A GOOD PAPER

Read Before the Federation of Woman's Clubs

RECENTLY IN GREENVILLE.

"The Consumers' League" and What It is Doing to Help Women and Children

Wage Earners We publish below a paper read before the State meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs recently held in

Spartanburg woman: Ten years sgo, the Women's Working Society of New York inaugurated a movement in the interest of the women and children employed in the retail stores of that city. Their investigation proved that the working hours were excessive, that overtime was not paid for. fines were exorbitant, wages were low, children under fourteen were employed contrary to law, and all sanitary and physical conditions were unnoticed Such surprising conditions were found to exist, that a public appeal was made, which resulted in the consumers League of New York city. Some time after-ward, a State League was organized,

sumer's League.; The word "consumer" here, for want of a more specific term, is used as synonomous with the word "buyer." A consumer's league, or a league of buyers is an association of persons, who purpose to do their buying in such ways as will better the conditions of those who make and those who distribute

and so confident and persistent have

the workers in the movement been, that

now there are leagues in cleven States, all united under The National Con-

the things bought. In the ten minutes limit allowed me by our president, I can merely outline, first, the teachings and principles of the league, and second its practical aims as applied to individual effort. The general principles as stated in

1. That the interest of the community demands that all workers should

receive fair living wages.

2. That the responsibility for some of the worst evils from which wage earners suffer, rests with the consumers who persist i.. buying in the cheapest market, regardless of how that cheap

ness is brought about.
3. "That it is therefore the duty of consumers to find out under what con ditions the articles they buy are produced, and to insist that these condition shall be decept, and consistent with a respectable existence on the part

The immediate sim of the league ! first, to extend among all classes of mercantile houses the com nendable

National League. The league practically applies these principles by promoting the standard of a Fair House, and a White list by the use of a Consumers' League Label, and by promoting more humane labor laws. The advisory Board and various committees work continuously with the factory inspectors and by patient insistence, succeed in some measure in

having the labor laws enforced. Their standard of a fair house regulates the wages, working houses, fines. holidays, vacations and physical conditions of all employes. The white List is a published list of all retail houses, which conform most closely to the standard of a fair house.

The Consumers' League label is their trade mark, as it were-and is used to enable the purchaser to distinguish and ments made in factories approved by the league from these made under other conditions. The National League, leaving the

local organizations to adapt such lines of special work as seems most needed in its locality, has confined itself to an investigation of the conditions of the manufacture of white muslin underwear to the promotion of the use of the label and most targely to the education of purchasers by means of lectures, literagoods are made by them.

The work of creating a steady demand for label goods devolves upon the specially for this clearance sale. State leagues, and upon the effort of individual members. This work is be-Rhode Island being far in advance of

other States. is making constant effort to induce meris doing much educational work among

the shoppers. In Illinois, the State League has directed its best effort to the discussion of the power and duty of the purchaser. It has vigorously supported the effort of the custom tailors to secure from their employers the merchant tailors, the | the largest class of toilers in this State concession of comfortable workrooms,

thus siding most effectively in their revolt against tenement house manufac-In Kentucky, the league is attemptng, in addition to the usual work of the organization to quietly fird a just solution of that problem which is just now confronting so many of our Southern States, the child labor question.

Such in brief is an outline of the Consumers' League, as it exists today, an outline of its work its aims and re sponsibilities.

The league has now shown us that there is urgent need of reform and help and sympathy for these "White Slaves, as the Governor of Canada calls these In a jury of twelve men, drawn from toilers-and the question arises how can we as individuals help them? Does our ordinary buying of things carry with it any moral resposibility?

world's good work, and lessen its bad derful things for its own, is seeking to work

the question of "consumption." They approaching when the right of suffrage, emphasize wealth using as fully as they which mean the Divine right of our to wealth making, and the text books opinion, will be a question of educanow teach in natural sequence produc-

tion, distribution and exchange

influence of consumption upon production, and of the moral duties involved

upon society and the individual. These questions, as to individual responsibility can be most clearly answerby the economists themselves. Prof. ed by the economists themselves. Prof. Pstten the most learned authority on consumption in America says: "The principle upon which the Consumers' League is based, is sound. I have great faith in educating the consumer, and in the social changes which a higher type will bring.

