

SOUTH CAROLINA FORESTRY.

What Commissioner Watson Is Trying to Do, and How He is Being Aided by the U. S. Government.

Columbia, Jan. 28.—Commissioner Watson has received the report of Mr. W. M. Moore of the government forest service who spent some time in this State in a survey of the forest conditions last summer and fall. The report will be printed by the department of agriculture of the state in connection with its forestry work, which Commissioner Watson has assumed and been carrying on most remarkably well considering that he had been given no money to use in this matter. Mr. Watson has been able to get a great deal of government aid by showing the different bills that have been introduced in the house for the past four years to have a forest commission appointed and to have a survey of the state made, for the government will not do much for those who are not interested enough to do something for themselves. While the dilatory General Assembly has played foot ball with the propositions Mr. Watson has quietly at work securing government aid to show the thinking people of the State how much is needed to be done, and what can be accomplished by a very little bit of money and interest.

Mr. Moore has shown a quick and comprehensive grasp of the situation, he has surprised even those who were familiar with the work of the government forest service in the extent of the things he learned in a short while about the State while he who have been here all the time, and more vitally interested, have passed them unnoticed. His survey of the State topographically, the climate, soils, river systems, geological formation, labor agricultural and real estate statistics, are brief, but they are comprehensive, making his little book a most interesting and instructive one of South Carolina geography. He finds that much the fact that is in reality is really impractical for cultivation, but formerly were well wooded, and might be converted into wood lots at a profit to the owner, but recommends most strongly that farmers do not pasture the wood lots, for hogs and cattle do destroy the young trees, while the grass of the wood lot is not of much value for grazing, the feeding of the stock and the pasturing in the open fields pays for itself in the value of the stock when so cared for.

He finds the fire problem one of the most serious and hard to meet, but suggests a fire patrol, the burning off the railroad rights of way, the care of timber lands by the lumber men operating in them, the appointment of each supervisor as county fire warden, with authority to appoint the employes of lumber companies deputies under him, and passage of stringent law against the burning of forests, and punishment for negligence of wanton disregard of the provisions. Nearly all of the fires, he says are the result of deliberate burning for pastureage or clearing. Logging and turpentine methods he finds unnecessarily wasteful in the State, and he recommends more stringent laws along those lines, and he suggests many ways in which those operating in the forests could save much of the waste now suffered. He finds some farmers managing their woods lots wisely, but many need advice, and would manage well if they had the advice, so he suggests a campaign of education by the State along that line, and that if a forester cannot be created just now, to have the department of agriculture given a small extra appropriation for that particular work. He urges a forest commission especially, along the line of the frequently proposed resolution on this subject which has never been able to get to the light of day in the house in four years, but remains persistently on the calendar. He finds

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There Will Be Less Sleeplessness When Sumter People Learn This.

Can't rest at night with a bad back, A lame, a weak or an aching one. Doan's Kidney Pills are for bad backs.

They cure every form of kidney ills. From common backache to diabetes.

They are endorsed by Sumter people.

Mrs. W. A. Clyde, living at 219 E. Liberty St., Sumter, S. C., says "I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as they have proved of great value to me. I suffered from dull nagging backaches and distressing pains through my loins and also had an annoyance from the kidney secretions. The secretions also contained a sediment and were scanty in passage. I did not rest well and in the morning I felt tired and languid, having very little strength or energy. I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills at China's drug store and since using them, I have been free from backaches and my kidneys are normal. I am glad to recommend such a splendid remedy as Doan's Kidney Pills." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

where the forest area is greatest the stock law is suspended, which he deplores and recommends a strict enforcement in those districts for the protection of the forests. He says that the only way to make the water powers of the State safe from disaster, such as the Pacolet flood, is for either the United States or the State of South Carolina to purchase the lands around the sources of the streams. He does not think the proposed reservoir plan would work well because of the rapid fall of the streams in the Piedmont, which would quickly fill the basins with sand. About 500,000 acres, he thinks should be purchased in this State to be a reservation in which the forests should be used to produce revenue and to furnish recreation for the people as the Adirondacks are in New York State, but that the State should provide against the sudden flooding of the streams. He recommends a further study of the situation to include a map showing the standing timber and its character and types, a study of the trees, their silvicultural characteristics, stumpage values, and rate of extermination.

A policy for forest management for various types and classes and suited to different classes of owners, including forest planting, which he says elsewhere, is fortunately not generally necessary in this State, because if allowed to do so the land reforests itself.

A study of fires and their prevention.

Of forest taxation and an improved system.

Tables showing the various types and their rates of growth and future yield.

