A VALIANT SON OF FRANCE. HE FOUGHT AND DIED FOR DIXIE

His Grave and Unostentatious Monu-

(By Miss Claudine Rhett, Historian, Charleston Chapter, D. C.)

Under the hush of the Blue Mountain shadows, where the tall peaks raise their heads heavenward, in majestic silence, pointing upward, and heartaches experienced by those who lifting hearts to the sublime verities of who were exposed to the fury of the life, and the nobler aspirations of eter- contest; but in spite of this strong nity, may be found a grave in the little churchyard of St. John's Chapel, at Fiat Rock, North Carolina, upon whose unostentations monument is inscribed these simple words:

Charles de Choiseul, Died in Virginia, June 19th, 1862.

A stranger would scarcely pause beside this granite stone, except perhaps casually to note the foreign name, unless familiar with the history of France, when, remembering how broadly the de Choiseuls have written it across the pages of the past, he might wonder by what strange fatality a member of that distinguished family should have been laid to rest in this remote country cemetery, so far removed from the turmoil

of the world. Should this visitor be sufficiently interested in the apparent incongruousness of these circumstances to ask one of the older residents of Flat Rock for an explanation of the facts concerning the fate of the man who lies there, he would learn that this spot of ground is the most interesting and to be reverenced in their lovely churchyard; for here repose the mortal remains of one who surrendered the anticipated inheritance of a high social position in his own country for the still nobler title of Confederate hero and martyr

of the Lost Cause. Charles de Choiseul's younger brother now lives in La Belle France, and er joya the rank and privileges pertaining to the title and estate he has inherited, whilst he to whom they should by right of birth have belonged, instead of being Marquis de Choiseul "Sleeps well, life's htful fever o'er, where Southern mountains keep faith ful guard around his last bivouac. Thirty-seven years ago he was interred in this rural Protestant cemetery, but the memory of the fallen soldier survives the lapse of time, an ever living reminder of the grandeur of the spirit of self-sacrifice at the call of duty.

Col. de Choiseul was born in France, but having lived nearly all his life in this country, when the Confederate war begun he came promptly forward and offered his services to the State of Louisiana, being prepared as an adopted son of the South "to do or die for

The following letter, written by comrade who shared the dangers of the field with him, gives some idea of the military career of this French nobleman, who belonged to Stonewall general's celebrated valley campaign : NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 25, 1898.

Dear Madame: I will give you what know of the late Col. de Choiseul, who was a practicing lawyer in New Orleans up to the time the war broke out and foreman of a volunteer fire company, called the American Hook and Ladder, No. 2. From that company and Columbia, No. 5, was organized the American Rifles, afterwards Company G, of the 7th Louisiana Volunteers. The American Rifles and two other companies formed a battalion, called the Sumter battalion, with Charles de Choiseul as major. In May, 1861, this command was sent to Camp Monroe, La., and there was formed the 7th Louisiana regiment, with Harry T. Hays as colonel and Charles de Choiseul as lieutenant colonel. June 7 this regiment was mustered into the Confederste service and was sent to Lynchburg. Va., and from there to Manassas, where we encamped until July 7, 1861. On July 18 the battle of Bull Run was fought; then followed Manassas, Slab Town, Port Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic, where our lieutenant colonel was mortally wounded. He was in command of our regiment when he was shot, Col. Hays having been badly wounded at the beginning of this engagement.
Col. de Choiseul was with the regiment in all of the battles above men-tioned, and was a true gentleman and a brave soldier. Yours respectfully,

J. J. CUMPSTEN. Capt. Y. J. Walche, President Camp No. 1, United Confederate Veterans, Army of Northern Virginia, also

Dear Madame: In reply to your letter I beg to say that I knew the Colonel personally, who was a thorough gentleman and a gallant soldier; and well remember the battle of Port Republic, because it was largely a Louisiana victory and we lost heavily in all the regiments of our brigade. belonged to the 6th Louisiana, and this regiment, with the other Louisiana regiments, except the 7th Louisiana. nade the attack on the enemy's left. while the 7th Louisians and two Virginia regiments attacked on the right; therefore we were not together at the time Col. de Choiseul was shot, but I remember that he took command after Col. Harry T. Hays (afterward our brigade commander) was wounded and that the lieutenant colonel was wounded at the head of his regiment. It may appear strange to you that I cannot give you more particulars, but that very evening, after the battle had been lought and won, our army, under Gen. T. J. Jackson, took up the march to join Gen. Lee before Richmond, and arrived there in time to take part in the Seven Days' battles around that city, hence there is some difficulty in tracing up the facts about de Choiseul's death and burial.

Col. de Choiseul was engaged in all the battles in the Valley, and his regiment, and indeed all of Jackson's troops, well earned their name of "foot cavalry" by reason of their rapid movements. Gen. Jackson's fighting was hard and successful and in all this campaign Col. de Choiseul stood out as not only a brave officer, but an ideal volunteer soldier and Southern gentle-Yours respectfully, Y. J. WALCHE,

Capt. (late) Co. I, 6th La. Vol. Reg. Should one care to learn something about de Choiseul's lineage this knowners. Other members of this family

his position of consequence or possessed his vast wealth. So much for the by-gone days in far away France! Some people, evan in a Republic, regard such an succetry as a proud and enviable inheritance, and indeed it was an important possession; but nobility of heart is even more to be admired than the nobility of a worldly title, and therefore, de Choiseul deserves to be remembered more for what he did, when a great emergency arose, in the sixties, than for simply having been born a nobleman. Having identified himself with the fortunes of the South, when the dreadful trial of war came he boldly took his place under banner, and following his immortal leader, Stonewall Jackson, from the battlefield of Manassas to the Shenan-said the gentleman, "never in my doah, shared in the glorious success of life have I witnessed an event so fraught It is a dublicate of Pelzer, though not the remarkable valley campaign, which is the wonder and admiration

charging at the head of his regiment. with the shout of victory ringing in his

Time flies swiftly, but there are friends at Flat Rock still who can rement in the Little Churchyard at call a beautful afternoon in the month Flat Rock in the Blue Ridge Moun- of June, 1862, when all nature smiled, and the sun's rays shone brilliantly upon field and valley, when a little company gathered at St. John's Chapel The Blue Ridge Mountains rose like a mighty barrier around, as if they might keep away all rude sounds of war's alarms, and the excitements and screen, even in this calm retreat, pain and care had found an entrance, and the declining orb of day, glinting through green boughs, cast its latest beams upon a coffin and an open grave, for the Confederate officer who had fallen in battle.

