

CHILDREN AWARDED MOTHER.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES AGAINST SENATOR TILLMAN.

Unanimous Opinion Handed Down This Morning Setting Aside Deed of Young Ben Tillman and Restoring Children to Their Mother.

Columbia, Feb. 15.—The State Supreme Court's decision, which was rendered unanimously today, in the Tillman case, awards Senator Tillman's grand-children to young Mrs. Tillman.

The court holds that the act under which B. R. Tillman, Jr., deeded his children to his parents is in violation of both State and Federal constitutions as it is a form of peonage against the children and in violation of an established principle of law that the State will award the custody of children for their best interest. The bill changing the law under which Senator Tillman got the children will be pressed on to ratification, as the change is necessary in spite of the court's decision.

Attorney J. Wm. Thurmond for Senator Tillman, agreed with Attorneys DePass & DePass for Mrs. Tillman, today not to wait on remittitur to be sent down, and promised to bring Mrs. Tillman's children to her tomorrow. Young Mrs. Tillman is temporarily here with a kinswoman, Mrs. Dr. Frank Butler.

Columbia, Feb. 15.—Not only are Mrs. Lucy Tillman and her relatives delighted with the Supreme Court's decision awarding her the custody of her children, but practically the whole State has been stirred in sympathy with her to such an extent that it is practically certain that a violent demonstration against Senator Tillman would have followed a decision against her.

Two well organized plots had been formed to be carried out in case she lost her children. One was to forcibly take the children from Senator Tillman and the other was to tear down Senator Tillman's portrait that is hanging over the Speaker's stand in the State Capitol and throw it into the street before the legislature adjourned.

What Do You Do With Your Margins?

You can not read a man so well during his busy hours as by what he does after supper, or from the closing hour of business to bedtime. You can not gauge his character so well by the money he spends for necessities or the living of his family, as by that little surplus of money which is left after the necessary expenses are paid. What does he do with his spare money, that margin left over from business and from living expenses? What he does with that margin will throw a wonderful light upon his character.

The largest part of every active life must be devoted to getting a living, attending to one's affairs, and this is done by most people in a routine sort of way. You can not tell much about the real man during these hours, because he has a system, his regular daily routine, and he does very much the same thing every day. But the moment he is free, he is quite a different man. Then his real propensities come out. People are not natural until they are free from restraint.

Watch the boy and the girl when they are free from their regular duties and see how they spend their evenings, what society they keep, what companionships they form, what they do. This will be a pretty good test of their character.—Success Magazine.

RESTORED TO THEIR MOTHER.

Columbia, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Tillman's children arrived from Trenton in charge of Mrs. B. R. Tillman, Sr., this morning. There was a touching scene when they saw their mother at Dr. Butler's. Mrs. Tillman, Sr., was not present at the meeting.

Every Bit of Reform Counts.

The effect upon the public mind of reform defeats following reform victories constitutes a serious hindrance to the orderly and continuous progress toward better political conditions, says E. A. Van Valkenburg in Success Magazine. Pendulum-like, there always is a back swing to every reform movement forward. But, unlike the pendulum, it never swings backward so far as it has swung forward. In this country every period of seeming reaction is in reality merely the marking of a new starting point from which progress will make a greater gain than from any earlier one.

When any reform movement is regarded in its entirety, a gain always can be counted. If the millions of earnest citizens who every year give their support to good causes with seemingly scant results could be made to understand this demonstrable fact, the forwarding of civic betterments would be encouraged and simplified.

SOUTH BOOMING, SAYS MACKAY.

Postal Telegraph President Thinks Country is Suffering from Bugaboos.

New York, Feb. 15.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies, returned yesterday from his regular inspection tour through the South. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with both conditions and outlook.

"If the telegraph business is a barometer," he said, "the South has lost none of the impetus that began before and continued in a modified degree through the panic. The people down there have become philosophical as well as prosperous, and do not easily get excited. We began to make plans for extensions, enlargements, and general expansion of facilities throughout the South more than a year ago, and the net outcome of my visit is that we shall go ahead as demands require in all directions. Pending decisions by the Supreme Court may be and not be enacted, but what of it? Properties are not going to smash. On the contrary, we have only to rid ourselves of silly apprehensions of wanton official assaults following upon legitimate business to enjoy the general prosperity which conditions warrant. If we are all going to wait till capital ceases to be timid, and labor demands less instead of more and statesmen stop seeking popularity, we might as well shut up and go home.