He says that an examination of that kind would require four men two years and would cost \$15,000, one half of which would be paid by the United States.

He has proposed a bill very wide in its scope, but suggested the most apparent necessities, which will be presented with a few changes deemed advisable by some friend of the cause of forestry and conservation in the assembly in a few days.

LIQUOR ADVERTISING.

Bill Introduced in the House by Representative McMahan.

Representative McMahan has introduced in the house a bill affecting the advertisement of liquors or alcoholic beverages, the terms of which will be of considerable interest.

The bill reads: "It shall be unlawful to print, publish or present to the public in any form any advertisement of any alcoholic liquors or beverages, which, if drunk to excess, will produce intoxication, either in any newspaper printed in this State, or on any building, wall, fence, tree or conspicuous place of any description, either by means of printing, painting, stamping, stenciling, pictures, illustrations or otherwise: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall prohibit the advertisement of denatured alcohol.

"That any person convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000; or for not less than 30 days, nor more than one year."

A Candid Doctor.

Physicians and lawyers are sometimes charged with protracting profitable "cases" through months, and perhaps years, that could have been disposed of in a few days or weeks. One medical man, who had no temptation to that kind of practice, was frank enough to take advantage of the impeachment and put the blame where it belonged. A lady was very solicitous about her health. Every trifle made her uneasy, and the doctor was called immediately. The doctor was a skilled man, and consequently had a large practice. It was very disagreeable to him to be so often called away from his other cases for nothing, and he resolved to take an opportunity of letting the lady see this. One day the lady observed a red spot on her hand, and at once sent for the doctor. He came, looked at her hand, and said: "You did well to send for me early."

The lady looked alarmed, and asked: "Is it dangerous, then?" "Certainly not," replied the doctor. "Tomorrow the spot would have disappeared, and I should have lost my fee for this visit."—Youth's Companion.

M. L. Belyot, a car inspector in the Atlantic Coast Line yards in Charleston, dropped dead as he stooped under a car to make an inspection of the brakes.

The pure in heart never stop to think about it.

How noiseless falls the foot of time.—W. R. Spencer.

The hungry for righteousness are not to be satisfied with rhetoric.

WILSON TALKS OF HIGH PRICES.

Secretary of Agriculture Claims American Farm Products Sell Cheaper Abroad.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Proof that American farm products are being sold abroad cheaper than in this country is being gathered by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. This was the declaration made by him today at the "high cost of living" hearing being conducted by a substitute committee of the House committee of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson gave strong evidence to show that the producer at the present time was getting a little more than formerly for his food products, while the ultimate consumer was paying an excessive price.

"Until comparatively recently the American people enjoyed the cheapest food in the world," continued Mr. Wilson. "But nowadays not enough people know how to farm profitably, know how to get enough out of a day's work, know how to make an acre respond. The lure of the factory has called the farmer from the plough."

Secretary Wilson declared that Washington was one of the most expensive cities in the land, and that retailers in this city demanded 42 per cent. more in cities like New York and Philadelphia they were content with from 17 to 20 per cent. Conditions at the Capital, however, with reference to the cost of living, the Secretary said, were true to a great extent of other cities. He told the committee that it had a great opportunity to do service for the whole people by ascertaining the cause of these conditions.

Chairman Moore intimated that the whole matter of the cost of food products from producer to consumer would be gone into. Secretary Wilson was the only witness examined today.

NEGRO EX-POLITICIAN DEAD.

Syfax Milton, of Clarendon, Former Legislator, Passes Away.

Manning, Jan. 24.—Syfax Milton, a leading negro of this county, died at his home in the Satern section yesterday. He was a prominent character in the days of Reconstruction and the Republican regime, being a Representative and a Senator from Clarendon county. While he was fully identified with the dominant element he really belonged to the better class. His influence was often exerted for the good of his people, and it is said that he never profited greatly from the graft that obtained in the "days of good stealing." Milton was in Manning and made a sound and very sensible talk to his people at the celebration of Emancipation Day on the 1st instant.

Arkansas Diamonds.

It is reported that last year, up to July 1, seven hundred diamonds have been found in Arkansas. Three cut stones were found to be brilliant, and were valued at \$60 to \$175 a carat. A parcel of rough unsorted stones from the mine will be easily worth \$10 a karat. Cheap mining in Arkansas is possible, as water and timber are abundant nearby, and coal should be obtained at reasonable rates. Some diamonds are reported to have been found also in a newly discovered peridotite area about two and a half miles from where the first diamond was found on August 1, 1906—near Murfreesboro, Pike County, in peridotite, at igneous rock.—New York Sun.