Port Republic was many miles away, vet his devoted old servant had, in spite of numerous difficulties, brought his master's remains and his horse to his family, and, most pitiful of all, a slip of paper upon which the dying soldier had, with failing fingers, endeavored to write a few words of farewell to his sisters. Alas! this message had to be divined, as only some undecipheral lines met the eyes of those

sorrowing ones. The solemnly grand burial service of the Episcopal Church was read; a hymn softly sung, while the birds twittered a sweet chorus aloft and a faint breeze rustled the foliage around; then the dead was gently lowered to his final place of repose, beside the tomb of his mother, Sarah, Countess de

Choiseul. All present realized that a life's tragely was there brought to a close, as the feet of Charles de Choiseul would never stand upon the hearthstone of his ancestral chateau in the land beyond the sea; that his exile was now a perpetual one, and sadly they turned from his grave pondering over to make up the sum of human hopes, joys and disappointments, for truly the end of this man's efforts seemed to have resulted in a hard fate.

Yet you may rest in peace on the quiet hillside, de Choiseul, for your lot is not to be so deeply deplored after all! From the most ancient days it has been adjudged a noble death to fall in the rush of battle, dying for a country that is loved! Another, it is true, occupies your place and station in the world, but when you became a soldier and manfully performed those duties that were assigned you the higher part was chosen, you won the love and honor of all true hearts, and your memory shall be perpetually crowned with immortal laurel.

When winter comes soft white flakes of snow fall with caressing, tender touch upon the granite so gray (fit covering for a Confederate soldier) and pale mooonbeams steal lingeringly by at night, glorifying this simple grave with their shining radiance; then sumwith their shining radiance; then sum-mer's glowing sun shines in effulgent are owned and leased by the mill combleman, who belonged to Stonewall ardor through the long sweet days, pany. This company owns and con-Jackson's corps and fell in that great where the sleeper calmly waits for the trois every foot of land and everything Judgment Day, when all evils will be remedied and his right place awarded him, for, perchance, the untitled nobleman was, in truth, the noblest of all the de Choiseul line.

McKINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

The President Will Appoint Gen Wood to Govern Cuba-The Mill-

tary Will Give Way to Civil Law. The President's program with regard to Cuba is now known. It contemplates the retirement of Gen. Brooke from the military governorship and the substitution of a civil government, with Gen. Leonard Wood at its head. January 1 is likely to be a red-letter day in Cuban history. On that day in 1898 Spain played her last you had quit the practice and reformed, card in the effort to hold the island by and so we invited you." setting up an autonomous government. On January 1, 1899, the Spanish flag over Cuba. On January 1, 1900, if the President can carry out the plans he way to a civil government, and Cuba will have taken its first long stride on the road toward independence.

This is not a new plan of the President, but one he has had in mind for several months. The complaints from all sides about Gen Brooke's inadequacy for his present duties have been incessant, and it has been obvious that some remedy must be applied soon or company has a good public library and half the labor spent in putting the is- pays a man to keep it. land into a better moral and sanitary

condition would have been thrown By the best unprejudiced judges the so-called cabinet with which Brooke has surrounded himself has proved a and no steam. It is 128 feet wide and dead failure or worse. It has retarded 528 feet long and is four stories high. rather than helped the work of regen- In one great room I saw 60,000 spineration. The President has been reluctant to take any steps which could be construed as humiliating to Gen. Brooke, but the latter has done as well as his natural limitations of mind and as his natural limitations of mind and temper would permit, so it was decided, after mature deliberation, to let elevator to stop about half way up beand then to quietly let him pass out busy boys and girls in this spinning simultaneously with the order of things which he represents. As has been said, Gen. Wood is

marked for the civil governorship. It | Scores of little chaps not more than was a hint from the President that higher honors were in store for him which induced him to turn his back healthiest children I ever saw in s upon the offers made him a while ago to return to the United States and en- a day. Many of the grown girls earn ter private business. He made plain to the President at the time that difficulties beset him in the government of Santiago province with the government of the whole island in its present hands, but was advised to bear the an-

noyances patiently a while longer. The entire island of Cuba needs the work of an expert military engineer. The fortifications will require overhauling, especially as Cuba, even if independent, will be under our protection and remain a military outpost of this country and the chief base for operations in defense of our Southern coasts in the event of another foreign war. There will be harbor improve ments also of great extent and impor-

WHY LADYSMITH WAS SO NAMED -Ladysmith, which has been brought inledge may be easily acquired, by look- to such prominence since the outbreak ing into any French biographical his- of the Boer war, was named after the tory, where he would be informed that wife of General Sir Harry Smith. His China is the best customer of Southern Francois de Choiseul rose to marriage was a romance of the Napo- mills. That government used to buy the rank of lieutenant general and was leonic wars. When the British under created Duc in 1758, and minister of Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterward Duke foreign affairs. Later be became prime of Wellington, were driving the French minister of France and was foremost out of Spain, Henry Smith was a capamong the directors of French policy tain in the British army. One night until 1785. He was a man of consider he and another young officer in a Spanable ability and, although of a haughty | ish town which the British had just ocdisposition, had very courteous man- cupied were visited by two beautiful Spanish girls of high rank, who begged were eminent; but none ever reached their protection in the alarming circumstances in which they were placed. The protection was, of course, given, and Captain Smith fell desperately in love with one of the girls, and subsequently married her. Afterward he became General Sir Harry and she Lady Smith. Sir Harry was employed in South Africa after it became a British possession, and his name is perpetuated by the town of Harrysmith, just across the Grange Free State border from Natal.