years go on, I am more and more impressed with the idea that economic reform is likely to come through the agen-

Greenville by Mrs. Calvert, a talented any other source." From a German school we read: "The producing man is essentially the ser vant of the consuming man, and the fi nal direction of industry lies with the presidents at ore. I rather think the consumers." And again, "The industrial world is our servant, and like while you are moulding public opin-any good servent is only forestalling our ion, which after all is the primary con-

> Such comelusions, from such authorities prove that the consumer is the crea- All social reforms develop slowly, be ter. The artistic boot-maker, who admires the normal foot, hates to make patiently tended, and we must learn to the pointed high heeled boot, but his await those slower results which are customers demand this style and his du ty is to serve them. If the public did is, while you are waiting an opportunity read the yellow journals, their punity to join the South Carolina League. blication would soon cease. The Audu bon Society is teaching women the cruel folly of wearing birds on their hats, and so the preservation of birds is accomplished. The stores are very sensative to the

> demands of the buyer. They keep in stock what you ask for. If then, the merchant is so keenly alive to the whims of every class of buyers, would he not be more so to the insistent intelligent demands of an educated public? And crops issued last week by Director to the league purposes to educate this Bauer of the South Carolina section public, these every day consumers, by meetings, by lectures, by leaflets, and by systematic investigation. It must The weekending Monday, April 29th, cheapness The modern factory with dens, but was apparently not injuri labor saving appliances can produce cheaper articles, even with higher wages and shorter hours, than come from tene ment industries. A great variety of and western counties, and snow flur

sistent bargain seeker in town. be carried on with our Club work as it is need of rain to supply moisture to mercantile houses the commendable conditions now existing in the best; and second, to abolish the sweating system—this last being the special task of the to me that primarily in this State the ing. movement which I have attempted to describe must take the form of a coperstive educational movement.

Two years ago, when Markam's won derful poem "The Man with the Hoe" was first published, I heard it most teachers by Mr. Kershaw of Charleston. His sympathetic rendition brought out all the points of the poem, and the patience, the pathos, the honelessness of it all made me very uncomfortable. My summer vacation was not all rest. and so I went to a very wise friend, who can always help me, and said, "I wish Mr. Kershaw had left that poem alone. I can't forgot it, and yet, what is there that I can do?' He answered "Pay your cook more money. That's about the only point at which the problem touches you." And this It is the Golden Rule as applied to

In this education, we must teach ourselves to "want" right things, rightly made. We must learn where and cept in Marion county, where it is how to buy so that the "Song of the Shirt" will become a mere memory of a ture, and organization. Twenty-two sad picture of by-gone days. We must districts, the rivers and tides were low factories have adopted the use of the learn, (a very hard lesson for us women label-and a glance at their names is of frugal minds) to avoid the bargain be resumed. convincing proof that the very best table, which is as we all know, a mere advertising scheme, and is filled generally with sweat shops goods made

social economics.

While we are learning these things oursives, we must teach our merchants ing most thoroughly accomplished in the object of the league. Teach them England, Massachusetts and what a Fair House is. Teach them the well. Melons have poor stands. Truck use of the label, and call persistently for labeled goods. Patronize those ture, but shipments of peas, beans and In Pennsylvania, the State Lesgue houses, which pay the highest wages and which think that work well done chants to use label bearing goods-and by a woman is worth just as much as if done by a man. Support them in the early closing movement, and urge the observance of all holidays, You will find in these shops, the best service, and the best "cheapness."

