

HIGHER PRICES FOR PRODUCE.

One Way the Rural Telephone Can be Used to an Advantage by the Farmer.

The time is rapidly passing when the farmer has to sacrifice his consignments of market produce at whatever price the commission merchant feels disposed to allow him. He is beginning to learn that it is better to post himself on market quotations before shipment, and if the market is low, to wait until its tone improves. To do this is one of the advantages of having a telephone. Of course it costs money for telephone service, much less than you think, unless you've made inquiries lately, but nevertheless, this opportunity for getting in touch with dealers in towns and securing their prices before making shipments is now putting millions of dollars annually into the pockets of the American farmer.

At present there are over 4,000,000 telephones and no calamity imaginable would be worse and more disastrous to social and commercial conditions than obliteration of the telephone system. It is the strongest bond that holds the world together. It is man's greatest convenience. The day is coming when everybody, including the farmers of America, will have telephones.

Of late years the telephone company has been giving the farmers' needs in the matter considerable attention and the result is the formation of a plan by which the residents of the rural sections may become connected with the local lines in the cities nearest them at very trifling expense, besides enjoying all the advantages of long distance service when desired. And when a party of farmers in a neighborhood get together and build a line, the service can be made to cost as low as 50 cents a month.—LaGrange, (G.) Reporter, Sept. 17.

It is strange but true that the people who will get the greatest benefit from good roads, in proportion to what they pay, are usually the very people that kick the hardest when it is proposed to spend a considerable sum of money for this purpose.—Winston-Salem Sentinel.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

Miss Woods, a Darlington negro, who beat his daughter to death, plead guilty to murder Monday and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

Onion Sets....

We have just received a shipment of Onion Sets. Now is the time to plant them for an early crop.

10c Quart Red and White

Sibert's Drug Store

W. W. SIBERT. Telephone 283. - 8 S. Main St.

The Most Giveable Gifts,

Most appropriate, most appreciated, are shown here in all their surpassing beauty.

Our Cut Glass display is a worthy one—inclusive, exclusive.

Rings—unique in designs, gem combinations tasteful and handsome, and all qualities ARE what they are represented.

Then Hand Decorated China makes a dainty remembrance. We show effects a little out of the ordinary.

Call. We can interest you in gifts at very moderate prices.

W. A. Thompson, Jeweler and Optician. 4 S. Main Street - Sumter, S. C.

The Jewish Invasion of New York.

An interesting chapter of the series "The Spiritual Unrest," which Ray Stannard Baker contributes to the American Magazine, appears in the October issue of that periodical; it is devoted to the Jews in America, and deals with their disintegration and the decline of their religious faith. Of the part the Jews play in the life and activities of New York City, Mr. Baker says:

"How much the Jewish population means in the life of New York City, few people realize. Within the past few years, quietly, almost without notice, the Jew has become the chief single element in the population of our principal American city—and in a very real sense one of the dominating factors of our life. Out of the total population of Greater New York nearly 1,000,000 are Jews, or more than one in every five. Nowhere at any time in the world's history were so many Jews gathered together in one locality. Jerusalem the Golden in all the 5,000 years of its history never had a quarter as many Jews as now live in New York city, and all Palestine today, in spite of the efforts of the enthusiastic Zionists to fire their people with a desire to return to their home land has not as many Jewish residents as may be found in half a dozen blocks on the East Side. Not only are they the dominant factor on the crowded East Side, but they occupy whole neighborhoods in other parts of the city—in Harlem and the Bronx, in Williamsburg and Brownsville—almost to the exclusion of other population. And they are not mere renters of homes and tenements; for a considerable proportion of the valuable lands on Manhattan Island are now held by Jewish owners. The largest single industry in the city—clothing manufacture—is almost entirely in the hands of Jews. They control many of our greatest banks and other financial institutions, and their domain in finance is rapidly extending; they dominate and direct almost exclusively the amusements, both theatres and operas—of the greatest American cities. About half of the principal newspapers of the metropolis are owned by Jews—and some of the other papers have Jewish editors in important positions. They control the greatest part of the wholesale and retail trade. Many of our ablest lawyers, doctors and scientists are Jews. More and more the Jew is becoming a great factor in politics; if Tammany Hall is beaten at the polls this fall, the Jew will do it.

