GROWN AS WELL HERE Eggs Brought from Chius-A Great Future for the American Goat-Plants that cumstance that the world angually

Might be Profitably Introduced into the

Why did we import one million dezen of eggs into the United States last year? Tell me that."

The eye of the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, twinkled as he asked the question of the Washing ton correspondent of a Philadelphia paper. Secretary Wilson then added: Do you know that 132,000 dezen of those eggs came from China! Think of fetching that sort of produce all the way from the Flowery Land, just to make sure of freshness! A few were brought from Japan, but the built of the imported eggs we are last year-800,000 dezen-were laid in Canada." What is the matter with the American hen?' the correspondent asked.

"Nothing is the matter with the American but something is wrong with American farmer. needs to be taught the usefulness of raising on his own land a great many things which we are obliged to purchase abroad for lack of domestic sup ply. Just think of our being compelled to import \$100,000 000 worth of su gar every year. Why, it is an absurdity! The sugar best will grow admirably over large areas in this country. hielding from 13 to 20 per cent. of sugar. This summer we are going to make experiments in its culture in eighteen States, and for this purpose I have distributed over four tons of the finest beet seed obtained from Ger many. You know, I suppose, that the beet is the same plant as the ordinary garden beet, and that it has been made to yield an extraordinary percentage of sugar by selection of plants for seed bearing from crop to

"So you consider that there is no

'Not any that I can imagine. And why, pray, should we have imported more than \$10,000,000 worth of goat skins in the last fiscal year? Is it to be supposed that we cannot grow goats in America? I tell you no. The fact is that the American farmer has much to learn in respect to animal husbandry, and this is only one circumstance in illustration. It is only very recently that he has begun to realize the fact that the same sheep can be made to yield high priced wool and firstrate mutton. There is, indeed, such big money in combining the industries of mutton production and wool production that sheep raising may be conducted profitably on the highest priced lands. It is ridiculous that we should import wool How about vegetable products of

the farm?" The same remark applies. should it have been necessary for us to import \$658,320 worth of beans and peas in the last fiscal year? Might we not have raised them just as well on our own soil! Is there any reason why we should not have raised \$550,-644 worth of cabbages which were imported! Likewise \$127,595 worth of potatoes: I cannot see why we should have bought of outsiders during the same twelvemonth \$2,773,535 worth of hay, \$600,000 worth of hops and nearly \$2,200,000 worth of rice. People abroad seem disposed to bar out some of our products.

"Naturally there is that tendency. They do not want many rivals in their markets. But we are taking measures to put a stop to unjust discrimination. The department of agriculture propo ses to guarantee the quality of our agricultural products by giving cer-tificates of purity and wholesomeness, to accompany each consignment destined for export. We have begun with beef. None of our beef now goes to Europe without such a certificate. If the Germana or other foreigners persist in discriminating against us, we shall insist on their telling us

One of the things largely imported which might be produced in this couniry is vanilla. This plant is one of the alf-dozen species of orchid that have any value except for their flowers. Its original home was in Eastern Mexico, but it is now cultivated in tropical countries all over the world. There is no reason why it should not be grown with profit on a large scale in the United States, under glass. This is done successfully in England and France. Most of the world's supply of vanilla is produced on th slopes of the Cordilleras. In nature i depends for its fertilization on a kind of moth that is found only in Mexico. Consequently in other countries the flowers have to be fertilized artificially by touching the stigmas with the pollen. In this way one man ca. fertilize 1,000 blossoms in a day. Spaniards first carried the plant to Europe. Vanilla, by the way, is manufactured in the laboratory from oil of cloves and assafortida.

Experiments in the growing of have been made in California recently when completely saturated with su with very satisfactory results. The tea produced there is of excellent quality, though different in flavor from any imported leaf. There seems to be no doubt that it could be grown on a commercial scale with profit. The plants are of Japanese, Chinese and Formosan varieties. The yield is 500 pounds of leaves per acre, and the cost of production is 20 cents a are Bombay and Aden, where it is my duty to my party is that to my pound in addition to the rental of the land. Every person in the United States, by the way, consumes twen ty-one ounces of tea per annum, balf of it coming from China and 42 per cent from Japan. We imported \$12,-704,440 worth of it last year. The culture of the plant is as simple as that of the current or gooseberry. Many people in South Carolina today have private teagardens for their own use, half a dozen bushes furnishing a sufficient supply for a family. The reds look like bazelnuts.

