

THE THIRD TERM IN 1880.

The Part Massachusetts Played in Grant's Memorable Contest.

Boston Transcript.

Our Washington correspondent alludes to the interest with which the politicians of the Capital are following the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts; that is, are watching to see how far the progressive movement will materialize in delegates for the third term candidate. Apparently the opinion of the Capital is that the outcome will not be very different from what it was in 1880 when Grant challenged the unwritten law that two terms are enough. Then it will be remembered that, of the twenty-six delegates Massachusetts sent to the Republican National Convention, only three were for Grant.

Assuming that the Massachusetts progressives are successful in choosing a few district delegates, there will be one point of resemblance between the third term movement of today and that of thirty-two years ago, but only one point. Indeed, contrast is everywhere more conspicuous than resemblance when we come to compare any present aspect of Roosevelt's attempt with Grant's. So far none of the great star actors of the political drama on the Republican side has cast his lot with Roosevelt. Senator Dixon, of Montana, may be a very capable worker as far as he goes, but his name wakens no national response. He is a Montana man and his reputation is local. Moreover, it is a pretty safe conclusion that Senator Dixon will be only a nominal manager, for Roosevelt is not one to work with a partner, or leave much to a subordinate's discretion. Roosevelt will be his own manager to all intents and purposes. Grant, on the other hand, had with him a great contingent drawn from among the ablest of the Republican leaders of the day. Don Cameron, who was then chairman of the Republican national committee, led for Grant in the pre-convention campaign, and came very near succeeding in enforcing the unit rule, which would have given Grant the nomination. The Grant host included such men as Governor Boutwell, who had been Secretary of the Treasury; Howe, of Wisconsin; Ex-Postmaster General Creswell and others whose names were well known to their countrymen.

The oratorical task of presenting Grant was Conkling's. Conkling was then a national figure of the first prominence, if not of the first magnitude. His oration—for oration it was—when he stood forward before the Convention as the spokesman for the third term, was one of the most wonderful performances that any great body of delegates ever listened to. Eloquent, persuasive, it came very near to accomplishing its object, and some of the opponents of the third term trembled when Conkling had spoken his last word. The scene has lingered in the memory of the survivors of the 1880 Convention. They speak of the great gathering when 15,000 spectators and nearly 800 delegates hung on every word uttered by the handsome, imperious New Yorker, when the hush with which the vast assemblage had listened to him was broken at last by a volume of applause that seemed cheers of oncoming conquerors. Critics said that Conkling made one great mistake, that he could not restrain his desire to sneer at Blaine. This mistake may have lost Grant a few votes, but Grant's defeat was due to the steadiness with which the majority stood firmly to their principles.

In the great result of the Convention of 1880 Massachusetts bore a part so distinguished that Don Cameron attributed to its delegation the defeat of the Grant boom. To Senator Hoar in Washington, months after the Convention, Cameron said that there were twenty-three men who came from Massachusetts to prevent six hundred from doing what they wanted to do, and that the twenty-three men from Massachusetts did what they came for. The sincerity of his words was attested by profane emphasis. The opinion at the Capital now seems to attach great importance to the precedent Massachusetts established in 1880 as applicable to the contest there is, of 1912.

Some progressive citizens are already advocating a union passenger station to be jointly used by the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern, Northwestern and Seaboard. It would be a good thing for the public if the four roads could get together on the proposition, but the time is probably not yet ripe for a union station.

C. A. Glossner, 24 Ontario St., Rochester, N. Y., has recovered from a long and severe attack of kidney trouble, his cure being due to Foley Kidney Pills. After detailing his case, he says: "I am only sorry I did not learn sooner of Foley Kidney Pills. In a few days my time my backache completely left me and I felt greatly improved. My kidneys became stronger, dizzy spells left me and I was no longer annoyed at night. I feel 100 per cent better since using Foley Kidney Pills." Sibert's Drug Store.

PROPHECY FOR THE KAISER.

What Does the Year 1913 Hold for the German Empire?

The recent Socialist victories in Germany have revived the singular story of Emperor William I. and the fortune teller, which at the time of the old kaiser's death was whispered with awe by the superstitious. There is now only one part of the prophecy unfulfilled, and the date for that is set for next year.