The only attacks we have now is an attack of bugaboos. The Courts have not been suddenly deprived of knowledge of law, nor the Administration of patriotism, nor Congress of representative ability, nor the American people of common sense. It may, and doubtless will, take some time to adjust legislation to meet the requirements of changing conditions, but that is no reason why business men should get scared and sit like bums on a log till all questions are finally and definitely settled. If the heads of big concerns show the white feather the thousands of business men engaged in lesser affairs will be disheartened naturally, and a period of common apathy will set in without rhyme or reason. Such a policy is not only nonsensical but wrong. At least that is my opinion, and our companies are going to act accordingly. We are doing more business today than ever before, and the apparent requirements for the immediate future are greater than ever before, and we are not going to be swerved from our original determination to provide the additional facilities that we foresee are going to be required."

AMERICA A THIRSTY NATION.

Imports of Drinkables Reach Amazingly High Figure.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Americans must be a thirsty nation judging from the imports of drinkables as set forth in a statement just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The United States drank the essence of more than a billion pounds of coffee in 1909, valued at \$86,000,000. That was about a dollar's worth of coffee for every person in the United States. Tea is not such a favorite. Only a little more than a hundred million pounds, valued at about \$16,000,000, came in.

But the spirits, wines and malt liquors the nation touched its highest record for importation in 1909 and consumed foreign products of that kind to the value of more than \$26,000,000, more than twice as much as was imported in 1899.

South America supplied most of the coffee, Asia most of the tea and Europe most of the wines and liquors. The United States is the world's largest coffee drinkers and Great Britain is the world's greatest consumers of tea. Every person in the United States used on the average of 11 pounds of coffee during 1909, the use of tea remained about unchanged from the previous year.

John G. Mobley Vindicated.

Columbia, Feb. 14.—The charges against John G. Mobley were not taken very seriously, and the committee investigating the same has vindicated the president of the Fair Society. The committee's report is: "Having investigated the charges against Mr. Mobley by Ex-Secretary Love, we find that the allegations are not sustained."

Mr. T. Scott DuBose got his dwelling burned last Sunday about 2 o'clock from a chimney between the shingles and the ceiling. He saved most of his furniture. It was insured for a small amount. The dwelling on the same site was burned about 38 years ago, being the residence of Dr. Thomas DuBose—Bishopville Vindicator.

Devotion is like the candle which Michael Angelo used to take in his pastebord cap, so as not to throw his shadow upon the work on which he was engaged.—Phillips Brooks.

BAILEY SPEAKS AT COLUMBIA.

TEXAS SENATOR ADDRESSES THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Large Audience Hears Mr. Bailey's Argument in Favor of a Federal Income Tax, and His Appeal for the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment Prepared by Him.

Columbia, Feb. 14.—There was a great audience in the State House tonight to hear the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. The floor and the galleries were crowded, and everyone was on the qui vive to hear the distinguished Texan. By resolution of the General Assembly Senator Bailey had been invited to address the Legislature on the income tax, because he has been a pronounced advocate of the income tax.

Senator Bailey expressed his pleasure in being here, and his gratification at the invitation. He set right in to discuss the question and starting with the tariff explained that something had to be done to lift the burden of taxation from the poor man, and the income tax was the only way the burden can be lifted. It is simply a question of lifting the burden from the poor, and making those able to pay to do so. The question is whether the money needed should be raised by a protective tariff or by an income tax. He did not favor taxing all things alike. If he could do so he would tax silk. He would exempt calico, because those who use calico are not able to buy better than calico. He would tax silk because those who use silk are better able to pay a tax. He would make the tax highest in those articles that indicate ability to spend abundantly.

He addressed his auditors as his countrymen. He compared the millionaire who spends his money abroad and argued that such a millionaire did not spend a cent towards the Federal government. The poor mechanic who buys a plug of tobacco contributes more to the government than many of these millionaires who marry abroad and pay no taxes to the government.

He then pounded William Waldorf Astor, and said Astor's property is in New York. He left his money here to work for him, and he spends his earnings abroad. He would not take the property, but he would make him pay taxes on his million dollar income for the government. The former pays the tax on nothing. He did not attack men because they disagreed with him. He does not believe in abusing brother Democrats who differ with him.

The first objection is that it increases the power of the Federal Government. If that be true it would be serious. The Federal Government now possesses ample power to tax incomes. The Supreme Court simply decided that if Congress wanted an income tax it must apportion it among the several States in accordance with population. The Court has held that the income tax is valid, but it must be upon a basis of population. The constitutional amendment seeks to correct this disproportion. Under the new amendment every man would pay the same upon the same income wherever located. He wanted to know where there is a South Carolina Democrat who would not be in favor of an equal tax rather than making this State pay fifteen times as much as New York, for instance.