-An exchange says a gentleman invited some friends to dinner, and as the colored servant entered the room he accidentally dropped a platter they grow, and I saw their wagons with disaster to the various nations of so large; having about 5,000 people. the globe. In this calamity we see the It is most efficiently managed by Mr. of all readers and critics of motern downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of James L. Orr, jr., a son of the goverwariare. As a soldier he performed all Greece, the destruction of China, and nor and stateman. He, too, is a king his duties bravely and well, and died, the humiliation of Africa."

CAPT. SMYTH IS THE KING. BILL ARP'S VISIT TO PELZER.

He Was Amazed to Find a Town Any Officers, Lawyers, Editors or

A few days ago I received a letter from a friend and it was post-marked talk to the people, and he ventured to fix the day and the compensation for loss of time and waste of tongue. had never heard of Pelzer nor could find it on my antiquated map. But I did find it on one of later date, and supposed it was some small village that had a cotton mill and a dam on the Saiuda and some tenement houses. Nevertheless, I accepted the call, for the offer was liberal. The next mail brought a similar invitation from Piedmont, another mill towns only six miles So I journeyed from Atlanta to

Greenville, and there changed cars for my destination, which was only twenty miles away. It was night when reached the place. My good friend, Mr. Padgett, who is the democratic postmaster, took me to his house. I had not seen the town, for it was quite dark. "What is the prospect for an audience?" I inquired. "Very good," he said. "I think you will have several hundred people out to hear you." "Why, how large is your town? What is your population?" "About 7,000," he said. I was amazed. A town twice as large as Cartersville and I never heard of it and it is not on my map. He explained by saying that it was only twelve years old, and had four large cotton mills that employed over 2,000 operatives, and consumed nearly 100,000 bales of cotton, and the company owned some 3,000 acres of land, and all the houses and stores and churches and several miles of the river. "Did you advertise me pretty well?" I asked. "Oh, yes!" he said. all the chances and changes that go We church folks told it to everybody we met, both in the town and in the country, and they all said they were coming." "Publish it in the papers?" said I. "No, no. We have no papers here, and no printing office. We didn't even have a poster or a hand bill, but we talked it a good deal." Well, I listened and wondered, and my confidence was shaken. After a bountiful supper and a little mixing up with

the children, we went to the large church where I was to hold forth, and found it already pretty well filled. In a brief time I stood before more than 500 people, and was inspired to make my best effort, for I had an orderly and attentive congregation, and we all fell in love with one another. I never have had a more gratifying lecture occasion. Next morning was spent in viewing the city and the mills and the library. The merchants carried immense stocks in large stores, and there were many nice residences for the managers and heads of the various deols every foot of that is on it. Captain Smyth, of big-hearted, brainy man, and everyson of that celebrated Presbyterian religious circles. I remember that he hibit the sale of liquor entirely. was one of my father's friends. "Who

town. Everybody who comes here for free liquor. employment is investigated carefully. His antecedents must be good or he editors; don't need any. We allow them to come in and look around." "I don't see any negroes about here,

said I. "No, we don't want them. came down and the American went up There are a few, but they live outside. Some of them cook and wash for us. but Captain Smyth don't want us to has now in mind, the existing military mix with them or depend upon them. government in the island will give He wants everybody to depend upon themselves as much as possible." "And so you have ruled out lawyers, editors and negroes?" "Yes," said he, "ard there are no saloons or blind tigers or cigarettes." "How about doctors?" I asked. "Oh, of course we have doctors; yes, we have two doctors and one dentist and four preachers, all select, and one photographer."

I visited mill No. 4, an up-to-date mill in all respects. It is operated by electricity that is generated two miles distant at some falls of the Saluda river. This mill amazed me. No coal dles turning. In two others there were 1,400 looms. It requires 1,100 operatives to attend to this mi,l, and it takes 56,000 bales of cotton for a room. This room he called his children's room; not the children's room, but my children's room, he said. ten years old who looked their love for him. They were the brightest and mill, and earn from 25 cents to 60 cents from 60 cents to \$1.25 a day, and the average pay of them all is 62 cents. This is good wages, for their work is easy and healthy. The rooms are never too hot or too cold; for the temperature is kept uniform by fans and heaters in the basement. No grease or fatty matter is used on the machi. nery-nothing but pure mineral oil-These ch.ldren are required to leave the mill at certain periods and go to their public schools, which are supported by the company. I visited the school and found 300 of the pupils gathered in the large room to receive me and listen to a brief talk about my old school days and some words of encouragement to cheer them up. Mr. Guy, the efficient superintendent of mill No. 4, is an Augusta man, and has the point of view that is now agitabeen in the mill service for forty-four years. In the packing room I observed that all the bales are marked to Shanghai, China, and I heard that from New England and old England, but they buy all their goods by weight and not by the yard, and in course of time John Bull and the vankee got to mixing white clay with the starch to make the cloth weigh heavy, and so they turned their trade down South, where people didn't adulterate every-

thing they make to sell. Said Mr. Guy to me: "There is no sizing in these goods except that made of pure boiled corn starch.' Nearly all the capital in these great mills is from the South; and there's millions in them, for Piedmont is on the same river and is only five miles away and has two large mills and another is going up at Belton, a few miles below. In fact, the traveler through upper Carolina is hardly ever out of sight of a smokestack. In a few glorious prospect.
All around Pelzer and Piedmont the farmers are prosperous; for they have a regular, eager market for everything coming in on every road. I visited Piedmont and stayed a day and night.