The story goes that in 1849 the crown prince, who was later to become the first emperor, found himself in Baden, and heard so many stories of an old fortune teller that he was induced to go to see her. The sorceress was seated at a table, on which was spread various bits of wood bearing figures. Her custom was to touch these pieces of wood with a pencil, guided, as she assured her clients, entirely by inspiration. Combined in some way these figures gave you the most exact information as to the future.

"In what year will the German empire be founded?" the first asked the prince, whose head was already full of his great ambition.

The old woman took up the figures 1, 8, 4 and 9 and formed the number of the current year. Then she touched various other figures and placed them one by one in a column under the first line. The prince said when she had finished that the date 1849 appeared twice in different forms, thus:

1849
1
8
4
9

"Add them," said the fortune teller, "and you will find the year in which the German empire will be founded."

The prince did as he was told and found the total to be 1871.

"When will I die?" he asked next. The sorceress made the date 1871, and then began touching the figures again. She touched four and arranged them as she had done in the first instance. Prince William saw that she had again repeated the date.

"Add them," she said; "they will give the year in which you will die." They came to 1888.

The prince put his third and last question:

"When will the German empire fall?"

A third time the woman fixed the last date and added four figures. When she had finished the prince saw:

1888
1
8
8
8

"Add them and you have the date of the fall of the German empire." The figures came to 1913.

This old story was told when William I. died in 1888, after being crowned emperor in 1871. Twice have the old witch's figures told the truth. Superstitious folk look at the election returns and wonder what will be the empire's fortunes in 1913. —New York Times.

GEO. D. LEVY IN ANDERSON.

Paid Official Visit to Elks Monday Night.

Anderson Mail.

Mr. Geo. D. Levy of Sumter, district deputy grand exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks in South Carolina, paid an official visit to the Elks lodge here Monday night. A regular meeting was held in the K. of P. hall, in the Peoples' bank building, when Mr. Levy made a short address to the members, and afterwards a Dutch supper was tendered in Mr. Levy's honor at the lodge rooms, on West Whitner street.

Following his inspection of the condition and affairs of the local lodge, Mr. Levy declared that everything is in good shape here, and assured the members that the report he will make to the grand lodge will be a complimentary one. His address was along lines of interest to Elks and for the good of the order, and was enjoyed and appreciated by every man present.

The office of the county treasurer closes for the receipt of taxes on the fifteenth of this month and all of those who have not paid their taxes at that time will have to pay the costs of execution in addition to the taxes with the penalty attached to them. It is therefore advisable for those who have not done so to pay their taxes at once.

R. G. Collins, Postmaster, Barnegat, N. J., was troubled with a severe laryngeal cough. He says: "I would be completely exhausted after each fit of violent coughing. I bought a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and before I had taken it all the coughing spells had entirely ceased. It can't be beat." Sibert's Drug Store.

JUDGE JONES TO VISIT GAFFNEY

Expected to Deliver Two Addresses Monday—Court to Adjourn for the Occasion.

Gaffney, March 6.—It was announced in this city yesterday that Ira B. Jones of Lancaster will spend next Monday in Gaffney, the guest of H. M. Johnson. Arrangements are now underway for Mr. Jones to deliver an address while in the city. He has never spoken in Gaffney and his hundreds of admirers throughout the county are very anxious for an opportunity of hearing him. It is thought probable that he will accept the invitation to deliver an address here, in which event he will speak in the court house at noon.

The court, which is now in session, will take a short recess and give this distinguished gentleman an opportunity to state his views on the questions of the day. It is said that he will also be asked to address the mill people in the afternoon or evening. The people of the city and throughout the county as well, are awaiting with much pleasurable anticipation his visit.

Judge Jones is very popular in Cherokee and here the first suggestions of Ira B. Jones clubs were put forward. A large audience will greet the distinguished jurist.

Mr. Boyle on Road Building.

Editor Sumter Item: I have not seen anything about the Good Roads of late. I suppose most of us have come to the conclusion that there is more to do than throw out the kind of stuff we have been, to make good roads. It always takes the right kind of material to build anything properly, that is if we want it to stand.

If a man wants to build a house he first finds out where he can get the proper material to build it with, next he figures the cost, and the distance he will have to haul it, before he starts the erection and I think this would apply very strongly to road building.

