

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1910.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. 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.

If Fraser Lyon and Barney Evans keep on bandying epithets a knock-down and drag out fight is inevitable. Grown men cannot continue the 'you're another' style of combat indefinitely.

It is none of our business we know, and meddlers usually get into trouble, but we can't help wondering what The Columbia State will do in the event that Featherstone and Blease are pitted against each other in the second primary.

Mr. Blease is reported to have declared at Florence that either he or a prohibitionist would be the next Governor of South Carolina. Who is he betting on, Featherstone, Richards or Hyatt?

All the brown paste-board boxes you see going out of town in buggies and wagons do not contain booze—most of them are filled with fruit jars.

Unless the stories that come from Texas concerning the wholesale butchery of unarmed negroes are grossly exaggerated, there is urgent need in that State for a wholesale hanging of white men. Such ruffians are a far worse than the meanest negro criminal that was ever lynched.

The promptness with which the Y. M. C. A. building fund is paid in will be the real test of Sumter's interest in the Y. M. C. A. If the subscribers pay up as promptly as they subscribed, Sumter will indeed make a record to be proud of.

"Drugs Is Drugs."

The writer took a doctor's prescription to the drug store to have it filled. In some way this piece of paper became torn in half, so that when the patron handed the druggist the first piece, that public servant at once measured out the ammonia salt it called for and placed the small vial before his customer.

"How much?" asked the patron. "Ten cents." "Oh, beg pardon!" said the purchaser, at this juncture finding the remainder of the prescription in his pocket. "This piece says to add enough water to the other to make four ounces."

"Very well," rejoined the apothecary, dumping the contents of the small vial into a four-ounce bottle and adding the required water. "There you are, sir, 40 cents more, please."

"What? 10 cents for ammonia and 40 cents for the water?" "Exactly. The doctor's name written after the water makes it a prescription, and we put up no prescriptions under 50 cents."—Judge's Library.

A Check on the Fast Meter.

As successor to the State Commission of Gas and Electricity and the State Inspector of Gas Meters the New York Public Service Commission has achieved fundamental reforms in the field of gas and electricity which can only be referred to in passing. No gas or electrical meter may now be installed until tested and sealed as correct by the commission. In former days the State Inspector would have, say, a half-dozen meters tested out of a lot of three or four hundred and if found correct he would accommodately approve as correct the entire number. This was like testing a half-dozen eggs on a farm and then guaranteeing the freshness of all the eggs in the county in which the farm was located. Last year alone the commission tested 357,793 gas meters, of which 4,088 were tested on the complaint of the consumers, and of this number 2,443 were found to be fast. When a meter is fast beyond the slight deviation allowed by law the company must pay the expense of the test, while if it is slow the consumer must bear the expense. At the instance of the commission the companies annually return thousands of dollars to consumers who have been overcharged through the exactions of fast meters.—Review of Reviews.

Prof. Goodwin is still in jail, the bond not yet having been furnished.

Monday was salesday but nothing was sold, no land having been levied upon by the sheriff.

The Sumter Light Infantry arrived in the city Monday afternoon from Chickamauga Park, and though somewhat tired from their recent manoeuvres, all report having a pleasant and enjoyable trip.

QUESTIONS IN COURT

A Series That Moved an Observer to Turn Critic.

SOME GEMS HE PRESERVED.

The Lawyers Didn't Seem to See the Ridiculous Phase of the Inquiry, but It Loomed Large to the Man With an Idea That the Law is Solemn.

A man who spent several days in a courtroom listening to the examination of veniemen was struck with the reflection that some shining legal minds would not be unduly dimmed by the infusion of a few of the principles of logic. The time taken up by attorneys in drawing the conclusion that a juror who lives at a given address makes his home there and then referring the conclusion to the juror for confirmation has not been computed, but any one mathematically inclined may figure it out by multiplying the following examples by any handy large round number:

"What is your occupation?" "I am a switchman." "On a railroad?" The obvious answer which the juror's awe of his surroundings prevents him from making would be, of course, "No, in an ice cream parlor." "Judge," said a juror, "I would like to be excused from service. When summoned I was making arrangements for my brother-in-law's funeral."

"Is your brother-in-law dead?" inquired the court. It developed that he was. "Now, Mr. Juror," came another question, "what is your age?" "Forty-four." "Forty-four years old?" That is exactly what the juror meant. The lawyer guessed right the very first time.

Here is another flash that came to one of the attorneys. "Where do you live?" he asked. "At 4416 Blank street." "You reside there, do you?" Once in awhile there is a funny answer which isn't to be wondered at considering the power of suggestion. "Are you married?" "Yes." "Any family?" "Two."

But the balance is well on the lawyer's side. Witness this: The questioner had asked if a juror was related in any way to any of the principals or witnesses in the case. "I am a brother-in-law of Mr. Blank, one of the witnesses," was the reply. "You married his sister, then?" He had.