Camphor likewise may be grown parts of the United States. It is the res nous gum of a species of laurel that is indigenous to Eastern Asia. The tree is a large one, attaining a diameter of twenty feet. Being chopped down, it is cut into chips, which are put into water and boiled, the camphor passing in the shape of vapor through a bamboo tube. The process is of primitive distillation, the gum being condensed in crytals, which are packed in tubes.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS. | cork of commerce. In fact, small forests of the trees are already growing in that State, and the department of WHY IMPORT THINGS THAT CAN BE agriculture has sent many bushels of the acorns thither for planting. Portugal is the great st producer of cork today, and the enormous consumption of the article is indicated by the ciruses 7,000,000,000 cut corks for bottles The material has many other uses however, being employed for bicycle handles, hat livings, toile: powder lining for ice houses, life preservers, saidles, life boats, artificial legs and joint resolution recognizing the exist arms, buoys and inner soles for shoes. ence of a state of war in Cuba, declar saddles, life boats, artificial legs and In Southern Europe it is utilized for ing that strict neutrality shall be main roofing, pails, window lights, plates,

> worth of cork last year. The culture of the rubber tree is be eg tried in the region of the Florida Everglades. In that part of the coun as follows: try is a vast swampy region that could Brazil. There are several rubberproducing plants, the best of them be ing the Siphon elastica, a superb tropical tree, which has seeds like horse chestnuts, three in a pod. When ripe the pod bursts like a cracker, throw-ing the seeds to a distance. This tree uces not come into full bearing of sap until its 20th year. The jaice is 56 per cent. rubber. A full-grown speci per annum for forty years. The fia est robber blankets are made by pour ing the sap upon canvas. It is a striking fact that this country imported

poppy should not be cultivate. in the United States, except that a popular prejduice exists against it. Tie judice, however, does not prevent the importation of 400,000 pounds of tax drug into this country annually Nearly the whole of this vast quantity the sugar we need in the United 50,000 pounds is employed for medi cinal purposes, the balance being con-"fiends." tims of it are greatly more numerous only as a product of Asia Minor. From thence it was introduced into It seems surprising to learn that

\$166,384 worth of seaweeds were imported into this country last year. These plants are used largely in the manufacture of soda, iodine, bromine White of California, Fairbanks of In and gelatinous extracts. On the diana, Hale of Maine, Spooner of French shore of the British Channel Wisconsin and Gorman of Maryland. more than 2,250,000 tons of a aweeds Mr. Thurston, who presided over the are gathered each year with drags Republican national convention at St and rakes. Of seaweed products the Louis, recalled the stirring scene when most important is jodine, the entire that convention enthusiastically in world's supply of whe't is got from serted a Cuban plank in the plat this source. A marine plant called form, and declared that this resoluine. It is collected in large quanti-

and calico printers use it in their busi

Truffles have recently been gatherlungi of domestic production might come from France annually. That lead to war with Spain. country produces every year \$3,000, pound. They are found under ground about oak trees, and dogs and bate, resenting the suggestion that rious. In July and August a little ship to Cuba to protect its officials on blue winged ily makes its way into the island. The final vote was then the soil at the base of the oak taken, and the Senate then adjourned tree pierces the bark of the root until next Monday. The Cuben resoand lays its eggs in the wound. lution came up unexpectedly at 12:30 From the scar develops a vis cous substance, which grows into a that it be considered without waiting truffle. The latter when full grown for its ormal presentation at 20 clock. is about the size of a walnut and has

warty surface. ry will soon be supplied by the do fruit is an increasing industry in at they are soaked and boiled in syrups consideration of his constituents. different strengths, and, finally,

suyar crystals. In Southern Florida might be cultivated the trees that produced myrrh of ravished women and children, and and frankincense, which are in con the paens of this peace are sung by siderable commercial demand. Myrrh the uncoffined dead. "I am a party is the gum of a tree that grows in man of that ultra stripe," proceeded Southwestern Asia. The chief markets Mr. Thurston: "but over and above sorted, the best quality being sent to country, to humanity, and to God Europe and the poorer grades to Chi and I would be unworthy of my great na. Queen Victoris makes an offer party if I shaped my course on this ing of gold, frankincense and myrrh resolution through party considera at the Chapel Royal, London. This tions. No Republican can afford to custom has been pursued since the vote against this resolution because it time of Richard I. Frankineense is was introduced by the Democratic obtained from a tree native to Arabia Senator from Alabama." and India, the milk like juice being Mr. Morgan quickly disclaimed per collected, and, when hard, packed in sonal authorship for the resolution baskets. Anciently it was believed saying it was but a copy of the one that the land which produced this substance was one of fogs and darkness, man in the Republican party next to when slaves were compelled to gather the President and Vice President I the gum from trees infested by ser- was, therefore, essentially Republican

The Sad News Reaches Tillman On receipt of the news of the death of Senator Eearle in Washington any other power, without respect also involved. Van Aken had an ac It was indeed a high honor and a terri denator Tillman called on the Vice to international law, "there ought to complice in the matter, where name is ble temptation, but Judge Earle pre of a committee to represent the Schate and war shall come to maintain the Aken was arrested. He attempted to ed, so he kept his word and declined From the boiling there is a residue of at the funeral. Mr. Hobart named honor of the nation."

discouraged competition.