My opinion is that we need proper drainage and grading first of all, if we get this with a sufficient width, which should be at least 40 feet so as to put what clay we have on one side of the road and the sand on the other, so that the sand road can be used in the winter time and the clay road in the summer time. With this reversible road, it would not cost much to keep them up as the clay will stand in the summer time and during the winter you will have the sand road to use.

The matter of getting the clay for the road will be easy, for when you are draining and ditching you can get enough clay to fix the road.

If the farmers find out that the draining is going on they will at once see that they will be benefited thereby, and will come in and assist in every possible way to help the engineer and county in the drainage, and in some instances would help pay for the ditching.

The ditching would not cost very much if the proper machinery is secured to do this work.

In my opinion, this idea would work so well that there would be a clamor among the farmers to have this work done along where their farms are.

The most important matter would be to have the roads wide enough so as to protect the travelers from accident, and if the road charter will not allow a sufficient width, then get our legislative delegation to have an act passed to compel the land owners, that are not willing to give this land, to give this right of way, but I don't think that there will be much trouble in getting this right of way, for no farmer will refuse when he sees the benefit that is coming to him and enhancing the value of his lands by having a good drain run through it or beside it.

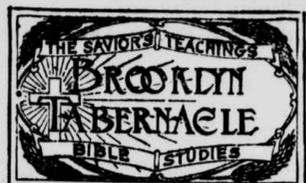
W. B. BOYLE.

Nineteen Miles a Second without a jar, shock or disturbance, is the awful speed of our earth through space. We wonder at such ease of nature's movement, and so do those who take Dr. King's New Life Pills. No tripping, no distress, just thorough work that brings good health and fine feeling. 25c at Sibert's Drug Store.

County Superintendent Haynsworth reports that the schools throughout the extent of the county are anticipating with expectations of the greatest pleasure the School Day to be held in Sumter on Saturday, April 13th. Many of the schools expect to attend in mass and almost all of them are making great preparations to be successful competitors in the many school and athletic contests to be held.

How Cold Cause Kidney Disease.

Partly by driving blood from the surface and congesting the kidneys, and partly by throwing too much work upon them. Foley Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys, give tone to the urinary organs and restore the normal action of the bladder. They are gentle in action, quick in results. Try them. Sibert's Drug Store.



SIN-FORGIVENESS AND HEALING.

Mark ii, 1-12—March 17. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."—Psalm ciii, 2, 3.

WHEN later the Savior returned to Capernaum there was a crush to see and hear Him, and to bring the sick for His healing words and touch. The miracles which our Lord performed were specially with a view of getting the ear of the people for His Message—the Gospel of the Kingdom—the good news of the privilege of becoming sons of God and joint-heirs with Jesus in the Messianic Government which would bless Israel and all nations with light, knowledge, and uplift from sin and death.

It was while He was thus preaching that some earnest ones brought to Him a palsied man for healing. Unable to come into the house or its court because of the throng, they removed some of the tiling stones of the roof, and lowered the sick man into the presence of the preaching Savior. Such implicit faith, manifested by such heroic effort, could not fail to be appreciated by the Redeemer.

But the unexpected happened. "Thy sins be forgiven thee." Instead of healing the man of his disease, Jesus exclaimed, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." Under God's arrangement with the Jews, under their special Law Covenant, original sin was typically atoned for by the typical sacrifices, and the people were held to account for their transgressions of the Law. Hence, amongst the Jews, serious sickness implied serious sins.

We are not to forget that such special dealings were with the Jews only—that they never applied to Gentiles nor to Christians. God has no such Covenant with the Church, nor with the world in general today. Hence, the righteous are often sick, and sinners healthy.

Authority to Forgive Sins.

There are certain great, basic principles relating to God's dealings with humanity which should be recognized. Jehovah's Government is based, not upon mercy, but upon Justice; as we read, "Justice is the foundation of Thy Throne." In one sense of the word Divine Justice never forgives and never can do so, as we will explain. We read, "All His work is perfect." Man was thus created perfect, in the image and likeness of the Creator, and therefore needed no provision for mercy so long as he was in relation with his God.