everything. He is respected and lights and make a thorough investigaloved by every man woman and child tion concerning the management and in Piedmont; and the stockholders workings of the State dispensary, and have nothing to do but look on and re- to expose all misconduct and rascality, ceive their dividends semi-annually. if any, of the officials, and that their Piedmont is more elevated than Pel-zer, and the views from her hills are the guilty parties. I have too high a Larger than Cartersville-Without zer, and the views from her hills are charming. And then her flowers; oh, the beauty of them. Out-door chrysanthemums and roses were in all their glory. Mrs. Richardson sent my | the State dispensary who will not steal wife a box full by yesterday's express and be bribed. To repeal the dispen-Pelzer. He said I was wanted there to that excelled anything that I ever saw sary law for any such reason would be in a conservatory. She gave a caution a disgrace to the honorable name of to the expresssman in these lines on South Carolina. We have any number 'If you desire to climb the golden

Handle these flowers with exceeding f you expect to play the golden harp, Speed them with safety to Mistress

it is a home made insurance or benefit association, a kind of savings bank dollars whenever a death occurs. This is of course to provide for faneral expenses and a decent burial. In this library is the finest collection of Indian

relics I ever saw anywhere. these numerous children. He is a be abolished by law. Charleston millionaire, but lives at his The recent dispensary scandals have ty in Georgia, yea, in South Carolina, do likewise. Our county produces ten thousand bales annually and surely our farmers can build a mill large enough to manufacture it and double BILL ARP.

BELIEVES IN THE DISPENSARY.

Mr. A. Howard Patterson, of Barnwell, Does Not Realize that Corruption and Political Intrigue are Inseparable from a Great State Liquor Monopoly.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Owing to the recent dispensary scandals there is a great hue and cry being made, by its enemies, that the law should be repealed. As one who has always been in favor of the dispensary system I believe that now is the time for its friends to speak out. Before one commits himself against the dispensary he should consider the matter from every standpoint. Supyose, for instance, that the dispensary law is repealed at the next session of the Legislature, what are you going

to put in its place? There are but three ways, under the Charleston, is the king, the czar, a the second under the license system and the third to prohibit the sale enbody respects and loves him. He is a tirely, except for medicinal purposes Consequently if the dispensary law is minister of Charleston who during his repealed you have either to substitute ministerial life, was a notable man in the license system in its stead or pro-

While prohibition may be desirable is your mayor?" said I. "We have and I for one would advocate it if I none; no mayor nor alderman, no deemed it practicable, yet experience municipal corporation, no marshal nor has taught us that it cannot be enpolice. Captain Smyth runs the forced and that it would virtually mean

The evils of the license system we have seen and I hope will never be forcan't stay. We have no lawyers nor gotten-when every town in this State had two or more bar rooms, with gambling hells attached, going night 'Did you know that I was a lawyer?" and day, debauching the youth and said I. "Oh, yes; but we learned that impoverishing the homes of our land. license system is adopted that the conliquor to be drunk upon the premises and the other good features of the diswill violate the law.

Upon the other hand what are the general results of the dispensary law?

thing it is now. town, and that was not due to liquor, and there is now not a gambling house

mon occurrences, now they are rare. Christmas now seems like Sunday, before it was a day of drunkenness and debauchery. I have no doubt that the experience of Barnwell has been that of most of the towns in the State.

The dispensary law has relegated to the rear all of the allurements of the other "superior" being hoping to get license system, such as the handsome glass mirrors, the billiard and pool tables and the card tables, and worst of all, the social habit of tr ting, political power. Any editor with ordiwhich has caused the ruin of more nary natural ability, by reading books young men than any other feature of on political economy, both sides, can the old bar room system.

good features of the dispensary, as who have never read such books as those already named will cause men to | "Wealth against Commonwealth," "A hesitate before adopting the license Co-operative Commonwealth," "Prosystem, which, once it is inaugurated. will soon degenerate into the old bar room with all of its attendant evils. Let us look at the dispensary from

ting the minds of the people of this

Should the system be abolished on account of the recent scandals in the State dispensary at Columbia? jure the dispensary, and especially so can be something? Do you suppose as there are men who have fought it that Greeley, or Bowles, or Franklin from its creation from personal and or any of the other names that have political motives and who are eager to upon the officials, yet my faith in the papers and not the best books? system has never been shaken and I still believe that it is the best solution of the liquor problem that has euer been adopted. The people of South Carolina are too familiar with to wish to destroy it on account of the rascality of some of its officials. You sconding of the cashiers with the funds, or that the State Penitentiary should be abolished because of the recent shortage of the superintendent. years that State will consume all the as to say that the dispensary law cotton that is grown in it. What a should be repealed on account of the misconduct of the commissioner and other dispensary officials. I believe that as a thunder storm purifies the atmosphere so will the recent exposures of misconduct clarify the dispenthat the welfare of the dispensary will

regard for the character of the people of South Carolina as to believe that it is impossible to select men to manage of business men in South Carolina who can fill all the positions under the dispensary law and who, upon the expiration of their terms of office, can leave the same, like Caesar's wife, above

suspicion.

