

TEST THE PARCELS POST.

Postoffice Committee Plans to Try System in Very Limited Form For the Present.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house committee on postal affairs today adopted as an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill a provision by which a test may be made of the parcels post system on rural routes. According to the bill as it is now, the postmaster general is authorized to designate certain rural routes on which the parcels post system may be tested.

Under his direction rural carriers on the routes designated are authorized to carry parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight to points on their own routes or on routes entering the same postoffice from which their routes originate. It is the intention of those back of the amendment that if the system proves successful it is to be extended to practically all rural routes.

LIMITED TO ONE COMMITTEE.

Democrats Take Another Step to Prevent Power Concentration.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Another radical step to prevent the concentration of power in a few hands in the House was taken tonight by the newly designated Democrats of the next Congress.

It was determined that in the make-up of the committees of the new House the chairman of all committees that have the power to prepare appropriation bills, and the chairman of the judiciary, Inter-State and foreign commerce and District of Columbia committees, shall not be members of any other committees than those over which they preside.

This will add eleven to the number of members who are to be expressly limited to service on a single committee. The Democratic caucus, which chose the 14 members of the ways and means committee, restricted them to service upon that committee and gave them the power to select the other committees of the House. After a long session tonight these members of the new ways and means committee determined to follow the policy of making the chairman of the more important committees, and particularly those that have control over the appropriation bills, ineligible for service on the other committees.

The announcement was given out by Chairman Underwood, as "the settled policy of this committee." While the committee has not the power, as had the Democratic caucus, to prohibit a member from serving on another committee, Chairman Underwood made it clear that the committees will adhere to the rule laid down tonight.

The rule will affect the chairman of the following important committees: appropriations, agriculture, foreign affairs, Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, pensions and postoffices and postroads, in addition to the three specifically named by the committee judiciary, Inter-State and foreign commerce, and District of Columbia. Chairman Underwood stated at the conclusion of the meeting that the new rules committee will not be selected until after March 4.

UNCLE AND NIECE MARRY.

No Trace of Elopers—Act Felony in Mississippi.

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 31.—Jesse Seals and Miss Tassie Seals, both of Campbell, Alabama, were married here last week by Justice of the Peace Kean. It developed that Seals had eloped with his brother's daughter and the justice had married uncle and niece. The marriage in the State of Mississippi is illegal and a felony. Both Seals and the young woman are from a prominent Alabama family.

Miss Seals, it is said, left her home without the knowledge of her parents, buying a ticket for Oklahoma. The whereabouts of the couple is unknown at present. The parents of the girl have instituted a vigorous search for the elopers.

Dandruff and Itching Scalp Yield to This Treatment.

Why experiment trying to drive the dandruff germ from underneath the skin with greasy lotions or fancy hair-dressing when DeLorme's Pharmacy will guarantee Zemo and Zemo soap to entirely rid the scalp of the germ life that causes the trouble.

Zemo and Zemo soap can be obtained in any city or town in America and are recognized the best and most economical treatment for all affections of the skin or scalp whether on infant or grown person. One shampoo with Zemo soap and application of Zemo will stop itching and cleanse the scalp of dandruff and scurf.

We invite you to try Zemo and Zemo soap and if not entirely satisfied we will refund your money.

SENATE FAVORS "MILEAGE" BILL

Carlisle Measure to Third Reading by Vote 26 to 12.

Columbia, Feb. 1.—The "mileage" bill passed the Senate late tonight, after the most strenuous fight of the session. The bill goes to third reading only, but the vote indicates its final passage. The vote sending the bill to third reading was 26 to 12, although the actual sentiment was 25 to 12, as Senator Mauldin, of Greenville, who is against the measure, voted with the prevailing side in order to be able to make a motion to reconsider. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 25 to 13. The motion to adjourn debate on the bill was lost by a vote of 21 to 18. The last straw of the opponents of the measure was grasped on the motion to reconsider except that on third reading the fight will be resumed. Unless there is a change in the minds of some Senators, the bill is destined to pass and be ordered sent to the House, as the vote tonight shows.

The "pulling" of mileage coupons on the trains of the road selling the mileage book is the object of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Carlisle, of Spartanburg. It was a pretty parliament fight, lasting more than two hours. Several eloquent speeches were made, both for and against the bill. Such convincing arguments were heard as that of the Senator from Georgetown, Mr. LeGrand Walker and Senator William L. Mauldin, of Greenville, both against the bill.

