

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1846. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

LAW EXAMINING BOARD NAMED

Supreme Court Carries Out Recent Enactment.

Columbia, April 29.—Those young men of the State who have not attended the University of South Carolina Law School and received diplomas from that institution, and who wish to become lawyers in the courts of South Carolina, must hereafter stand their examinations before a new commission created by the recent legislature.

Today the Supreme Court Justices named the new commission as follows:

- William D. Melton, of Columbia.
- W. C. Miller, of Charleston.
- F. B. Grier, of Greenwood.

In the order named, and in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly, these gentlemen will serve three, two and one year, respectively. All have accepted, for the court "trusted to no mistake," having first written each of the men they determined to offer the job to. The members of the Bar selected upon the new board are well known attorneys of this State, and it is needless to say that they will fill the positions.

CROP DAMAGE NOT SO BAD.

First Reports Exaggerated, Says President Finley.

Washington, April 29.—Damages to crops in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River are not as great as some of the first reports seemed to indicate, according to President Finley, of the Southern Railway. He said today that reports show cotton and corn have suffered in the northern two-thirds of the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, but that further South these crops were not injured, and that further North they were not far enough advanced to be seriously hurt.

"There is still ample time to replant both cotton and corn," he said, "and if this is done extensively the final yield may not be greatly reduced. Reports indicate a general suspension of cotton seed crushing by oil mills, with a view to conserving the seed for planting. The peach crop does not seem to have been materially damaged. Melons and cantaloupes in southern Georgia may have to be replanted to some extent. Strawberries suffered little. No damage was done to fruits, vegetables or other crops in Virginia."

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

From The Daily Item, April 30.

The County Board of Equalization was in session all day yesterday. There were a great many kicks from those who had their property raised by the assessors. The board worked hard with the problems before them and found that they would have to come back on Monday to finish the work.

Mayor Jennings and the special assessors, with the Sumter township board, urged the county board to put the rest of the county on the same footing as this township has been put. This entailed a lot of work, for all the returns had to be gone over, taking all the property and the returns in each township and striking an average. Three townships were found to be high enough. These are Concord, Stateburg and Providence. Some of the others are ridiculously low. The effort will be made to get all on an equal footing, so that every man will carry his part of the burden.

Mayor Jennings is deserving of a great deal of credit for his efforts to bring about equalization of property. Some widows in making returns, knowing nothing of business, have actually returned their property at its face value, while some have returned for less than 10 per cent. of the value. Some have based their returns upon the value of the land when it was bought years ago, not taking into account the increase in the value. There should be no objection on the part of any fair-minded man to carrying his part of the burden of government. The whole county is awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting Monday.

Boulah Chapter, R. A. M., will have a special communication on Thursday evening beginning at 5 o'clock for the purpose of conferring all four degrees on a class of candidates. Refreshments will be served.

The deputy sheriff reports \$715 collected from delinquents. The work, however, has just begun. The preliminaries have been completed and the real work of finding the delinquents is beginning.

Farmers' Union News

—AND—

Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

The Watchman and Southron having decided to double its service by semi-weekly publication, would improve that service by special features. The first to be inaugurated is this Department for the Farmers' Union and Practical Farmers which I have been requested to conduct. It will be my aim to give the Union news and official calls of the Union. To that end officers, and members of the Union are requested to use these columns. Also to publish such clippings from the agricultural papers and Government Bulletins as I think will be of practical benefit to our readers. Original articles by any of our readers telling of their successes or failures will be appreciated and published.

Trusting this Department will be of mutual benefit to all concerned,

THE EDITOR.

All communications for this Department should be sent to E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

NOTICE.

The County Union will hold its next meeting with Wisacky local at Elliotts, on Friday, May 6th. Local Unions will bear in mind that a full delegation should attend the meetings of County Union, and delegates or their alternates should be required to attend.

E. W. DABBS, Pres.
Hugh Witherspoon, Secretary and Treasurer.

GROWING BROOM CORN.

Clemson Extension Work—Article V.

Broom corn is a species of sorghum grown especially for its tops which are used in manufacturing brooms. The crop is one about which inquiry is frequently made by farmers and the following is written partly in answer to such questions. It is not a great money crop, not more so than cotton if equal to it, and requires more in the way of equipment for its handling, more labor at harvest time, and more skill in preparing it for market than does the cotton crop. It is a crop in which the profits depend very largely upon the quality of the product offered for sale, the price ranging from \$25 up to about \$100 per ton according to the quality. Five hundred pounds of cured brush per acre is considered a fair yield.

The best quality broom corn must be straight, of good length, fine texture and cured in such a manner as to be a good green color when put on the market. There are two kinds grown, one known as the standard broom corn and the other as dwarf. This latter is grown extensively in the central west.

