Ex-Gov. Chamberlain Writes cf the Reconstruction Laws

AS HE SAW THEM

tealing and Pilage in Scu'h Carolina. Hampton as

That the reconstruction measures of the Republican Congressional leaders immediately after the war were a mis take was maintained by this paper at take was maintained by this paper at the time. That they were directly responsible for the era of corruption and misgovernment which afflicted the South up to the end of the efforts to the things of the end almost hopeless positive and almost hopeless positive and the side was down the backs. maintain a black or Republican supre-macy through the use of Federal troops and denial of political rights to the rebel or white leaders has been abundantly demonstrated in the passage of Messrs. Armstrong and Bagwell were and its deplorable consequences no one is better qualified to speak than Daniel H. Chamberlain, of this State, former mule was drowned. The young ladies Governor of South Carolins, who most fittingly heads a list of Atlantic Monthly contributors on reconstruction in the they are badly injured by the fall and South. His article in the April number of that magazine is well worth at-

The purpose as well as the effects of Thaddeus Stevens and Oliver P. Morinexperience and unfitness, and secure to them, and the party they were allied titled them to. Thus the natural rulers of that section were not merely ignored, but were sharply antagonized and embittered to the last degree. The inevitable consequences to the negro him-self were the worst possible and are

ecnspicuously felt to this day. Governor Chamberlain was not by any means a sympathetic agent of the from Massachusetts and was in conperceived the folly of the plans of the agressional leaders in reconstruction or about the year 1867 he had

rton. Of the obduracy and of Thaddeus Stevens in be most unwise ected Gover-

in 1876, is very far from telling against News Herald. the ability, impartiality and honesty of his administration. Under the cirsum stances it was hardly to be expected, and the settlement of the disputed results of the State election of 1876 by Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal of his and West Indian Expositition. claims and the passing of the State into arrangement to have the United States the hands of the whites was the wisest represented at the Charleston show was possible and and reflects credit upon him. It is interesting to note that he Several days ago Senator McLaurin has, in this article, only appreciative took up the question of securing the words for his old antagonist, Gen. Wade Hampton, whom he characterizes as the one true leader South Carolina had had had several conferences with the heads after Calhoun. The strenghth of his of of several of the departments, and the leadership, Mr. Chamberlain says, lay matter of securing the exhibits was disnot in his intellectual or oratorical superiority, "but in high and forceful character, perfect courage and real devotion to what he conceived to be the welfare of South Carolina.'

Of the general character of the reconstruction measures Governor Cham berlain says: "It is now plain to all that recon-

struction under the Acts of 1867 was, at any rate, a frightful experiment. which never could have given a real facts the smallest hope of success. Government, self-government, the care of common public interests by the peoobvious discouragement and impossithat these 78,000 colored voters were 46,000 whites, who held all the proper ty, education and public experience of the State. It is not less than shocking to think of such odds, such incvitable disaster. Yet it was deliberately planned and eagerly welcomed at Washington, and calmly accepted by the party through the country.

And sgain in concluding his review -a most valuable historical chapterof South Carolina's ten-years' experience under reconstruction, he says: "The chapter of recent events env

ered by this paper is made up largely followed by the sure, unvarying retributions which all history teaches are the early or late result of evil ocurses 5 to 9 feet additionally and will begin in nations and States as well as in individuals. To whom, humanly speaking, are these woes and wastes charge-able? The answer must be, to those who devised and put in operation the ongressional scheme of reconstruction their unspeakable folly, their ind party greed, their insensate atmpt to reverse the laws which control

aman segiety. The condemnation is unqulified and mes from one probably more compent to speak impartially on the subt than any man now living.

The Republican leadership which ve through the measures of 1867 was

SOME PAST HISTORY craft. Its fault was that it had become the more or less unconscious victim of blind party feeling which sought to make perpetual in the nation a party position of unparalleled strength.— Springfield Republican.

A Narrow Escape.

