

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWSY LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Items of Interest From all Parts of Sumter and Adjoining Counties.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mail your letters so that they will reach this office not later than Monday when intended for Wednesday's paper and not later than Thursday for Saturday's issue. This, of course, applies only to regular correspondence. In case of items of unusual news value, send in immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph. Such news stories are acceptable up to the hour of going to press. Wednesday's paper is printed Tuesday afternoon and Saturday's paper Friday afternoon.

PISGAH.

Pisgah, Sept. 12.—A general rain fell here last Friday evening and broke the terrible heat, which has hung over the community for over a week. On the Charleston road considerable hail fell.

Cotton is opening rapidly, where it is advanced. It will be sometime before late cotton will be picked. Everything indicates a very medium crop of cotton. The late growth of cotton has very little on it and the season is too late to make a full crop as all intelligent men know.

Chills and fever are quite common through the country. Something unusual for this section. What causes it this scribe is unable to say.

Mr. Haston Freeman has been quite sick for some days but is better now.

Mrs. Jessie Brown is suffering with a bad case of sore eyes.

I am informed that a negro woman on Bossard hill is near death with pellagra. A large crowd of negroes visited her yesterday and report her mind gone and her body covered with sores. If it is catching it certainly will spread through this section from the many who go to inspect and see.

Revs. Cole and Hatfield exchanged pulpits yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cole preached at New Hope and Mr. Hatfield at Mizpah.

Mr. Charley Josey, of Bethany section, Lee county, was here yesterday. We all know what his visit means.

Teh Masonic lodge at Smithville is growing to be a big one. I understand several are going to be initiated soon.

Rev. T. L. Cole and family returned home Friday evening. Mr. Cole took in Asheville, N. C., and reports crops very good along the railroad. Said the climate at Asheville was just fine this hot weather.

Tomorrow is election day, and the man who will be nominated will be Governor for two years if he lives and two more by custom, if he makes a good Governor for his first term. It was hoped that the gubernatorial canvass which started so pleasantly at Sumter and continued all the way through with the candidates would have ended so in the elections, but not so. Just as soon as the first primary was over a campaign of lies, mud slinging and other things was started to the disgust of decent people. Several papers jumped the fence and changed candidates, and now advocate their election, telling the voters what to do, and how to vote, forgetting that they are talking to free men, and it is an insult to a man's intelligence to tell him how to vote. Decent communications to some papers were replied to with personalities and mud-slinging, foreign to the subject, instead of argument, all of which a gentleman would not descend so low as to notice.

Now, what is this all about. Two men are striving to be Governor, and each one is supported by a large number of good men. Is there anything wrong in that? Not at all. Both canvassed the State together and are friends. Then why is all this hub-bub about? Simply to elect one man, and instead of helping him, they have hurt him. Free men, and men of intelligence know what to do without anybody's advice, and advice voluntarily given is not very highly appreciated. Either one of the aspirants for Governor will observe his oath of office, and the State will move along in a progressive way as it is now doing. No man who has the support of good men as Blease and Featherstone have, is unfitted to be Governor, otherwise, we are in the most dangerous state of society that the world has ever seen, for we would be retrograding instead of progressing in this enlightened age.

(If we correctly gather what our Pisgah correspondent is driving at, he objects to the newspapers printing the cold and irrefutable facts relative to Mr. Blease's political record. If giving publicity to a man's record is mud-slinging and to be condemned, then practically all the newspapers, the Journal of the Senate and the Journal of the House of Representatives have fallen under condemnation. Mr. Blease made his record in the House, and in the Senate and on the stump as an office-seeker. The newspapers have not added to nor taken from this record. It is of course, unfortunate, if a man's record operates to defeat his ambition, but the newspapers are not responsible for this unfortunate record. When the words out of a man's own mouth condemn him, he must blame himself, not the newspapers that make known those words to the people at large. The press of the State have no quarrel with any man who votes for Mr. Blease, if he wishes to do so, but the press would be derelict in its duty were it to cover up this record and not lay before the people the facts that they, having the facts, may vote intelligently.—Ed.)

