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FORT MILL TIMES.

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INDEPENDENCE, JUSTICE, TRUTH.

14TH YEAR.

FORT MILL, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.

NUMBER 48.

WHIPPING POST FOR WIFE BEATERS.

A New Law in Oregon Which is Accomplishing Much Good.

The whipping post law enacted by the Oregon legislature of 1905 is believed by its friends to have accomplished its purpose. Wife-beating has almost been stopped in Oregon they say.

The law went into effect on May 18, last. Twenty lashes is the maximum penalty that can be imposed. It is optional with the Court whether convicted wife beaters shall be sentenced to the whipping post or confined in jail. There have been only three inflictions of the penalty since the law was enacted. A month after the law went into effect a Portland waiter was arrested for beating his wife. He was sentenced to receive twenty lashes.

He was taken to Multnomah county jail, the upper part of the body was bared and his hands were handcuffed together and tied to the top of a cellar door. Then the jailer struck him twenty times. The whip used was a short cowhide stock with four buckskin thongs. This made every lash really four blows on the body.

The whipping, the first of its kind in the West, attracted wide attention, and it made troublesome husbands fearful. The man whipped left Portland as soon as he was at liberty.

An employee of the Southern Pacific carshop in Portland was sentenced in August to receive ten lashes. His wife sued for divorce while he was in jail awaiting trial, but after he had received the whipping and was at liberty he effected a reconciliation and the wife withdrew her complaint. The wife-beater was discharged from his employment, and being unable to get other work left the city.

The only other man to be whipped was a former postmaster of Baker City, Oregon, and the penalty was imposed in Baker County. He received twenty lashes.

An attempt was made under the terms of the law to whip a man who had assaulted his divorced wife; but as the woman was not

then his wife, the Court held that the penalty could not be inflicted. He was sentenced to one year on the rock pile.

Judge George J. Cameron, of the Municipal Court of Portland, says that men were frequently charged with wife beating a few months ago, but now it is a rare occurrence. He believes the whipping post law is responsible for the change.

Farm Work in Full Swing.

Extensive preparations are being made by the farmers in all sections of the county for the next crop. In fact, many farmers have taken advantage of the delightful weather that prevailed the past week and many plows were run steadily, except for a slight interruption by the rain of Wednesday.

While the farmers are making ready for early planting the merchants and fertilizer men are also preparing for considerable activity. During the past few days general merchandise stores and hardware dealers have received large shipments of plows, plow stocks and other farm implements so as to be in position to supply the demand.

The railroad companies are handling thousands and thousands of tons of fertilizer daily. Long trains of the loud smelling stuff pass through daily and a number of cars have already been received by the dealers here.

It is believed that commercial fertilizer will be more largely used this year by our farmers than for some years past.

About the Weather.

Speaking of the weather, says the Newberry Observer, this is not going to be a good year for low ground corn, for there are going to be heavy rains and freshets and overflows of the bottom lands. This is not the Observer's original prognostication, but Mr. D. E. Sease of Newberry county says so. He bases his opinion on the weather of the 25th of January.

He says he has observed for the last forty years that if January 25th is a bright clear day the bottoms do not overflow and of course there are good crops of bottom corn; but if the 25th is cloudy or raining look out for overflows. The 25th this year was decidedly cloudy and rainy. Another citizen's observation for the past three years confirms Mr. Sease's forty years observation. So if anybody goes ahead now, in the face of prophecy and plants his bottoms in corn and loses his crop he will have himself to blame.

Tillman for Governor.

Something was said last summer about Senator Tillman running for governor instead of for the senate and there has been some such talk, though perhaps emanating from some ambitious representatives not averse to being called upon by the people to take a more exalted seat. Asked the direct question Senator Tillman said:

"Yes, I have thought many times of doing that. The only condition that would induce me to consider it, however, from a personal standpoint, would be the fact that my health should be such as to make it unwise for me to remain in Washington and attend to my duties here. But somebody ought to take up the fight in South Carolina and straighten things in the interest of the people who are being hoodwinked, put the dispensary in good shape and otherwise give an example of honest politics."