"Let me ask you now, Mr. Juror, have you formed any opinion about the guilt or innocence of this defendant?" "I have." "Is it a fixed opinion or is it one that could be changed by evidence?" "It could be changed if the evidence were strong enough."

"Then you would not call it a definite opinion?" "No." "It is a vague opinion, then?" "Yes." "Now, Mr. Juror, follow me closely, if you please. You say your opinion is a vague one and not definitely fixed. Now, then, if that is the case and you went into that jury box and listened to the evidence adduced from that witness stand and heard the law expounded by the judge from that bench, would it not be possible for you to lay aside that opinion and concur in a verdict warranted by the evidence and the instructions of the court?"

"Yes." The attorney, having received the same answer to his long question as to his short one, is perfectly satisfied and throws a triumphant look at his colleague, which says, "I knew I could get it out of him if I kept at him long enough."

Here is another astonishing deduction: A juror took the stand dressed in a blue uniform with brass buttons. Around his belt was strapped a money changer. The examining attorney looked at him long and searchingly and then said in a tone which admitted of no trifling:

"You are a street car conductor?" It was the same attorney who forced this confession from another juror: "What is your occupation?" "I'm a bookkeeper for Blank & Co." "You keep books in the office?" Unmasked, the bookkeeper broke down and made a clean breast of it.

"Now, Mr. Juror, be good enough to state how old you are." "Fifty-six years." "How long have you resided in this state?" "Fifteen years." "Then you were not born here?" The trapped man admitted the truth. Here is another:

"Were you born in Missouri?" "No, sir." "Oh, I see. Then you moved here from some other state." And then in a "come-comes-don't-delay-the-court" tone of voice, "Where did you come from?" "Chicago."

"Chicago, Ill.?"—Kansas City Times.

Unhappy Man! "Yes, my old friend, I have been the victim of misfortune in all my love affairs. My first sweetheart died, the second jilted me, and the third became my wife!"

Tears are often the telescope through which men see far into heaven.—Beecher.

Taft's smile may be but a mask, but it may refuse to wear off.

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 Sumter County Farmers' Union will meet at the Port place, in Concord, on Friday, August 6th. E. W. Dabbs, Pres. Hugh Witherspoon, Sec.

NOTICE. Mr. Ira Williams, of the United States Farm Demonstration Work, will hold an institute at Shiloh on Friday, the 19th of August. This arrangement was made after consultation with representatives of Shiloh, who regretted the small attendance at the Clemson extension meeting on the 26th of July, by reason of crop conditions. We trust to have a good attendance on the 19th. E. W. Dabbs, Pres. Hugh Witherspoon, Sec.

Some Random Thoughts. The meeting of the State Union last week was the best that I ever attended. There were no long discussions on constitutional or other questions that would likely divide our people, but every effort seemed to be to discuss measures that would unify and cement the bonds of friendships. It is a pity more of the membership do not attend these meetings.

A great deal of interest was shown by the many questions asked about our brokerage business. Owing to inquiries, I wired Bro. Brogdon to go and take Bro. Parrott. The former could not get off on such short notice, but Parrott's talk of a few minutes lengthened into a half hour under the fire of questions, and that too when trespassing on time assigned to National President Barrett. Our brother from Colleton came to Sumter the next day to see for himself.

President Barrett's "heart to heart" talk was unique. There is probably but one Chas. Barrett, and it would be hard to find another man who could give an audience more to think of in the same length of time.

The address of Bro. Shuford of North Carolina was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. He and Pres. Barrett drew some true pictures of the farmers as they are and as they appear to the outside; and then by contrast what they might be, if they could overcome petty jealousies and sectionalism.

The meeting of the National Union in Charlotte, N. C., in September should be attended by quite a number of our membership. I think more interest would be taken in the Union if more of us attended these larger meetings.

GLANDERS. Clemson Extension Work—Article XVII. If your horse or mule has glanders, or if any of your animals are sick or dying with what appears to be a contagious disease, it is your privilege and duty to notify the veterinarian at Clemson College who will visit your place without expense to you.

Glanders is caused by a specific germ (Bacillum Mallei) and affects horses, asses and mules. The goat, cat and dog sometimes contract the disease from living in stables with glander animals. Pigs may contract the disease by inoculation. Cattle and chickens are immune. The disease attacks the mucous membrane of the nose and extends to the wind pipe and lungs. When the lymphatic glands of the surface of the body are affected, the disease is known as farcy. The disease is transmitted to other animals, including man, by inoculation through wounds or mucous membranes. There are other ways in which animals may be affected such as common drinking troughs, feed boxes, mangers, hitch racks, harness and any equipment used around an infected stable.

