

LANAHAN CLAIM ARGUED.

COL. FELDER DECLARES THAT THE STATE OUGHT NOT TO PAY IT.

Legal Combat Before Dispensary Winding-Up Commission as to the Business of the Claim of Over Four Thousand Dollars by a Baltimore Firm for Whiskey Sold to Old State Dispensary.

Columbia, Oct. 28.—Claiming for the State the whole of the Lanahan claim of more than \$4,000 upon the grounds of overcharges and payment of rebates, and that the State should find an overjudgment against the Baltimore firm, Col. T. E. Felder, of Atlanta, in his argument before the dispensary winding-up commission, characterized the Lanahans as the "arch-conspirators of them all," and painted a picture of the graft of the closing days of the dispensary system in South Carolina. Disavowing any intention upon the part of his client to deal fraudulently with the State and laying at the feet of the dispensary officials themselves the blame for all that has been revealed in connection with the "system," Col. W. A. Clark, of this city, asked that the claim of the Lanahan firm be paid.

It was quite a battle between the two attorneys today. Col. Felder in his entertaining and forceful manner presented in striking language the details of the Lanahan alleged grafting. He did not hesitate to brand as corrupt the dealings of this firm with the State dispensary officials. He minced not his words in referring to the members of the firm and called the whole dispensary system a "corrupt and foul machine" in these and various terms. Col. Clark presented a written argument, from which he stepped at times to refer to matters of testimony and evidence that has been introduced in connection with this case. There were one or two instances of sharp colloquy between the attorneys for the State and for the firm of William Lanahan & Sons, of Baltimore.

The Lanahan claim has been considerably aired. It was this claim that caused the test that was called "Felder's Pibal" to be shown before the dispensary winding-up commission. The trend of this test was to show that straight whiskeys were not shipped here by this firm, but the bottle stuff was a combination of intense, rye whiskey and spirits, and sometimes just the rye coloring matter. A chemist was called here to testify before the commission as to this test. In a letter read today, not put in evidence, however, the firm calls attention to certain matters touching this test. Mr. Lanahan himself having stated on the stand during a previous meeting that he did not recognize the test. On the part of the firm, Mr. Clark submitted a chemical analysis, in which it was shown that the whiskey contained no harmful ingredients, and that it was rye whiskey.

The arguments today recalled many things of interest in connection with the claim. Before the original investigating committee there was testimony given by Lewis W. Parker, the well known mill man, and others, including Col. Clark himself, who had stated that Sam Lanahan told him that no business could be had in this State from the dispensary board without the payment of rebates. These records were reviewed today. At one time a member of the Lanahan firm addressed a letter to the Governor, saying there was something wrong here, that his firm could not get the business it should and asking the Governor to help them out. Later this firm did get a big business, as shown by the records.

The Wylie affidavit was in evidence again today. This was only referred to in that portion in reference to the \$900 rebate that Wylie says Farnum gave him for the order of 900 cases of the Lanahan whiskey. The significance of this is the fact that Mr. Lanahan on the stand here swore that his firm gave no rebates, and had no agent in this State, except for Boykin, who was agent a short while.

In opposing for the State, Col. Felder made an arraignment of the Lanahan firm in its dealing with the State dispensary. The claims of the State in the Lanahan matter was set out. "Not only do we contend for the absorption of their claim," said Col. Felder, "but a difference due the State on the other side." From the Lanahan firm the State bought nominally \$500,000 worth of goods. That only 30 per cent. of this claim would represent the real value of the goods was Col. Felder's contention. This is in keeping with the schedule of reduction recently estimated, 20 per cent.

Characterizing the State officials as "the corrupt purchasing agents of the State," Col. Felder declared that the Lanahan firm was in the deliberate conspiracy to rob the State. Of the hundreds of liquor dealers who did business in this State, when fraud ran riot, the arch conspirator was the agent of my friend, Col. Clark—Lanahan & Co." Col. Felder referred to the fact that

all attorneys save "his distinguished friend, Col. Clark," had reached the conclusion that their clients had defrauded the State. Counsel referred to the "redoubtable Nelson, the sagacious Mordecai," and his "oratorical friend from the Blue Grass." It is a fact that affidavits have been submitted by certain of the larger firms admitting overcharges. One of the largest claimants, it will be recalled, admitted overcharges on a \$60,000 claim of about \$10,000. Col. Felder lamented that Col. Clark in the interim between the meetings of the commission had not seen fit to drop the claim.

