARLESTON.

Mr. L. L. Dantzer, of Orangeburg, is Made Assistant Professor in Leipzig University.

Orangeburg, July 22.—The friends of Mr. L. L. Dantzer, a son of the Rev. D. D. Dantzer, of this city, will be delighted to know of his success in his far-away home in Germany in the line of his chosen profession.

A letter from Prof. Dantzer to his father tells of his election to an assistant professorship in the University of Leipzig, Germany. Mr. Dantzer spent two years in the University as a student several years ago, after which he returned here and filled for two years the chair of French and German in the South Carolina Military Academy. A year ago he returned to Leipzig and completed his course, and has now been elected a member of its faculty.

Mr. Dantzer is a young man of splendid attainments, of sterling character and is well qualified for the work to which he has been called in this prominent German University.

The type of powerful electromagnet that is being used in many English hospitals for removing iron and steel particles from the eye has a core of the best Swedish soft iron, three feet long and six inches in diameter, which is wound with 300 pounds of insulated wire in two coils. The threaded end of the magnet is adapted to receive terminals of shapes varied to suit special cases. Mounted on ball bearings, the magnet can be moved easily in any direction, and a special form—for recalling patients—is geared so as to be tilted by a hand crank. A rheostat varies the strength of the magnet, which, at the maximum, exerts a pull of thirty pounds per square inch at a distance of one inch.

NEW RELIGION WILL ARISE.

Curious Prediction of President of Harvard College.

Cambridge, Mass., July 22.—Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in an address before the Harvard Summer School of Theology, today prophesied the advent of a new religion.

"It will not be bound by dogma or creed," he said. "Its workings will be simple but its field of action limitless. Its discipline will be training in the development of co-operative good will. It will attack all forms of evil. There will be no supernatural element; it will place no reliance on anything but the laws of nature. Prevention will be the watchword and a skilled surgeon one of its members. 'The new religion,' he said, 'will not be based upon authority. The future generation is to be led, not driven. In the new religion there is no personification of natural objects; no deification of remarkable human beings. 'The new religion will not teach that character can be changed quickly. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life. 'God will be so imminent that no intermediary will be needed. Its priests will strive to improve social and industrial conditions. The new religion will not attempt to reconcile people to present ills by the promise of future compensation.'

2,000 IN COLLECTION.

Specimens Include All Varieties and Sizes of Both Mammals and Birds.

Nalvasha, British East Africa, July 23.—The entire collection of specimens of the Roosevelt expedition now number 2,000, covering mammals and birds of all sizes, from field mice to rhinoceroses and from shrike to bustards. It also includes several thousand reptiles and insects.

Roosevelt's last bull hippopotamus, which he shot recently in Lake Nalvasha, measured fourteen feet.

A Pertinent Question.

The lank, long haired young man looked dreamily at the charming girl on whom he was endeavoring to make a favorite impression.

"Did you ever look for death?" he asked, in a low and moving tone.

"Whose?" inquired the charming, but practical young person.—Youth's Companion.

MODEL FARM IN CHESTER.

Diversification Exemplified on Col. T. J. Cunningham's Place.

Chester, July 25.—Col. T. J. Cunningham is one of Chester County's farmers who is always endeavoring to find and apply the best and most modern ideas in farming, and a visit to his farm, a little more than a mile west of the city, is always interesting and refreshing. It was the writer's privilege Friday to accompany Col. Cunningham over a large part of the plantation and see what is going on.

Col. Cunningham is, above all things else, a scientific farmer—not a farmer who jumps from idea to idea in mad succession in the futile hope of finding something more successful than the old beaten tracks—but a farmer who is actuated by good, sound reason, and who plants one crop one year and another the next on the same piece of land, because the soil demands a certain succession of crops, and because certain crops following each other in a certain succession build up the soil. It follows, therefore, that one sees on this farm no vast acreage of cotton, and cotton alone, but diversification and a general assortment of the crops that this section of the South is best adapted for. Col. Cunningham is giving his attention largely this year to hay, and the many acres of fertile meadows on his home place and the 275 acres that he is farming on the opposite side of the road are yielding him a golden harvest of fine hay. He is confident of getting 200 tons of hay this year, and a very conservative estimate would place the yield at much more than that. The second cutting is now in progress, and the uncut portions of the lush meadows show how fine the yield is.

Col. Cunningham is not much of a believer in terracing. His method for eradicating gullies and washes is by planting cover crops, which not only stop the washes, but at the same time lay the foundation for a fertility. He is putting this idea into operation on what have been heretofore badly washed fields, and already after only one such crop the fields show a noticeable improvement.

The cotton patch that Col. Cunningham is conducting under the directions of the agricultural department at Washington is showing up nicely, while two patches of corn that are being worked under the directions of the experiment station are also showing up well. One is being worked with the hoe alone, while the other is being plowed. Other conditions are the same. At this stage there is not much difference between the two, the advantage, if there is any, resting with the latter patch.