There are some weak points in the dispensary law that have been made apparent scandals which should be The lyceum and public library at corrected, one of which is the grant-Piedmont is an interesting place to ing of beer privileges. They are visit and is liberally patronized by the directly contrary to and in violation of workers in the mills. Connected with the very spirit and object of the dispensary system. They are nothing more nor less than bar rooms and in where for a deposit of ten cents a week | the large cities they are said to be adthe family of the depositor gets forty juncts of "blind tigers." There should be no distinction made between whiskey and beer; both should be sold only ticed by beer dispensers, to consumers Fortunate people to have such phil- at their places of business, thereby enanthropic guardians. Old Father couraging the consumption of liquor, Pelzer does not live there, but he is is repugnant to the law and obnoxious near enough to keep a fatherly eye on to its friends. Therefore they should

up-country home, not far from the also shown the danger of allowing the beautiful Mill City that he founded names of liquor houses and their priand which bears his name. Just think vate brands to appear upon the labels of it, my Georgia friends; 60,000 of the dispensary bottles. It is but an spindles turning in one room, and 1,400 open door to fraud and corruption. looms weaving in two others. Why Nothing should appear upon the label should not every cotton growing coun- of the dispensary bottle except the brand of the State dispensary and words or marks showing the kind of liquor, the grade, price and that it has been analyzed. There is nothing new in this suggestion, as it is but returning to the rule adopted by the board of control under Governor Tillman's administration. There is no reason why the name or brand of the house from which the liquor is bought should appear upon the bottle. The dispensary law was not adopted for the purpose of advertising liquor houses. Prohibit the appearance of these private brands and names of liquor houses upon dispensary bottles entirely and you will thereby prevent dishonest commissioners and dispensers from boosting and creating demands for the

iquors of particular houses. My object in writing this letter is to expose the fallacy of the argument of the enemies of the dispensary that because some of its officials have done wrong that, therefore, the whole system is rotten and corrupt and that it should be abolished, whereas the facts show that the morals of our people have been improved under the dispensary law and that to repeal it would he retrograding to the old har room. which was the bane of the State. I be-Constitution, to regulate the sale of in- lieve that the dispensary will stand toxicating liquors in South Carolina: the storms of the future just as it has weathered those of the past, and that safeguards will be thrown around its management that will prevent the recurrence of the scandals referred to.

A. HOWARD PATTERSON. Barnwell, S. C.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR

The real power, political and educa-

country press-but it is not the country editor who exercises it. You may think that funny, but I have been there and impoverishing the homes of our land. know whereof I speak. I pulled the le-Common sense tells us that if the ver on an uld Washington hand-press for many years, was printer, devil, edistitutional restrictions, such as not tor, solicitor just what the large maselling after sundown, not allowing jority of them are today. I said I edited the paper-I thought I did, but the fellows who controlled the city dailies pensary law would be ignored by the really edited my paper. The positions barkeeper. Whenever you place the they took on all public questions found sale of liquor in the hands of a private a reflex in my paper. They did my individual, whose interest it is to make | thinking in that way. I had the readas great a profit out of it as he can, he ers in the county but they really controlled them by controlling my mindor lack of mind. More people read the country press today than read the me-Although it has been fought from tropolitan press, but because the counthe time of its enactment, and every try bumpkin never reads books, never all obstacle has been thrown in the way investigates for himself has, no convictions of its enforcement, yet I believe that I tions that he is afraid will hurt the can truthfully say, without fear of con- party, he is merely a tool in the hands tradiction, that it has reduced the of the cunning few who control the city consumption of liquor and the commis- press. The country editor has the powsion of crimes arising from the use of er and in the local field does the work it 50 per cent. Look at the towns of that makes the President, Senators, our State before the adoption of the Congressmen, Legislators and county dispensary system, and remember how officers, and then he is atraid of these common it was for drunken men to be creatures he has made! He works upon the streets and what an unusual harder than most anybody for all he ever gets out of the public crib, while Take the town that I live in, for in- those he pushes into power gobble stance, and see what effect the dispen- thousands and even millions. He is sary law has had upon it. Under the afraid that if he takes a position not in license system we had four or five bar harmony with these fleecers, they will rooms, generally with gambling dens take away a little work from him that attached, and almost every one of he earns in the public service! The them was the scene of a murder and country editor seldom reads books. All Brooke be undisturbed until the time tween floors so that I might have a numerous bloody fights. Since the a- his ideas come from the papers he came for dispensing with military rule, good view of the machinery and the and then to quietly let him pass out busy boys and girls in this spinning been one homicide committed in this himself has an ax to grind, they are continually deceiving them. Here and Prior to the passage of the law rows men who do not crouch to the official and fights upon salesdays were com- creatures they have made. The unread fellow does not know that the

other gets his power from book study but recognizes the superior influence. The difference between men is the difference mostly in what the mind reads. The country editor will humble himself before the Congressman or a little office. Were he wise he would make the officer humble himself, for the editor really has in his hands the make himself felt all over his State, It is not necessary to mention other | even with a small county paper. Those gress and Poverty," "Equality," "Mu-nicipal Monopolies," and others re-ferred to in these works, are not fit mentally to edit a paper and are never heard of outside the narrow circles of per, if you are posing as a public teacher, and want to be something, you can

helped to mould the world would have lay the blame upon the system and not ever been heard of had they only read MODERN ARMIES .- To subdue a weak nation in the Philippines the United States has sent forth an army of 75,000 the good results of the dispensary as men, equipped with all of the latest modern implements for slaughter and all of the appliances of science. To had as well argue that the banks subjugate another comparatively weak should be closed on account of the ab- nation, we are told that the army testimony of their long experience, which the British government has and the story even of these few acsent to South Africa is the largest that | curately observed and interpreted may ever crossed the sea. It comprises 80,-000 men, and 10,000 more will be sent shortly. There are now 50,000 soldiers of the United States in the Philippine islands, and 15,000 more are either on the way or ready for embarkation. The duke of Wellington had only 20,000 British soldiers in the struggle with Napoleon. Sixteen thousand fought hundreds of thousands spent three sary system and that good will result | with Marlborough at Blenheim. Twen- nights in the open air, fearing earththereby to the people. I also believe ty-six thousand men were sent under quakee and a general cataclysm. There Lord Raglan to the Crimes, 40,000 to are rumors that in some villages Rusbe advanced if a special committee, India under Lord Clive, 30,000 to Egypt | sian parents murdered their children similar to the one that investigated under Wolseley. The maximum force to relieve them from an expected

A KILLING IN PICKENS CO. STRANGELY MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY

One Man Shot to Death and Another Badly Wounded-The Slayer Surrendered and is in Jail.