Two Young ladies had a narrow escape from drowing at Arlington Mills Duilng the Good Days of Good of far from the mill, were driving in a tuggy going home. While crossing the bridge over the river at the mill, the mule got freightened at the rush and roar of the river and commenced backing, and before it could be stopped, backed the luggy off the bridge, the two young women, buggy and mule falling twelve feet into the river, in six feet of weather. The river was swollen by the heavy; ains of the past two days, Of the nature of the blunder the men who saved the lives of the girls. The mule and tuggy were rolled and dashed out into the stream and the were taken to a residence near by and given every attention. It is feared that

A Great Ship.

The new White Star line steamer the reconstruction measures devised by Celvic, the largest vessel ever built, was successfully launched at Bilfast, ton were to unite the blacks, wholly Thursday morning in the presence of a regardless of their utter ignorance and large and representative gathering. The christening was performed by the Marshioness of Dufferin. The arrange with, that supremacy in Southern gov-ernment which their numbers alone en-to those of the Occavic and the new vessel glided from the ways and was pulled up within her own length by dropping three pairs of anchors. The launching occurred admidst cheers of the people and the blowing of sirens and fog heras. The Celtie has nine decks and a capacity for 2,859 passen gers. She will carry a crew of 355 men. Her tonnege is 3 600 greater Congressional extremists in their than that of the Oc anic and nearly measures of the time. He had enlisted double that of the Kasser Wilhelm der double that of the Kasser Wilhelm der mand of colored troops during the lat ter part of the rebellicen, settling in South Carolina after the war. He had 10,300 ever that of the Great Eastern. The Celtie's dimensions are as follows: Length 680 9 feet; beam 75 feet, depth itset, and in his visits to Wash- 44 1 feet. Gross tonnage 20,880; net r about the year 1867 he had tonnage 13 650. The Celtic will have views on the subject with a displacement of 33 000 tons.

Rev. Jasper Dead. Rev John Jasper, of Richmond, atter gives us died Saturday. The fa ue of his ser mon, "De Sun Do Move," did the limited the worthy old man some discredit. Although il Cerate, he was not ign cant. ter Mr. Chamor or uneducated There is often a mis-al leader in conception as to what constitutes eduestion. It is not book learning, merely, did what he although many of the most important facts a man can know are treated of in books. R.v. John Jasper was not the ignorant noisy pounding negro them to. His refusals to commission two Judges nominated or dictated by a improved by experience and observa-Republican caucus is a case in point tion and juided by a kindly heart, which is historical in South Carolina, to istone him in a position of immenese That Governor Chamberlain failed to in fluence among the negroes and gain gain the confidence and support of the ed the respect of the white people. He whites, who turned to Wade Hampton | was a worthy and wise man. - Newport

McLaurin Gets it. The government exhibits at the Buffalo exposition will be brought to Charleston for the South Carolina Interstate made by Senator John L. McLaurin exhibits for Charleston, as was told in The Evening Post several days ago. He cussed, and he was told that the matter would be given consideration. Thursday morning the subject was taken up again and Senator McLaurin was inform ed that the exhibits would be sent to Charleston if the exposition company

furnished the buildings.

Will Issue a Manifesto. Aguinaldo has the assistance of Chief Justice Arellano and Fisher, Gen. MacArthur's private secretary, in statesman who learned or know the preparing his manifesto. The work is not completed and the tenor of the contents is not divulged. Chief Justice Arellano had a long conference ple themselves, is not so easy or simple | with Aguinaldo. He says Aguinaldo a task as not to require a modicum of is realizing the futility of further reexperience as well as a modicum of sistance and is desirous of trusting to mental and moral character. In the the justice and generosity of the Ameri mass of 78,000 colored voters in South can people. The chief of the revolu Carolina in 1867 what elements or tion will urge the insurgents to cease forces could have existed that made for fighting and accept American sovergood government? \* \* \* Added to this eighty. Seror Arellano says that Aguinaldo's manifesto is not yet prebility in South Carolins was the fact pared for publication and that he is unable to furnish the text The authoridistinctly and of design pitted against ties assert that a formal announcement will be made when anything definite is accomplished.

Swollen Rivers.

Local Forecaster Jesunofsky, o Charleston, sent out the following

warning" Thursday: The Wateree at Camden, 15 feet bove the danger line; the Pee Dee at Cheraw 15, nearing the danger line: the Congaree at Columbia 15.4 feet above the danger line.