The friends of Mr. George R. Rembert, of Columbia, are pleased to hear of his election to the House. He is a Sumter county boy, the youngest son of the late Dr. E. J. Rembert, and was born and raised at Rembert. He ran for solicitor of the Eighth District several years ago and while not elected, made many friends and got a good vote. He is a very pleasant young man.

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PATTERSON RESIGNS NOMINATION.

Withdraws From Tennessee Democratic Ticket.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Governor M. R. Patterson tonight withdrew from the race to succeed himself as Governor of Tennessee. Governor Patterson was the nominee of the "regular" faction of the Democratic party and has been bitterly opposed by the Independent State-wide Prohibition Democrats, who, in coalition with the Republicans, elected a State judiciary last month, defeating a ticket for which Governor Patterson made a strenuous campaign of the State. On Wednesday next the Independents meet here in State Convention, a majority of the delegates coming instructed to vote for the endorsement of B. W. Hooper, the Republican nominee for Governor. Governor Patterson in his address, announcing his withdrawal, declares he will not be an obstacle in the way of his party's success at the polls, nor will he willingly contribute in any way to the possibility of success of the Republicans in Tennessee. He withdraws in the interest of harmony and that Democratic factions may get together to prevent the loss of the State in November.

He makes reference to interference of a Republican President in Tennessee politics. In an interview following the issuance of the statement Governor Patterson declares that he had no personal preference in the matter of a Democratic nominee, and that he will take the stump for him, who ever he may be. Patterson's political career has been a stormy one, including his defeat of former Senator E. W. Carmack for the gubernatorial nomination, in a sensational campaign, followed by the killing of Carmack here by the Coopers, their trial, which attracted nation-wide attention, and Patterson's pardon of D. B. Cooper within a few minutes after his conviction was sustained by the Supreme Court.

KANT INVENTED "REST CURE."

Philosopher Adopted Rules Enabling Him To Do Much Work.

Kant, the great philosopher, cultivated certain peculiar habits that enabled him to accomplish a certain work in the world. From the day he began to write until his death, 60 years later, we were assured that he kept the first two hours of the morning free from interruption, even eating his breakfast alone. No matter what the emergency, his family or servants dared not disturb him in these two hours of meditation, during which he prepared his mind for the day's work, says the New York Press.

The rest of the morning until 1 o'clock was given to this work. No one was allowed to introduce another subject to his attention. At 2 o'clock he dined, always with invited guests, usually those who were interested in different pursuits from his own. Philosophy was never mentioned during the meal. Kant's effort was to rest and amuse his mind by contact with as many diverse intellects and characters as possible. At night, when ready to retire, he remained for half an hour perfectly quiet, alone and without a book—as far as possible, he said, without a thought—in order to calm his brain for sleep.

Few of the thinking men of the present day would subject their brains to any such steady, unchanging discipline for 50 years. Indeed, only Kant did so in his own day. Even our deepest students are too busy, too hurried, for the most thorough mental discipline.

There begins to appear a fearful suspicion in the breast of Ballinger that so much whitewash will be needed in the Indian land scandal that his quota will be cut down.—Indianapolis Sun.

STARTLING STATEMENT.

SAYS CATHOLICS WILL CONTROL THE COUNTRY.

Father Vaughn Creates Sensation in Address Before Eucharistic Congress in Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Father Bernard Vaughan, one of the famous preachers in England, who is attending the eucharistic congress here has caused a sensation by his utterances that bids fair to create a furore in the church circles of Canada and the United States. He predicts the ruling of the United States by Catholics; maintains that the Roman Catholic church is the only one that lives up to the law of God, and says Protestantism is disappearing.

In an interview given out today he said:

"The empty cradle and the empty church—these are the greatest problems of modern life. Racial suicide and religious suicide act and react upon the other. The Roman Catholic church stands alone in its enforcement of the laws of God concerning marriage, and the Roman church has no complaint to make of empty pews.

"From what I hear of conditions in the United States, the Catholics will soon control that country through force of numbers. Christian fecundity is fighting sterile paganism, and the battle for the possession of the world will soon be narrowed to the Catholic church and the destructive forces of agnosticism. Protestantism is disappearing.