The Greenville Mountaineer. Dr. Thos. F. James, of this city, was killed in the Six Mile section of Pickens County on Wednesday night. His son, Hamp James, was desperately wounded at the same time. There is an element of mystery about the affair, and the reports reaching this city have been very meagre, the Six Mile section being somewhat remote from railroad stations and telephones. The killing was done by Sam Lanier.

young white man, who has surrendered to the sheriff of Pickens County. Lanier's wife seems to have been primarily the cause of the trouble. The presence of the young man with Dr. James is against the theory that there was undue intimacy between Mrs. Lanier and the senior James. The probable explanation is that whiskey was the first element of the trouble, that section being reported to be infested, by blockade liquor, and Dr. James seems to have rested under by the regular county dispenser. The the imputation in that section of being idea of delivering beer, as now prac- an informer, as he was formerly connected with the revenue service. Dr. James, as he was commonly called was well known in this city, having

resided here at two or three different periods and coming here frequently when living in Anderson County. He was about fifty-five years of age and was a native of Anderson County. He began life in very humble circumstances, but acquired considerable property. Many years ago he commenced operations as an "Indian doctor" and became quite notorious on this line. He was never regarded as a regular practitioner, and so far as is known he acquired his medical education during an enforced sojourn in the West. He practiced extensively in Anderson and Pickens Counties. Lately he moved his family to this city, but spent most of his time in Pickens, on a farm near Six Mile mountain. Several years ago Dr. James was a deputy marshal in the revenue service and was known as a daring raider and a keen see cr. He loves a wife and eight children. The burial was at Siloam church yesterday afternoo 1. Bob James, a son of the deceased, re-

turned yesterday from the scene of the tragedy, having come the larger part of the thirty miles in the night. He heard part of the testimony at the inquest and talked with his wounded brother. His story removes some of the worst features of the case as regards Dr. James. The story he got is that Dr. James and Hamp went to the home of Sam Lanier, who is a tenant on their place, to spend the night. Lanier and his wife, who is a mere girl, had a quarrel, and Hamp in attempting to step it, got into a difficulty with Lanier. Hamp was stabbed three times, once in the left arm and twice in the side. The physicians think the knife penetrated the lungs. The woman insisted that enforcing any law in a community game was against him, and a here paid she was going to leave the place and go where those opposed to the law are the full penalty of war in death two monstrances. She went out and hitched up Dr. James' horse. Hamp was getting weak and Dr. James took him to the buggy, and the two men, with the wowent to the home of Tyler Eades, Mrs. Lanier's father, one mile distant. Arriving at the house the woman got out first and started

the house. As she got clear of the horse and buggy two shots were Kansas Newspaper Tells How to fired from behind a pile of laths, a few Grow Great and Powerful in Poli- feet away. Hamp was hit in the head and face by several shot and could not tell accurately about the shooting. He did not hear his father groan or make tional, in the United States lies in the any noise whatever. When Tyler Eades reached the buggy he found Dr. James dead on the seat. having simply fallen back, his head hanging over the rear of the buggy.

Two loads of No. 3 shot struck him in the breast and in the face. The breast was horribly torn up and the eyes were shot entirely out. Lanier told Eades what he had done. Hamp says the gun was not at Lanier's house when the fuss commenced and it is said to be Eades' gun. The shooting occurred about one o'clock at night. Hamp James' condition is desperate

and his brother thinks his chances for life are very slight. The stabs are his worst wounds. The woman testified that Dr. James stabbed Hamp and that she was dragged by the James into the buggy, but got out before reaching her father's. Little is known of Lanier, as came into that community only a year ago. He and his wife have not lived happily during their short married life.

WHY THE STARS DID NOT FALL An Explanation of the Change in the

Program of the Meteors. Prof. Otis Ashmore, of Savannah, Ga., writes the following explanation as to the non-appearance of the meteors as foretold by the astronomers : That the leonids have not appeared in greater numbers at this time is remarkable. While the data concerning their orbits and motion are not sufficiently determined to make accurate predictions concerning them, astronemers had good reasons to expect a much greater display than has yet oc-

curred. It is still possible that we there you will find one who is more of will have a considerable shower, but in the incorporated limits of the town. a power than the others. They are the | the chances are against it, and they lessen every day. Among the probable causes of their non-appearance are: First, the earlier ones may have passed through the meteor stream in to subject them to our authority, but day time, when even the most brilliant only to aid them in setting up an indedisplay otherwise would have been completely masked by the sun's rays. It takes the earth only from four to sist them with the military and naval eight hours to pass through the meteor stream, and it is quite possible for the earth to pass through them in the day time. If this has been the case it is likely that a portion of the earth at ment shall be established." least was exposed to the edge of the passing stream during the early dawn. This may have been in the ocean, or in sparsely settled land areas. Again, there is some reason to think

that the leonids travel in several groups along their common orbit and that at this return the earth slipped between the separate aggregations without collision with the main body of the meteors.