The Pee Doe at Cheraw and Wateree at Camden will rise 6 to 10 feet addiof the record of mistakes and crimes | tionally, and will begin receding late The Congarce at Columbia will rise

slowly receding late Thursday. will reach danger lines by the 9th or

Cant Keep Down Fight. The London Daily Chronicle pubishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "Count von Waldersee has William, imploring him to endeavor to mitted to jail to await the action of the hasten the negotiations for the with grand jury. It developed at the predrawals of the allied troops on the liminary examination that Mrs. Henground that it is impossible to prevent | nigar carried a life insurance policy for quarrels between the soldiers of differ- \$20,000 payable to her husband, upon

A GHASTLY FIND.

The Dead Body of William Mayner Found in His House.

Information has been received in the city of the death of Wm. Mayner, white man about 50 years old, who lived about 10 miles north of the city. The man was found dead in his house last Sunday, and it was evident that he had been dead for several days, as decomposition had already set in. Mr. Mayner lived by himself, although he had a wife and several children. They did not live with him, but are employ-

ed in the cotton mills in this city. Sunday a neighbor went to call on Mayner, but found the house securely locked, and no one replied to his repeated knocks. Locking through a window he saw Mayner stting in a chair with his head bowed down on his chest and one of his bands or secured. chest and one of his hands grasping a chair round. Breaking down the door, it was quickly discovered that Mayner was dead and had been for some time. Magistrate Rabun held the inquest, owing to the coroner not being able to be present, and the verdict was that Mayner came to his death from natural causes.

The last seen of him was on Tuesday preceding the day of the finding of his body. He was in Columbia that day. He evidently intended to come back, for his wagon was found loaded with produce for sale in the city. He had also killed a hog, and it was found half cut up in the room where the dead man was. It was while performing this work probably that the fatal attack on him. As stated, Mayner's family did not live with him, and The Record's informant states that a few days after the inquest Magistrate Rabun married the widow Mayner to a man named Morris. Mayner owned about 240 acres of what is said to be good

No Lard for Her.

"Mrs. Pullman, the widow of the sleeping cer magnate, is fair, fat and bas grown sons. She also has millions of dollars. She spent some time in Europe recently. While there an English lord saw her, and learned approxima tely how much she was worth. He Grosse and her displacement is 12 500 tried to be presented, but her widow's greater than that of the latter vessel, weeds prevented. Nevertheless he beweeds prevented. Nevertheless he became deeply in love. All he desired was an opportunity to lay his heart, his title and his castles at her feet. The opportunity failed to eventuate while she was on the other side, so the other day he sent her a cable message of 150 words (paid), in which he laid bare his heart and asked for her hand. So much in earnest was he that he cabled \$25 for an immediate return message, from the chiese of his effects. heart and asked for her hand. from the object of his affections. The cable rate to London is something like three words for \$1, hence he concluded that seventy five words, of the right sort, would be enough to make him happy. But the prepaid reply was not sent. "A piece of unwarrantable impertinence," was Mrs. Pullman's only

Some Solid Truths. ngton were the guests of honor at a linner, given by the New York Social Reform Club Wednesday night. Mr. Washington was introduced as the first peaker. He said: "In dealing with he negro race we must bear in mind that it came from a land where there was need for labor. Then for 250 years it was forced to labor in a way ittle calculated to give it love for work believe that in slavery the solution of the problem was really laid and I believe if we could have taken it up just where it was left off when slavery ended t would have been better for our peo-They felt that to hold office was the highest thing they could attain and they put more emphasis on the political than the industrial side of life. They thought the object of education was to put them in a position where they would not have to work. Eighty per cent. of the people in the south depend on agriculture for a living and we began with that as a basis. We have tried to make our farm an object lesson to those around us.'