"Many Jewish judges now administer our laws and not a few Jews in our legislatures and in congress are helping to make them. The education of the children of New York city is, to a surprising extent, in the hands of the Jews—and becoming more and more so. I examined the lists recently published of newly appointed teachers for the public schools; it reads for long spaces like a directory of the East Side. Hundreds of teachers in New York who were born in despotic Russia and who came here only a few years ago, knowing not a word of English, are today teaching American children the principles of democracy. Some of the strongest benevolent and civic activities of the city are controlled by Jews and finally, the Jews, regarding Christianity, have built up at least one religious or ethical movement, which has attracted many Christians. Not a few Christian churches, slowly surrounded by Jews, have given up the struggle and the buildings have finally been purchased and converted into synagogues. It may come as a surprise to many people, but it is a fact that there are now far more synagogues (organizations, not buildings) on Manhattan Island than there are Christian churches. The number of Jewish synagogues in Greater New York is 803, of which 788 are in Manhattan Island and the Bronx. Assuredly New York city has become the New Jerusalem of the Jew."

Wilbur Wright says that too many men flying now are being led astray by a desire for notoriety. He might have said that too many men are walking, running, motoring, golfing, tennis, preaching, shooting, writing, painting, acting, paraphrasing and exploring for the same reason.—Savannah Morning News.

Joseph Chartrand, survivor of the old French colony at Cahokla, companion of Fremont, the "Pathfinder," and friend of John Jacob Astor, is dead. He was ninety-three years old, and had been in failing health on account of his age for months at the home of his son in St. Louis.

The life-long domicile of an old lady was situated several feet south of the dividing line of Virginia and North Carolina, and when that section of the country was resurveyed it was discovered that the line ran a few feet south of the property in question, says Success. They broke the news to the old lady that from then on she was to be a resident of Virginia. "That's good," she exclaimed: "I've always heard North Carolina was an unhealthy State to live in."

NAVY IS SHORT OF MEN.

Four Battleships Likely to be Laid On the Shelf.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary Meyer, upon recommendation of the General Board, will probably appeal to congress for a liberal increase in the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant-commander and a corresponding increase in the number of enlisted men in the navy in order that the new battleships now being completed may be put in commission without throwing out of service several of the older men-of-war.

Officials of the Bureau of Navigation are confronted with the difficult problem of finding a sufficient number of officers and men available for sea duty to put in service the Michigan and the South Carolina, the first American Dreadnoughts, without crippling other ships still in good fighting trim. The Michigan would have been in service by this time had not a number of alterations been necessary, which will delay it until November 1. Had she been ready, however, she could not have been sent to sea without putting one or two cruisers out of service or seriously interfering with the target practice of the Atlantic fleet by taking away ordnance and turret officers. The South Carolina will be ready for commission by January 1. Following these will come the Delaware and the North Dakota, the former to be ready, it is estimated, by February 1, and the latter by April 1.

They will be put into the battleship fleet in pairs. The Michigan and South Carolina will be added to the fleet by January 1 for the Southern winter cruise, and the other two will be added in the spring, between the completion of the cruise and the holding of the record target practice.

According to the present intentions, the fleet organization will be maintained with but 16 battleships, four of the oldest vessels to give place to the four new ones. The four ships withdrawn will still be in good fighting trim after some overhauling, and it is desired to keep them in commission, or at least in reserve for emergency use, to be operated as a special squadron.