"Men and women who hesitate to bring children into the world because of not being able to support them are but offering a weak excuse for their sins. To me nothing is more contemptible than these married women who shake their little fists in the face of God, saying, 'we ignore you and despise your laws.'

"The feverish rush for pleasure is leading them to the paganism and destruction of Carthage, of Phoenicia, of Greece and of Rome. Women no longer want the trouble of rearing children. Children interfere too much with their pleasures and their figures."

He then touched upon woman's fight for equality of men, and did not hesitate to say women would be the loser.

"The new demand for woman's equality with men will necessarily lessen her power in the triple role for which she is most fitted, that of mistress of the home, the darling mother of her children and the queen of her husband's heart. Today women seek to be aggressive abroad instead of remaining on the defensive at home. When she opposes man, she must go to the wall, because man is stronger. In any struggle between them the survival of the fittest and consequently the strongest will come about. In the arena of public life women have not got a chance with men. Men are stronger mentally and physically, and women cannot compete with them.

"I think it is a grand thing to see a woman taking in washing, and she is far better off than her richer sisters who spend their time taking it. It is an unfortunate thing that women have to work for their living today, but it seems to be a necessary economic condition of today.

That Father Vaughan's statement will cause a huge sensation throughout the United States and Canada, is evidenced by the many warm discussions already started.

Men are respectable only as they respect.—Emerson.

All true manliness grows around a core of divineness.—Parkhurst.

Many a man is so stingy that he won't even tell a joke at his own expense.

To educate the intelligence is to enlarge the horizon of its desires and wants.—Lowell.

It isn't difficult to convince same married men that it is better to have loved and lost than to have loved and won.

Owing to the non-delivery of a telegram, Lord Roberts was unable to acquaint the Kaiser with the information that Edward is dead and George reigns. This suspense is terrible.—Indianapolis Star.

A genius whose ingenuity appears to have gone astray has invented false teeth that produce musical sounds. Just fancy a man drawing in macaroni with the intermezzo from "Cavalleria" as an accompaniment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The statement that a woman who was tripped by her hobble skirt has suffered concussion of the brain seems somewhat contradictory. It is difficult to understand how a woman who will wear one of the sartorial caricatures could have any brains.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BEEF BARONS INDICTED.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES SECURE BILLS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.

Judge Landis Urges Jury to Track Malefactors Through Mazes of Corporation Law.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating Chicago packers late today returned indictments against ten high officials of Swift, Armour and Morris concerns. There are three indictments against each, charging combination, conspiracy and illegal monopoly.

The men indicted are: L. E. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Edward Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.; Charles H. Swift, director of Swift & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, director of Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company; J. Ogdon Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager of Armour & Co.; Thomas J. Conners, superintendent of Armour & Co.; Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co.; and Louis Heyman, manager of Morris & Co.

The first indictment charges all defendants with engaging in a combination in restraint of interstate trade in fresh meats.

The second charges conspiracy. The third charges the defendants with monopolizing the trade in fresh meats by unlawful means.

After Individuals.

That the purpose of the grand jury inquiry was the indictment of individuals rather than the packing corporations was shown when Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, famous for the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine, launched the investigation.

"It sometimes happens that a person about to violate the law takes a name other than his own," said Judge Landis in his charge to the grand jury.

"John Jones, undertaking to counterfeit gold dollars, changes his name to John Smith or the Metals Fabricating company, and under that name does the thing forbidden by law.

"If your investigation discloses such a case do not indict a mere alias, but follow the trail wherever it may lead until you have located, identified and pointed out the real offenders."

Second Within Year.

The investigation which has just ended was the second started by Judge Landis within a year. On January 20 he ordered a grand jury which, on March 20 indicted the National Packing company and ten subsidiary concerns.

Attorneys for the packers filed a demurrer to the indictments. On June 23, Judge Landis sustained the demurrer, killing the government's case against the packing companies. At the same time he issued an order for a special grand jury venire of 75 men for July 14.

A. T. Fuller, vice president of the National Packing company; C. S. Snow, secretary and treasurer, and Arthur Colby, assistant treasurer, were among the witnesses and were said thus to have obtained immunity.

Described Methods.