The enormous crop of wheat reported from Russia is of great significance just now. It puts Russia for the first time at the head of wheat growing countries, this harvest of 83,000,000 bushels being some 26,000,000 bushels in excess of the large crop in the United States and about 1,000,000 greater than ever produced in Russia before. The development of wheat growing along the line of the Siberian railway has been very rapid, and as the home consumption is small in proportion to that of this country, it has made Russia the greatest of all the sources of supply for the rest of the world. Other European countries, especially France, also raise large crops of wheat, but also consume much of it. The extent of their crops influences the demand upon outside sources—Russia, India, the United States, Canada and Argentina, the chief competitors in the export trade. The present great cost of wheat in this country as against the large surplus in Russia, will make it difficult to hold our former place in the world market.

Frazer Williams, a farmer of Chester County, accidentally killed Beckey Chisolm, his cook, while fooling with a pistol. He surrendered to the sheriff.

Miss Catherine Arnold, aged 65 years, who died in Charleston, left a handsome legacy to the Charleston Orphan House, in which institution she was raised.

A Rude Landlubber.

It is said that every man's definition of the term "gentleman" makes it inclusive of himself. Likewise it is true that each man is prone to believe that his manners are the best in the world. A writer in the Washington Star, speaking of this point, relates the following story. On a man-of-war there was once a reception, and it happened that a distinguished statesman forgot, or did not know, the usual formal salute on coming aboard.

"Who's that lubber what don't tip his skypiece to the skipper?" said a sailor.

"Choke you luff," returned another sailor. "That's Senator Blank, the famous tariff leader."

"Well," growled the first sailor, "why ain't he got manners enough to salute the quarter-deck?"

"Manners!" a third sailor chipped in. "What does he know about manners? I don't suppose he was ever out of sight of land in his life."

Labby's Ruse.

In view of the almost universal complaint as to the United States customs service by returning Americans, it may be well to ask our citizens to justify their reputation for standing for principles by imitating the example of Mr. Labouchere in dealing with such annoying experiences. "Labby" was held up by the German customs service and all his belongings pitched out of his trunk.

"Put those things back," said he to the German customs officer who had emptied his trunk.

"That is your affair," they answered.

"I stay here until you do," he replied, "but give me a telegraph blank."

In it Mr. Labouchere wrote: "To Prince Bismarck, Berlin—Regret cannot breakfast with your highness tomorrow. Detained here indefinitely." Quick as a flash the German officers packed his trunk, and Labouchere went on his way rejoicing, and with "no thought of the morrow."

Revenue officers destroyed five stills in Greenville County last week.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government Pays Railway Mail Clerks \$900 to \$1,200, and Other Employees Up to \$2,500 Annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or County can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 118 N. Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

1-7-11aw.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, it was determined to increase the capital stock of Union Brokerage Company to the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars, and that a stockholders' meeting be called to consider such Resolution, to be held on the 19th day of February, 1910, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the office of the said Corporation in the City of Sumter.

The stockholders will take due Notice of said meeting.

L. I. PARROTT, President.

1-20-4t-11aw.

COPY SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

(Complaint Served.) State of South Carolina, County of Sumter—Court of Common Pleas.

Lillie D. Knight, plaintiff, against Albert Armstrong Jacobs, Ella Stokes, Rhet Cantey, Moultrie Cantey, Matthis Cantey, William Cantey, Mark Cantey, Windham Cantey, Dolle Cantey and an infant commonly known as "Sis Cantey", defendants. To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated December 21st, A. D., 1909.

LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Matthis Cantey, Take Notice, That the Summons and Complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1909.

LEE & MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1-6-6t-11aw—W&S



Busch's Golden Seal Stock and Poultry Medicine

contains no poisonous substances—no food fillers. It is medicine pure and simple, acting directly on the liver and eliminating that sluggish, torpid state that causes the sickness. A valuable remedy for Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Try it. Sold under a guarantee or money refunded. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1 a can.

GOLDEN CHAIN REMEDY COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

Busch's Disinfectant and Dip is guaranteed to destroy MITES and LICE on chickens. Price 50c.

RELIABLE REMEDY

We feel safe about our stock and poultry as long as we have a can of **Busch's Golden Seal Stock and Poultry Medicine** in the house. For a sick horse, cow or chicken it is just the thing and we always depend on it for results. John F. Maynard

SIBERT'S DRUG STORE.

Removing the Trees.

Editor Item:

As the matter of removing the trees from the lower part of Main street, from the new postoffice to Bartlett street, is now being discussed, the writer would like to make a few suggestions in reference thereto, which he trusts may not be entirely lacking in interest.