The Real Issue. The special significance of election results in the principal cities of the middle western states lies in the emphatic verdict which the voters have registered against continued corporate control. In Cleveland, Columbus and Poledo, three of the four large cities of Ohio, the Democratic candidates were victorious; in the fourth of the Ohio quartette, Cincinnati, there was no election. In these three cities the issue was sharply drawn. The Republican nominees were well understood to stand for the corporations which hold or hope to hold municipal franchises, while Democratic nominees stood squarely for the cause of the people as against those corporations and their continued domination. The Republicans endeavored to dodge the issue, but the people would not have it. They knew that the Republican party stands pre-eminently and essentially for these corporations, and in each instance a large majority was registered against the Republican

Scandal Among Nuns. Mercy Hespital, at Iron mountain, Mich , has closed its doors by orders of Bishop Eis, and the nuns have been ordered to leave the diocease. This is the result of an eclesiastical scandal which occurred last January when Ellen Hogan, a novitate in the hospital was arrested on an insanity charge, preferred by the Mother Superior. Miss Hogan was adjudged same by the probate court. The mother Saperior also charged her with theft. After being released by order of Judge Berger, Miss Hogan made charges against the Mother Superior, The lower streams in South Carolina one of which was drunkeness. The investigation by Bishop Eis resulted in the closing of the institution.

A Bad Man. T. F. Hennigar, of Memphis, Tenn. who was arrested charged with the mursent an urgent telegram to Emperor | der of his wife, was Wednesday coment nationalities, which might at which a three months' premium had lacking in high ability for State any moment lead to serious trouble." | been paid the day before her death.

That Should be Read and Re membered by Scma Benighted Editors in South Carolina.

FORMER ANNEXATIONS. So much has been said by the imperialists to the effect that the administration's Philippine policy is identical with the annexations of the past that it affairs should clearly understand the facts relating to annexations.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The territory now forming the States

of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was called the "North-west Territory." New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut several ly laid claim to this territory, but finally each state ceded its interests to the general government. This may be McEnery resolution, which provided as called our first annexation. In 1787. congress provided for the government of this territory. It provided that after 1800 slavery within this territory should be prohibited. It was also provided that no property qualification should be required of electors. A territory should be required of electors. quired of electors, A temporary gov-ernment was authorized to exist until the male population of the territory reached 5,000, at which time a permanent representative government would be permitted, with a regresentative in congress possessing the same privileges that our territorial delegates section of the territory numbered 60,-000, that section should be admitted as

THE JAY TREATY. The first annexation treaty was with Freat Britain, and was known as the

Jay treaty. This was made Feb. 29, It contained this prevision: pelled to become citizens of the United direction. States, but they shall be at full liberty to do so if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within a year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall con-tinue there after the expiration of the said year without having declared their intention of remarking subjects of his Britannic majesty shall be considered

mitted as soon as possible, according to tion, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citi zens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protested in the free enjoyment of which they profess.

THE FLORIDA CESSION.

The third treaty involved the cession of Florida. It was made with Spain Feb. 22, 1821 and provided:

Article VI .- The inhabitants of the erritories which his Catholic majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated in the union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges. rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

OUR TREATIES WITH MEXICO The fourth and fifth treaties were xecuted July 4 1848 and June 30 1854. They were known as the Maxican the lash, but the more he begged the

Article IX.-The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not pre- imagination. You are Christian serve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic shall be incorporated don't feel any pain at all, do you, into the union of the United States and George? You are feeling first rate, ain't be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the congress of the United ploded his Christian Science theory, States) to the enjoyment of all the but, it is said, also worked a reformarights of citizens of the United States tion in his drinking habits. This is ocording to the Constitution, and in practical way of testing a man's faith the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ANNEXATION OF ALASKA. The sixth treaty involved the Alaskan urchase. It was made with Russia

June 20, 1867, and provided: Article 111.-The inhabitants of the seded territory according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within to remain in the ceded territory, they with the exception of the uncivilized tages and immunities of maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

THE CASE OF HAWAIL. The next instance of annexation was Hawaii. This accomplished by joint

resolution of Congress, which joint resolution provided as follows: All white persons, including Portu-guese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from a Hawaiian race, on either the paternal thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United

States.

The seventh treaty was made with offering. the peace treaty. This treaty provided: with plenty.

THE SIMPLE FACTS Article IX—Spanish subjects, nrtives of the reninsula \* \* may proserve their ellegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of re-About Annexations of Territory

to the United States.

SOME INTERESTING TRUTHS

Some in the Color of the colo

in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the inhabitants of the United States shall be deter-

mined by the Congress.
It will not be difficult for the student to determine the difference between the administration's Philippine policy and the policy adopted in all former an-nexations. In all other instances citizenship for the people of territory annexed was contemplated and provided for. In this instance cit zenship was not guaranteed to the people of the is important that the student of public annexed territory, but the civil rights and political status of the native in-habitants were left for the determination of Congress.