Those who think he contemplates running for governor say that in case of election, after serving one term he would again seek election to the senate and thus break all previous records in his or any other state. Of course he would lose his prestige on committees and his recognized place as one of the leaders in debate and so forth.

He says, however, that should he ever leave the senate to become governor he would never return. "In that event," he observes, "I am done. I'm getting too old."

John A. McCall, until recently president of the New York Life Insurance company, died at 5:35 o'clock Sunday Feb. 17, at the Laurel House in Lakewood, N. J., where he had been taken three weeks ago in the hope that the change might benefit his health, which had suffered a break-down.

ACTS RATIFIED BY LEGISLATURE.

New Laws of Interest to the State in General.

As usual, says The State, the general assembly did a great deal of local legislation and these acts are not of general interest, affecting generally only the counties in which they arise. Below will be found a list of enactments in which the public generally is interested:

Establishing Christmas holidays in the State colleges.

Changing the name of South Carolina college to University of South Carolina.

Providing a monument to mark the grave of Gen. Sumter.

Preventing restaurant and eating house keepers at railroad and steamboat stations from furnishing meals to white and colored passengers together.

To have application fees of candidates for medical licenses to go to the general fund.

Making appropriation for dispensary investigation.

Establishing a board of pardons.

Establishing a fish commission.

Establishing a fund for disabled firemen by taxing insurance companies.

To fix the salaries of circuit stenographers at \$1,500.

To celebrate South Carolina day in the public schools.

To buy new flags for the State house.

Providing punishment for the stealing of car brasses.

To prevent merchants when in debt from selling their stock otherwise than usual.

Requiring railroads at junctional points through the railroad commission to erect depots.

To require railroads and other common carriers to provide toilets at stations.

To give the federal government control over the quarantine stations.

To prevent railroad companies from charging extra fare for crossing bridges when entering the State.

Requiring common carriers to reweigh freight and to establish scales for that purpose.

Requiring railroad companies to give information concerning the shipment of live stock.

To cut dead trees from near the public roads.

Punishment for indecent exposure.

Allowing suits against insurance companies to be brought in the counties where the loss occurs.

To allow an illegitimate child to inherit from its mother.

To amend dispensary law, making regulations as to other counties the same in Horry and Beaufort.

The general bill on voting precincts.

The pure food bill.

To appropriate \$20,000 for the Jamestown exposition.

The general magistrates' bill.

To establish an industrial school for boys—the reformatory.

To publish the names of beneficiaries in State institutions and the names of their parents or guardians.

To prevent supervisors and commissioners from furnishing county supplies while in office.

To make the solicitors' salaries \$1,000.

To repeal the law exempting Confederate veterans from license when dealing in seed cotton.

Allowing city councils rather than boards of health to appoint health officers.

To require State house clerks to give bond.

To have expert chemists examine the bodies of persons supposed to have been poisoned.

To prohibit wrong use of badges or insignia of secret orders by persons not members.

The Plight of an Old Soldier.

Mr. R. E. Brown, a native of Steel Creek township, is at St. Peter's Hospital, ill and poor, says the Charlotte Observer. When the war broke out Mr. Brown enlisted here. He belonged to Dr. H. J. Walker's company. After the war Mr. Brown went to the west and there lived until a few weeks ago, when he drifted back here. An effort will be made to get him in the Soldier's Home at Raleigh if he improves so that he can make the trip.

Special to The Times.

"What Fort Mill Has."

The Times has received from a subscriber an old copy of The Clarion, Fort Mill's first newspaper. The Clarion was edited and published by J. S. Drakeford, formerly of the Yorkville Yeoman, and was a four-page, five-column sheet. Among the more interesting items in the issue of August 21, 1889, is the following, which is somewhat amusing:

"We have 61 girls (that is in the neighborhood of sweet sixteen) in the incorporate limits of Fort Mill. Pretty? Oh, boys hush! They certainly are. Why, visitors look at them so long that their mouths begin to water and eyes to get sore. We have 4 grass widows whose husbands have gone as missionaries for the club, 17 sides 17 bona fide widows that will compare with the same number in any square mile in South Carolina. Only 2 widowers. We have a boy of eight who weighs 285 pounds a man that will go 265; one 225; and three that tip the scales at 200, 205 and 210 respectively. Can any 614 acres on this part of the globe beat this? If so we would like to hear from them."

