

TAX LEVY LARGER.

LEGISLATURE FILES ON THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Cry is for More and More Money And the Legislature Can Find No Place to Make a Cut—The Demands for Money for All Purposes Grow Greater Year by Year.

Columbia, Feb. 11.—Everybody stands aghast at the size of the appropriation bill, and everybody thinks that it ought to be cut down, but just where to put the pruning knife nobody can say. Some of the members look with horror on the approaching campaign when their constituents will call them to account for the large expenditures of money by the present legislature, and they dread the coming day. The total of the bill as it leaves the house, in spite of the fact that the provision for 43 scholarships in the University was knocked out, will amount to over a million, eight hundred thousand, nearly two millions. When the attempt is made, however, one realizes the difficulty. The appropriations for pensions is about one eleventh of the total amount of the bill, which means that South Carolina does as much for the old soldiers today as she does for any other one of ten other purposes within the scope of the government. It is only by such comparisons that the fair estimate of the total can be had. Nobody would suffer for a moment the cutting off of the pensions so it remains, one of the heaviest items in the bill, you cannot put the knife there. For the insane an amount equal to about one eighth of the total sum is appropriated, but who would suffer a reduction there? The demagogue and the public both raise a cry to heaven and the general assembly for more money for the common schools. No one would permit the knife being applied there. The State officers, clerks and expenses of the State offices cover another eighth of the bill if we include the judiciary. There is no cut that can be made there. The public debt is the heaviest item of the bill, but there is no way to get rid of that. That was an inheritance from before the war times, when the State gave its credit to its development, the fruits of which the present generation have been reaping, the building of railroads, canals and public buildings, including the State house, a debt of six and a half million dollars. Miscellaneous items do not amount to much, which leaves the chance of cut in the appropriations for higher education and for the general assembly. There may be a difference of opinion on the subject of the necessity for paying the expenses of the general assembly, but the State would be in a bad fix without it, so it has to be provided for. There is a question whether the State ought to give aid to higher education or not, but it has been a well established policy of all States and governments to do it, because it has been found the best for the State. This item is about one-seventh of the appropriation bill. Elections, public printing and contributions towards farm development and claims of counties amount to about one-twentieth of the total, but it would be hard to start economizing there, so turn where you will, there seems to be no escape from a big budget. The business affairs of the State are growing, many of the appropriations are to offices which bring a revenue into the State, all of them have been jealously scrutinized and are thought by the majority of the members of the house to be worthy. If the people will give up any of the benefits that they enjoy through the State appropriations the general assembly will gladly leave that matter out of the next bill.

This bill will probably be raised in the senate, and one item particularly is of interest to the people of the State, the item for farm demonstration work. The house made it \$2,000 because that was all that was asked for, but since then it has been determined to press the work more vigorously, those counties in which the work was done last year show the effect in their increased cotton and corn crops. If the senate will increase the appropriation to \$5,000 the work can be extended into every county in the State. South Carolina is now getting more of this service from the government than any State in the South, to which section it is confined. The reports show that where the government carried on this work in the past year under the direction of Mr. Williams, the crops were fifty per cent better than they were where it was not carried on. Through the activity of this department something like 10,000 acres of land in the State were planted in winter cover crops which had never been done before, and the result is astonishing. This work is aided by the government, and local subscription and by manufacturers, so that \$18,000 will be spent in the State this year under the present appropriation, or more than double that if the senate increases it.

The ways and means committee is now struggling over the proposition of the raising the supply neces-

sary to meet the heavy expense, but they will probably leave the levy at five mills as it was last year, even if it causes a deficit.

FUNERAL OF MR. F. P. COOPER.

Death of Popular Pythian Mourned Throughout the State.

Williamston, Feb. 8.—The funeral of the late Frank P. Cooper was held in the parlors of the Park View Hotel here this morning and the remains were taken to Anderson for interment. The services were short and impressive and were conducted by the Rev. Louis J. Bristow, long time friend of the deceased and a past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knight of Pythias. At the funeral Miss Sara Gossett sang sweetly and tenderly "Face to Face," a song which Mr. Cooper had asked her to sing to him not long before his death. This last was a difficult task asked of her, but her tenderness and depth of feeling mingled only to render more impressively the words of the song.

The pall bearers were members of the Williamston lodge, Knights of Pythias as follows: B. F. Russel, J. C. Duckworth, W. H. Sherard, B. O. Bristow, H. V. G. Cooley and E. C. Horton. The local lodge acted as an honorary escort to the station, and a number of members accompanied the funeral party to Anderson. On reaching Anderson the body was carried directly to Silver Brook cemetery, where the interment took place.

CANNON LOSING GROUND.

How the Newspapers and Magazines Are Supporting the Insurgents.