Another possible explanation lies in the tidal effect of the sun's attraction their county. If you are editing a pa- which constantly tends to disintegrate the meteoric mass and distribdo it by investigating all sides of all around the orbit. The earth at each public questions and the knowledge return would intercept a less number throughout the world in a single year in Washington, and had been known of meteors in this thin street. ute the meteoric matter uniformly I say by no means. While I admit gained will also give you the power to of meteors in this thin stream. These, would make a lake six feet deep, three as keeper of the great seal of the United and a seal of the United and e you the power to little bodies for thirty-three years have and three quarter miles long, a mile ited States since 1852, was always ready nothing when you forces along their path, and a very vast lake of beer we could easily drown would gladly make for them its imprint light change in their orbit would send them clear of the earth's path. In Savannah, where an excellent body of observers was organized to record every phase of the expected shower, about sixteen distinct leonids

were observed on Tuesday night and twelve the night following. Even these results are not without value, for negative testimony is often valuable in astronomy as it is in law. The few meteors which have been observed came to us laden with the

mean as much to the student of as-

tronomy as that of a host of celestial witnesses. -In Russia, the leonid diplay caused a panic in many places. It was believed that the end of the world had come. Churches were open all night long, and SENATOR APPELT'S PLAN.

How the Dispensary Law May be How Valiantly They Fought and How made Efficient-The Vexed Liquor Question Will Come Before the Legislature.

Charleston News and Courier.

The recent shooting affair at Sellers. following so closely on the Ouzts disclosure in Columbia, has set everyone taking about the dispensary and its management. The general opinion of hotels of this city is that the entire population of the State has become cord of the "great moral institution." the dispensary from the start, and reaugmented by additions from the ranks of those who once honestly supported it, but have now become nauseated. Men who really thought the dispensary the very best thing that could possibly be devised for controlling the

opinions during the last few months and are now for its abolition or modifigation. Among the prominent men of the State who have recently visited Chareston was Senator Appelt, of Clarendon County. The Senator is a man who keeps abreast of politics in the State and when asked if, in his opinion,

whiskey business have changed their

there would be any change in the dispensary law, said: Yes, I think there will be a modification of the dispensary law. I atnumber of my colleagues, and to a man they were of the opinion that a very material change in the law was necessary to meet the demands of the people, and also to meet existing conditions. Well, I hardly know what will be the change, but unless the General As-Columbia the people, in my opinion will abolish the members of that body just

"I am sincerely of the opinion that the dispensary plan of supplying the wants of liquor consumers is the most wholesome. It has done an immense amount of good in the rural communities where the law had a fair chance. I do not believe a better plan can be adopted for small towns, but in a city with a cosmopolitan population-a people made up from all nations-the dispensary law as now on the statute books cannot be enforced, because sentiment is almost unanimously against it. Why here in Charleston a istence of the dispensary law. Blind juries often made up of men some of whom are engaged in the illicit sale of liquor.

No, I have no matured plan at present. I have seen it stated where Senstor Tillman favored abolishing the present board and to create a board consisting of the Governor and other State officers. I am opposed to such a plan and will vote against any bill im-posing the duties of running the dispensary on the Governor. I favor submitting the liquor question to the peo-ple; that is, for the General Assembly to provide means for holding an election on the same day in every county a choice of three tickets to be voted Dispensary, prohibition or high license. In the counties yoting for the dispensary, for the entire management, purchasing, etc., to be put into the hands of a local board, composed of the mayor, county supervisor and a non-officeholding citizen, who shall be appointed by the Comptroller General, or, say, the foreman of the grand jury. There should be a provision in the law permitting the question to be voted on whenever onethird of the voters of a the board to look out for the respec-tive interests. Then I would impose on the Comptroller General a supervisory power over the finances of the institution. If prohibition is carried there should be a sufficient public sentiment to aid the local officers in the enforcement of the law. Then with "high license" the licensing power, the licensees and the police power would regulate and enforce the law. This, in my opinion, crudely outlined, is a solution of this vexed question and one that would bring about a renewal of

respect for law, so grossly lacking in communities where a law is obnoxious." -The following petition to Congress understood to have been prepared by Ex-Senator Edmunds, is receiving the signatures of those who are opposed to party in next year's campaign. the administration's Philippine policy:
"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, especially petition your honorable body to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine islands, and to announce to the people thereof with promptitude that it is the purpose of the United States not to interfere with their aspirations for independence, or choice and to protect them against hostile foreign interference, and to as-

order and security until such a govern--Ezra Wilkinson, an eccentric resi dent of Sharon, Mo., has just com-pleted the construction of a four-story brick dwelling for Limself undea ground. The roof of the house is our level with the street, and the whole structure stands in an excavation forty feet deep, lined with stone and cement those of the pit by a four foot areaway. Wilkinson lives in constant dread of cyclones, and he designed his novel dwelling with a view to making it wind proof. It is said to have cost him

\$20,000. all the English-speaking people, to the on paper, but would never, in any circumber of 120,000,000 throughout the cumstances, allow such an imprint to bath to every man, woman and child at the same time in the entire continuous. the same time in the entire continent of America.

-By the falling of an aerolite, seven miles south of Crescent City, fil., the residence of John Meyers was partially wrecked and the neighborhood was panic stricken. The meteor came from a point in the sky a little east of south and struck the north end of the house, tearing away a part of the upper story. until he was nominated for office which The aerolite buried itself in the ground about three feet from the foundation of the house.

-The tobacco growers in Florida will increase the acreage in tobacco next year. The Cuban and Sumatra seed for cigar leaf are the kinds best adapted to the Florida soil. Tobacco is the chief agricultural product in the northern and western portions of parties for his fairness and ability as the State, and the crop is far more profitable than oranges were before the great freeze of several years aro.