THE M'ENERY RESOLUTION.

The difference between the administration's Philippine policy and the pelicy adhered to with respect to a' former annexations was emphasized when the United States Senate, after

follows: That by the ratification of the treaty permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time do today—entitled to debate, but not to make such disposition of said is ands to vote. It was also provided that as will best promote the interests of whenever the inhabitants of any one the citizens of the United States and the ich bitants of said islands.

This resolution was adopted in Feb rusry, 1899. Two years have clapsed, and instead of getting nearer to the traditional policy of this government with respect to appexation, we have gone considerably farther by conferring within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts \* \* Shall not be compelled to become altimated by the President and powers to be exercised under the said powers.

It is important that we carefully observe the marked difference between the administration's policy and the traditional policy of this government with respect to annexation. In every instance, previous to that

relating to the Philippines, the inhabitants of the acquired territory were ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and ad ship of the United States. Nor is it inevitable. The musicips left intended to permanently annex said isthe principles of the Federal Constitu- land as an integral part of the territory of the United States.'

The people have been deceived by Republican pretenses-they have refused to believe that a revolution in our form of government was intended their liberty, property and the religion Each day makes cleater the purpose of the administration to discard American principles and mould cur institutions to suit European ideas .- The Commoner.

> Testing and Reforming. George Townsend, an Indiana farm-

er, believed in "Christian Science" and his wife did not. We are told that he came home from town in a muddled condition, and the warm room soon put him to sleep. Then the wife, by way of testing his Christian Science faith, tied him fast to his chair with a clothesline. She then went to the barn and returned with a blacksnake whip, which she applied vigorously to the back and shoulders of her liege lord. He writhed under the snare of treaty and the Gadsden Purchase treaty harder she laid on the whip. "There and provided: is no such thing as pain," said she, as she continue the castigation; "it's all Science; nothing can hurt you. You you, George?" The wife not only exand incidentally reforming him

Souvenir Wanted.

The women's department of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition will give a prize of \$10 for the best original design for a a souvenir to be sold in the womans's building during the exposition. This competition is open only to women of South Carolina. Each design must be sent to the undersigned by July 1st, 1901, and must be accompanied by three years, but if they should prefer specifications for its construction, and the real name of competitor in a sealed envelope, and not appearing elsewhere, native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advan be known until the award is made. Recitizens | jected designs will be returned upon ap of the United States, and shall be plication (with postage enclosed) made within thirty days after the close of the competition. The executive committee of the women's department will be the judges of the competiton.

Mrs. R. Withers Memminger. Chair'n Committee on Souvenir, 44 Patt street, Charleston, S. C.

The Needs of Epworth. A slip containing the following, was oosely inserted in the March issue of The Epworth O phanage Record: "There are 109 fatherless children at the Epworth Orphanage, who are being suported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent people of the or maternal side, who were citizens of is needed every month to properly care the republic of Hawaii immediately for, educate and train these children. Send a liberal offering this glad Easter time to help carry of this Christly work. Money is greatly needed for a house that should be build at ones, and for the support fund. Let all make an Worship the Lord with thy Spain December, 10th, 1898. It was substance. So shall thy barns be filled

AN EXCITING SCENE

Caused in a New York Theatre by a Runaway.

TWO HORSES MAKE A DASH.

They C u'd Not Be Kipt the Stage and Plunged Into the Audience.

A Heroine.

The New York Journal says a woman -cslm and steady amid a panic-Wednesday night stopped two horses which dashed over the footlights from the stage of the Academy of Music, where they were used in the production of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin." The struggling animals p'unged into the audience. the horses were a magnificent white

The animals came right over the footlights. The heroire who storped them was Mrs. Edward S. G. Fearing of Helens, Mont. It is due to her that this story is not the story of a tragedy. Five persons were hurt during the panic in the general rush for the doors. Two women fainted.