"Proud Citizen."

A Fight on Tillman?

The following from the Laurensville Herald is so much to our way of thinking that we consider it worthy of reproduction:

If there was ever any doubt that the great hue and cry against the dispensary system, charges of what is called "graft," "rottenness," etc., was inspired more by hatred to Tillman than an honest purpose to reform the management of what its enemies sarcastically term the "great moral institution," doubt can no longer exist. In other words, the whole fight is and has been against Tillman rather than against the dispensary; and if his political enemies would candidly confess the fact, they could not deny that their sole purpose is Tillman's defeat for re-election to the United States Senate. This the Herald has said, substantially, more than once before, and confidently reiterates the same now. The mouse is no longer under the meal tub. It's head is not only shown, but its whole form. Destroy the dispensary and defeat Tillman is the purpose of his enemies—both political and personal—while caring not a snap for so-called prohibition.

The Value of Blue Birds.

Mr. Harry Wylie, of Rock Hill, who is somewhat of an ornithologist, took time the other day, according to a report from that city, to speak to the children of the graded schools on the subject of birds and especially on the care of the "blue birds," which are again becoming plentiful in this section. Mr. Wylie took with him and exhibited to the youngsters a house, which he had made from an ordinary gourd and a half circle of wire, suitable to hang near the gardens and in the yard to tempt the blue birds into taking possession. Once installed in a home these little fellows are regular "Andrew Jacksons," and will allow neither sparrows or other small birds to oust them.

Mr. Wylie's idea in fostering the blue birds is the fact that they are the natural enemy of all worms and insects, but especially of the small green worm that infests the tomato plant and makes havoc with the crop by boring into the undeveloped green fruit. His advice to the boys, and all boys, is to make little boxes and erect them near the garden, where the birds can use them as homes. Already Mr. Wylie's talk has borne fruit, for a number of new boxes have been put up by the small boys who are always ready to take a hint of this kind.

John B. Stetson, the millionaire hat manufacturer of Philadelphia, died of heart disease at his winter home at Gilien, near Deland Fla. Sunday, Feb. 17.

Pat Crowe, charged with the robbery of Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, of \$25,000 in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Cudahy's son, five years ago, was acquitted at Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—Copies of The Times of August 9th, 1905, and November 1st, 1905. Will pay 10 cents each for same. The Times.

END OF A STRANGE CAREER.

George Maxwell Lived a Life of Loneliness.—Home in the Woods.

George Maxwell, the old man who was found two weeks ago led a strange life. The following account of his career and habits as published in the Charlotte Observer, will read with interest: Maxwell was about 60 years old and was one of the strangest characters that ever lived in Mecklenburg county. For more than a quarter of a century he lived the life of a hermit, refusing to associate with any one and making his habitation a hut in the center of a large tract of woods in Crab Orchard township.

The older residents of Crab Orchard township remember when Maxwell was a member of a family. His father, two sisters and himself lived on a farm near the Clear Creek line. They were tenants in fair circumstances. The father died, and shortly afterwards a sister, George and the second sister lived together until the sister died and then George began the life of a recluse. He buried himself in the woods, building him a log cabin as far from the public highways and the residence of man as he could.

He lived in his first hut 10 or 12 years and then, being warned to get off the land, he moved into the center of a 200-acre tract of woods on the Bain mining place, where he built another cabin and cleared about an acre of ground. Here he lived for about 14 years, until about two years ago, when Mr. J. T. Lucas, the owner of the land, fearing that the old man starve or freeze to death, had him removed to the county home.