Symptoms: Glanders may occur in the acute or chronic form, or may attack the surface of the body in the form of farcy. The acute form of glanders begins with a chill, high fever, the mucous membrane of the nose is at first hot and dry, and soon there is a watery discharge, which later becomes bloody. Nodules and ulcers form on the mucous membrane of the nose and discharge pus. These changes in the nose may take place in two or three days. The patients become very weak and rapidly lose flesh.

The first symptoms of chronic glanders are not easily recognized owing to the absence of distinct symptoms in the first stages of the disease. First you will notice a watery discharge from one or both nostrils, which later becomes sticky and of a yellowish green colored pus with blood coming from ulcers on the inside of the nose.

When glanders affect the skin, it is called farcy. One of the main symptoms may be the swelling of the joint with engorgement of the limb and nodules may form along the line of the lymphatics. These nodules vary in size from a pea to a hen's egg and have a tendency to soften and discharge pus, after which they heal rapidly. Other nodules may form following the same course as the previous ones. Prevention: All glandered animals should be immediately destroyed, and not allowed to come in contact with healthy animals through stables, common drinking troughs, harness or any other stable equipment. All suspicious animals should be isolated until examined by a competent veterinarian. Infected buildings should be thoroughly disinfected with a five per cent. carbolic acid solution or a one to five hundred corrosive sublimate solution. Then all wood work should be white washed.

In doubtful cases of glanders, the mallein test is given. This test should only be given by a qualified veterinarian and until it is determined whether a suspicious case is or is not glanders, the animal should be kept apart from all other animals. Remember that the disease is occasionally transmitted to the human and is incurable in man or beast. R. O. FEELEY, Clemson College.

The sections of the garbage ordinance, regulating the size of the receptacles to be used for depositing garbage on the streets for removal by the street carts, seems to have been entirely lost sight of by a majority of people. The ordinance provides that garbage receptacles shall be of a size permitting of easy and convenient handling by the drivers of the scavenger cart, that large boxes or barrels that cannot be lifted by the driver will not be permitted. This regulation has been generally disregarded, but an effort will be made to enforce it henceforth.

Fifteen dead chickens with their feet tied together, were found Thursday at the Lincoln school house. This is the second lot of chickens found there recently. This appears to be a queer sort of chicken thief who abandons the fruit of his nocturnal labors.

The sidewalks on South Sumter street have the distinction of being the narrowest in town. A full grown man, Clerk of Court Parrott, for instance, will have to take to the middle of the road when he walks on that street.

J. A. Lucas, a prominent farmer of Lexington county was bitten by a large rattlesnake Saturday while cleaning out a spring at Bethel church. He is not expected to recover.

A BUSINESS TRAINING

The Methods That Are Used in the Schools of Germany.

CLASS ROOMS AS OFFICES.

The Pupils Are Divided Into Firms That Carry on an Imaginary Trade With Each Other—The Course From Office Boy to Director.

No one will deny the fact that Germans are among the keenest business men in the world. And undoubtedly one of the secrets of their success lies in the fact that in German schools boys are taught the practical details of business. The writer recently returned from Hamburg after a year's course of education, and an outline of the system of training boys in business may be interesting.

On my first day's attendance I was handed a time table on which appeared, set out in formidable array, such subjects as commercial correspondence, laws of bills of exchange, currency, political economy and commercial law, none of which at the time conveyed much to me and raised serious doubts in my mind as to whether I should be able to understand and appreciate what appeared to be most abstruse subjects.

At 9 a. m. sharp on the following day the course began, prefaced by a couple of hours' hard study, for the Germans are gluttons to work and think nothing of a twelve hour day. The first course was called "business training." We worked in two spacious rooms furnished as offices, each room representing a different business house. These two firms carried on an imaginary trade with each other, and the routine adhered to was modeled exactly on the lines of a first class business establishment.

Each firm had a director, and these two were the most eminent students in the academy. They had subject to their management and control a complete staff of correspondents, shorthand writers, typists, bookkeepers, etc. The whole was supervised by a master, to whom reference was made in case of dispute or difficulty.

On making my appearance I was informed that my services were in request as an office boy. I was somewhat taken back, not to say a little humiliated, by the lowly position assigned to me, and I gave the master to understand that I considered I was qualified to occupy a much better post than that which he had chosen for me. He did not seem in the least perturbed by my remarks, but said: "You have already made a mistake—a mistake of diplomacy. One of the great maxims of business as taught here is to do what you are told, to do it at once and do it well."

With that he handed me a pile of envelopes and a long list of addresses and told me to set to work addressing them. I did so, but not with a very good grace, the master coming round from time to time to inspect my work. For two solid hours I plodded on until 11 a. m., when the course came to an end. Then I took the opportunity of going up to the master again and asking him if he did not really think I had been wasting my time in what I had been doing.