"Let the roads regulate their own business affairs, unless they oppress the people," was the argument of Senator Mauldin. The Inter-State proposition involved was fully discussed. Senator Clifton, of Sumter, again spoke tonight. He opposed the passage of the bill and held the floor for about three-quarters of an hour. He disavowed any intention of filibustering.

Past 10 o'clock efforts were made to adjourn debate on the bill. This motion was killed and then a direct vote was reached by the calling of the yeas and nays. The vote resulted 26 to 12, Senator Mauldin then moving to reconsider. In the Senate there is no parliamentary clincher, and a motion to reconsider reopens a question if carried. The motion was lost, however, by a vote of 25 to 13.

The direct vote on the passage of the bill to third reading resulted:

Yeas—Ackerman, Bates, Black, Carlisle, Dennis, Earle, Epps, Ginn, Green, Hough, Johnson, Jhonstone, Laney, Lawson, Lide, Mars, W. L. Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Muckenfuss, Rainsford, Sinkler, Strait, Stuckey, Sullivan, Summers, Wharton—26.

Nays—Appelt, Crosson, Forrest, Hall, Hardin, Montgomery, Spivey, Stewart, Walker, Waller, Weston, Young—12.

Senator Clifton was paired. Senator Mauldin in reality would have voted against the bill except that he wished to make a motion to reconsider; therefore his sentiment is recorded in the latter vote.

The bill of Senator Carlisle, with the section providing a penalty for violation stricken out, as amended in the committee room, is: "That any railroad company is hereby required to receive coupons from mileage books sold by said railroad company on its trains for transportation within the State, and to check baggage for passengers upon presentation of said mileage.

PRESS ENDORSES MESSAGE NO. 7.

Thinks That There Should Be no Voluntary Violation of State Constitution.

Columbia, Feb. 4.—Message No. 7, that suggesting an inquiry as to other State positions held by legislators, has received endorsement from most of the press of the State. It is a violation of the constitution for a legislator to hold two commissions, whether these pay money or not, and the various institutions will lose some of their trustees. The general opinion is that Mr. Blease was certainly right in the matter, and he is receiving unstinted commendation for his action.

Unity of Interest Protects the Catholics.

The prosperity of the Roman Catholic church is largely due to its putting all the eggs in one basket and then watching that basket, says Charles Samuel Tator in an article in "Success Magazine" entitled "The Mad Race for Souls." The Romanists have larger congregations in their churches, not because there are more of them, but because they are together. For all the Protestant bodies in the United States combined, the average membership per organization is 104, and the average seating capacity per organization is 317. For the Roman Catholics, the average membership per organization is 959, which is two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity of the Roman churches.

CREEDS IN THE DISCARD.

Kansas Town Trying An Experiment In Religion.

(Manhattan Kan. Dispatch, Kansas City Star.)

"A Commission Form of Government in Rural Church Life" was an interesting feature of the address by Rev. A. E. Holt, Congregationalist, of Manhattan, in the Conference of Village and Rural Church and Country Life in the old chapel at the Agricultural College today.

Dr. Holt had no theory to expound. His address was not founded upon something he believed, but upon a situation created, tried out and found successful at Deep Creek, Riley county, about 10 miles from Manhattan. The story is best told, perhaps, in Dr. Holt's own words:

"Deep Creek has the usual 57 varieties of religion types," he said, "but not enough of any one to constitute a voting or working majority. Like a good many cities, Deep Creek had no lack of party enthusiasm, but very little actual efficiency. People were voting on religious issues that were alive 200 years ago but had very little bearing on local questions. After trying several experiments, the following plan was adopted:

"The people of the community met and appointed a commission that has charge of the religious affairs of the community. It provides for the Sunday school, gets speakers for the services, funds for the payment of the speakers and other expenses of the organization. The people of the community hold their membership in some of the Manhattan churches, thus supplying the denominational affiliation. The speakers generally are from the Manhattan churches and are well paid for their services. So far as the local efficiency is concerned, the people are unified. I asked for a vote of those present as to how many would prefer a local union church with a pastor and not a hand went up. I asked how many would prefer a local denominational church connected with some great denomination, and none preferred it. They had tried it. I asked how many preferred the present plan to any they had ever tried, and every hand in the audience went up.

"It is no new experiment. It has worked eight years and Deep Creek is satisfied. I see no reason why this should not be carried out in many similar communities. It is practically the plan carried out by the Young Men's Christian Association in all its meetings. I see no reason why the local communities should not employ a secretary to do for them what a Young Men's Christian Association secretary does for his organization. As an immediate expedient to deal with local conditions that are in every community the plan has much to commend it. It leaves the people with denominational affiliations and it promotes local efficiency."

