

SENATE HAS DOORS LOCKED.

DEBATES QUESTION OF EXPUNGING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Bleese Reflects on Senator Christensen—After Heated Discussion Matter Goes Over for Future Consideration.

Columbia, Jan. 29.—Behind locked doors tonight the senate of South Carolina engaged in a heated debate on whether or not to expunge from its records a message from Governor Bleese on Senator Christensen and a statement by the latter along with the governor's first message on the matter, while the lobby of the capitol was full of visitors wondering what the senate was doing and waiting to see what the outcome might be. The situation tonight was the result of two messages sent to the senate by Governor Bleese, in which, among other statements, the governor referred to Senator Christensen as a trustee of a negro school at Port Royal, in Beaufort County. The statements were resented by Mr. Christensen and his friends who construed the governor's message as an attempt to reflect upon the integrity of the senator from Beaufort.

A motion to expunge the governor's message meeting with opposition, friends of the Beaufort senator repelled the insinuations against their colleague and demanded that justice be accorded him. While the discussion raged different motions were offered. A resolution proposing the confidence of the senate in the integrity of the Beaufort senator was about to be introduced when a compromise was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to consider the messages and report what disposition should be made of them.

A recess, after a session of two hours, was taken and the committee came back, and again the doors of the senate chamber were locked. The committee asked for more time and this was granted, and the matter went over until a future meeting. The senate remained behind locked doors until 10:30 o'clock, and then lifted the seal of secrecy and resumed open session, finally adjourning about 11 o'clock to meet again on Tuesday at noon.

Senator Christensen, in reply to a request from The News and Courier correspondent for a statement, said that as he had taken part in the executive session, his lips were sealed until the senate raised the seal of secrecy from its proceedings.

WAR ON HOG CHOLERA.

What Department of Agriculture is Doing to Aid Farmers.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The department of agriculture, during the past year, has been conducting campaigns in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control the contagious disease of hogs known as "hog cholera" by means of anti-hog-cholera serum and farm quarantines. In one county (Pettis county, Missouri) where there was a loss of 13 per cent in 1911 and 25.6 per cent in 1912 of all hogs raised, there was only a loss of 14.7 per cent up to November 1913. This decrease was due to the use of the serum, which, although not used there by the department's agents until August, 1913, materially reduced the loss. About 60,000 hogs were raised during the past year and of the 10,000 that died of the hog cholera only about 1,000 were lost after the active use of serum and quarantine measures were inaugurated.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventive, it has been found that the anti-hog-cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them immune after recovery. However, if hogs are not treated by this serum, from 75 to 100 per cent of all affected herds, die. This serum, so far as is known, is the only thing that will prevent the disease.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer. Of well hogs in diseased herds, 2.8 per cent died after being treated and of hogs in exposed herds less than 1 per cent died after being inoculated with the serum. In an infected herd there is always a certain proportion of hogs that are well.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degrees and sometimes as high as 107 degrees or 108 degrees F.

Some States are engaged in the manufacture of serum to cure this disease. This serum requires special treatment to preserve its quality and a qualified man to produce it. Sufficient

serum to treat an average hundred-pound hog costs about thirty cents at a liberal estimate. The treatment is by hypodermic injection. The department in initiating its campaign against the devastating hog disease has only been able to commence in a few of the districts where the cholera was the most widespread and where the active cooperation of the State was offered in enforcing the ordinary quarantine measures, etc.

The object of the department has been to endeavor to control the disease and if possible, to eliminate it from the country. To secure this end the best efforts of the farmer himself are necessary. The campaign against this devastating sickness during 1913 was planned in the territory selected along three lines:

1. The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected, to be carried out primarily by the State college.

2. The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulations by the State veterinarian.

3. Active supervision by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti-hog-cholera serum.

A county in each State was selected as a unit and the method of work in that county was, briefly, for the State college to secure the cooperation of intelligent, active farmers in each township in the county. These men were called volunteer assistants and they were to keep in close communication with the department's inspector stationed in that area, keeping him informed of conditions and securing statistics concerning the hog industry. In this manner conditions were pretty well learned in the territory under inspection. When an outbreak of hog cholera was reported the department's inspector went to that outbreak and saved all the hogs he could by treatment with serum. As the disease is very easily transmitted, he then protected all herds in the immediate vicinity by inoculation. The idea was to form a zone of immune animals around the infected center.

Hog cholera is caused by a germ that exists in the blood. It is an organism apparently so small that the most powerful microscopes do not show it. However, it is easy to demonstrate its presence by inoculating a small part of the blood from a sick hog into a well one, which produces the hog cholera.

Hog cholera is a disease which seems to be stopped to a degree by the frosts of winter, although frost cannot be said to stop a case after

it has taken hold of its victim. However, it seems to prevent the rapid spread of the disease. The result is that in spring time the affection is as a rule at the lowest ebb but increases rapidly from that time until fall.

Hog cholera does not seem to affect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. It is hoped that the work may be extended gradually until the disease is completely controlled or eliminated. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feet of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be thorough and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

*Colds, constipation and headache are three common afflictions and relieving the constipation helps the cold and stops the headache. Use Foley Cathartic Tablets because they are very prompt and thoroughly cleansing, with absolutely no unpleasant effects. A whole bottle full for 25 cents. Sibert's Drug Store.—Advt.