David Peyser of No. 158 Hudson avcnue, the driver of the team, sustained a fracture of three ribs and severe injuries about the head. Samuel Michselsen of No. 137 Eldrige street, had his arm broken. Three other men were injured. One of them, a musician named Metzer, had a close call for his ife, for he was direcetly in the path of the maddened horses as they slid over he footlights.

It was in the first scene of the thid set that the accident took place. The and careful reply.

Frem an entrance far back on the driver's seat and seated in the carriage were G John Kellered, as Uncle Tom, Georgie Florence Olp, as Little Eva, and Mrs. Annie Yeamans as Aunt. Ophelia.

The carriage should have stopped in the centre of the stage to allow the actors to alight. It did not stop Wednes-day night. The horses were restiess, but Mr Kellerd managed to get out and assist Miss Olp to the stage. Mrr. Yeamans was unable to leave the car-

At a point probably ten feet from the exit through which the team was to Britannic majesty shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The second treaty was the Louisiana Purchase treaty of October 21, 1803, made with France. It provided:

Article III.—The inhobitants of the coded territory shall be incorporated in coded territory shall be incorporated in tants of the Philippines into citizen. in a rush. This alone precipitated a

With heads high in the air and sawing from side to side as Peyser yanked on the reins, the horses slid to the footlights, through the footlight chain, breaking it and several of the incandescent globes, then over the edge of the stage and into the orchestra pit, alighting partly in the pit and partly in the side sisle on the south side of the house. The carriage toppled over, with Mrs. Yesmans in it, but the two hind wheels remained on the stage, and the veteran actress was draged to safety by Earle Browne. Peyser was thrown on the struggling horses and they kicked

A Royal Separation. When the King of Portugal went to condon in connection with the Queen's funeral he received a deputation of Protestants, to whom he made a speech. promising a continuance of the enlight ned policy of religious toleration in his dominions. The speech was manly and courageous and was widely reported. It was commented upon in Portugal, and while it elicited the enthusiastic approval of the Liberals it served to accentuate the fued between the King and the religious orders, which was originally caused by the alleged intererence of the Jesuits in the secular affairs of the government of that courtry. The unhappy result of this frie ion was trouble in the royal household tself, the Queen taking sides with the church. According to advices just re cived from Lisbon, this breach was widened and there is said to be a probasility of a separation of the royal

Alive Without a Stomach. At the German Hospital in Wiliams. burg N. Y., it was said Wednesday that Jacob Weichmann, who recently underwent the operation of having his stomach removed, was in a good condition. The attendant whom Col. Louis Finklemeir, superintendent of the hospital, delegated to give information regarding the case, said: "L spoke to him this morning and Wichmann told me that he felt well. He said there had been no ill effects from the operation He is a little weak, but that is all." It was said that there was no fever. What the result of the operation will be nobody can tell as yet. Many of the doc tors who were presentat the operation were at the hospital today to watch the

Killed in a Wreck.

In a wreck on the Durham and Char otte railroad near Gulf, in Chatham county N. C., Friday, the engineer and two negroes were killed and another man was injured. The train ran off the track into a creek, catching the three men under it. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

A General Strike: A dispatch from Chaarlotte, N. C. says a general strike of all operatives in he textile mills of the south will be ordered unless the demands of President Gompers for a ten hour day is acceded to by the Riverside mills, at Danville,

THE IRRIGATION OF RICE

The Census Bureau is Getting up Statistics About the Matter.

Rice is the principal gereal, product of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Its cultivation began first in South Garo line and Georgia nearly two bundred years sgo. Within the last decade on Louisiana and Texas have engaged in growing rice on a very large scale, and today these states furnish nearly threefourths of all the product of the ocun-

Recognizing the importance of this agricultural product, which today forms the principal food of one half of the population of the earth, the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census is making a special effort to collect and tabulate important data relating to rice, and the various methods of irrigation which are practiced in its cultivation on the delta land; and inland marshes of South Carolina and Georgia, the alluvial lands of Louifiana, Mississippi, and other states, the broad prairies in shoutheastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. The schedule now being mailed to the

rice planters contains a number of important questions covering methods, costs, etc. From the data thuscollected together with the statistics gathered by the census enumerators, it is hoped to compile a bulletin which will comphrehensively show the extent and value of the irrigation plants, the acreage cultivated under them, and many other important facts connected with this industry. As the volume and value of these statistics will depend upon the interest shown in the inquiries by those engaged in the cultivation of rice, the Directorearnest ly requests that all to whom the sche dules are addressed will make a prompt