In order to secure the quality of stalk mentioned above it is very important to have well bred seed and it is almost impossible to buy such seed in the open markets. One going into the business of growing the crop should begin at once to select seed with the view of improving the plants from year to year.

Any soil that will grow sorghum will produce broom corn, and the fertilizer applied need not differ from that used on the corn crop when the same quality of land is cultivated. Since the object in view is a uniform product in quality and time of maturing, great care should be taken in preparing the soil. It should be well plowed and then harrowed and re-harrowed until a fine seed bed is secured.

Late planting is best on account of the fact that the young plants make a very slow growth when the weather is at all cool, and the crop will come into head at a season when there is not liable to be much rain. The seed should be fertilized with a planter that is adjusted to drop a few more seeds than you want plants (four to five pounds per acre) and under such conditions of soil and season as will insure good and quick germination. Cultivation similar to what the corn crop requires is all that is necessary. Weeds and grass should always be kept down and the soil mulched with loose earth by frequent cultivation with small toothed implement. On land that will produce thirty or forty bushels of corn per acre one stalk of broom corn should be left every four or five inches and thinner as the soil becomes less productive. It is important to have a full stand, as there is a great tendency to sucker when the plants are too thin on the land and the brush from suckers is rarely of any value, and it is not ready to harvest with the remainder of the crop.

The tops should be cut eight inches below the head when the bloom is falling and before the seed are filled out, if the best quality of brush is obtained. The brush is immediately hauled out and the seed stripped off the same day. The seed stripping, on a large scale, is done by machinery that may be purchased from manufacturers. Improved methods like the curry comb with long teeth or a steel spiked comb attached to a frame or side of a box answers very

well where there is only a small quantity of brush to be stripped.

The curing, in order to preserve the green color, must be done under a roof and away from the sunlight. The tops from which the seed have been removed are spread in layers three inches thick in latticed racks where there is free circulation of air. When no juice can be squeezed out of the stalks by twisting them, the curing is complete and the brush should be removed from the racks. This will require from four to six weeks. It is then bulked for a period of ten days or two weeks to go through a sweat when it is ready to be baled. The tops should be very carefully sorted into different grades, as mixed brush never sells well. The baling is done with a horse power press. The tops are lapped together in the middle of the bale and the butts stand out at each end. Bales usually weigh about three hundred pounds.

The crop requires very careful and prompt work at every step and considerable outlay in the way of equipment is necessary. If one has had no experience in the growing of broom corn, it would be well to start on a small scale and learn many things from experience about the business that it is impossible to get any other way.

W. R. PERKINS, Director Agricultural Dep't.

The Cotton Situation.

New York, Journal of Commerce, Wednesday: "Thus far there have been no private settlements arranged between the cotton 'shorts' and the group of operators, known as the 'Big Four,' who are credited with having cornered the May option. And it was learned from an official source last evening that no negotiations are in progress looking to a compromise. A number of local firms, in no way concerned with the manipulation, have, it is understood been technically converted into shorts as a result of the Knight, Yancey & Co. failure. These firms it is understood, have had no difficulty in closing out their short items 'at the market' when they have explained the situation. Of the 'Big Four,' two members, namely, William P. Brown and Frank P. Hayne, claim to be cotton merchants and not speculators or manipulators. Their business, they argue, is selling to manufacturers. Therefore, they study the situation and finding the consumption far in excess of the production they buy cotton contracts and make arrangements to supply the customers. Eugene A. Scales and James A. Patten are more in the class of speculators. But all claim to wish to take delivery of the cotton they have purchased by contracts. For they are not willing, it is understood to sell this cotton except for export or to mills who will guarantee to use it for manufacturing purposes. They have themselves, sold, they assert, on this basis a large part of the cotton they have contracted for. If the May shorts do not default, it means that the country will be 'combed' for supplies to meet May deliveries, to an extent probably unprecedented. If these deliveries are successfully made and are sold by the 'Big Four' operators in a way not again to become available on the speculative market there is still the July 'corner' to be considered, for the operators have, it is understood, been heavy buyers of July deliveries, as well as May, and the question of where the additional cotton to supply July delivery is to come from is agitating many members of the local cotton trade. A new feature in the situation is the Knight-Yancey failure and the wholesale irregularities that it has brought to light in the way of irregular bills of lading. There have been about 50,000 bales of cotton brought back from Europe at a loss to help out the May shorts; but the Knight-Yancey failure develops the fact that the cotton that European manufacturers have been counting on, and for which offered bills of lading have been forwarded, does not actually exist and the European