UPHOLDS "JIM CROW" LAW.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals Sustains Oklahoma Statute.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—The "Jim Crow" law of Oklahoma was upheld by the United States circuit court of appeals in a decision handed down today.

The court affirmed the decision of the district court at Kansas City, which refused to award to William J. Thompkins, a negro, damages of \$50,000 because of an attempt to enforce the "Jim Crow" law against him. Thompkins bought a ticket from McAister, Okla., over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. He also bought a Pullman ticket. When the train reached the Oklahoma line Thompkins was informed that he must leave the "white" car and enter a negro coach. He refused to do so and was ordered off the train. A disturbance resulted and Thompkins was arrested and fined \$15.

The King of All Laxatives. For constipation, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says they are the "king of all laxatives. They are a blessing to all my family and I always keep a box at home." Get a box and get well again. Price 25c. At druggists or by mail, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.—Advt.

NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

GOVERNMENT HAS NO POWER IN INSURANCE CASES.

Attorney General McReynolds Indicates That Nation Cannot Aid South Carolina in Forcing Companies to Comply with State Law.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina today called to see Attorney General McReynolds and discussed with him the question of what to do with insurance companies which are doing business in South Carolina and which refuse to invest part of their earnings in State securities.

It is understood the conference was held at the request of F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, who is anxious to know if there is any way to reach those companies which sell policies in the State and which do not meet the requirements of the law.

After Senator Smith talked the matter over with the attorney general for some time it appeared that the latter was of the opinion that insurance is not a matter of interstate commerce, inasmuch as there is no tangible thing or commodity actually shipped or sold, while a policy of insurance is merely a contract or a promise to pay under certain conditions and limitations.

Senator Smith desires to ascertain whether some bill could not be drawn and introduced to remedy the situation, which is well known in South Carolina at the present time, some companies doing business there and refusing to invest in State securities, and it was for this reason that he discussed the matter with Mr. McReynolds.

Georgia Bank Looted.

Lyerly, Ga., Jan. 30.—The Bank of Lyerly, one of Witham's chain of banks was robbed this morning by yeggmen who blew open the safe. The robbers secured four thousand and escaped.

A Winter Cough.

A stubborn, annoying, depressing cough hangs on, racks the body, weakens the lungs, and often leads to serious results. The first dose of Dr. King's New Discovery gives relief. Henry D. Sanders, of Cavendish, Vt., was threatened with consumption, after having pneumonia. He writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery ought to be in every family; it is certainly the best of all medicines for coughs, colds or lung trouble." Good for children's coughs. Money back if not satisfied. Price 50c and \$1.00. At all druggists. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.—Advt.

WOULD BE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Capt. M. C. Willis of Yorkville and Capt. J. H. Claffy of Orangeburg Will Run.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—Friends of two officers of the South Carolina National Guard were active during the meeting in Columbia yesterday and as a result two candidates are announced for the office of adjutant general. Capt. M. C. Willis of Yorkville and Capt. J. H. Claffy of Orangeburg will be in the race for the office.

Capt. Willis is quartermaster on Col. W. W. Lewis' staff, First regiment. Capt. Willis has been an officer of the National Guard about ten years. He is an extensive planter in York county, where he has made his home for many years. He is a native of Aiken county and has farming interests in Barnwell county. He was widely known as president of the Carolina Buggy company.

Capt. Claffy is the commanding officer of Company L, the Tillman Volunteers, Third regiment. He is the oldest ranking captain in the State, having served for 20 years. He is a well known farmer and is a native of Orangeburg county. He is the manager of the Orangeburg county dispensary.

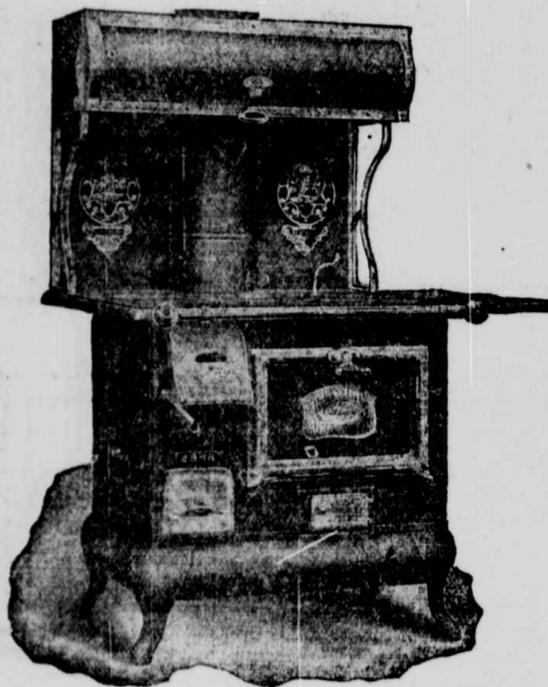
The Best Cough Medicine. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Hames, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and it works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.—Advt.

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DURABILITY---Fisher Leaf Mfg. Co. have been in business over 20 years in the city of Louisville, Ky., and any part that may be needed can be easily furnished for any stove they have ever made.

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