And next I come to a class of which I know not how to speak. It is by far that needs our help. I refer to the children of the cotton mills. I know it is not a popular subject. We scarcely dare allude to it in our club-there are so many mill presidents in Spartanburg, and they have so many relatives I realize that there are many sides to the question, and the answers cannot be found in a day. I know the evils of much faith in legislatures, composed of mere men, when it comes to socialistic questions. But the children are in the mills, working eleven hours a day. These children are growing into men and women, just as our children are, and they cannot write their names. one of our city mills last month, nine of the juriours had to make their mark. These are American citizens, grown up under this wonderful civilization, Do we buy so as to increase the which having accomplished such wonenlighten the uttermost parts of the Within the last few years, social earth. In a few years, they will cease conomists have devoted much time to to be citizens, for the time is rapidly

How can The Consumers' League They lay emphatic stress both on the | touch this class? The same answer | cost. It is the history of finance."

at the top, and educate the mill presidents. If all presidents were like your own James L. Orr, and Lewis Parker, the task were not so dif-ficult. They have made a fine beginning in establishing free kindergartens and fine schools, and in many ways showing themselves the children's friend. The compromise effeeted by the mill president and the legislature of North Carolina is a step in the right direction. Let the pres

The producer is merely an agent of the consumer, and if the latter is persistent in demanding better things and will, and let them decide that they conditions, society will be at length re- will not emplo, a child under fourteen, modeled and transformed." they will not employ a child that can-President Hadley of Yale says: "As not read and write and that furthermore they will with what help they can get from the State, maintain good schools, the question, will for a time any other source." at her than from at least be kept from the politicians.

Above all things keep the question from our legislators-until you educate

You may not be able to educate all it will require time, but in the mean dition of all effective social logislation And the last lesson for us is patience cause new habits of thought must be the mark of lasting good. Your duty to be just, be kind, be watchful, be pa tient, and always keep clear your own little corner of creation.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS

by Prof Bauer. The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and

be made plain that the consumers hope averaged from 10 to 13 degrees per to move on very slowly at first, from day colder than usual, with an ex sweat-shop conditions to such factory industries as exist under the humane Greenville. There were light frosts on laws of some Northern States. It must the 224, 231 and 24th in places, and a also be made plain to all classes that factories of ice in Colleton county. The trace of ice in Colleton county. The tory made products are not more expen- frosts killed cotton that was up, cusive than sweat shop goods. The league cumbers and melons, yellowed corn, is not a movement against cheapness as checked the growth of truck and gar-

goods can be traced directly to the best ries on the same dates in the extreme paid workers. Would not such prices northwestern portions. The ground as hemstitched hankerchiefs for five was too wet to work, from the pre cents finish, knee-pants for twenty five vious week's heavy rains over the cents, and trimmed corset covers for western half of the State, until the eight cents, satisfy even the most per | middle of the week, and only from two to four days plowing could be The next question is, do we need the done. As the soil dries it becomes deague in South Carolina? Are we ready baked and hard. Along the coast, and for such an organization or can this work for about fifty miles inland, there is There are no sweat-shops. Our mer plow. There was more than the usual chants, as a general rule, all live up to amount of sunshine, and the winds the standard of a Fair house. It seems were generally light, but were chill

Corn has poor and irregular stands owing to poor germination and the ravages of birds, and in places whole fields have been plowed up and re planted. The cool weather checked its growth and caused much to turn effectively recited in a sermon to yellow. In the southeastern counties only has cultivation become general. Upland corn is not all planted

Cotton planting made slow progress and much remains to plant in the western counties, while over the east ern and central counties first planting is about finished. Stands are very poor. A large portion of the cotton that was planted previous to last week's heavy rains and subsequent cold weather will have to be replanted, as the young plants that were up have died to a large extent, while newly sprouted and unsprouted seed are rotthe essence of the spirit of the league. ting in the ground. There is a gen eral scarcity of seed for replanting.