"Not in the least," said he. "In everything, no matter how simple or how difficult, there is always a good deal to learn. If you have paid attention while you were working you will have learned something about the geography of the German empire, for each address contains the name of some important town and province in which it is situated and the name of some firm celebrated for some particular class of goods."

This gave me food for reflection. As a matter of fact, I had not paid the least attention to what I had been writing; consequently I had failed to derive the benefit which it was the master's intention I should obtain from what seemed to me at the outset a most senseless task. On the following day I resolved to follow out the master's instructions to the letter, and I was surprised to find how interesting the work became.

I continued addressing envelopes for two hours a day for a whole week, and the next week I received promotion. In this way I went through the whole routine, from office boy to director, and the experience which I obtained in the various capacities has proved invaluable to me in business.

As director I had to sign checks, dictate letters, enter into agreements with the other firm with reference to the sale and purchase of goods, keep an eye on the money market, work out arbitrage calculations, draw up and endorse bills of exchange and bills of lading, make out periodical statements of affairs, allow or dispute amounts placed to the debit of the firm on account of general average losses and generally supervise everything.

While we were thus drilled in practical work the theoretical side of business was not neglected. Lectures were given at fixed hours, bookkeeping and mercantile law. Thus we enjoyed the inestimable advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of business at the same time.—Detroit Free Press.

In Bad. "I'll never offer any more friendly advice." "Wouldn't he listen to you?" "He listened to me carefully and then struck me for \$2. Of course I had to cough up."—Detroit Free Press.

Troubles comparatively seldom come to us; it is we who go to them.—Sir John Lubbock.

It is little use to look for slot machines blind-folded.

CONDITION OF COTTON 74.9.

MONTHLY REPORT ISSUED BY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Figures Based on Advices From 1,825 Special Correspondents of Average Date July 25—Decline of 6.9 Points from Last Month, Due Principally to Excessive Rainfall in Some Sections.

New York, August 1.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow:

Advices from 1,825 special correspondents of average date of July 25, make percentage condition 74.9, against 81.8 a month ago, a decline of 6.9 points. This compares with 73.1 per cent in 1909, with 83.6 per cent. in 1908, with 75.5 per cent. in 1907, and 81.7 in 1906. According to the reports of this paper, the ten year average is 78.6 per cent.

With the exception of Texas and Oklahoma, the cause of deterioration in all States has been almost exclusively due to excessive rainfall. Georgia and Mississippi were heavy sufferers, the loss in condition amounting to 12.7 points and 14 points respectively. North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas ranged lower in their losses, as shown in the table of States, Texas and Oklahoma made relatively small declines, being 1.6 and 2.6 points respectively.

INSUFFICIENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Atlantic Coast Line Should Have More Passenger Cars on Greenville Train.

Now that the summer season is on in full blast, when many are leaving daily for the different mountain and seaside resorts, causing a great increase in traffic, it is to be expected that the Coast Line would naturally add a sufficient number of coaches to its regular trains, especially to the train going towards Greenville, to accommodate the crowds.

This is not the case, however, for as yet no extra cars have been added to the Greenville train, which carries, during the summer months, by far the largest number of passengers away from this city, as well as from many other points through which it passes.

Occasionally, as was the case on Monday morning, the train arrives in this city with the two passenger cars for negroes and whites, respectively, packed so that a "standing room only" sign could not be truthfully displayed, one or two cars are added.

This morning when the train pulled into the station here there were, as usual, only the two passenger cars attached to it. Several passengers who were to leave on this train, seeing that the one car for white people was already packed, stood outside expecting that another car would be put on.

Suddenly the train pulled out, without the car being added, however, and left one lady passenger behind.

A gentleman on the train saw her, however, and had the train stopped so that she was able to get on, after walking some distance up the track, and she very likely had to stand up until she reached Columbia.

NEGRESS BADLY HURT.

Negro Woman Hit In Eye By Unknown Man.

A negro girl, who dresses in men's clothes, and is known by the name of "Harry," was hit in the eye Saturday, and seriously hurt, by an unknown negro man.

The negress, who was hit, is the same girl who was put on the chain-gang until it was found out that she was a woman, despite her men's clothes. She claims to be of Spanish-Indian descent, and claims Oklahoma as her home. It is said that she is well educated, and can sing beautifully, and she has been singing at night, according to reports, at the negro dance hall over the old Deigar fire house.

From what can be gathered, the woman was selling fish near the railroad, and got into an altercation with a purchaser, when she received the lick. It was not known that she had been hurt until she came on up town to the restaurant and dance hall, where she had been singing. A crowd of negroes gathered around, and she disappeared very soon afterwards and it has not as yet been found where she went.

The police are investigating the matter.

Two coaches were added to the Charleston train, here, Monday in order to accommodate the large crowds going to the mountain resorts.

Joe Davis, a negro restaurant keeper was shot and fatally wounded at Beaufort Saturday night by Robert Roberson in a row over 75 cents.