shortage, therefore, is much more serious than has heretofore been supposed. In the same way New York firms who have made arrangements to receive cotton here at New York to make their May deliveries find that shipments are being unexpectedly delayed and fears are beginning to be seriously entertained that irregularities in bills of lading will be found to enter into the local supply situation. The present so-called corner may be said to mark a new development in cotton manipulation. Heretofore the great spot houses, the McFaddens and others, have usually been sufficiently strong to bring forward enough cotton at the last moment to provide a deluge of deliveries, and thus make an object for bull operators not to force the situation to the last extreme. The entrance of James A. Patten and his large western following into the situation presents a new factor, as it places, according to a very general market view, a combination of financial strength quite equal to that of the large spot operators and at the same time a degree of expertness in manipulation of cotton supplies quite equal to their own. The net result of the speculation is that the cotton business of the country is at a complete stand, awaiting the result of the current contest of manipulation and money."

DOUGLAS JENKINS RESPONSIBLE.

Coroner's Jury Finds That He Caused Death of Frank Williams.

From The Daily Item, April 30.

Frank Williams, a six year old boy, who was in Tindal's store at the time that Douglas Jenkins, the magistrate, and Charley Jenkins, his constable, killed George Mitchell, died night before last. Coroner Flowers empaneled a jury yesterday and held an inquest. The jury found that the boy came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Douglas Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins telephoned the sheriff that he would come in and surrender, and that it would not be necessary to send out for him.

But two witnesses beside the physician were examined.

Dr. Mood testified that it was his opinion that death was caused by the wound.

Mr. J. M. Tindal testified that George Mitchell was in his store at the time, and that Charley Jenkins, deputy for Douglas Jenkins attempted to arrest him. The boy was on the other side of the counter that ran down the middle of the store. Mitchell moved on the side of the store on which the boy was. Both Charley and Douglas Jenkins commenced firing from the door at George Mitchell after he moved. They fired five or six shots. Mr. Tindal saw the boy sitting down, and when he went to him found him paralyzed. One of the Jenkins did the shooting of the boy, but he could not say which one it was.

Harry Williams, swore: "I was standing very near on the other side of the counter. Mitchell did not clear himself from where the boy was. Douglas Jenkins came to the side of the door and fired one time. It was the last shot fired and it was the shot that hit the boy. Several shots were fired but I am certain that the shot that hit the boy was fired by Douglas Jenkins, as I saw it."

Mr. T. P. Rutledge, who has been the efficient superintendent of the Sumter Oil Mill has been transferred to Charleston, where he will serve in a similar capacity. This is a promotion for Mr. Rutledge, as the Charleston mill is the most important in the whole State. Mr. Rutledge will be succeeded here by Mr. C. B. Markham, formerly of Darlington.

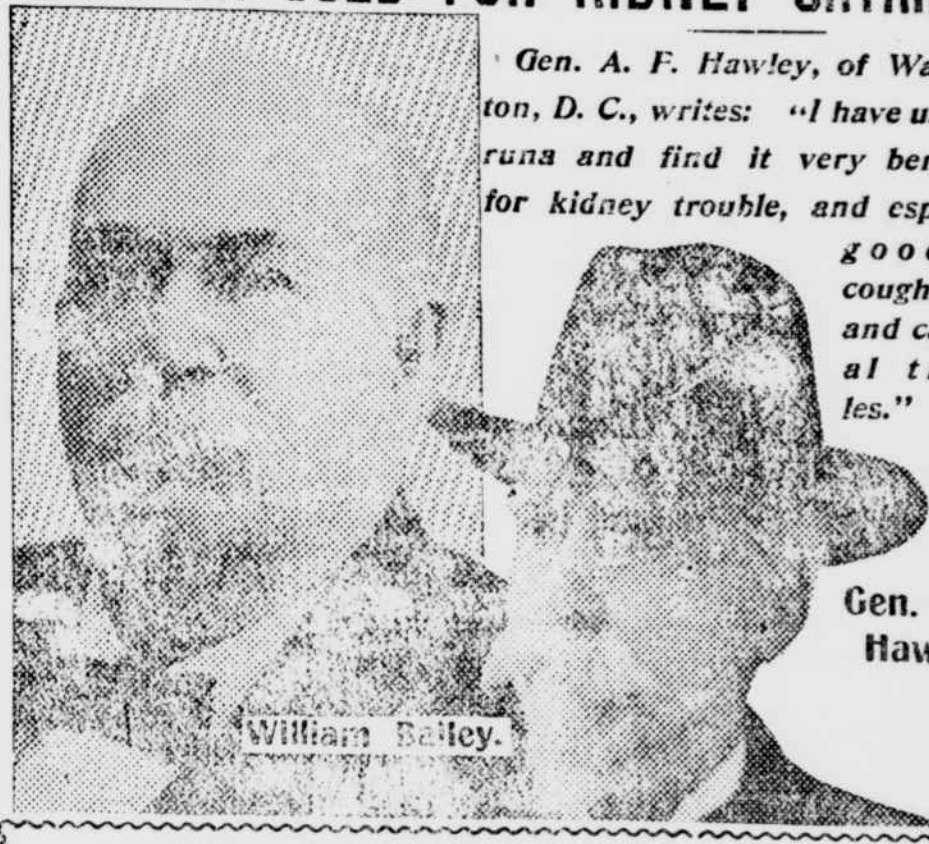
The county registration board was in session Monday. There are three more opportunities to register to get ready for the primary. A registration certificate is necessary in the coming primary, and every one who wants to vote and has not provided himself with a certificate, should do so on next first Monday.