With the four new battleships added, the Atlantic fleet will be the equal of any organization of a like number of ships now in service. By that time, however, both Great Britain and Germany will have in service several ships of the "greater Dreadnought" type. Because of the rapid strides being made, not only by Germany, which will have a complete fleet of Dreadnoughts in service within another year, but by England, Italy, Austria and Japan, members of the General Board held that it would be a serious error for congress to fail to relieve the present shortage of officers and men. Every ship in good fighting condition should be permanently in commission, they hold.

The Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri, the three oldest battleships in the fleet, together with one of the newer ones, possibly the Nebraska or the New Jersey, will be sacrificed to make room for the new vessels. Both the Nebraska and the New Jersey are new, neither having seen over two years' service.

The experimental ban on mail at Chicago's postoffice general delivery windows against girls who haven't their parents' consent, wives who haven't their husband's permission and any who could not identify themselves under the names to which letters were addressed continues to cause consternation to thousands of people—principally women who call and are confronted with the new rule. Futile resentment has run high, and there has been much declamation about "infringement of rights." Over three thousand women a day have been receiving mail at the general delivery section. Postoffice Inspector Stuart now is convinced that his experiment was needed, for he says that evil has come to thousands of girls under age who have received mail surreptitiously, and that the safety of thousands of homes has been imperiled by mail, which husbands and wives have received in general delivery boxes. Now every person is compelled to sign a card before mail is delivered and investigation is made of the signer. Parents of girls are notified, and some radical changes in the domestic arrangements of love affairs have been caused by the abrupt order from Inspector Stuart. As usual thousands of innocent persons are suffering needlessly from the attempt to discipline guilty folk. Thousands of girls and women, whom circumstances compel to live in cheap boarding houses, and hundreds of foreigners whose livings are precariously got and who have trusted to the protection of Uncle Sam as a surety for honest delivery of mail untampered with, find themselves entangled in red tape.

Rev. Dr. John H. DeForest, a veteran Congregational missionary at Senday, Japan, has been decorated by the Imperial government with the Order of the Rising Sun.

FAVOR SHORT TIME IN MILLS.

International Cotton Spinners Indorse Americans' Measures for Tiding Over Crisis.

Frankfort, Germany, Oct. 5.—The International Conference of Cotton Spinners, which opened here today, adopted a resolution expressing their pleasure over the news that American cotton spinners were limiting the hours of work and the production and that further limitations in America were in prospect, by which the crisis will be terminated.

A Bond Issue for Irrigation Projects To Placate the Tariff-Bitten West.

President Taft, in a speech at Spokane on Tuesday, set forth clearly and definitely his views of the conservation of natural resources, particularly in regard to the disposition by the Government of water sites and coal lands in the public domain. The President also announced his purpose to recommend to Congress a bond issue of \$10,000,000 for the completion of certain projects for the reclamation of arid lands. It is possible his announcement is not connected with considerations of political strategy and expediency. Mr. Taft's defense of the Aldrich tariff has given offense to many Western Republicans. The West does not enjoy the blessings of excessive taxation and the consequent increase in the cost of living any more than the advocates in the East of a moderate tariff.

The reclamation of the arid lands of the West may be a wise and necessary policy, contributing to the welfare of the nation and adding to the general prosperity. Upon the assumption that the West ought, for the good of the whole country, to have its arid wastes reclaimed and made arable and fertile, the East and South are logically entitled also to the consideration of the national Government to reclamation projects in the watery regions of the Southern and Eastern States? The people of these sections have to bear the burdens of the Aldrich tariff as well as their Western brethren. Why not open the doors of the Federal Treasury to them? The East and South are not hostile to irrigation projects for the benefit of the West. They do not understand, however, why their submerged lands should not receive the tender consideration of Mr. Taft.