Ray Stannard Baker writing about the insurgent movement in the February American Magazine, states that one of the most significant phases of the movement is the support which it is receiving from the newspapers of the West. He says:

"One of the most significant phases of the insurgent movement is the support which it is receiving from the newspapers of the West. Several papers, long staunchly Republican, are now insurgent. The Chicago Tribune, which supported Cannon in his last campaign, is now exercising a powerful influence against Cannonism and supporting the insurgent movement all along the line. The Indianapolis News, long Vice-President Fairbank's organ, may from the tone of its recent editorials be called an insurgent newspaper. The Chicago News and Record-Herald have long exercised a steady pressure for progressive measures. Every newspaper of St. Paul and Minneapolis except one has apparently taken a more or less vigorous stand for the insurgent cause. The News and Register of Des Moines is wholly insurgent; but the Des Moines Capital is still 'stand-pat'."

"But the most influential of all the newspapers in the West in this regard, perhaps, is the Kansas City Star Colonel Nelson's paper, which has been for years consistently encouraging the insurgent movement throughout Kansas and Missouri.

"More and more, also, the popular magazines are exercising a wide influence upon public opinion. I do not say this because I happen to be connected with the American Magazine, but because this is what I heard everywhere. Many people spoke of the fearless articles in Collier's Weekly and McClure's and I don't know how many men told me they were reading Judge Lindsey's autobiography in Eerybody's, which gives an excellent view of the blight of money control in politics. Several radical journals are also having a wide influence on thought in the West; the Public of Chicago, LaFollette's Weekly, and, to a less degree than formerly, Bryan's Commoner. I also ran across a number of people who had been reading the Appeal to Reason, the Kansas Socialist weekly, which circulates over 350,000 copies every week."

A SAFEGUARD TO CHILDREN.

"Our two children of six and eight years have been since infancy subject to colds and croup. About three years ago I started to use Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to prevent and cure these troubles. It is the only medicine I can get the children to take without a row." The above from W. C. Ornstein, Green Bay, Wis., duplicates the experience of thousands of other users of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures coughs, colds and croup, and prevents bronchitis and pneumonia. Sibert's Drug Store.

It takes a wise man to discover a wise man.—Diogenes Laertius.

President Helps Orphans.

"Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of the Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: 'We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth.' It invigorates all vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up pale, thin, weak children or rundown people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c, at Sibert's Drug Store."

ASYLUM QUESTION DEBATED.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERED THE BOND ISSUE BILL.

After Passing the Appropriation Bill Yesterday the Measure Proposing An Election on the Question of Issuing Bonds for One Million Dollars to Erect Two New Asylums is Taken Up for Discussion.

Columbia, Feb. 10.—The house today considered the question of issuing or submitting to the voters the matter of issuing a million dollars worth of bonds for the erection of two new Hospitals for the Insane. At the time of taking the dinner recess no vote had been taken and there had been no legislative expression.

The bond issue proposition is a component part of the recommendations made by the majority of the investigating committee, while the minority of the committee is entirely against a bond issue and argue that such a debt is both unnecessary and unbusinesslike.

Some of the best speeches of the session were made today on the question of a bond issue. The minority side was presented during the morning by Mr. J. P. Carey, of Pickens. Mr. Harrison, who is deeply in earnest and most serious in the matter, opened the argument for the bond issue, and later on was followed by Dr. Dick, also of the majority of the committee. Both Mr. Harrison and Dr. Dick made clear-cut and good presentations of the advisability of the State issuing the bonds and of letting the voters have a chance to decide what shall be done.

Dr. Dick, of the majority of the committee, also insisted that this was no personal matter. He asked first have the members read the testimony and second, have the reports been read. Dr. Dick said he wished merely to make a business statement. He visited many similar institutions, and when he returned here was ashamed of what this State was doing for its insane. One trouble he found was that the asylum here had no ground for exercise and work. The average seems to be an acre per patient, and even if the negroes be removed from Columbia there would still not be enough room for work and exercise—not an acre per patient. The majority report simply states facts as they were found. Dr. Dick said the centre building can never be adapted to this climate and conditions here. This State had the finest herd of cattle he saw at any institution. The idea of the minority is to fix up the present buildings for whites. The proposition was to put whites in buildings unit; for negroes. The bond issue does not mean debt for the State. Every financier in Columbia says the present land, if sold in fifteen years and invested would cancel the debt. He was unalterably opposed to moving the white asylum from the neighborhood of Columbia. All that he asked was to give the people a chance to vote. It does not mean debt; but it means changing the present plant into money with which to build two new plants.

Many other addresses were made upon the subject—Mr. Cosgrove and Mr. McMahan favoring the proposed bond issue. In the midst of Mr. McMahan's argument the house adjourned for dinner and he resumed his argument at the night session.