Col. Cunningham is also making use of some of his fertile meadows as pastures for a large number of cattle that he will put on the market this fall. He also has several Chester County raised horse and mule colts that are growing fast and give promise of making fine stock. It is his idea to make his farm self-supplying as much as possible, and the intelligent and orderly conduct of affairs, coupled with his past success, shows that he will succeed.

NEW WEATHER STATION.

A regularly equipped weather bureau station will be installed in the Charleston Auditorium about September next. The bureau will be in charge of Prof. P. M. Rea, director of the Charleston Museum.

The station will be installed for educational purposes, so that the children of the various city schools and other persons may understand the details connected with a weather bureau station. The station will be as equally well equipped as any other government station, and the object is to instruct the children how to read the thermograph, which records the temperature, and the barograph, which records the barometric pressure. It will also be shown how the wind apparatus is managed in order to ascertain the velocity and direction of the wind. Another feature will be how to ascertain the amount of rainfall and the amount of sunshine, and, in fact, all the details will be thoroughly explained.

The instruments will be so arranged that any one can read them. The station here will take the place of the kiosk or box arrangement placed in some of the parks in the various cities. On the side of the kiosk or box there is inserted a piece of glass, through which one may look and read the self-recording apparatus.

The apparatus for the weather bureau at the Auditorium will be placed on the roof, with the necessary connections below. It will not take very long to place the different instruments down-stairs, but most of the work is of a preliminary character. That is, considerable work is necessary in ascertaining how high the barometer is above the sea, which will require a number of measurements.

The new station will be installed by Mr. R. Q. Grant, of the weather bureau. The chief of the weather bureau at Washington has written Mr. Grant that the new bureau will be put in after July 1. It was largely through Senator B. R. Tillman's influence that the Auditorium will get this station.

RECAPTURED FOR FIFTH TIME.

Isalah Hamilton, the Expert at Shucking Shackles, is Betrayed by His Dusky Sweetheart.

Charleston, July 26.—Constable "Mike" White, of Magistrate Matthew's office, last Saturday night landed Isalah Hamilton, colored, behind the bars of the county jail, after the African had for the fifth consecutive time made a successful escape from the Colleton County chain gang two weeks ago. As a result of the capture Isalah will now spend the rest of his sentence in the State Penitentiary at Columbia, while Constable White is a richer man by \$50, or will be as soon as he receives the reward which has been offered for the capture of the notorious negro by the anxious Colleton County authorities.

Hamilton was sentenced to three years of hard labor in Colleton County last year, on being found guilty of having committed the crime of larceny of live stock. The big African had no sooner been put to work on the chain gang near Meggett's than he promptly rid himself of shackles and fled for parts unknown. He was recaptured, but he could not be held on the chain gang by the guards, as he persistently showed himself to be an adept in loosening the shackles which bound his feet. Five times he fooled the chain gang guards. But Isalah, although wily enough in some respects, made the fatal mistake of coming to his old haunts in this city, primarily to visit an old sweetheart, Laura Gadsden, colored, of Magistrate Matthew's office, was instrumental in capturing Isalah no less than three times after he had made his escape from the chain gang. Graham nabbed him about two months ago in Darktown and sent the desperate negro back to Meggett's.

On making his escape from the gang for the last time Isalah, as usual, made for Charleston, and again, as usual, hunted up Laura Gadsden. The damsel, however, had in the meantime become instilled with fear of her desperate lover, and was also afraid that the fact of his being found near her would involve her in trouble. She accordingly resolved to aid the law in sending Isalah back to the chain gang, and accordingly revealed to Constable White that he was again coming to see her on Saturday night. It was arranged that she would entertain him until Constable White, assisted by Graham, was able to effect an entrance into the house and nab the escaped convict. The coup was successfully carried out late Saturday night, Isalah surrendered without a struggle.

It is stated that after Hamilton had been brought back for the fourth time the Colleton guards were determined to prevent the negro from again making his escape, and weighed him down with no less than two hundred pounds of ball and chain. When Isalah wished to talk a walk he was forced to stop after every fifth step in order to pull twenty yards of heavy chain after him, which would otherwise have made it impossible for him to go further. The convict, however, succeeded in riding himself of the impediment, and also in eluding the vigilance of his guards in spite of everything. Hamilton will not be given another chance to break his fetters on a chain gang, but will be taken to Columbia, there to be lodged behind the walls of the Penitentiary.

Divorce.

Divorce tears up the roots and pulls away the foundations of the family and family life. Differ as we may about the ground on which divorce may be allowed, there is a consensus of opinion in all churches that divorce is a menace to society and threatens ruin to the home.—Elishop William C. Doane.

All the people who pose are not models by any means.

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