

BARBER STIRRED THE SOCIETY.

Former South Carolinian Gets Wild Applause in New York—The True Measure of a Man.

The Southern society of New York celebrated its twenty fifth anniversary at the Waldorf Astoria hotel last Friday night. Among the distinguished speakers were Dr. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university and Hon. William A. Barber, former attorney general of South Carolina.

When his turn came, Mr. Barber, speaking to the "Old South" tackled Elihu Root for his revolutionary speech, made to the Pennsylvanians at the same place only a few night ago. The Sun says that Barber stirred up the society and its guests, and that there was wild applause from some sections of the grand ball room although there were also some silent shots. What Mr. Barber said was in part as follows:

It seems fashionable nowadays to discuss constitutional questions around the dinner table. (Laughter.) Only two nights ago, on an occasion like this, the distinguished secretary of state, speaking in this banquet hall, gave his bearers enough constitutional law to give some people indigestion. His views are always interesting, but especially when he speaks as the tribune of a cabinet of which he is so important a part.

It is pleasing to be reminded that since our constitution was adopted our country has grown from a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast to a wide ocean to ocean, and embraces some 85,000,000 population. It is pleasing to be told that since the constitution was adopted the genius of modern invention has so destroyed time and distance that every section of this great country is in immediate contact, and has intimate trade and social relations with every other section.

But with his conclusion that this increase in area and population, and this close business intercourse demand either a modification or a new construction of the constitution we cannot agree. We believe with our fathers, that our people are slow to change; that the size of the country and the exigencies of trade are less important than the preservation of individual liberty. We believe that the rights of each citizen today are the same as the rights of each citizen of the smaller country in 1781. We believe these rights, are and will continue to be, best preserved by an inexorable enforcement of the old constitution.

If it be true, as there is a growing impression, that the executive reaches out to control the courts and, perhaps, get the new construction of the constitution that is wanted we invoke the warning of Chief Justice Marshall that the very safety of the republic requires the legislative, executive and judicial power to remain forever separate and distinct. Although we are told that "we are moving forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power, as compared with the national power," we will still teach our children that the nation is divided into

sovereign states. In our schools we may see a few syllables reformed out of our spelling, but we will not see state lines reformed out of our geography.

And too, some of us believe that the fixing of qualifications for admission to the public schools is among the powers reserved to the states, and that the old constitution will not admit the army and navy of the United States to the deliberations of our schools boards. And again, not only because we believe such matters are reserved to the states, but because we are a peaceable, preferring the reaper to the rifle and the spelling book to the shotgun, we respectfully oppose the strenuous suggestion that the power of congress be used to add shooting galleries to our public schools.

I have no patience with the pessimist who sees nothing but evil in his own times. I have no patience with the alarmist who is blind to everything except a danger signal. But any prudent and thoughtful man, not only in public affairs, but in private life, need only look around him to see that all things are not good and that the road ahead is not clear.

With investigations and indictments and trials exposing greed in high places and grab and graft abroad in the land we turn with grateful memory to the earlier times when men said with Henry Laurens of South Carolina, "I am a poor man—God knows I am a poor man—but your king is not rich enough to buy me." When we see the worth of a man estimated by the money he has in the bank, in his house, his clothes, his automobiles, the more do we treasure the old southern sentiment that measures the individual not by what he has, but by how he gets it. The mile post of progress is not a dollar mark. The label of success is not a stock certificate.

Secretary Shaw denies that the treasury department has ever come to the relief of the stock gamblers, but admits that the said gamblers have gotten advantage of the going to the relief of the commercial world. The relief generally comes when the stock gamblers have absorbed all of the available cash and when the new cash is issued they generally get the most of that, so we do not see any very great difference in the charge and the defense. There is but one thing that the government can do to give relief to business without aiding the gamblers, and that is to allow local banks to make issue of currency when the occasion demands it under certain fixed regulations and without the tax. The government has already considered Wall street the business of the nations and Wall street is nothing on earth but a big gambling hell in which the greater part of the country is fleeced at the pleasure of those who can manipulate stocks to pile up their own wealth.—Florence Times.

A New York grand jury Friday indicted George W. Perkins and Charles S. Fairchild, under six counts for forgery. They millionaires, the former a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the latter a former Secretary of the Treasury.