When temptation came, man fell from Divine favor and life into disfavor and under the death sentence. But another feature of the Divine character, Love, was brought into exercise for man's relief. But Divine Love or Mercy could not override or interfere with Divine Justice. In other words, God could not forgive a sinner whom He had sentenced to death. What He could and did do, was to provide in due time for man's redemption. All of Divine Mercy, therefore, flows through the channel of redemption.

The Philosophy of the Forgiveness of Sins.

Applying this principle to our Savior and His teachings, we ask, How could He forgive sins when Divine Justice could not forgive sins, nor set aside the penalty of sin? The answer is, Jesus was the representative of Divine Mercy, and was at that time amongst men for the purpose of giving His life as a sacrifice on man's account, and therefore to Him belonged the distinctive honor of forgiving sins.

However, His surrender of His all did not give Him the authority to forgive sins. It was the heavenly Father's acceptance of His consecration—His sacrifice, that counted. God's acceptance of Jesus' sacrifice was manifested in His impartation of the Holy Spirit, which lighted upon Jesus like a dove, as was testified by John the Baptist, and also testified by Divine power which thereafter operated in and through Jesus for the healing of diseases.

The text for this study comes from the Psalms and is most interesting. The Prophet David may have appropriated the words to himself as a Jew and may have thought of his own physical healing and blessing as evidences of the Lord's favor under the Law Covenant. But the prophetic application of this Psalm to spiritual Israel is still more interesting. The spiritual Israelites are new creatures, spirit-begotten, and have this treasure in earthen vessels.

With these it is the new creature that recognizes his healing, his forgiveness, and, according to God's promise, all things are working together for good to him, because he loves God and has been called according to the Divine purpose.

Miss Liese Boykin, of Boykin, was in the city Friday.

KICK OF DEAD MULE KILLS MAN.

Stiffened Hind Legs of Animal Lash Out and Deal Terrific Blow to Victim.

Charlotte, N. C., March 6.—James Brown was kicked to death at Trade, Tenn., just across the North Carolina line, yesterday, by a dead mule. Brown was taking the corpse of the animal from a narrow wagon to bury it when the stiffened hind legs recoiled with great force, striking him over the heart and causing almost instant death. He leaves a widow and five children.

MITCHELL STANDS GROUND.

Refuses to Give Court Assurance That He Will Obey Mandates in the Future.

Washington, Mar. 6.—John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, today declined to give to Judge Wright of the district supreme court and assurance that he expected "hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land."

To do so, he declared, would be an admission that he had heretofore failed to comply with lawful decrees. Mr. Mitchell said he had rather be convicted of contempt than be acquitted on any other ground than the facts in the case.

INVESTIGATION OF HAWKINS CASE.

Grand Jury in Hendersonville Spends Most of Day in Inquiry into Death Mystery.

Hendersonville, N. C., March 6.—The grand jury spent the greater part of the day investigating the mystery surrounding the death of Myrtle Hawkins, whose body was found floating in Osceola lake, September 10. Her death resulted, it is said, from a criminal operation. About 20 witnesses were subpoenaed, and a number were examined today. The investigation will continue tomorrow, when Solicitor Johnson expects interesting developments in connection with indictments against several persons, whose names are unknown.

The solicitor spent the greater part of the day with the grand jury. He said: "I know more than I ever knew about the case before, and I have laid more facts before grand jury than the public knows of. The investigation will probably end tomorrow."

TO INVESTIGATE CARLISLE CASE.

Attorney General Begins Inquiry into Plea of Clemency.

Washington, March 6.—Under instructions from the president, Attorney General Wickersham has instituted an investigation of the case of M. A. Carlisle, aged 72, convicted at Newberry, S. C., of violating the National bank laws and misappropriating \$470 to determine whether the banker is deserving of executive clemency. Senator Tillman and Representatives Johnson, Finley and Ellerbe of South Carolina, have told the president that Carlisle's five-year sentence was excessive. By direction of the Attorney general, District Attorney Cochran has had the court's mandate held up and will report to Washington upon the justification of a commutation of sentence or a pardon.

SNEED FAMILY HEAD SLAIN.

George T., Father of Beal, Shot and Killed by One of His Tenants.

Georgetown, Tex., March 6.—George T. Sneed, father of Beal Sneed, the principal in the Sneed-Boyce case, which closed in a mistrial in Fort Worth last week, was shot and killed here today by one of his farm tenants, R. O. Hillard. The assailant then killed himself. He left a note stating that his act was caused by a desire for revenge. The killing caused reports to spread throughout the State that the slayer was a member of the Boyce family.