-W.C. Coleman, a negro, has started a large cotton mill at Concord, N. C., It is most emciently managed by Mr. James L. Orr, jr., a son of the governor and stateman. He, too, is a king and a czar, and his word is law about of the Legislature whose and a czar, and his word is law about of the last investigated at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated of Englishmen engaged at any one limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated at the limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coletient investigated at the limit at concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles at the limit at concord,

TWO AMERICAN SCOUTS

Bravely They Died. William Dinwiddie, in telling in Har per's Weekly the story of the death of William H. Young, leader of the United States scouts, from wounds received at the attack on San Miguel, P. I., on

May 13, says: "The scouts in their desperate hurry to capture the town, have not sent a man across this stream to feel whether South Carolinians met with in the the enemy does not lie there in force, ready to pour in a deadly crossfire from the opposite bank. Single shots disgusted with the long array of only, from sharpshooters, come over scandals and gore that besmear the re- the water from the bamboo houses beyond, as the tramping men in single Of course there was a large element in file pass the more open spots on the the State which has been opposed to road. A vanguard of the enemy holds the road commanding the narrow cently this element of opposition to the State's rum traffic has been greatly spirits are firing from the loop-holed stone church tower at any scout who dares approach the opposite end of the Causeway.

"Every one of you fellows keep away from that bridge! You'll get killed if you try to reach it? Keep under cover !' cried Young.

"He is right; it is a hot place, and any man or small body of men attempting to cross it is apt to be wiped out of existence. Then the approach is bad for a distance of forty feet on either side of the entrance—the road bare of houses-giving the enemy a capital chance to kill troops before they can get to the bridge.

"Wait a minute and I will see if I can't get to that stone post and look around. You men stay here' and, with the words, Young makes a rush for the tended the State Fair and met quite a only place of concealment, behind the corner pillar of the bridg railing. The road is cut up in little patches of dust, which leaves gouges in its hard sur-face before and behind him, but he is untouched as he crouches behind the broad column. He peers from the side of the post a moment, and then brings sembly abolishes, the present system at his rifle slowly out and up. His aim is low and short, evidently at some in-surgent head thrust out from a build-

as soon as they can get a whack at ing in the street beyond.

"Young had nine notches on his gun each one representing a man killed and his gun captured-nothing else counted -and whether or not he might have added the tenth notch no one knows. He stepped out from behind his cover, and was struck fairly in the knee by a bullet from an insurgent Remington. The great handsome fellow, six feet four inches in height-the man with iron nerve and most marvelous daring. the man whom Gen. Lawton admired for his commanding spirit and cold, calculating, unimpassioned bravery, which made him a natural leader—lay stranger would hardly know of the ex- where he fell, with a leg so frightfully shattered that he could not move. The tigers are everywhere—the State gets greater pity of it was that Young was no revenue, neither does the county or a civilian, not a soldier. He had come city, nevertheless large quantities of to the Philippines in search of gold liquor are sold, crime resulting there- and fortune, and had been drawn into from, and your Court expenses are piling up a burdensome tax upon the property owning class. To my mind property owning class. To my mind scrap. Into the new-old-life he had it is the silliest of bosh to talk about thrust himself with keen relish, but the

" Harrington, the silent man-hunter of the Oregons, who lived completely within himself, and fought with the scouts always far in the lead of every one else, rushed out from cover to the assistance of Young, heedless of the raking bullets. 'Go back, Harrington, you'll get killed here,' pleaded Young.
'I'm ail right, old man! I'll take care of myself.

"But Harrington heeded not, and, though a small man, he slowly carried the wounded giant back to the cover of the houses. There was much out ward rivalry between these two mencomrades who are both desirous of winning a reputation for being fearless of death—but deep in their hearts there lay hidden the bond of mutual

there lay hidden the bond of mutual respect and admiration, though their lips eften formed the expressive words, "That fool will be killed yet."

"Tears stood in Harrington's eyes as, kneeling down, he unwound his first-aid dressing and tenderly bandaged the shattered limb. He only said: I'm sorry, Young!" And the face conterted with pain, cleared and faintly smiled as Young applied: "You're good stuff. county petition for the same. By this plan the town, the county and the State would have a representative on their last hand shake on earth, and a moment later Harrington and the moment later Harrington and the scouts had charged across the bridge, and the handful of insurgents left he-hind were flying before them, some falling mortally wounded as they ran. Two days later Harrington lay dead on the open field near San Islaro and Young breathed his last in the hospital at Manila."

-In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other coun try on the globe.

-Miss Avery, a Boston girl, ha framed the glove which Admira Dewey touched when she shook hand The Democratic party would ask nothing better than that Hanns re-main the dictator of the Republican

-In France 1,600 companies been organized for the manufact automobiles. They have thus far turned out 3,250 of the motor carriages—an average of about two for each con-

-"I have called to collect that little account which has been standing over two years." "Hum! Don't you think after trusting me all this time you are showing indecent haste in rushing me for payment all of a sudden ?" -"My good woman," said the clergy-man to the sorely tried matron, "did

forces of the United States so far as may be required in the maintenance of order and security until such a governlamp at him once or twice.

—A Florida man has just succeeded in hatching an estrich egg in an incubator. This is the first successful effort of the kind in this country, though it has often been tried in California. It took 41 days for the bird to

come through. -Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the author the house walls being separated from of "Spartacus to the Gladistors," known by all schoolboys, is now nearly 90 years old, but he continues to minister to the little church in Harpswell, Me., where he went in 1844, after his graduation from Bowdoin and And-

THE VICE PRESIDENT DEAD. Vice President Hobart died yesterday morning at his residence in Pater-

son, New Jersey, after a protracted illness and much suffering. Mr. Hobert was not known extensively in politics he filled most creditably, as he was a representative of the business interests of the North, being a man of large

wealth and extensive co with leading corporations in New Jersey and elsewhere. He was much respected by members of both political presiding officer of the Senate, and in this capacity he was faithful to his duties even when physically unable for their discharge. His reputation as a man and citizen did not suffer on so-