Senator Bailey said he was a real old-time Democrat, who still quoted Jackson and Calhoun. He still believed it is better to be free than it is to be rich. It is not true that such an amendment would abridge the rights of State. No change but one is proposed, and that is that the income tax should be levied upon wealth rather than population. The present Constitution permits an income tax based on population rather than is proposed it shall be upon the basis of wealth. Everything the State can do or tax now it can do and tax after this amendment is adopted. All this amendment proposes is to substitute the rule of uniformity for the rule of population. He insisted that under present conditions there is now ample authority to levy an income tax. He could readily see how a man can favor a national income tax and oppose a State income tax. He believed the income tax was the fairest tax ever devised. If we can keep up high priced cotton and bring the cotton mills down here this section will be the richest section in the world.

It is only a question if they do not grow too fat and quit the Democratic party and quit work. Mr. Bailey explained his income tax amendment which exempted all under \$5,000 and under. He exempted all under \$5,000 because the tariff reached others quite enough. His amendment proposed a 3 per cent. tax, and that was cut to 2 per cent. He did not believe the prosperous men would commit perjury to save a few dollars. If they wanted to swear a lie he would let the devil settle with them. He believed the rich men would willingly pay the tax. All argued that taxes should fall on those best able to pay. The correct thing to do is to tax what men have and not what men want. The poor have

no property to demand and protect. Senator Bailey went fully into the comparative duty on the rich and the poor, and he said he was really surprised that the rich did not offer to pay this tax. He said he despised the demagogue, the demagogues never try to teach their children not to try to prosper. The only man worse than the demagogue was the tax dodger. He believed it and trusted the man who behaved himself whether rich or poor. He paid a high tribute to the Texans who traced their lineage to the Palmetto State.

Speaking to Democrats he said if South Carolina were to reject this amendment it would be forever killed, and the Democratic party would be held responsible. The Democrats will come to make a tariff and he said that was because the Democrats fell out among themselves. The country is not Republican, but it is simply afraid of Democrats. They know the Republicans are rascals and think we are fools. When we come to make the tariff bill unless you have this income tax to raise a hundred million revenue you cannot make any substantial reduction in the tariff, and that is what the Democrats want to do.

He made an extended argument to show that the tariff cannot be taken off without providing some other means of revenue with which to run the Government. He favored an inheritance tax.

The main burden of Mr. Bailey's address was that if the burden of the tariff is to be lifted it can only be by an income tax. There is no hope of reducing expenses materially and the income tax must come. If the tariff outrage is to be lifted it must be by the income tax. Mr. Bailey said whatever else happens to the amendment he hoped South Carolina would not be first to strike it a blow. Senator spoke eloquently for an hour and three-quarters and upon the completion of the address on motion of Mr. M. L. Smith the joint Assembly extended its cordial thanks to Senator Bailey for his fine address.

Alligator Has Become Chum of A Horse.

(From the New York Press.)

Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 9.—This community is excited by the strange attachment between a horse and a pet alligator belonging to James E. Smith of No. 554 Bloomfield avenue. The alligator will not sleep anywhere except on the warm and broad back of the horse, and when it is removed the horse is disconsolate and whinies and refuses to eat until the reptile is replaced. Even when the horse is taken out of the stable for exercise the alligator remains on its back and the horse walks along gingerly seemingly fearing the alligator will fall off. The Smiths started out for a drive today and the horse refused to move until the alligator had been placed in the carriage in a place where it could be seen whenever the horse turned its head.

The Smiths have had the alligator several months. It disappeared during the cold spell on Sunday night. A search was made, and no one could find it.

"I guess it went to the creek at the back of the garden and buried itself in the mud," Smith said.

"If it did it is likely the filthy water from the Passaic river will kill it," a neighbor suggested.

Smith went to the stable next morning to look after the horse. It was lying down in the stall and refused to get up. Smith went closer, thinking the animal ill. He was astounded to discover the alligator stretched out on the horse's back and blinking as contentedly as though taking a sun bath on a mud flat in the Everglades. When Smith attempted to remove the reptile it fought him, which was something entirely new. He overpowered the alligator, however, took it into the kitchen and put it in a box near the stove. The horse whinnied so furiously and persistently that finally, to pacify it, Smith took the reptile out to the stable again and placed it on the floor. The horse lay down and in a few seconds the reptile was stretched out on its warm back once more and all were happy except Smith.