BELLIGERENCY OF CUBA

aterpe

FINALLY RECOGNIZED BY THE SEN ATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Country to Maintain Strict Neutrality Between Spain and Oubs, According to

The long and exciting debate on the ling stars may cheer the hearts of those tained by the United States, passed the quality goes into nose pieces for eye-glasses. We imported \$1.619.337 ceived with tumultuous applause; which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demon-stration." The resolution as passed is The resolution as passed is

Resolved, etc., That a condition of be made to supply the world with rub public war exists between the govern ber. At present the market supply is threatened seriously by the reckless destruction of trees in Mexico and destruction of trees in Mexico and neutrality between the contending narties, according to each, all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

resolution was as follows. Yeas-Bacon, Baker, Bate, Barry, per cent. rubber. A full-grown speci Batler, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, men will produce 50 pounds of "initk" Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullon, Davis, Daboe, Forakar, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Heil feld, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Mantle, Mason, \$16,103,000 worth of crude rubber las: Milis, Morgan, Nelson, Pisco, Petti year.

There is no reason why the opium Shoup, Stewart, Thirston, Tillman. Furner, Turpie and Walthall-41 Nays-Allison, Bulrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Haw

ley, Hear, Spoorer, Weilington, Wet-more, Wnite and Wilson-14 An analysis of the vote snows that the affirmative was cast by 18 Ro "So you consider that there is no is smuggled from China direct or by publicaus, 19 Democrats and 4 Popureason why we should not grow all way of British Columbia Only about lists, and the negative by 12 Republicants." cans and 2 Democrats. Prior to the of Connecticut spoke bridly on the city were closed and citizens were final vote, the motion of Senator Hale desirability of conservative and cautimourning the death of the most dissumed by "fiends." The opium vice to refer the resolution to the commit is nearly always a secret one, and vice to foreign relations was tabled to refer the resolution to the commit tee on foreign relations was tabled—
yeas 34, nays 19. Mr. Fairbanks of the voting began at once. The pend ing question was on the Hale motion be made to meet the convenience of tee on foreign relations was tabledthan is generally imagined. Up to Indiana then proposed a substitute, the 12th century the drug was known providing that the President extend providing that the President extend the good offices of the United States to Spain toward securing an end to the India and China. The gum from the conflict and the ultimate independence by the crowded galleries. Senators who seed pods of the plant is the opium of of the island. This, too, was tabled—commerce. yeas 36, nays, 16. Then followed the

adoption of the original resolution. The voting occurred after an exciting debate, participated in by Senators Thurston, Elkins of West Virginia, 'Japanese isinglass' contains so much tion was in partial fulfilment of that

test of strength, and the defeat of the and out in slices for boiling. Another motion assured the passage of the res kind, known as "Irish moss," furn olution. Mr. Fairbanks tried to stem ishes a cosmetic for the hair—"bando the tide by offering a compromise olution. Mr. Fairbanks tried to stem proposition, somewhat on the lines of ties on Cape Cod every summer and the Cuban plank adopted at St. Louis, sold for making puddings. Brewers but it met the same fate as the Hale motion. This prought Mr. Hale for ness. But nearly all of the seaweed ward for a final protest. He spoke crop in this country remains ungath- with intense earnestness and feeling and with a trace of hitterness in his voice. He declared that the element ed and preserved in large quantities in opposed to the administration, Demo-California. They are put up in cans, crats and Populists, had furnished the parboiled and sealed in their own bulk of the vote in favor of the resoluuise. It may be that these delicious tion, and that the foreign policy of the administration was thus to be dic take the place of the imported, of which | tated by its opponents. He expressed many thousands of dollars' worth the fear also that the resolution would

Mr. Spooner added his protes 300 worth of truttles, which sall for \$2 against tying the hands of the administration. Mr. Gorman closed the depizs, which were both very fond of party lines were drawn on the resoluhem, are employed to smell them out. I tion, and asserting that the administra-The origin of the fungus is very cultion should have dispatched a warp. m., when Sonator Morgan asked

This was agreed to, and Mr. Thurston of Nebraska addressed the Senate. The demand for citron in this coun- He spoke of the bloody contests which had raged during the last two years. mestic product. The growing of the There was ample information as to its extent from American correspondents fornia and Florida. Only the thick who had written their dispatches on rind is utilized. The fruit is cut in the field of battle, from the reports send the of the saips of our magniti halves and put in casks with strong which filled the records of the Senate cent flet at Henrich Roads, then brine; then the pulp is seperated from and in the archives of the State Da the rhind by gouging it out. The partment. Every man in the United rinds are immersed in fresh water for States ought to be ready for action on he did not believe the passage of the three days to free them of salt, and this question at this time, and if any are then boiled in a copper caldron Senator was not sufficiently informed. until they are tender. Afterwards Mr. Thurston commended him to the

"Peace in Cuba!" exclaimed the Senator. "If there is peace in Cuba it gar, are dried on a wire net, coming is the peace of devastated fields. Peace out most appetizingly covered with in Cuba! I' there is peace in Cuba, it is the prace of desolated homes. If there is peace in Cuba, it is the peace

pents of brilliant colors. The fable in its origin. Referring to the right was probably put in circulation by of search which would follow recogni Arabapice producers, who desired to tion of belligereacy, Mr. Thurston said there could be no provocation to war if the search was conducted in accordance with international law; but if partly blind, and is said to be inter the search was conducted by Spain, or

their flag on land and sea; the right to stand beside Spain in the money markets of the world; the right to struggle in an honorable way. Then the Senator closed as follows: "These SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

SENATOR EARLE NO MORE. which General Earle was a member, and though he had scant hope of success he thought it was his duty to go before the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so the grave and in the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so the grave and in the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so the grave and in the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so the grave and in the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so the grave and though the state and in the people and refute the grave charges made by Captain Tillman, so can constitutionally and lawfuly do. Let us do them now. Let us dispaich the mightiest cattleship of the United States to Cuta. Let us station her in the harbor of Havana. There her frowning guns may disturb the spirit of tyranny by night, and day her shi . who are struggling to be free.'