We have said that President Taft's exposition of his conservation policy was clear and definite. But that policy will not be satisfactory to the public, it will not provide adequate safeguard against monopolistic control, unless the restrictions imposed by the Government upon the acquisition of water sites and the control of coal lands be thorough and comprehensive. In respect to the coal lands in the public domain, Mr. Taft suggests the lease of the right to take coal from these lands at a specified compensation per ton, or to separate the surface of the land from its mineral contents and to sell the coal deposits outright to the miner. As regards waterpower sites, Mr. Taft recommends that restrictions be imposed for the use of such sites equitable to both the investor and the public. The Secretary of the Interior, he states, has no power, under existing laws, to prescribe and enforce restrictions essential to the protection of the public. Legislation by Congress is necessary, and the President states that he will recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of water sites on terms agreed upon by the Secretary and the purchaser.

The proposed law ought to be explicit in its provisions so that monopolistic control of water power will not be possible under the terms of any agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the purchasers of power sites. Mr. Taft says that forfeiture ought to be the penalty to prevent monopoly of ownership of coal lands or coal rights. That penalty ought also to be included in the agreements for the disposition of water-power sites. Furthermore, the Sherman Anti-trust act, which has been on the statute book for eighteen years, ought to be invoked against any water power monopolists or coal monopolists who use the resources of the public domain to plunder the people. And until Congress has enacted the legislation which Mr. Taft says is indispensable to safeguard public interests the Government ought to go slowly in opening public lands to settlement, especially when there is reason to suspect that any interests will take advantage of existing laws to establish monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

The next time Cook goes out to discover anything he will possibly oblige Peary by carrying a searchlight and a horn.—Washington Star.

Ida Falbe-Hansen, general supervisor of public schools of Denmark, celebrated her sixtieth birthday the other day. She is said to be the best beloved, as well as one of the most brilliant of the women of her country.

MOCKING AT THE LAW.

The grand jury for Charleston County had before it at the present term of the court of sessions twenty-four indictments for violation of the law against the sale of liquor. It has mulled over these presentments pretty thoroughly, according to reports. On Saturday it returned the whole lot of them to the court, each and every one endorsed "No bill," and that is the end of these indictments. Which is the sort of thing that has happened before with grand juries here, and, we suppose, elsewhere.

But this particular grand jury, in its general presentment at the conclusion of the last term of court, set forth its belief that the law against the sale of liquor in Charleston was but poorly enforced and called upon the Mayor and the other executive forces of the city to make more vigorous proceeding against the violators. It was to be supposed, therefore, that all the grand jury needed for the initiation of vigorous prosecution in the courts was opportunity to indict somebody for offense against the law. This opportunity was given to the grand jury by the handing out of twenty-four indictments of alleged illegal sellers of liquor. The evidence was prepared in practically all the cases by the police authorities of the city and fortified by the solicitor with citation of the law. And the grand jury refuses to bring one of the accused parties to trial.

But that is not the end of the grand jury's fate. At the same time that it put on record its rejection of these indictments against the alleged sellers of liquor, the body declared, through its foreman, in a letter to the solicitor: "It is the unanimous wish of the grand jury that you make out indictments against the attached list of holders of United States special tax as liquor dealers for the current fiscal year, commencing August 18, 1908." The list, it is said, includes something like one hundred and fifty names, among which are some, probably all, of the twenty-four parties indicted at the term of court and exonerated by the grand jury. Why the grand jury should wish the solicitor to make out indictments against the holders of United States liquor tax receipts it does not say, and this is a serious omission for it can not be readily imagined by anybody else. Certainly it can not be because of a desire or a determination to bring in true bills against those so presented, for the grand jury has already discharged all the indictments given to it and, according to the persuasion of the court, for "some other reason than the lack of evidence." It is certain enough that the evidence against the twenty-four who have been saved harmless was much stronger than that against the one hundred and fifty or so, indictment of whom is invited, can possibly be. There is not only the prima facie evidence against these that there would be against the others in the holding of a revenue tax receipt but there is personal evidence, as well, obtained by the police force. Perhaps the grand jury's purpose in suggesting such indictments as it has proposed to the solicitor may find explanation in the expression of the court that "the possession of a revenue license is sufficient for a true bill, but with that alone the solicitor could not expect a jury to convict," as "something more is necessary." It may be that the grand jury wishes to give the holders of these license an immunity bath, relieving them of the liability to prosecution for the remainder of the term of their licenses. Certainly it must have some benevolent object in view toward the parties whose indictment it desires.