Mr. McMahan resuming his argument in favor of the bond issue for the building of a new asylum, said: "This bond issue is justifiable and proper," he argued. "It is urged as if your vote will put the bond issue on the people. The sole purpose is to let the electors themselves decide for themselves." He was only concerned, he said, in the matter of the bond issue. The plan is to have the present land sold in a business like way, and to fix an upset price.

It would be safe to figure on half a million dollars for the land. All admit that it is best to give patients something to do. Employment is the best thing to do, but there is no room for such exercise.

Mr. M. L. Smith, of Kershaw, wished to extend congratulations to Mr. Harrison for the manner of his presentation. "There is something high and noble in this question," he said. "There is no man who is not deeply touched by such a question. There are two reports and I hope that they will be studied." He made a long argument opposing the bond issue.

Mr. Cothran, of Greenville, said it was a matter of great regret that there was a division in the committee in its report. He had heard the arguments. This question cannot be brushed aside with jokes or statistics from other States. There has been no argument against the bond issue based on conditions. The minority report shows an absolute demand for instant relief.

Dr. Olin Sawyer, of Georgetown, took up the argument seriously and said he wanted to talk as a member of the commission and as a physician.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sawyer's argument, Mr. Duvall made the announcement of the death of his colleague, Mr. G. Wells Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan has not attended the sessions this year on account of his ill-

ness, and he died at his home in Kershaw. Mr. Vaughan was a young man of unusual promise and capacity. The house took absolutely no vote on the bond bill today, and there was no indication of expression.

SPAIN'S RICH CITY.

Few in America Realize the Industrial Wealth of Barcelona.

It is not surprising that, if Spain, always more or less agitated by internal dissensions, should have serious troubles, they should centre in Barcelona, says a writer in Leslie's. The chief seaport of the nation is here, and here congregate in great numbers those grades of society which are generally opposed to any organized government. Here one finds the richest and the poorest—both disturbing elements, but for different reasons—one complaining of unequal taxation and the other of the restraints which the government places upon license.

Few people in America realize the industrial wealth of Barcelona or how much she patronizes us for raw material. Over 125,000 people are employed there in the cotton industry alone, and the exports of this work amount to at least \$75,000,000 annually. A large amount of the raw cotton used is purchased in the United States and shipped from Galveston, Texas. So, after all, America is more or less interested in this section of Spain. Living is cheaper there than in any other city in Spain. Rents are marvelously low, and I saw a flat of fifteen rooms, with all modern appliances, on the Fifth avenue of the city, for which, the occupant paid \$45 per month. Indeed, a very excellent apartment of ten rooms can be obtained for \$25. Labor, however, is correspondingly low, and the working class enjoys few luxuries. The Catalan works with an unceasing energy which rather startles the laborer of other parts of Alfonso's country. Although he listens to agitators, he is often quick to think for himself, and he fights for what he considers his rights with the same energy, and the government at Madrid will do well to heed to the cry of this restless child before it is too late, for that cry is already finding an echo in northern Spain.

Prussia's Great Revenues From Public Properties.

The State income from public properties amounted, in 1908, to somewhat more than the total income from borrowings. The railways were the largest source of income, and netted \$149,755,000, or about 8 per cent. on the total invested by Prussia in its railway system since the State began to buy and build railways, in 1848-49. Prussia derived from other sources, from its crown forests, the leased farms, the iron, coal, potash, salt, and other mines, the porcelain factories, banking, and a variety of less important industries, \$26,900,000. The policy of Prussia, which dominates the empire, is strongly in the direction of increasing the participation of the government in industrial enterprises. The Prussian legislature acting upon a recommendation of the emperor, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Diet in 1906, passed a bill extending widely an old act, giving the State the right to take over at a valuation any discovery of mineral riches on private lands.

German manufacturing and mining is rather more completely under the control of combinations than is the industry of any other country. The closely organized syndicates in the coal and iron industries control production and selling prices more effectively than does the United States steel corporation in the United States. The Prussian government, in its desire to have a seat in the coal syndicate, determined three years ago to buy a controlling interest in the shares of the Hibernia Coal Company, mining 7 per cent. of the coal in the Rhine-Westphalian region. The Dresdner Bank, acting under a private arrangement with the Prussian treasury, bought shares on the stock exchange until a majority of the capitalization had been acquired. The announcement that Prussia had bought the control of the company so vexed the group of coal owners who had previously ruled the company that they increased the capitalization, and issued the new shares to themselves, thus reacquiring a majority.—From "Monarchical Socialism in Germany" by Elmer Roberts in the January Scribner.

Saved From Awful Peril.

"I never felt so near my grave," writes Lewis Chamblin, of Manchester, Ohio, R. R. No. 3, "as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 115 pounds in spite of many remedies and the best doctors. And that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 160 pounds and can work hard. It also cured my four children of croup." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its most certain remedy for LaGrippe Asthma, desperate lung trouble and all bronchial affections, 50c and \$1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Sibert's Drug Store.

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