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia folate should not act precipitately, but What was the posteffice address of its President, if the resogni tion was to be sent to him ! asked Mr Elkins. It would have to be delivered by Generel Miles, with the army be hind him, asserted the Scuator. of Cuba, and that the United States that Cubau babies were taxed at birth of America shall maintain a strict and Cuban brides taxed at the altar he asked, sarcastically. Very few of them grown up, answered Mr. Mason, them grown up, answered Mr. Mason, was in the shadow of death. All amid aughter. Mr Elkins went on to through the day there was giving The vote on the final passage of the say that the possibilities of war were resolution was as follows: being treated very lightly. Headded:

ous action at a time of serious emer to refer the Cuban resolution to the committee on foreign relations. The vote was followed with intense interest had taken leading parts in the debate moved hurriedly about the chamber, mashalling their forces. The Hale motion to refer was defeated by the decisive vote of yeas 19, nays 34

A hum of excited comment ran through the galleries as the Vice President, in calm tones, announced the defeat of the motion to refer, adding that the question now was on the adoption of the resolution. It seemed likely that a final vote would be taken at once, but Mr. Fairbanks took the floor for his first speech in the Senate. He was glad, he said, to observe that there was no difference among Senagelatine that it has eight times the pledge. Messrs. Elkins and White tors in regard to their desire for free gelatinizing power of ordinary gelaturged a conservative course and an indicate the domain Cuba. All were anxious to dom in Cuba. All were anxious to tine. Two common species called "laver" and "dulse" are eaten by the Haida Indians of our Northwest coast; they are dried, pressed in solid blocks test of strength, and the defeat of the line of the description of the Haida Indians of our Northwest coast; they are dried, pressed in solid blocks test of strength, and the defeat of the line o hat the ordinary course should be followed, of waiting for the report of a commissioner. The most desirable course to pursue, it is s.d. was to of fer the good chices of the Univer States in the cause of peace and the ultimate

independence of the island. Mr. Fairbanks then offered his sub stitute for the penaing Morgan resolu tion. Mr. Morgan moved to lay on the table the Fairbank substitute. A jea and may rote was taken motion, which was adopted -36 to 16 The substitute was tabled, and this again cleared the way for a vote on the resolution. Mr. Hale, who has been the recognized leader of the opposition to the resolution, arose for figal word of protest. It was evident, he said, that nothing now could stay the course of the Senate in passing this resolution. In the votes just taken the foreign policy of this administra toin had been dictated, and dictated

by those in opposition to it. I believe," continued Mr. Hale, "that the passage of this resoluinvolves the United States possibly, and I fear probably, in war in the near future." Mr. Gorman of Maryland said he would not have en tered into the debate had it not been for the effort to make a party matter out of the resolution and to arraign those advecating it as actuated by mo tives unfriendly to the administration. Not until yeslerday, Mr. Gorman continued, had ne become convinced that it was time for the Senate to act When the administration officers feared the assassination of our consuls in Cubs, and did not immediately it was time for the Senate so act. Mr Gorman closed with the statement that resolution would involve the United

States in war with Susin The sad Tidings in Culumbia. The Columbia State says the citizens of Columbia first heard of the death of Senator Earle through a bulletin to The State posted a very few minutes afur the sad event. Many gathered around to read the tidings and uni versal were the expressions of sorrow Governor Ellerbe was not in the city, but he arrived at 10 o'clock last even ing from Orangeburg. To a representalive of The State he said he regarded the death of the junior senator from South Carolina as a public calamity; this morning he will send a telegram of condolence to the bereaved family. Governor Ellerby intends to attend the funeral, and it is understood that every head of department of the administration will accompany him. They will go to Green wille in a special car. Arrangements will be made just as soon as the funeral arrangements are announced. Congressman Me-Laurin happens to be in the State just tial friends. In 1880 he had the honor at this time, and he too will probably go to Green ville to attend the services.