Tobacco plants continue small, and are scarce in Willamsburg county. Transplanting progresses slowly ex nearing completion. Rice made slow growth generally. In the Georgetown enough to permit planting operations to

With limited exceptions, wheat and oats continue to look promising and are stooling well. Oats are heading over the southeastern counties, and over limited localities elsewhere. Sweet potatoes are rotting in beds. White potatoes appear to be doing needs warmer weather and more mois strawberries are going forward, the latter ripening slowly. The acreage of strawberries is smaller than usual. The commercial peach crop will not be as large as expected, but generally peacees, pears and plums have been only slightly injured by the prevailing unseasonable weather. Gardens

Another Black Friday.

look well, but are backward.

Russell Sage of New York, who some days ago raised his vo co in warning against the wild speculation in Wall street now predicts another "B'ack Friday" in the near future. "The publie has become strangely speculative mad," said Mr. Sage Thursday morning, 'it is unprecedented in the stock mar labor laws. In fact, I have not very ket. There is nothing to warrant this remarkable inflation of stocks. Another 'Black Friday,' is pending. It will be the worst our financial world has ever known. Any one who knows the value of stocks and studies the prices at which many of them are salling today cannot fail to realize this. When the drop sets in and the public have had their fill the consequences will be awful. It may mean ruin for thousands. don't think this is very far away, either. There is no reason for this remarkable advance in stocks. Why, ome things selling on Change today could be reproduced for half the price now received. As I said before, the speculative craze that has now seized the public will soon end and then will come a terrible reckoning. The public of those who have rushed madly into Wall street with their money in frantic endeavor to win millions, will pay the N. G. Evans and others of the family

at the top, and educate the mill press. A CITY WIPED OUT.

Fifteen Million Dollars Given as Sacrifice to Fire Fiend.

THOU SANDS ARE HOMELESS.

Not Sinc the Destruction of Columbia Has A Southern City Been So Terribly Af-

fliced by Fire. A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says the most disastrous fire in the history of that city began Friday shortly belief, and burned for nearly ten hours.

In that time a property damage estimated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was effected. According to the city map, one hundred and thirty blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to the block is 10, hence 1,300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the fixest public and private

buildings were destroyed, including hotels, theatre, churches and resi dences. The casualties cannot be accurately estimated tonight. That there were several seems to be well authenticated. Among them was that of the fire chief, who sustained a bad fall. The mayor ordered all of the saloons closed, and has impressed help to clear the wreckage. The mayor at a late hour stated that he estimated the loss at \$15,000,000, and that 10,000 to 15,-000 people were homeless.

Mr. W. W. Cleveland, in whose premises the fire originated, and who was one of the heaviest losers, dropped dead from excitement. A stalwart negro, bringing a trunk on his head from a burning building, went crazy from the horror of the situation. He ran around in a circle with the trunk on his head until he sank exhausted and died. Women ran through the street tearing their hair and clothes, and in several instances had almost denuded themselves when they were caught by friends and led to places of safety. Horses hitched to trucks could not be cut loose quickly enough and many of them ran wid through the demoralized throng. At night the military was ordered out to guard the household goods piled high in vacant lots.

A Trusty Trusty. The Columbia State says Alonzo lapers, a mulatte member of the county chaingang which employed near To-mathy station on the Charleston and Wes ern Carolina railroad, some 50 miles from B autort, made a desperate attempt in broad day light to effect his escape from the gang. The negro complained to the guard, Mr. J. R. Cooler, hat he was too iil to work, and the atter accordingly chained him in a room adjoining his (Cooler's) sleeping quarters and left him in the day time a charge of a negro trusty named Uleveland, who acted as cook for the camp. Cleveland had occasion to leave the stockade for a few moments Tues isy at about 3 o'clock p. m., and when he retured found Capers in Mr. Cooler's room garbed in the guara's best suit of lothes. As a loaded double barreled shot gun was in the apartment the trusty did not venture to show himself, but stepped noislessly around a corner of the building and presently saw Capers emerage from the doorway smoking a igar and cooly walk off; he also noticed he guard's gold watch and chain attached to the convicts vest and a gold medal which Mr. Cooler was accustomed to wear pinned to the lapel of the man's coat. Cleveland quickly noted that Capers was unarmed and evidently not noticed the gun, and hastened into he building and secured the weapon. Emerging a moment latter he called upon the escaping convict halt. Capers refused to comply with the cook's le nand and the latter let fly a charge of duck shot with such good effect that t struck the convict in his left shoulder. Nothing dounted, however, the desperate man continued on his way until a second load from Cleveland's gun brought him to the ground. Caers had broken the lock to the big irons which held him and entered the guard's room where he broke open a runk and helped himself to various articles. It is likely Cleveland will be iberated for his good conduct. Capers