There are some of these trees that should be removed, irrespective of their location, for the reason that they are hopelessly decayed, worthless for either shade or ornament and, in case of a high wind, dangerous to both person and property. There are others, not especially valuable, but in fair condition, that may, without the slightest inconvenience to traffic, well be left for the present, there being no immediate need for their removal.

The finest tree on this part of the street is a Willow Oak in front of the new postoffice, and to remove it would, in the writer's opinion, be a piece of inexcusable vandalism, and every possible effort should be made to preserve it. It takes a good many years for a tree to attain the size of this one, and in addition to this it is something of a landmark, planted very probably when the city was in its infancy. There is another tree of the same variety, unfortunately too near the first mentioned, which is in very good condition and this might be spared also. Just a little lower down is a fine Elm that ought also to be left. The writer is aware of the fact that most people hold to the opinion that trees are out of place on a business street, and it must be admitted that they are when the street is narrow and the traffic heavy, but under favorable conditions it is possible to have them in a street lined on both sides with business houses.

Then the idea prevails that trees on the business streets of a city makes it look like a village, but there is no force in this objection, for the simple reason that a city has just as much use for shade and as much right to be attractive as has the village.

The writer is such a believer in trees, both for beauty and comfort, that if he could lay off the streets for a future city, he would make the business streets one hundred and fifty feet wide, and have a row of fine trees on each side, placing them 25 feet from the lot line, so as they would not be in the way of the buildings, leaving one hundred feet for the use of vehicles and street cars. This plan would not only add to the value of the lots, but at same time make it an ideal street for beauty and comfort.

Ever since the writer has been in Sumter he has been trying to induce the Council to adopt a systematic plan for the planting of trees and for the care of those already on the streets, but so far his efforts have been unavailing. The city is growing rapidly and some effort ought to be made to make it attractive by planting trees, for putting aside the question of beauty, they are, in our climate, a necessity for both comfort and health. About a year ago one of the street hands boasted to the writer that he could trim a tree so that it would not need any trimming for the next five or six years. He made good his boast, but when he got through with his work the tree had very little in the way of beauty to boast of.

Sumter has, in the estimation of the writer, for its size, a remarkable number of attractive homes, its business interests are large and growing, this speaking well for the energy and enterprise of its citizens, yet with all of this nobody so much as lifts a finger in the way of making the city beautiful, and the question may very reasonably be asked as to how long this utter absence of civic pride is to continue. Business enterprise, within reasonable limits is commendable in every way, but it should not dominate one's time and attention to the exclusion of everything except that which can be converted into money.

Sumter has a very active Civic League which is doing a great deal of good work among the poor, but absolutely nothing in the way of making the city attractive, and for this reason ought to take the name of the King's Daughters. It is certainly not a very pleasant thought to feel that Sumter is utterly devoid of any beau-

tiful public grounds, and sadder still to feel that this inexcusable condition of affairs is to continue indefinitely. To say that the city is too poor, both in its corporate and individual capacity, to better present conditions, is to make a statement that is utterly absurd and false; but it is hardly to be supposed that any one would assume the responsibility of saying this, that is if he wanted to keep his reputation for veracity.

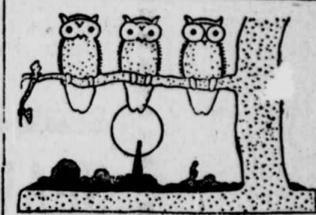
W. D. WOODS, Sumter, S. C., Jan. 25, 1910.

John W. Truesdale, a well known citizen of Kershaw, is dead.

A freight car and 43 bales of cotton were burned at Easley Saturday night. The cotton was consigned to a cotton mill in Greenville.

The express office at Hickory Grove, S. C., was broken into and robbed of three gallons of liquor.

John Davy, a tree physician, is telling the people of Greenville how to cure trees of diseases and how to care for them when cured.



The Wise

come here when their eyes need attention. Why? Because they can depend on getting the right treatment and the right glasses. Why not follow their example if your eye sight is becoming defective?

Graduate Optician in charge. All work Guaranteed.

W. A. Thompson
Jeweler and Optician.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

We the undersigned barbers of Sumter do hereby agree that on and after February 1st our price for shaving will be 15 cents.

This advance in price has been rendered necessary by the advance in salaries of workmen, in rent, fuel and everything else, and it is impossible to pay expenses at 10 cents—the price in effect for the past fifteen or twenty years.

(Signed)

R. K. BROWN,
J. T. EDWARDS,
LEVAN & ROBINSON,
W. H. STRANGE,
A. G. COOPER.

1-13-W. & S. until Feb. 15

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