Attempted Assassination. An attempt was made to kill ex-United States Senator J. R. McPher son in his office in the Aldrige build ing, New York City. William B. Van Aken, who made the attempt, is of Governor. He was committed to ested in a suit in which the Senator is unknown and who escaped. Van ferred to keep his character untarnish

Corscious to the Last-The Sufferer Awalts his sicel. He was unsuccessful, but

after five o'clock. cause of death was Bright's disease, lowed in a speech urging that the Sen | which rapidly developed in the past made by the officials of the govern the past week, and there was no fear He insisted that there was of immediate death. At 4 o'clock this butter contentions and obliterate fac-Lothing before the Senate to warrant morning there was a marked change tional lines. For this advice he was action at this time. There was no for the werse and he was supposed to much cuticised. However, he was a would bold out for a day or two Ail through the day he had gradually been sinking, and it was only a ques He tion of a few hours when the end derided the statements of Mr. Masou would come. His strong will power What becomes of the grown people? he asked, sarcastically. Very few of them grown in accounts a large of the grown people? The maked is a castically. The same of the grown is a castically as a castically. The same of the grown is a castically as a castically as it was known courses, his impartial to a castical transfer or the castical courses. that the favorite son of this county away and a rally following, but each | Carolina ever had Spain can declare war and not fire a for a moment did he loose conscious hour the Senator was weaker. Never gan, and it will cost this nation \$500 - ness, but retained his clearness of was defeated for Givernor of South 600,000." The Senator urged that the mind and accepted the condition that Carolina in 189 by the people of South Carolina in 189 by the people of ous to protect our interes's as any the members of his family were with general Democ die primer, e.g. p Schator. Why, he asked, should this him this afternoon. Gradually he in Aug is', 1823, after a leaded can Senate seek to coerce the President to grew weaker, but he caimly awaied viss, to represent them in the Sin. the end, never evincing any nervous ness or fear 6: his impending fate. Mr. White of Canfornia opposed the Tae low sobs of wife and children who Gary Evans and M. John T. Duccor. resolution and was led into several stood around his bedside echoed the He was dury elected by the Legisla lively and amusing exchanges with short heavy breathing of the sufferent Mr Chandler. He argued that re | His breathing grew slower, and with co nitiou was exclusively an executive function. Mr. White, quoting the law, said the recognition of the patient suffer was at rest. The solening Cubrus as pelligerents would in no tolling of the city alarm bell and way relieve them from the obligations nounced the death of S nator Earle. of the neutrality laws Mr Hawley, In a short time all the stores of the mourning the death of the most dis-

> the usual Congressional committee. Judge Earle was born of highly honorable par uts in Greenville county on April 30, 1847. His father, Elias D Earle of Greenville, was a prominent lawyer, and at one time and Wilton. His domestic life was held the office of superintendent of band and a kind and include the public works of the State. Judge Earle's father married Susan C. Haynesworth, of Sumter county, in 1836 They had eight children, of whom Judge Earle was the youngest. His early education was received in the academy of Sumter. Immediately upon exving the academy he hastened to join the ranks o' the Coufederate army. In July, 1864, at the age of 17 he enlisted as a private in Charles's battery of light articlery, at the close of the war a part of Kemper's clevery written up in Textile Ame artillery. Though a mere lad Judge rica.' It holds forth glowing prom-University, where he graduated in of doing away with "the present crude that Spain's and resources marry or Ar arready stated, it is our sacred yound comparison with her; we could duty, and the dictates of honor require drive the Spanish army out of Capa in the living, shall keep green too poor to study it independently he ling this saving between the grower. taught school by day and studied law the transporter and the spinuer, with at night. In April, 1870, he was ex-amined for the par by Judge James L. grower." John E. Scales, treasurer factory he was admitted, and began the practice of his profession at Anderson, where he remained until 1875. He then removed to Sumter, S. C. As a law or Judge Earle soon distin guished himself, and had few superiors in South Carolina; of striking ap pearance, great eloquence and convincing reasoning he was almost invincible. Add to this a character without blemish, and one can readily see that he deserved success. His ster ing qualities soon attracted attention and marked him as a leader of men. In 1878 he was called by the people to represent them in the Legislature, and for four years he was a useful and able member of that body. His lefty principles, his fearless discharge of duty, his great sincerity won for him a host of friends and admirers. He

declined re election to the House in 1880, but was elected Senator from umter county County in 1883. He at once became the foremost champion of many needed reforms. Completin. his term as Senator in 1886, he was elected Attorney General and for tea terns filled that responsible position with signal ability. South Carolina has had many emment men in every sense of the word as Attorney Generals. but Judge Earie won more cases than any Attorney General South Carolina ever had. When he accepted the office he knew the duties were arduous The labors of an Attorney General in will accrue from these economies of South Carolina have never been light, but Judge Earle, sacrificing his pri vate practice, devoted his time to his commerca to reach the highest ecooffice, believing that as he took the position and accepted the remuneration he was in duty bound to give his personal attention to every case that came in his office