What are we going to do about it in Charleston, anyway? There has been a good deal said of late about the awakening of public sentiment to the necessity of enforcing this law against the illegal sale of liquor. A good many people have professed to believe that if cases were presented to the juries convictions would be recorded, though heretofore the petit juries have, almost with exception, acquitted the accused illegal sellers of liquor. But here we are against the fact that the cases aren't even brought before the petit juries. The grand jury kills them upon the very threshold of the court. It looks as if we have made mighty little progress in this matter, after all. Is there, then, nothing in all this talk about a letter sentiment and a determined desire for the enforcement of the statute? Are we not only to ignore but also to mock at the law?—Charleston Post.

W. E. McLaughlin, white, of Darlington, charged with violations of the dispensary law, failed to appear when called. He was tried in his absence and a verdict of guilty rendered. The sentence was not published. McLaughlin was a member of the grand jury all of last year and was drawn to serve for this year, but upon being charged with violations of the dispensary law, was excused at the spring term of court from further service for this year.

SEMMES, OF ALABAMA.

A Yankee's Broad-Minded Estimate Of a Southern Naval Hero.

(From the New Haven Register).

Secretary of War Dickinson tells the story of the grandchild of Admiral Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, rushing to the presence of his father, Gen. Luke E. Wright, with tears in his eyes and demanding, "Was my grandpa a pirate?" Had such a question been asked anywhere in the North, even up to the present time, it is to be feared that the answer would have been unhesitating and affirmative.

This year of centenaries is big enough, perhaps, to give room and justice to even Semmes, of Alabama. He was born 100 years ago this 27th of September. Maryland was his birth State, but it is Alabama that today is observing his centenary. It is with Alabama that his reputation is connected. That State gave name to the vessel which he principally used as a privateer. The bitterness of the North, smarting under the steady destruction and capture of its small fleet of merchantmen during the war, was directed against Semmes. To the South he was, per contra, the great naval hero of the war.

It is probable that Admiral Semmes did not wholly deserve either the hatred or the praise. He was a loyal son of the South, and gave his best for its cause—sincerely, as did his brethren. Great Britain made possible the most damaging of the destruction he did, and to Great Britain, not Semmes, or the South, the worst of the hatred should have been directed. It should not be forgotten that the Alabama was an English-built vessel, manned by a British crew. Admiral Semmes was her clever commander, and he did good work in his place. But his accomplishment, costly as it was to the North—and eventually to Great Britain—was only an incident in the struggle. It taught the needed lesson, as we can see it now, that the harassing of merchantmen and the destruction and capture of property not properly contraband of war, only prolongs but does not settle such a strife.

As for Raphael Semmes, he was a Southern gentleman, a good seaman, and before the war did good service for the united country. His part in the strife was not a pleasant one, but he did what at the time seemed to him best. At the distance of nearly fifty years we can afford to remember the good deeds, and let the recollection of those which at the time vexed us sore be buried with his bones.

Long's saw mill, Hampton County, was burned Monday. Loss \$10,000 with no insurance.

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The Kind You Have Always Sought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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SOLD ON MERIT**

There are no ifs and ands about our guarantee, and no rebate schemes about our sales. We prefer to believe that our customers are sensible people in search of a square deal, and we make it our business to treat them as such. When you buy a

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you get what you pay for, and pay for what you get. Experienced buyers know that this constitutes the only bargain you can count on—all other bargain forms are gambles, and the purchaser is usually the loser. Honesty may not be the best policy, but years of practice convince us that it is good enough. If you contemplate the purchase of a piano, don't fail to examine the Stieff. A showdown is our delight.

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