Killed With Brick.

Lexington, Feb. 14.—The fourth homicide to occur in Lexington county this year—in less than six weeks—occurred on the plantation of Albert R. Taylor, near Cayce, on Saturday night, when Ed Johnson, a negro boy 18 years of age, was struck in the head with a brick but thrown through an open door by Elmore Koon, another negro. Johnson was rendered unconscious by the blow and lingered until yesterday at noon.

Another theory, which we do not hesitate to advance, is that "Matt" Henson has gone upon a long journey to the State of Washington to discover that Richard A. Ballinger's escutcheon is without a smudge.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance.—Edward Gibbon.

CHILD LIVED ONLY TWO HOURS.

The Father Made a Millionaire by Its Life.

Some men are just naturally the sons of fortune. Read this if you don't believe it. Charles W. McLean, of Brockville, Ontario, has fallen heir to \$3,000,000 as the result of peculiar circumstances attending the birth of his child and its death.

Mrs. McLean died a week ago and her child survived her only two hours. Mrs. McLean's estate, according to the terms of her father's will, amounted to only \$13,200, but if a child was born it was to inherit one-third of the whole estate.

The estate is now valued at over \$9,000,000, and the infant therefore was heir to \$3,000,000 during its lifetime of two hours. The father will now inherit it.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government Pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and Other Employees Up to \$2,500 Annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 113 N. Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y. 1-7-itaw.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

Court of Common Pleas.

Willie Bultman, Plaintiff Against Paden Anthony and Virginia Anthony, Defendants.

COPY SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

To the Defendants Above Named: You Are Hereby Summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated January 21st, A. D. 1910. LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take Notice:

That the Summons and Complaint in this Action were filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court on the 25th day of January, 1910. LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1-28-6t-itaw.

COPY SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

(Complaint Served.) State of South Carolina, County of Sumter—Court of Common Pleas.

Lillie D. Knight, plaintiff, against Albert Armstrong Jacobs, Ella Stokes, Rhett Cantey, Moultrie Cantey, Matthis Cantey, William Cantey, Mark Cantey, Windham Cantey, Dollie Cantey and an infant commonly known as "Sis Cantey", defendants. To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated December 21st, A. D. 1909. LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take Notice.

That the Defendant, Matthis Cantey, and Complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1909. LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1-6-6t-itaw—W&S

It's Sad, But True. Many sorely afflicted people wait until they get one foot in the grave before they take the proper treatment for rheumatism. Rheumacide cures rheumatism to stay cured. Rheumacide goes right to the seat of the disease, and removes its cause. It is put up in liquid form, also tablets. Sold in 25 cents and 50 cents bottles by druggists generally. Tablets by mail, 25 cents. Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. Write or come to us at 633 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C. No. 2.

TEN WORDS IN HER "YES."

Belgrade Swain's Telegraphic Proposal Brought Enthusiastic Answer.

A clerk in Belgrade, Servia, named Vellislav Simonovitch on the strength of an increase of salary recently telegraphed to a young lady in Losnitsa and asked her to share his fortunes.

The regulation tax allows ten words for the minimum fee, and her answer ran:

"Yes, gladly, willingly, joyfully, delightfully, gratefully, lovingly, yes, yes, yes."

The South Can Compete With The World Growing Corn.

We contend that corn, meats, fruits, legumes and many other crops which we might mention, can be grown by the Southern farmer cheaper than any other people on earth can grow them for him, and that, therefore, he should grow these crops for his own use and for sale.

Even under present conditions it has been demonstrated, time and again, that the Southern farmer can produce hogs at 3 to 4 cents a pound, live weight, and make money on them. If this be so, and it is, then why should he not rejoice at the fact that live hogs are selling at 8 cents a pound, and by growing hogs as a money crop reap a rich harvest?

We need diversification because it is necessary, or at least conducive to increasing soil fertility, and because we can produce many of these things cheaper than we can buy them. We do not need to grow everything we use, but we do need to grow those things of which we use large quantities and which we produce cheaper than other people can produce for us. Of these crops we stand pat on corn, meats, and fruits.

We can compete with the world in the growing of these crops, and as long as we buy them at from two to three times the cost at which we can produce them, we are not using good farming or business sense.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

The Insurgents are now backing President Taft's policies. Yes, but what does that leave Congressman Tactful Charley Townsend, of Michigan, to back?—Detroit Journal.



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H. L. B. WELLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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