Moses H. Joseph, secretary of the New York Butcher's Dressed Beef association, was a most important witness early in the investigation. He told under protest how the Chicago packers got control of an independent concern founded by the butchers for the purpose of fighting the so-called trust.

The grand jury continued its work for about a month when, on August 11 the first sensation was sprung. Thomas G. Lee, manager of the dressed beef department of Armour & Co., was indicted for perjury. The grand jury also returned a sensational report charging Alfred R. Urin, chief counsel for the company and president of the Chicago board of education, and three Armour office employees with having destroyed stenographic "note books" demanded by the inquisitorial body.

The men appeared in court and after a hearing lasting several days, Judge Landis dismissed the charge against Urin. Final disposition of the perjury case was set for September 19.

Before The Recorder.

Lou Boyd, an old negro "aunty," was before the Recorder charged with disturbance of the peace. Her "chile" and another little negro girl got into a fight and "aunty" proceeded to gently separate them, the result being that she was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the mother of the girl with whom her child was fighting. The case was dismissed.

Estelle Johnson was also charged with disturbing the peace, but was dismissed, no witnesses appearing for the plaintiff.

Jeff Graham, charged with vagrancy, was dismissed.

Mr. Taft appears to some observers to be in a perspiration of doubt whether he ought to throw Ballinger to the whale or wait for the whale to come and get him.—Dallas News.

MILL MAN ON COTTON.

HE DOES NOT LOOK FOR LOWER PRICES SOON.

Mr. J. D. Hammett Discusses The Cotton Manufacturing Situation in a Trade Journal.

The current issue of the Textile Manufacturers' Journal has the following interesting article from Mr. J. D. Hammett, a well known cotton manufacturer of Anderson.

Making cotton cloths for the last two years has been very unsatisfactory from the manufacturer's standpoint, in that buyers of dry goods have not been willing to follow the advance in raw cotton, claiming that this advance was unreasonable. Whether such advance is unreasonable or not the manufacturers have had to pay the price; consequently the mills have made no money and many of them have suffered a decided loss.

The point made that cotton has advanced to an unjustifiable height is, in our judgment, an unreasonable position to take, in that the product of the farms in every other section of the country has advanced to a price that allows the farmers a reasonable profit for their crops, and we see no reason why the southern farmer should not be allowed the same reasonable profit for his crop.

Harsh words are often used towards the southern farmer because he asks 15 cents per pound for his cotton, but the people in other parts of this country and for foreign countries forget that but a short time ago the southern farmer was paid for his crop less than it cost him to produce it, and we who are in touch with the southern farmer know positively that the suffering on the farms during the period of low prices was intense. Though we are manufacturers of cotton but feel a sympathy for the man who suffered in times past, and we now feel it is nothing but his due to obtain high prices for his commodity as an offset or the low prices obtained only a few years ago.

We feel that the buyers of dry goods at the moment are making a very serious mistake in staying out of the market, because the South made a very poor crop last year, and the indications at present are that a large crop will not be made this year, and unless there is a large crop made the price is bound to be high, and possibly much higher than we have experienced during the last twelve months.

As American citizens it should be the wish of every one of us to see high priced cotton the year round, because with high-priced cotton we get more money from abroad, and the balance of trade is in our favor, which certainly must be in the interest of all. If all the American cotton was consumed in America there might be some excuse for foreigners it is in the interest of America as a whole to have cotton at a high price.

I do not wish to be understood as favoring extreme prices, but I feel that buyers of dry goods should accustom themselves to a price of from 12 cents to 14 cents per pound for cotton, and if goods can be sold on that basis the mills in America will be just as prosperous as they would be on a lower basis, and the farmers in America who raise cotton would be on a profitable basis, and be able to buy many more goods than would be the case if the price were low.

The drastic curtailment that has been going on and is now going on throughout the country, and particularly in the south, will take a great many pieces of goods out of the market which cannot possibly be replaced, and this curtailment is bound to be felt by the buyers of dry goods, sooner or later when the shortage of goods is brought home to the buyers, as it surely will be, there will be a demand for goods which will probably carry the price much beyond any price that cotton goods have reached in the last two years.