The Parker testimony, the Smythe testimony and the testimony of Col. Clark himself were referred to by counsel in the contention that the understanding was that no goods could be sold in this State unless rebates were paid the members of the board. "The trail of the serpent," Col. Felder called it.

That contemplated trip to Baltimore by J. P. Matthews and Wilson, of the dispensary board, was touched on again today. The Wylie affidavit submitted yesterday showed items amounting in one instance to 900 cases upon which rebates were paid, amounting to \$900 for Wylie's share.

Other contentions of the State are that the prices charged the South Carolina dispensary were higher than those for other territory, and that goods were shipped at one price and billed at another. It was charged that the firm was seeking to perpetrate another fraud when a chemist in Baltimore was given to analyze goods on the market in 1909 to compare same with the 1905 goods.

"Yes, they corrupted the pure streams of commerce in this State," said Col. Felder. "Yes, they made investments in cotton mills so that they might sell their liquor, so that they might add a little water, a little distillation and a little intense. Their ways were devious. They didn't pay commissions? Why did they employ Farnum? Was there ever such a record of corruption and fraud?"

When Col. Felder concluded the opening argument for the State, Col. W. A. Clark, of this city, attorney for Wm. Lanahan & Sons, of Baltimore, made his argument setting out in detail the contention of this firm that its claim of upward of \$4,500 was just and was now due by the State of South Carolina.

CONDITION OF COTTON 55.6.

Deterioration for the Past Month Less Than Usual.

New York, Oct. 29.—Deterioration for the past month in the condition of cotton was somewhat less than normal, being 3.9 points, against 3.6 points last year, 4.1 points in 1907, 7.5 points in 1906, 4.3 points in 1905 and 6 points in 1903. In 1904 condition gained 1.6 points. The loss of 3.9 points makes condition this month 55.6, compared with 67.5 last year and 62.4 in 1907. Deterioration was most marked in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where declines were 5.9 points, 7.9 points, and 10 points, respectively.

Owing to very favorable weather conditions picking has proceeded with marked rapidity, 75 per cent. being gathered, against 71 per cent. last year, 65 per cent. the year before and 56 per cent. in 1906. Only once has this been exceeded since 1903, when in 1904 76 per cent was picked at this time. Texas and Louisiana are nearly picked out, where 83 per cent is gathered in the former and 90 per cent in the latter.

Unusually favorable weather conditions with practically no scarcity of labor enabled farmers to gather the crop with great rapidity, giving a clean staple and free from stains. As yet frosts have not inflicted serious damage, except in parts of the lowlands, and numerous sections may yet make more cotton if killing frosts hold off for another thirty days. But the condition of the plant is almost universally poor, owing to unfavorable weather throughout the season, and correspondents complain of a small yield and the proportion of lint to seed light. Cotton is generally marketed as fast as ginned, owing to high prices, and according to reports very little is being held back. Only in Louisiana has the boll weevil given any trouble during the month, the crop being practically free from other insects.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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STRONG BULL MARKET.

COTTON ADVANCED \$5 TO \$6 PER BALE LAST WEEK.

Bulls Remained Confident That Crop Will be Short and Prices Will Go Yet Higher—Many Speculators Say Market is Dangerous.

New York, Oct. 29.—It has been a wild week in cotton, with a jump of \$5 to \$6 a bale. This was based on a growing conviction that it is a short crop and that there is nothing for it but much higher prices before the season is ended. Whether this advice will culminate by the end of the calendar year is, of course, a matter for the future to determine, but bulls are talking of a crop of only 10,000,000 to 11,500,000 bales and a consumption of 13,000,000 to 13,500,000, though it is not clear how the consumption can reach such a figure unless the present figures are too low. Only 1,400,000 bales of American cotton were carried over from last season, but while there may be a disagreement as to the precise size of the crop and the consumption, the belief is almost universal that the yield is at any rate only moderate and inadequate to the needs of the world's cotton trade. It is argued, too, that if the cotton crop of the South is to be worth this year some \$800,000,000, the purchasing power of the South will be greatly increased and with the high prices which Western farmers are obtaining for their grain it will greatly stimulate the use of cotton goods and enable manufacturers to obtain prices more than commensurate with the high price of raw material.

There are those who think a new era of cotton values has set in and that there is not likely to be much permanent decline in the price until there is a radical increase in the production through an increased cultivation of a vast area at the Southwest suitable for cotton culture.