The death removed the heads of both the families concerned in the Boyce-Sneed trouble. Capt. A. F. Boyce, the Amarillo cattleman, who was killed in Fort Worth recently by Sneed's son, had been a lifelong friend of the man who was slain today, until the elopement of Al Boyce with Sneed's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Beal Sneed, estranged the families.

A little more drainage for the streets of Sumter and for the county roads would go a long way toward preventing the streets and roads getting in the condition in which they now are.

It was stated Thursday by a local representative of the gas plant people that the gas company was now waiting until a spur track could be laid before they commenced work on the plant.

BOY SCOUTS TO MEET.

More Street Scouting, Enrollment of New Members and Other Matters to Come up.

There will be an important meeting of the Boy Scouts at the Chamber of Commerce room at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Every boy in the city, between the ages of twelve and sixteen, that possibly can, is urged to be present at this meeting.

Some more Street Scouting, the enrollment of new members, a discussion of hikes in the country and the part The Boy Scouts are expected to take in the opening exercises of the Y. M. C. A., will be the program for this meeting.

HIRES HUSBAND FROM JAIL.

Mrs. P. H. Thrash of Asheville Bids in His Services for 30 days for \$500.

Asheville, N. C., March 6.—A sensational case was developed here today, when P. H. Thrash, a wealthy man, convicted of violation of the local prohibition law and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and pay a fine of \$2,000, was "hired out" to his wife by the county commissioners of Buncombe county. The sum she paid the county for the services of her husband for one month was \$500.

The strange case is evolved by the law that invests a superior court judge with power to authorize county authorities to "hire out" convicts, sentenced to jail, to "the highest bidder" when he sees fit. This was a case in point.

Thrash, who is said to be worth \$100,000, was first sentenced to 20 months in jail for repeated violation of the local law, which prohibits one from having over a certain amount of liquor in his possession.

But Judge Long was prevailed on to change his judgment to \$2,000 fine and 30 days in jail.

The fine will be paid, and Mrs. Thrash secures custody and services of her husband for the 30 days he otherwise would have spent in jail.

BOGUS BOWEN PUZZLES OFFICERS.

Negro in Penitentiary Says He is Arthur Bowen When Real Bowen is Serving.

Orangeburg, March 8.—The authorities at the State penitentiary are somewhat puzzled as just what to do with a negro, who has been termed Arthur Bowen No. 2. Some months ago a criminal assault was attempted upon a prominent married woman near Springfield in this county and a negro named Arthur Bowen was the perpetrator. He made good his escape and succeeded, in eluding the officers for some time. A negro in an adjoining county gave himself up to the authorities and said he was Arthur Bowen.

This alias Arthur Bowen was taken to the penitentiary and there identified by Springfield people not to be the real Arthur Bowen. About that time the real Arthur Bowen was captured. It was thought that the bogus Arthur Bowen was crazy. It appears that this fake Arthur Bowen is still at the State penitentiary and the authorities are puzzled as what disposition to make of him. It was thought that he was a criminal and some county would want him. As yet there has been no call for him. The real Arthur Bowen has been tried, given a 20-year sentence and is now serving his term.

PLAINTIFF WINS SUIT.

J. B. Morris Secures Verdict for Damages and Penalty from Express Co.

The suit of J. B. Morris against the Southern Express Company resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of damage alleged with penalty attached, with costs.

The suit was brought to recover an amount alleged to have been lost through the loss of a shipment of liquor to the plaintiff at Rembert. The attorney for the defendant admitted that the cost of the shipment, \$8.00, was due the plaintiff, but did not think that the penalty should be given. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the costs, the value of the shipment and the penalty of \$50.

Prof. Haddon of Clemson College was expected in the city Friday on work connected with the boys' corn club, of which he is the head in this State. President of the County Farmers' Union, J. Frank Williams was also in town with the same object in view.

The farmers are getting more and more stirred up about the prospects of a crop during the coming season. Very few have done any plowing at all yet. At the same time, while they cannot get to work on their farms, the roads are so bad that they can hardly go anywhere from their farms, on business or pleasure.