With that delicate sense of hono: which has been his chief characteristic throughout life ne regarded his contingent fund as a trust fund, return ing most of it to the State Pressurer No expenditures were made by him except warranted by law, and then only in cases of great necessity. He invoked no strained construction of the law to save his own money and expend the money of the people. him office meant a public trust He retired from the office of Attorney General covered with new laurels and justified to the fullest extent the esti mation placed upon by his most par of representing his party in the na tional Democratte convention at Cincinnati. Again, in 1884, he went as a delegate to the national convention, and was selected as a member of the committee to notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination as President. In 1888 Judge Earle declined the nomination the support of Governor Richardson, who was a candidate for re election. It was indeed a high honor and a terri

he canvassed the State, and in turn

Tilman fourd a forman worthy of the Pad Calm'y and Peacefully, sur- his able speeches and man'y bearing won him many friends. Though de feated he accepted it cheerfully, and Senator Joseph H. Earle died at his residence in Greenville, S. C., on last Thursday afternoon at twenty minutes

Thursday afternoon at twenty minutes them to cease their querrel, end their be dying. He rallied later, and all man of his convictions, and he ad thoughgoo hope of recovery was entertained, yet there was hope that he thought was the good of his State. thought was the good of his State. His broad patriotism and good gods ment was appreciated, and in 1832 at was elected Judge of the Eighth Cir cuit by a Reform Legislature. As a judge he added new lustre to the herence to the law as he found it will

cu won for him the requiation c. be ing one of the greatest Judges South Nothing is so fickle as naukind-South Carolina was nominated by chamber in Washington. His o. p ture at its ersuing sission, without opposition. In e-rly life Judge Earle accepted the Eaptist creed as the standard of his life. He howestly engray ored to measure up to it. He took his religion in his every walk of tile Free from four, coarse speech his conversations would never give offense to a woman or a word he sugat say cause a blush. His manners, wale cause a blush. His manner, while and received in reply the statement courteous, were rather auster. His that only absolute sub-miss on by the lived up to them. Judge Earle was married May 19 1869, to be courin, Miss Anna M. Eurle, a most chract two and interesting woman. To them have been born tine children. The Christian names of those surviving are Bavlis H, Johnell., Eleanor M. Jucia P, Anna C, Joseph H., Lalinan and Wilton. His domestic life was band and a kind and indulgent father.

BEWARE THE COTTON TRUST.

of Warning to the Faller are of the

The "prospectus" of the young cot ton trust, now known to fame under the mild and is nocusus title, the chose law as his profession, but being of \$30,000,000 yearly," and of "divid-Ocr. afterwards minister to Russia of the sugar trust, who is now await fits examination being highly satisfing trial in Washington for contempt of the Senate in relaxing to tell the amount of the corruption fund supplied by the trust in the last presidenial campaign—this man Sparles is the president of the cotton trust, and cotton growers will do well to be wary of him He is not the sor, of in dividual who is prine to give away the lion's share of \$30,000,000 yearly to confiding cotton ero vers, and when his agents come through the South The Register nopes that the planters will think twice pefore placing them selves in the power of a trust which once its grip is fastened on them, will squeeze them to the last available cent without the shadow of redress being

open to them Textile America says that "a good deal has been written about the new cylindrical bale, but no mention has been made of the fact that the plans of the compay mean, in their ustimate out working, nothing short of a single control in the business of moving the crop from platitation to mill s the print! The cylindrical ball an economic proposition, is post be youd a doubt; and so are the features he question at issue, or a les trees on grower is concerted, decarating volve the "resolution in the presuwasteful manner of handing ention, but the real and netual benefit that the sout ern farmer. Bearies is quot o as saying: "The present tendency of nomy and efficiency through what you call the trust movement is bound o increase on all sides. All attempt to check it only serve to accelerate one might as well try to stop the move ment of the tides by passing result

If this bold declaration by underi able, what is to hunder the cotton trust from making vertiable slaves of the cotton growers, once let it get them to its power? What is to hinder it from setting any price it chooses on cotton once it cams control of the entire usput and placing the outerence be wien the ouying and seiling price ato its own capacious pockets What redress is there for the farmer? To whom can be sell his cotton when the rust straddles the cotton producing area, and makes every planter pass be associates are not in the cotton busi ness for saluprious purposes. They are in it to make all they can from i as they have done out of sugar for natance and the cotton farmer is the one who will sweat for it when omes to the last analysis. There ar adeed "millions" in the cotton trust out not for the cotton growers and in spite of the high flown language of this new combination, in spita of the roseate promises it holds out. The it gister ad rises the southern armer to read up on the history of oil, which is used by the natives for illuminating purposes.

The soil of California is well adapted

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In 1890 Cal. Tillman assailed with whisperings of Searies and his fellow conspirators.

Columbia Register. terprises and then to think well and erected near the Yidiz Kiosk in order long before listening to the syren to enable him to visit the Turkish Orangeborg; M. J. Haseidea, whisperings of Searies and his fellow soldiers who have been wounded in

REVELATIONS REGARDING CUSA. The Shameful Way Americans Have Been Treated There.

lessemmer

The truth about Cuba is beginning to leak out of the archives of the deto whom it rightly belonged. We The immediate ville, the home of his boyhood, and have had many facts from an unfet selves: opened his law office, determining to terable press which has burst through To all Camps and Comrades: which repidly developed in the past devote his entire attention to the practice of the cordons of Weyler, but from the few days. Yesterday morning symptice of his profession. When he was tubs, cubs, religious images, horse tubs, cubs, religious images, horse should await the inquiries now being toms were not more serious than for asked to advise the people be tolar special of the government itself sent to above and coffine Much of the inner asked to advise the people be tolar special of the government itself sent to Cuba to guard American interests and triotic circular from Col. Wm. H. protect American citizens, but little has been permitted to reach the American people. Tueir news has been suppressed, and the country has been treated with duplicity.