How Maxwell lived was a mystery. He had traps which furnished him meat and he could exist on berries part of the year, but the corn from one acre of land would not furnish him bread. He kept to himself and was never seen except on the annual or semi-annual occasion when he came to Charlotte to purchase a few supplies and necessities. On these occasions he would walk to the city, refusing to accept a ride, and, returning, he would carry his purchases on his

shoulder. He never worked for the farmers of his section and it was not known where he got his money.

The writer on one occasion visited the habitation of the hermit. The cabin was low, built of small "unskinned" logs, the cracks filled with mud. When called Maxwell came hurriedly to the door, but he was anything but a cordial host. He did not speak when greeted and, when questions, answered in monosyllables. He was clad in a coat, a shirt, pants and shoes, which were in a dilapidated condition, allowing the flesh to shine through in places and revealing the secret that he was without underclothes. He was above the medium height and was gaunt. His eyes roved and he had a restless look, feeling ill at ease with company. The story so far as the interview was concerned was a failure.

During the two years Maxwell spent at the county home he continued to be a recluse. Keeper Holton stated that Maxwell kept to himself always and spent a great deal of time in the woods. Sometimes he would remain away for several days and one time he spent two weeks in the woods without any shelter except the trees. After he had been away two or three days Mr. Holton would search for him and bring him back. And two weeks ago he ran away for the last time. Life among his kind had become unbearable to him and he wanted to get away from civilization, the civilization of a county home. He walked to Fort Mill, and two or three days after he went through the town he was found dead in a haystack, where he had sought shelter from the elements. On his person was found \$47.65; a \$20 gold piece, four \$5 gold pieces and some silver.

Maxwell's death was like his life—lonely, desolate. During his life of more than half a century he had never raised his hand to help a fellow man; never had he smiled to make life brighter for any one, nor said an encouraging word that might have changed the course of a life. He allowed himself to become sour; he hated the very sight of man; he shirked from filling his place in the world. He died alone, as he had lived.

SHOES.

SHOES.



We now have as nice a line of shoes as were ever on sale in Fort Mill. Can suit any man that wants to buy shoes. Also have a nice line of ladies' and childrens' shoes.

Following is a price list of some of our leading bands:

Diamond Special (Pat.)	\$4.00
" " " Vici	
cushion inner sole	3.50
Cascade (Blucher)	2.75
18 Carat (Vici Bal)	2.50
High Art, cushion inner sole and rubber heel	5.00
Piker (Blu. Oxford)	3.00
Hot Shot (Blucher)	1.50
Belmont	1.75
Bristol (Vici) plain toe	2.25
Clipper (Boy's)	1.75
Hummer (Bal)	2.00

Nice line Men's Suits, prettier styles and patterns this spring than ever before.

Watch this column each week.

M'ELHANY & CO

GREAT Clearance SALE.

\$3,000 worth of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, MENS' and BOYS' ODD PANTS, MENS' and BOYS' SUITS, UNDERWEAR and TOP SHIRTS all go in this sale.

SPECIALS:

Arbuckie Coffee One hundred pounds to be sold Saturday between 4 and 6 p. m. at 12 1/2 c

Everybody must have their quarter ready, as this will be a SPOT CASH Sale, and will be quick work. Only two packs to a customer.

Calico Five hundred yards of Calico, worth 6 to 7 cents. Our price, while it lasts, is 5c SPOT CASH! Not over Ten Yards to a customer.

Dress Goods All 60c and 50c dress goods, now 40c All 35c and 25c dress goods, now 20c These are all new patterns—just what you want for your Spring dress.

Odd Pants Three hundred pairs of Mens' and Boys' Pants, your choice. 25c to \$5.00

Mens and Boys Suits We have about 50 of these Suits and if we can fit you we'll make the price suit your pocket book, for this line Must Go

We are now opening our spring line of Hats, Caps and Shoes See these goods, You'll be pleased

Don't wait! Come to-day! These prices will move things in a hurry. We can't replace these goods at the selling prices quoted above.

L. A. HARRIS & COMPANY.