Winthrop College SCHOLARSHIP and ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 1, at 9 a. m. Applicants must be not less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 1 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 21, 1910. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C. 5-2-1t.

PE-RU-NA USED FOR KIDNEY CATARRH.



Gen. A. F. Hawley, of Washington, D. C., writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble, and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."

Gen. A. F. Hawley.

Kidney Trouble for Nearly Thirty Years.

William Bailey, Past Col. Enc. No. 60, Union Veteran Legion, and prominently identified with many of the great labor protective associations in Chicago and New York, and secretary of one of the largest associations in the former city, had for nearly thirty years been afflicted with kidney troubles.

Within a short period he has been persuaded to try Peruna, and his present healthy condition is attributed to his judicious use of that great remedy. Washington climate is notoriously bad for kidney and liver troubles, yet by a judicious use of the remedy he is now quite cured and in excellent physical condition.

This brief statement of facts, without exaggeration or hyperbole, appears to tell the whole story, which the Peruna Company is authorized to use, if it so chooses, believing, as I do, that by so doing it will be for the general good. William Bailey, 581 St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Kidneys Affected—Back Weak.

Mr. M. Broderick, Secretary and Treasurer Local Union No. 406, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, writes from 435 E. 46th St., Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"I have been suffering from a weak back and kidney trouble for some time, and have been able to find relief only through the use of Peruna."

"During the winter season I usually keep a bottle of your medicine in the house, and by taking a dose at night I am feeling fine the next morning."

"Some of my friends assure me that Peruna is equally as good for their various ailments as it is for my complaint; but I do know that for kidney trouble and suffering from a weak back it has no equal."

Cold Settled in Kidneys.

Mr. Joseph Klee, 215 East 4th St., Topeka, Kas., writes:

"My wife took Peruna for liver trouble and a run-down condition incident to

the same. A few bottles built up her health and strength."

"I took Peruna for a cold which settled in my kidneys, giving me much pain. In two weeks I was much better, and in a few months I was well."

For Liver and Kidneys.

Mr. W. H. Armistead, Cumberland, C. H., Va., writes:

"Your Peruna has cured me of chronic catarrh of long standing. I thank you so much for your advice. I think it is a great medicine. It will do all that you recommend it to do. Besides, I can recommend it to cure all liver and kidney troubles."

Chronic Kidney Trouble.

Judge C. J. Park, R. F. D. 1, Buckhead, Ga., writes:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys, and after taking Peruna I feel like a new man. I think it the greatest catarrh medicine of the age, and believe it will cure any case of catarrh on record."

The stores begin closing at 6 o'clock this afternoon and will continue to do so till fall. This will give the clerks a little rest and recreation.

John Loney, who was sent to the chaingang at the recent term of court for five years, has found the life there too hard for him. He was returned to the jail this morning, and will very likely to the jail Friday and will very likely be sent to the penitentiary.

Hollywood Camp, No. 19 W. O. W. will unveil a monument to the late Sovereign Albert C. Ducker on Sunday afternoon, May 8th at 3:30. All members of the camp will meet at the forest, from which place they will go in a body to the Sumter cemetery where the exercises will be held.

QUICK LUNCH—And lodging, also furnished rooms. Palmetto Inn. Opposite depot. Will Costin, Prop. 4-28-2tw.

O'Donnell & Co.

THE POPULAR STORE OF SUMTER.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS: When you are in to buy for the Spring and Summer, remember that this big store, where each department is really a store in itself, can offer you values that are well worth your time to see. Buying as large as we do and paying the hard down cash for them as we do, makes the manufacturer anxious to sell us and sell us at the very lowest price. They know they don't have to wait for their money.

We are Headquarters for

DRY GOODS

of Every Description

Shoes for Man, Woman or Child.
Clothing for Man or Boy.
Groceries for the Whole Family.

O'Donnell & Co.