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The Pure Food Law.

The pure food law passed during the last session of congress goes into effect today. It remains to be seen what good results the consumers in the country will secure from it. For many years the people have been demanding action by state and national legislative bodies to protect themselves against the adulteration of food stuffs. They have secured such a bill by the congress. That there was need for it or that the act in question is properly enforced much good will flow from it cannot be denied; but the main question and the one the people are, now chiefly interested in is will it be enforced or be allowed to rest a dead letter on the statute books? A recent article in the Baltimore Sun shows what a broad field there is for exploitation by government officials in the protection of the people against adulteration of food stuffs. There, said that an expert in New York who had made an investigation of the subject declared that residents of that city alone paid annually one hundred or seventeen million dollars for "imitation foods that are worse than no foods at all."

Atlanta, Dec. 29.—Georgia Day at the Jackson Exposition has been set for Monday June 10, 1901 with President Roosevelt as orator of the day. Georgia building at the Exposition will be a reproduction of Bulloch Hall, the former home of President Roosevelt's mother and a front steps of the original building will be a part of the reproduction. From these steps the president will address his subject, "The Commercial Growth and Progress of the South."

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, who is most active in the proposed proceedings against the New York cotton exchange, today made formal complaint to Postmaster General Cortelyou that the New York cotton exchange is guilty of fraud perpetrated through the United States mail. Mr. Livingston says that the New York cotton exchange costs the South \$40,000,000 by its fraudulent manipulations.

The postmaster at Hattiesburg, Miss., has appointed Wilbert T. George, negro, to be clerk in the postoffice, but George informs the civil service that he has skipped because white men threaten to mob him if he accepts.

Attorney General-elect Lyon has decided to appoint as his assistant in the office of Attorney General, the Hon. M. P. DeBruhl, of Abbeville. Mr. DeBruhl is highly regarded in this city where he has practiced law for a number of years. He has represented Abbeville County in the Legislature and is now referee in bankruptcy. The latter office he has resigned, his resignation to take effect January 15.

President A. J. Cassett, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, president of six other corporations, and a director in 23 others, died suddenly at his home in Philadelphia Friday; his fortune is estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

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Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Taft made the following statement today concerning his Presidential aspirations: "For the purpose of relieving the burden imposed by recent publication upon some of my friend among the Washington newspaper correspondents of putting further inquiries to me, I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the Presidential nomination; that I do not expect to be the Republican candidate; if for no other reason, because of what seems to be to be objections, to my availability which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my own official duty; but that I am not foolish enough to say that, in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of President were to come to me, I should decline. This would not be true."

The independent oil companies are taking heart because of the fight that is being made on the Standard Oil company and will ask for legislation that will give them a chance. We suggest that a law which would require all corporations doing business in this state to sell goods here as cheap as they are sold by that corporation or its agents anywhere, the freight being considered, would get at the root of the matter. For any violation of that law the offending corporation might be brought into court by any other person, firm or corporation who could give the affidavit and the court would fix the fine to the state or the damages to the party aggrieved.—Florence Times.

Strength of Sand.
Over thirty years ago M. Beaudenoud, a French savant, proved by experiment that a quantity of dry sand, placed in a box of thin sheet iron, or even in a canvas bag, and subjected to slight compression, forms a mass capable of resisting a pressure of sixty tons, without breaking or even straining the box or bag. The sand, however, remains perfectly divisible, so that if a small hole be made in the box or bag it will flow slowly, and with so little force that a small piece of paper pasted over the opening will check the flow, even with the sixty tons weight upon it.

Washing in the Orient.
The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes and some of them have quite a lustre. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her wash tub is not more than six inches high. The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Coreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt from a laundry.

Lead, kindly light! amid th' encircling gloom.
Lead thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead thou me on;
Keep thou my feet; I do not seek to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.
I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but Lead thou me on;
I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years.
So long thy power has blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the more those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Chesterfield.
By W. J. Hough, Probate Judge
Whereas, R. E. Rivers, Clerk of Court, made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Thomas Outlaw, deceased
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Thomas Outlaw, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Chesterfield on 11th day of February next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand this 26th day of December, Anno Domini, 1906.
M. J. HOUGH,
Probate Judge.
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