Cell it "unsafe," "jingo" or what they will, thank God, we have an American senate! Only by its per stence, only by its untiring soliciude for national honor, humanity

and right have vital facts been drawn rom the Spanish calaboose which wo administrations have made of the state department. The other day the driven from their homes by Weyler and penned up 11 c ties to be slowly starved to death. Yesterday new revlations were made. the firs, of these was that the came cretary Olney who with a secret

sisted las: December that the Calan suse was not in the ascendant; who ater insuited congress with the state ent that any action it might tall as the termination of the ir surger in ad been complet by descrived," that A was gaining to men and arms and es "nore formidade than ever That was his statement to Soat . He tack good care that the American tec ple should know, thre 12h the government, poshing of the truth. the next revelation was that there

teen mouths ago the Cleveland gos ernment proposed me lation to South, Cubans could by entertained. That was in April-yet in the December following we find I'resident Creveland trying to humbug the American people with talk of peace through media A third revelation was that all the

claims, amounting to millions, made y American citizens for the destrucon of their property in Capa had been flatly rej cted by Spain. Yet we have seen the Cleveland administra tion and its followers insisting that we must not aid or comfort the Cubans lest Spain should recuse to pay these war claims!

But worst of all the facts orage the ight is that President McKial, and self, with his secretary of safe, ear joined the committee of any dring senators not to reveal the names and American Cotton Company, is very locations of the American consuls for nishing information of the Caban sat uation lest they should be brazel-Earle did his whole duty as a soldier.

At the close of the war Judge Earle and southwes', and talks very glibly we have a navy far stronger that Scain's and resources uturity be family of Judge Earle were impover- ing," of "substituting therefore a pack- a month and smash every seasoned the memory and graves of those of age which is expected to save a total city of Spain into powder-yet we our heroes whose arms are nerveless of \$30,000,000 yearly?" and of "divid" must whisper our information of Cu and whose families many of them, are ban conditions and give it out anon: mously, lest the Branish in the ismed from home and kindred. slaughter our agents who gave it! Contributions should be sent in im-And the President, the man who has my diately, as the money will be needthis great power of arms at his core (ed by or before June 1st, and can be suiter agent in Cust, teady all to go receipt will be given, and report of there and protect them, is the ruposes; the names of the generous contribuof this most stameful condition of cowardly secrecy!

There are men and papers that protest against our recognizing the existence of a war cast has lasted two and Cal. Sen. H. Kanuss, 31; North High a half years, for fear that our adams | street, C sion of this truth will cause sankrupt Columbus, O, will also please send and impotent Spain to attack us; there flovers on June 31 and 4th to Col. are men and papers that protest even against our sending food to our stary og fellow citizens in Caba, irst Spain make that a casus beal, but if the American congress and people can and this outcropping of posidaning y at the "hite House they are sunk, or all their power, to a swinis i lev : oppropriate to the Spanish concepon of them. - Chambia State.

AN ARMISTICE DROLLED.

Reginalng of the End of he War Between

Turkey and Orege A dispatch from Constantinople

says there was a suction and larger pecied change in the political situaof "coverings," "classification" and tion shortly before noon Marian generation that ic intransit; but Researched showed her hand and Russa quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey ent of the game, to all intents and curposes. Monday night and car nesday morning Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically delving Russia, France, Austria Great Britain and Italy tos sting upon the sure x.c. tion of the saly in addition to hak var indemnity, and seemingly was determined to march upon Athons The ministers received efficial and ices from Solis Tuesday, announcing hat orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian rmy, possibly at the instigation of There was a hurried consullation of the ministers. The war pary was for further defiance, but in the id ; .. to counsels seemed to have prevailer, for at 11.35 a.m., orders were telegraphed to Educa Pashe, the Turkish commander in chief in Thes-

saly to cease hostilities. The peace negotiations will now be indertaken in real carness and the Greeks will most likely be soured any further humiliation. It transpires that the czar made a direct appeal to the sultan to order his troops to crase ween its giant legs! Bearles and his hostilities and arrange an armis too. and this coupled with the fact that most serious results would have ensued if Turkey had persisted in her deflant attitude, brought about the pres ent state of affairs.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, called upon the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Baron von Calico, this afternoon, to convey to the foreign ministers the sultan decision to arrange an armistice. It Lee Benjamin Clark, Atlanta, Ga. is now believed that the terms of peace will be negotiated directly between Turkey and Greece.

The sultan has ordered two nospitals of 600 and 100 beds, respectively, to be the campaign against the Greeks.