Dr. Holt had another plan for rural communities—to have one strong church connected with a large denomination, with the other denominations pledged to keep out so long as this denomination could do the work.

"I am in favor of this," he said, "because it will bring the local church in touch with the great national work of the church and give it a share in this work. It will give the local church the supervisory help of a great organization. The visit of a presiding elder or district superintendent, if he does not make too big a demand on the exchequer, will be of real inspiration to the local community. It places at the disposal of every community the resources of a great and powerful organization."

Seminaries, D. Holt said, should train specialists for rural churches. "I see no reason," he said, "why seminaries should not co-operate with the agricultural colleges in this matter. A few months spent at an agricultural college would give any man a new insight into the practical life of the people with whom he has to deal. And I believe it would be worth while for every denomination to establish, in connection with the agricultural college of the country, strong denominational churches. I mean that the denominational leaders should see that the church of their denomination in the town with the agricultural college is little short of a model church.

LIQUOR SALES COMPARED.

Dispensaries' Business Half Million Greater in 1910 than 1909.

Columbia, Feb. 1.—The sales of the dispensaries in six counties of the State were over \$500,000 greater in 1910 than in 1909. The sales of the dispensaries for last year amounted to \$2,297,306.12. The sales in 1909 were \$1,797,803.92. The gain in profits was \$160,897.83. The net profits from this sale of whiskey by the dispensaries last year amounted to \$652,248.59.

These statistics are given in the annual report of J. M. Daniels, the dispensary auditor, which was sent to the General Assembly today.

MANY WANT MILLER'S JOB.

White and Colored People Interested in Result of Contest—Miller Will Not Run for Congress.

Columbia, Feb. 4.—Petitions endorsing one or more of the applicants for the position of president of the State college are being circulated in Columbia today, and the colored people are taking a deep interest in the successor to President Thos. E. Miller. It was stated today that Columbia was standing back of N. J. Frederick, principal of the Howard Graded school in this city, and that the people of Orangeburg are working for N. C. Nix, a member of the faculty of the college. Both races are interested in the outcome.

Other candidates for the place are receiving attention, but it is not known here how their friends are succeeding in the matter of indorsements. Rev. Richard Carroll has stated positively that he is not an applicant. The others are: Prof. J. E. Wallace, Claflin, University, M. C. Mance and Prof. Wilkinson.

In the matter of President Miller's statement that he did not say that he would retire to his farm in Beaufort county and run for congress if he were deposed at Orangeburg, Rev. I. E. Lowery, a well known colored minister and writer, is authority for the statement. Rev. Lowery says Miller told him of such intention some time ago, before Governor Blease had asked him to resign his position.

A Literary Home.

A month or so after Nat Willis' recent marriage, Mrs. Willis, nee La Belle Titcomb, the bareback rider, was in the kitchen overseeing the breakfast preparations. "Nat" she called to her husband. No answer. "Nat!" she repeated. Again no answer. Five times, five no-answers. Entering the dining-room, Mrs. Willis saw her husband at table, absorbedly reading a copy of the New York Journal.

"My Gawd!" she sighed. "To think that I married a bookworm"—Success Magazine.

We are forced to admire Johnny J. Jones, the Branchville lawyer who has begun on the service of his sentence in the penitentiary. His only ambition now is to be a model prisoner. He killed a man and is paying the penalty for it. He realizes that he is not above the law and would set the example of decent submission to it, now that it has overtaken him. He killed his man and does not resist the payment of the debt he owes to society. If every man who felt called to kill his fellow man would weigh the cost first and if he decided that the call was so imperative that he would be willing to pay the penalty, we would have fewer killings by a long sight and a heap better country.—Florence Times.

W. K. Tavel

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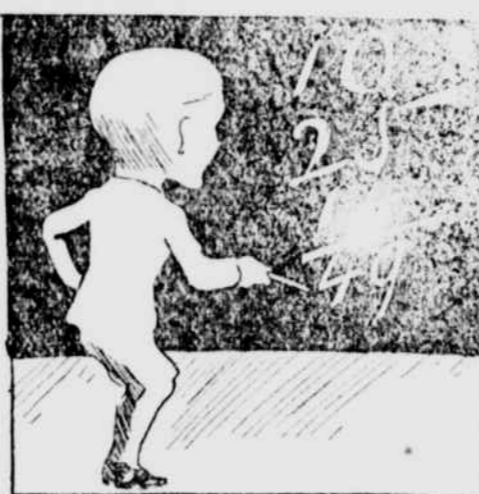


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