Owners of plantations and secreta garden. On the stage were Earle ries of companies who do not receive Browne, playing the character of St. the inquirios within a reasonable time, Clair, and Alice Evans, playing the are requested to write to L G. Powers part of Mrs. St. Clair. Chief Statistician in charge of Agriculture, Census Office, Washington D.C. cuth side of the stage appeared a and blanks will be mailed to them at practing team of white horses drawing once. A comprehensive compilation an open carriage, Peyser was on the of the facts relating to this rapidly growing branch of agriculture will have no small influence on the future progress of rice cultivation in the south, and the consequent development of large areas of new territory thereir.

A Thrifty Sailor. A dispatch from Beaufort, S. C. to the Augusta Chronicle, says: Among the crew of the United States meniter Amphitrite, which has been here for gungers practice during the winter. an enlisted man by the name Rand. His pay as a tar amounts to \$16.00 per month and yet notwithstanding this fact, he stows away the snug sum of about \$500 per month Rand, is the ship's barber and receives \$1.00 a quar-ter from each of the 300, men comprising the ship's crew, and \$2 00 from each each of the thirty petit and ward room officers for their shaving and hair dress ing. In addition to this the enterpris-The musicins left their pit | nious shipmates at 25 percent interest. A day or two ago Mr. Rand, was relating his experience in Cuba to some citizens on Bay street, when he was approched by a drunken sailor who requested the loan of \$40.00. The barber pro dused a \$1,200 roll of greenbacks from the depths of his navy blouse and count ed out the amount asked for, which the happy Jack hastily rocketed and made

Faster Than Steam.

Herr Ratheneau, the head of the General Electric company in Europe, has given a description of the elec ric train which is to outpace the fastest express. The line between Berlin and Zozzen has been chosen for the experiment. The electric current of twelve thousand volts will be carried from the works eleven miles distant alorgaide the line on supports. Then it will be transferred to the vehicle of which two have been built. Each of these is six ty-six feet long standing on two trucks of three axles, each. Four of the axles are driven by a three phase motor each of which is capable of seven hundred and fifty her e power. A compariment in the center of the vehicle contains the entire machinery which is controll ed by a driver standing in front and manipulating levers. The vehicle will accomodate fifty passengers.

Bloodshed in Greenville.

The Rev James Walker, a negro preacher, was shot and almost instantly killed by Dan Smith, a negro rough, at Central, on the Southern Railway, on Sunday night. Walker was standing near his church talking with a friend, when Smith and his companions came along and began using vile epithets to a woman related to Walker who was standing near. Walker remonstrated, when Smith draw his pistol and shot Walker, the bullet entering above the left eye, killing him slmost instantly. Smith escaped. Walker is highly respected by white and colored citizens. John Rigdon, white, shot Bill Fisher, negro, on Sunday evening, near Traveller's Rest, in this county. Rigdon shot three times, one bullet hitting Fisher in the breast. Doctors think that the would will prove fatal. The cause of the difficulty could not be ascertained.

A Wondering Boy.

Mrr. C. F. Fishburne of Aiken county has written to Gov. McSweeney asking him to aid her in locating her son The young man left home two weeks ago to come here to enlist in the army. Since then she has heard nothing from him, and is very anxious to know what has become of h'm An investigation will be made, and if the young man has enlisted and started for the Philippines she will be so informed.

A Ghurch Demolished.

A terrific wind storm which swept over Charleston Wednesday morning cut a swath through Maryville, just over the river from here, and demolished Emanuel Methodist church, where a Negro congregation was gathering for night service. The church collapsed, but by some miracle the sexten and the first members of the congrega-The general strike will be ordered | tion to arrive were not hurt. No other damage has been reported.

## A HOODOO DOCTOR

Arrested in Charleston for Killing a Negro Girl.

DIED IN CONVULSIONS.