s not seriously wounded. Slayer of Captain Griffin. Banard B. Evans has been allowed bail by the supreme court, the amount being fixed at \$3,000. He was charged with killing Captain John J. Griffin on April 13. The affidavit of Evans, the first he has made, was interesting. Some one had sent him a keg of liquor and he invited Captain Griffin to his room. The keg was opened by a porter and they drank and talked. Captain Griffin invited him to dine at a restaurant The captain took a drink, and while Evans was taking one preparatory to going to dinner he heard Griffin repeating poetry something like-"It is not ignoble to die thus."

Looking around he saw Griffin with his (Evans) pistol pointed at himself. Evans exclaimed that the weapon was loaded. Griffin continuing to point it Evans tried to take it from him. Griffin cid not relacse it and while thus engaged the pistol fired. Griffin said: 'I am shot. Go for a doctor." Evans says he immediately went to three telephones in the neighborhead to call for a loctor. Griffin was his warm personal friend, said Evans.

Jos. ph E Griffie, a son of the dead man, swore he left his father after 11 o'clock and saw him put a large roll of death but one rilver dollar was found

on his person. Dr. Robert W. Gibbes testified that the face of the deceased was bruised as if it had been struck hard blows with the fist or a blunt instrument. There were powder marks on the back of the right wrist. From experience, experiments and the best authorities he hought the pistol could have been no nearer than 5 feet when fired. Ex-Governor Evans, Major W. T. Gary, will go on the bond.

HAMPTON DECLINES.

Says He Does Not Care to be Postmaster at Columbia.

> The Columbia State, of Friday, says: For several days it has been rumored in Columbia that Gen. Wade Hampton had been approached by a friend of Senator McLaurin to know whether or not Gen. Hampton would accept the position of postmaster for Columbia. A representative of the State called

on Gen. Hampton Thursday afternoon at his comfortable home on Senate street and was received with that kind cordiality which has won so many hearts to the grand leader of South Carolinians in war and peace. Gen. Hampton was informed of the report above mentioned and asked for rome expression upon it. He seemed reluc after noon in a small factory, from a tant to say anything for publication in defective wire, according to the best regard to it, but when told that the belief, and burned for nearly ten hours. known to be in close touch with Senator McLaurin, the general in his usual firm way, said:

"I would not accept anything in the world from that source."

Here he paused and after a moment continued with significant emphasis: The people of South Carolina ought to know by this time that I cannot be

oought. That is all Gen. Hampton would say in regard to the postoffice rumor, except to intimate that it might be well o apply to Senator McLaurin for inormation on the subject. However, he did not seem sure that such an application would be accorded a reply that

would be entirely veracious. It can be stated, however, that in well informed circles it is believed that Gen. Hampton has been approached more or less definitely with the offer of the Columbia postmastership. That t would be refused if it came through Senator McLaurin cannot be doubted after what the general has said, nor is it believed that Gen. Hampton would ncept any favors at the hands of President McKinley, though it is be-lieved that the president desired to re-tain Gen. Hampton in the office of United States railroad commissioner. He was unable to do so, hewever, for

political reasons. The reference which Senator Hampon made to the man who now hold the senatorial seat he once occupied recalls a fact that has been known but not published When the Reform movement of 1890 began Senator Mc-Laurin, it will be remembered, was rather late getting on the band wagon but finally landed safely. When the name of Hampton's successor was brought out. Senator McLaurin, then in the legislature, remarked to a Co iumbia gentlemen that was going too far, that he could not follow the "move

ment" in that direction. When the nominations were made, however, McLaurin made a speech sec was put up by the Reformers to beat the hero of 1876