NO. 36. CARING FOR OUR DEAD.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATES DECORA-

TED BY UNION SOLDIERS. An Appeal to the South to Assist in the

Noble Work- A Touching Tribute From Men Who Wore the Blue. The following letter which have

just been published explains them-

Your special and immediate attention is called to the fraternal and pa-Knauss, of Columbus, O., in regard to the second annual decoration of the graves of the Confederate heroes who died in priser at Camp Chase, near Columbus, O., and answer from these irea quarters, of date April 27, which are self explanatory.

The adjutant general of Onio, in his

report of 1867, said: The burial places of the unfortunate dead are entirely peglected and are overgrown with weeds and briars. Some care should state department. The other day the senate orought out the fact that hundreds of American citizens had been forgotten. The bitterest enmity should forgotten. be bestowed on these cometeries, and stop at the edge of the grave, but the cordition of these burial places would indicate that sich is not alw. ys the ...tse.

As explained by Col. Knauss, the United States government bought the restrict Ratherford B. Hages, while covernor of O'to, Gov. J. B. Foraker o Cuba would be ignored by the Pres cared for and the graves marked with tent that the same Secretary Oney beadstones, and a stone wall fonce muit around the plot, trees planted a d last year Col Knauss, at his own sponse, had 2,200 Confederate graves decorated, with appropriate speeches and expelse belling the occasion, and proposes to do the same again on June h mext.

To assist in this he asks contribuone from such as feel able to give, and any balance left over will be spent in repairing the walls and grounds. It is also to be hoped that this noble

appeal will find a response from a suf-icient number of our camps to enable of Knauss to decorate these Confedrate graves upon northern soil credi-'anly, on the 5th day of June, and teave a sure sufficient to repair the walls and put the grounds in perfect

He writes that seven southern famihes wrote to him last year, asking if certain relatives were buried there, sud in each case he gave them the dates of death, number of the grave, company and regiment. He hopes there will be a response sufficient to It up the place permanently.
Please place the matter before the

cames and all comrades as soon as re-cerven, and also ask for outside contributions, as it is noped and believed that this pathetic, non-sectional, patriot and holy appeal, to care for the grave: of "Our Dead," by our former foes, parified through the crucible of war and carnige of battle into brave, magnammous, noble and "Great Ame-"ca's," will meet with holpless; who, are sleeping so far away

rors and amounts will be made to the Nachville reanion, printed in newspapers and circulated amongst deledunbus, O. Camps near Knauss, express charges prepaidthere is scarcely a doubt but that the generous apresa companies will carry easonable quantities free.

By order of J. B. Gordon, General Commanding. George Moorana, Adjust Cleneral and Chief of Staff.

(Official.)

Young Physic lans. The State Board of Medical Examiers met in Columbia last week for the purpose of examining the applicants for licenses to practice medi-

and in the State. The number of appl. 4:05 was unusually large. Among Lectan B Brown of Charleston. There seen three negro men and all the hers were while men. The following s the complete list of the applicants: Jones Henry Moore, Oconee; Jas. Davidson McDowell, Clarendon; Ar-Give W. Browning, Orangeburg; Sid-... (4 Sarratt, Gaffney; Douglass Hamer North Carolina; William Isace Hall, Union; R Muldrow Mont-William Rason, Woodcuff; Henry Francis Alexander, York; William III thorn Stevens, Chester: Theo M. Starlock, Charleston; Harry Hastings Wyman, Aiken; Thomas Hill Ellis, Parksyille; Henry Horlbeck, Charles on Leen B Johnson, Kingstree; Ju nes P. teard Poore Belton; Henry William De Sussure, Jr , Charleston; North T. it chardson, Piedmont; Henry Perry Jackson, Charaston, David S Bisc. Georgetown; B G Willis, Jr . Chagavilla, William J. Burdell. Chroden, Charles James Bearch. Co. lu nora; J. Bennett Townsend, Anderson; J. Louis Gray, Benaca; Lucian B Brown, Cour eston; Anthony A. Boyd, Newbury : Jerome N. Holmes, Elgebold, Bayoard L. Harris, Dar Englos Edger Clay Doyle, Oconee; William Samuel Hutchinson, Anderson Marion W Strickland, Anderson Arey C. Everett, Recumond county, N C.; Themas Theodore McLain, Northrop, N. C.; Robert B. Day, East ey . Julius A Faison, Marlboro; Al on D. Lawis Hony; Theron Earle lunningham, threer a; Benjamin Anthony Dant is, lewberry; Montague Jackson Witterwaky, Camden; Eugene K. Jordan, Charleston; Wallace W. Painter, Lane, N. C., Maxcy Smith, Latta, Mitchell K. Mazyck, Charles on; Withim Weston, Jr., Columbia Alex M. Brailsford, Charleston, C. R. May, Yorkville: H. A. Willis, Colle ton Robert A vin Nash, Edgeffeld; barley I. Kennedy, Troy; Wallace

Il Nardin, Jr., Anderson; William R. Hayne, Bolton; A. Wells Connor, hamsburg and J. E. Hayne, Charles