The story is that Patten, Gates, Hayne, Scales, Brown and other interests have been big buyers and though taking profits from time to time still remain very bullish in their convictions. Many other operators in Chicago, New Orleans, Memphis, Wall street and Liverpool have also bought. The Waldrof-Astoria contingent and metal trades also, it appears, still have been buying. Cotton is one of the chief topics, rivaling steel, at the clubs and big hotels. Exports have been large, cotton goods are active and rising and Liverpool straddlers, in some cases at least, appear to have got hold of the hot end of the poker. In other words, it is said there was a very large amount of this arbitrage business originally done by selling in New York and buying in Liverpool. The liquidation of such straddles by buying here and selling in Liverpool explains in part the strength of prices, and the sluggishness or weakness of Liverpool.

On the other hand it is feared that this speculation is too much of a wild-fire affair. There is said to be less pyramiding than there was last spring and summer, but for all that the market is by many considered dangerous. They seriously doubt whether the recent advance is justified. The receipts at the ports are large, and the heavy movement into sight suggests to some the idea that the crop is being underestimated. The stock here is rapidly increasing. Though the movement to curtail production has thus far failed in the North of any very substantial results, some 160 Georgia mills have agreed to reduce production and it is argued that it is only a question of time, if prices continue to advance, when widespread curtailment will be imperative. It is urged, too, that after an advance within a week or something like 100 to 125 points a sharp reaction is to be expected at almost any time. Today, however, there was more big buying, followed by a rout of the bears and the Liverpool arbitrators, and a sharp rise in prices.

TWO BIG DAMAGE SUITS.

Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Called On to Pay \$70,000 for Killing Two Men.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 30.—Two suits for \$35,000 each have been entered at Newberry against the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens railway as the result of an accident several months ago by which two young men of Newberry, Messrs. Williams and Bouknight, lost their lives. The plaintiffs, are the fathers of the young men.

Williams and Bouknight were walking down the Southern Railway track in the town and had stepped from that track to the C. N. & L. to let a Southern train pass, when they were struck by a southbound train of the C. N. & L. Death was instantaneous in each case.

In the trial two brothers will be arrayed against each other. Eugene S. Blease is of counsel for the plaintiffs, while Cole Blease, who, by the way, is just now a candidate both for governor of the State and for mayor of Newberry, will be the chief attorney for the railroad.

NEGRO BEATERS ACQUITTED.

Contradictions in Testimony of Principal Negro Witness Weaken Case Against Williamson.

Greenwood, Oct. 29.—After deliberating 50 minutes, the jury in the "Williamson" case, that of Henry Williamson, Sloan Williamson, Ashby S. King and Sam Cooper, charged with having caused the death of Gus Gilchrist by whipping him, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case has been conducted vigorously on both sides. It consumed a day and a half with the arguments of counsel. Some additional witnesses for the defense were put up this morning, most of the testimony being corroborative.

The defense stressed the fact that Dr. Lyon's testimony showed that the time when he saw the marks and whipping could have been administered anywhere from 2 to 43 hours from that the negro had been in custody only 12 hours. The defendants, each of them, denied specifically and categorically that they offered Gilchrist any violence or saw any one else offer it. Then the witness, Robertson's, manifest lying, first one way and the other, helped the defense.

Flight on Benzoate of Soda.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Manufacturers of food products who are opposed to the use of benzoate of soda are up in arms against the Remsen Board, which declared the use of the preservative in small quantities to be harmless. A meeting of the anti-benzoate men is called for today to consider plans for fighting the decision. They hope to have the preservative put under the official ban. Meanwhile, the packers who use the drug are jubilant.

It is believed that the present plan of the opposing forces is to ask President Taft on his return to the national capital to appoint a commission to visit the factories that use the preservative in large quantities and make a thorough investigation as to how it is used and why it is used. In case the president will not consent to create a commission of this sort, the campaign, it is announced, will be carried to congress. If it does become necessary to go to the legislative body, prominent men who oppose the use of the preservative say, a demand will be made for specific regulation prohibiting the use of the preservative.

In demanding a commission or board which will investigate the use of the preservative at the factories, the point will be made that the president has ample authority under the pure food law to create such a body of men, and to authorize its expenses paid out of the funds set aside for enforcing the pure food law. There was some question as to the legality of the Remsen Board, but President Taft's attorney general held that it was legally constituted. For that rate of compensation, it is pointed out, the president could obtain the services of several disinterested practical men to make the proposed investigation. Assertions have been made from time to time that some of the food manufacturers use benzoate of soda freely to preserve foodstuffs which could not be marketed unless preserved—that is to say, the food is in such condition that it would be rejected under the pure food law. It would be an easy matter for an investigating commission to get at the truth of this allegation, say persons who favor an inquiry of this sort.