While in conversation with Gen.
Hampton the task very naturally drifted to the reunion and one of the gentle would not have been made. men suggested that Gen. Hampton would doubtiess be wearied by having of my offending, that I did not dance as many old soldiers to call on him and attendance on this party at its meeting to shake his hand in public, as all would want to do.

'Oh no," interjected the great cav-'ryman, 'I won't mind that. I am always glad to meet a man who fought through the war without deserting and has not deserted since.'

Exposition Opened. The Buffalo Exposition was thrown pen Wednesday morning and notwithstanding it had rained all night and the weather conditions were bad, large crowds assembled at the gates to enter as soon as they were thrown open. The grounds were well patronized by those who desired to be present at the openng. William F. Hamlin was permitted y agreement to purchase the first tickt, he having offered some time ago to pay \$5,000 for the privilege. The ticket was sent to him. At noon the paid ad nissions aggregated about \$1,000, the majority of the visitors being employes or others entering on passes. At 2 clock a salute of 45 aerial bombs was ared and simultaneously hundreds of flags were raised on the buildings and grounds.

Murdered His Wife.

C. R. Armstrong, a well known groery merchant at Jacksonville, Fla., shot his wife four times at 8 o'clock Thursday night. The shooting took place in front of the residence of the victim's mother. She will die. When Armstrong fired the first shot his wife fell forward on her face. He then fired three shots into her body. Armstrong drove his wife away from home three weeks ago. She went to the home of her mother. He visited her Thursday afternoon and again at night when she had gone to church. He waited for her and shot her before she got inside the gate. Armstrong was arrested immediately.

Pension Fund Tied Up. The Columbia State says "until the supreme court acts upon the question as to the right of the comptroller general to issue his warrants for the pay ment of the pension appropriations intended to be provided for by the legislature no warrants can be sent cut. Ir other words the muddle that the pension appropriation measures were gotten into on the last night of the last session of the general assembly has made it necessary for the supreme court to handle the matter before any pensioner on the rolls in this State can procure the pension money contemp-

The Poor Filipino. General Ball who has just arrived in Washington di est from the Philippines oills in his pocket and that after his where he was in command of four departments of southern Luzon, is quoted in a special from the capital as saying: One sixth of the natives of Luzon have either been killed or have died of the dengue fever in the last two years. The loss of life by killing alone has been very great, but I think that not one man has been slain except where his death served the legitimate purposes of war. It has been necessary to accept what in ty without regard to race or color. other countries would probably be thought harsh measures for the Filipino is tricky and crafty and has to be quire for facts or truth they either fabfought in his own way.

A MAD GOVERNOR.

Chandler, of Georgia, Pays His Warm Respects to

SOME NORTHERN EDITORS

And Denounces Reports that Have Been Made Regarding Recent Expressions Attributed to Him.

Gov. Chandler, of Georgia, is hot under the collar. Recently in an interview with the Atlanta Journal Reporter he gave out for publication a full and complete reply to the accounts of his interview that have been printed throughout the country regarding the Ogden Parkhurst party that recently came south on a special tour of inspec tion of the educational advantages of this section. In the interview Governor Chandler was reported assaying that Dr. Parkhurst who was a member of the party, was a crack and from that report there grew a perfect torrent of denunciation all credited to the governor. The statement furnished by Governor Chandler Wednesday sets at rest some of the expressions that had been charged tohim and goes to show that he has been the recipient of letters from persons who have denounced him