It Was Proved He waver That the

Admiristering of Herb Medicine Did Not Cause the

Death

The death of Viola Simmons, colored, aged 9 years, of No. 3 Hertz row, which occurred Welnesday morning at an early hour, has caused the arrest of Joseph Heyward, an old colored man, who lives near the Simmons house. The Negro was held for several hours at the station house at the request of Deputy Coroner Green until an investigation could be made.

Viola Simmons, an idiot, the 9 yearold daughter of William Simmons, was taken violently iil Tuesday afternoon. She was in convulsions and Joseph Heyward, a root and herb dcctor who is said to have made wonderful cures in giving out powdered wood and liquids made from roots of certain trees, was sent for. Dr. Heyward, as he is known, lived only a short distance, and seizing two bottles containing a black liquid, bur-ried to the Simmons house. The young Negro girl was on the bed, twisting and turning like an angle worm

rom convulsione. Heyward went to work to bring Fer from under the spell and gave her a quantity of his root medicine. Som; time alterwards the girl became quiet and the members of the family blessed Heyward, declaring that he had succeeded in casting out the evil spirit. Believing that the medicine was going to cure his patient the physician took his departure. During the night the girl was again seized with convulsions and Wednesday morning she died. William Simmons, her father, bec me alarmed and charged Heyward with killing his daughter. The police got wind of the matter and arrested Hey-ward. The coroner was notified and Deputy Coroner Green ordered the po-lice to hold Heyward until he could inquire fully into the death of the Negro. Before holding the examination he visited the station house and talked with Heyward. He asked to see his license giving him the right to prac-tice medicine, and inquired at what college he studied medicine. The old Nagro replied that he was licensed to practice by the Almighty and that nature was his college. He declared had a Divine power and that reconstructed from roots are assisted

Heyward was badly frightened and when he was being searched he trem-bled like a leaf shaken by the wind. Dr. Johnston Buist held at autopsy over the Negro girl and discovered that death was not caused by the treatment of Heyward. She had been an idiot all her life and death was caused from convulsions produced by cyst in the brain. Hey ward was released and he walked out of the station house in a happy frame of mind.-Charleston

Ohio Bank Robbed.

A gang of half a dezen robbers Tursday morning blew open the safe of the Citizen's Savings Bank at Charden, Ohio, and after a desperate fight with night watchman Pomeroy and citizens, succeeded in making their escape. It is believed they secured less than \$200. The night watchman discovered the men at work in the bank. He was seized, bound and gagged, but not until he had shot one of the burglars. Dr. Hudson was aroused by the neise and went to the scene. He was also seized and tied, hand and foot. It required three big charges of dynamite to blow the safe door off. The robbers succeeded in gaining entrance to only one compartment of the big safe. In another part, which was not reached, it is tired to places of safety, leaving Pomeroy the night watchman, after shooting one of the burglars, was badly clubbed over the head. At each explosion the robbers retired to places of safety, leaving Pomerey in an exposed place. The robbers escaped on a hand car.

The Christian Neighbor.

The obliteration of a newspaper is ot often done voluntarily, but we have an instance in this state that is unique and unparalleled, so far as we know. The Christian Neighbor was established April 2, 1868, by Sidi H. Browne, in advocacy of Christianity and peace, and for nearly thirty-three years it has been mailed from Columbia, S. C. Two weeks ago the Neighbor was discontinued by the executor of its founder, editor and proprietor, in accordance with the will of Mr. Browne, who made provision for its publication for a period f six months after his decease. Not until the books are opened in another world will there be a revelation of the good accomplished by Mr. Browne and his co-laborers for this third of a century, with its trials and struggles for the advancement of "peace on earth good will toward men." - Greenville Mountaincer.

Express Robbery.

A package containing five hundred ollars was stolen from the express office at Laurens Saturday last. Stewart Miller, in charge, receipted for the package and placed it in a drawer. He was called off for a few minutes and when about to make up his shipment a few minutes later missed the package. It was to have gone to Simpsenville. A negro employed at the depot is under

Very Serious Matter.

A second explosion of a 13-inch shell n the bore of a naval gun is having he effect of causing some anxiety as to the safety of this type of ammunition. The accident occurred aboard the Kentucky about six weeks ago. The ordnance officers are very reluctant to talk about these mishaps, but assert that in this case the projectile burst just as it left the gun, doing little damage.