Mills cannot possibly make a profit with goods at present prices, and as we have been going through this period of loss for some months, a change is due, and we feel that within the next few months a decided change will take place and the mills will be obtaining prices for their goods which will make the present quotations appear abnormally low.

From Capt. Smyth.

The Textile Journal also contains the following from Capt. E. A. Smyth, president of the Pelzer Mills:

The curtailment in production among South Carolina mills has been drastic, particularly during July and August; a conservative estimate would be that the curtailment in production amounts to two and a-half million pieces of cloth. The result of this curtailment has been benefi-

cial and prices have responded to a considerable extent, but not yet to a parity with raw cotton. The outlook for cheap cotton next year is not flattering, as the crop will not, I fear, be a large one, and at present the cotton plant is in a critical condition.

Either the price of cotton goods must advance so as to give a margin of profit to the manufacturer, or a further curtailment during the next few months will be inevitable. Ellison A. Smyth, President.

McKEITHAN FOR FEATHERSTONE.

Darlington Senator Unqualifiedly Endorses Gubernatorial Candidate.

Darlington, Sept. 9.—The Hon. D. T. McKeithan, State Senator from Darlington county and formerly an enthusiastic and outspoken advocate and supporter of the local option candidate, the Hon. T. G. McLeod, for Governor, today, when interviewed by the News and Courier correspondent, declared himself strongly and emphatically for C. C. Featherstone. "Did you not support McLeod in the first race?" was the direct question put to Senator McKeithan.

"I certainly did, and did all I could to elect him, but now I am for Featherstone tooth and toe-nail, and expect to vote for him next Tuesday; to be really candid with you, in my opinion, the whole of this Pee-Dee section is going to do the same thing. This was McLeod's stronghold and if you will study the returns you will find that he got the bulk of his vote in this part of the State surrounding his home county of Lee; practically all of this vote will not go to Featherstone."

"And so you think a McLeod voter in the first primary will have no trouble in reconciling himself to vote for Featherstone?" was asked.

"Not a bit. The liquor question was settled last week, and everybody knows it. There is no possible chance for a prohibition measure to pass the Legislature at the next session, and Mr. Featherstone is too sensible a man to bring the executive department in conflict with the will of the people, as expressed through the Legislature. It is now a choice of men. The people in Darlington and all the McLeod counties throughout this entire section of South Carolina regard Featherstone as a high, clean man, who will give to the State an honest, just and conservative administration of public affairs and they will vote for him, both because they take him to be a man of ability and character, and look upon his election now as a necessity."

Senator McKeithan, while personally a Prohibitionist and believes in prohibition for his county, voted for the county option measure in the Senate. His views on this question accord with those held by Lieut. Gov. McLeod. He has been a member of the Senate from Darlington during the last four years, and was one of the most influential and popular members of that body. He is a man of affairs and has a large political following in his county and section. He is an indomitable and enthusiastic worker, and has the courage of his convictions. In parting he added:

"You are at perfect liberty to quote me, and say I am going to use all my influence to elect Featherstone."

HELD BRIEF SESSION.

Board of Health Held Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Board of Health held their regular meeting last night with only three members, Messrs. R. D. Epps, James Cuttino and Dr. C. P. Osteen present, the other members of the board, Messrs. Geo. D. Levy and J. R. Ligon being out of the city.

There were no matters before the board for discussion, and after hearing the monthly report of the Health Officer, they adjourned.

Confederate Infirmary.

Columbia, Sept. 12.—The State of South Carolina has provided a most comfortable home for veterans, who have no home of their own. It is beautifully located. It is well kept, and its rules are easy and the inmates have perfect freedom to come and go as they please. They forfeit no rights as citizens and no pension as soldiers.

Food, clothes, and shelter, is given. Medical attention and nursing for the sick of the very best. If you have a man who needs this home, let the chairman know, and he will send you a blank form to fill up which is very simple. Write soon before the vacancies are filled.

Yours very truly,

David Cardwell, Chairman.

The front of Dr. Archie China's automobile, driven by Mr. Charlie Kavanaugh, was badly damaged by being run into by a wagon belonging to the county, the accident happening while the automobile was turning a corner.