Saved by a Mother's Love.

"Your whole future life depends upon it."

The mother, her face tinged with sympathy which we must ever feel in the presence of an immaturity that is hesitating between right and wrong, laid her hand over that of her beautiful daughter.

"Yes dear," she continued, "into every life there comes at one time or another a supreme temptation. If the crisis is passed, all is safe, but if you yield at the fatal moment, you cannot retrace your steps. You are then committed to a fatal policy."

"But, mother, father says he cannot afford it."

"Exactly. Fathers, from time immemorial, have always said that. It is their way of imposing on youth and innocence. Go forth at once and buy the gown. Do not forget at I am with you, that I will stand back of you with all the feeble strength I can command."

So saying, the proud woman folded into her arms the weak creature, who even then, if it had not been for her timely rescue, would have been betrayed into a humiliating and shameful surrender.—Success Magazine.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S Visit to FLORENCE, S. C.

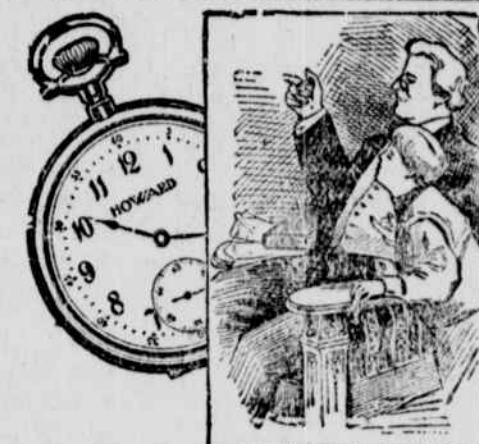
The President is to visit Florence the evening of November 8, and address the people of that city and section of the State. For this auspicious occasion and the

PEE DEE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS which convenes in Florence, November 8 and 9, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets at very low rates from Wadesboro, Bennettsville, Rowland, Chadbourne, Lanes, Sumter, Clio and intermediate stations.

Tickets will be on sale November 7 and 8, limited to return on or before November 10, 1909.

Rates, schedules, tickets and any desired information can be procured from M. F. Duke, Ticket Agent, Sumter, or by addressing the undersigned:

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Let Us Tell You About HOWARD'S

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A GREAT FEATURE.

Of the South Carolina State at Columbia Will be the Visit of President Taft.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces very low round trip rates from all points in South Carolina to cover the above occasions, tickets to be on sale October 31 to November 6 inclusive, with return limit to leave Columbia up to and including, but not later than, midnight of November 8, 1909. Tickets will include admission to the fair and transportation to and from Fair Grounds on local trains of the A. C. L. which will make frequent trips.

Saturday, November 6th, will be TAFT DAY.

When the President will meet and address the people at the Fair Grounds and review the Military and Civic Parade.

Inquire of M. F. Duke, Agent, Sumter, or any Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, for information as to rates, schedules and tickets.

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE, Pas. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agt. WILMINGTON, N. C.

The average man marries a woman in order to escape loneliness—and then joins a club in order to escape the woman.

The Jury's Verdict

found by those who have given the

"Shaw"

a thorough test is for sweetness of tone, and its general make-up is entitled to all praises and "nice sayings" that have been bestowed upon it in the past. Are You one of the jury? If not, we will be delighted to send you a little information that will interest you, "on terms and prices."

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(Mention this paper.)

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DUTCH ROMAN HYACINTHS.

Charles Dickens, Rose Gen. Pelissier, Deep Scarlet, Grandeur a Merveille, Blush White, Ozar Peter, Light Porcelain, Blue.

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Early White, (extra selected Bulbs.) Early Light Rose. Early Blue.

A VERY POPULAR MIXTURE.

Adopted for bedding and outdoor planting and can be used for pot culture. Consists of Rose and Pink shades, Pure White sorts, Dark Blue and Purple, and other shades. These are single and double.

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Artus, Deep Scarlet, Chrysolora, Golden Yellow.

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A splendid mixture, consisting of many fine varieties, and none of the undesirable kinds. Certain to prove satisfactory.

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Large Trumpet Narcissus.

Emperor, Perianth Primrose, Trumpet Golden Yellow.

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