and the entire south. The statement folio #s:
"Life is too short for a public man to follow up and correct all the slanderous statements made about himself, his actions and his utterances. Mountains are made out of mole hills, words are put in his mouth that he never thought of uttering, and false colorings are put on what he does say and his utterances are paraded under lurid and mislealing headlines by sensational paragraphers. I have learned to submit to all this, but there is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and I have about reached that point. The report of what I said about the Og-den Parkburst party as printed in The Savannah Press, though somewhat highly colored, was substantially correct, and was good humored and harmless, but as it went further north it was exaggerated and embellished by false hood till I would not have recognized it if my name had not been connected with it. In the conversation which I had with The Press man, which has been dignified as an "interview," I said nothing that could give offense to the most sensitive, unless perhaps my jocular reference to Dr. Parkhurst as a crank could do so. I "criticised" no body; I 'roasted' nobody; I "denoune ed' nobody, I said not a word about "d-d yankee money," I impugned nobody's motives. I see Dr. Parkhurst ding the nomination of the man who is reported to have said in his Sunday's sermon "had the governor of Georgia,

> 'This seems to be the head and front in the colored church in this city. beg to assure the reverend doctor that no discourtesy was intended. Had i occurred to me that this was a courtes; expected of me I would certainly have gone, at whatever sacrifice of other du ties, because I do not desire to be discourteous. The doctor says "the Scuth loes not altogether love us, but no one there hates us." The latter part of this statement is unquestionably true. There is here and there in the south a crank, for we have some cranks here

people, but this species is rare, much rarer, I fear, than the men of the north who hate the people of the south. "The smisble doctor may differ with me in this but he would not if he could see the hundreds of denunciatory and vilely abusive letters in my possession. some of them from his own city, in which the vilest epithets are applied to the south and southern men and even southern women, such as "you cannot raise men in the south, you raise "your state is a disgrace to the nation," "snuff dipping sluts,"

too, who thinks he hates the northern

"d-d daughters of sin." etc. 'These vile denunciations and slanders have not emanated alone from ignorant fanatics, but some of the northern newspapers have been just as bitter and slanderous. For instance the Philadelphia Press a few days ago, enraged by my innocent failure to meet these tourists when they went through tere inspecting the negro schools, charged that I have 'given my tacit consent to lynching and sat supinely in my office while a human being was burned alive by a mob,' and that I received from the lynchers a piece of the charred flesh as a souvenir.' The father of lies could not have invented a baser or more malicious flasehood. There has been only one negro burned alive in Georgia, and not with standing his was the most diabolical crime in the annals of crime. I did everything possible to prevent the lynching. moment I heard of the arrest of the negro I ordered the sheriff by wire to summon a sufficient force if it required very man in his county, to prevent violence. He replied that he found it impossible to resist the mob and that the negro had already been lynched. Nothing short of omnipotence could, in the brief interval between the moment when I was informed that Hose had been apprehended and the moment at which the torch was applied, have prevented the lynching.

"The charge that I received a piece of the charred flesh as a souvenir is so basely, meanly and utterly false that it is humiliating to have to refer to it. Nobody but a brate would offer or receive such a grewsome 'souvenir,' and had there been a man in Georgia bruitish enough to offer it to me I would have kicked him out of my office. And yet these base charges are made in the editorial columns of a daily newspaper published in 'The City of Brotherly Love. And these are only specimens of the love some of the northern people and papers who complain of 'discourtesy' have for the southern people and southern officials who are doing their utmost to pro toot all of their people in life and liber

"The New York Times has been little less abusive. Without stopping to inricate or assume as true slanders fabri- ist and surgeon.

ested by others and denounce the southern people and southern officials as 'savages' and 'brutes'. They seek to lash us into loving them. They regard us as criminals when we dissent from their views. Most of the race friction that has ever existed in the south is

chargeable to them and their intermeddling. The southern white peop'e and the scuthern negroes understand each other and do not hate each other when

let alone. "These miserable assassins of character and of the peace of communities are chargeable with all the race friction that exists. We had none of it before they intermeddled They have abused the liberty of the press and have construed it into license, to slander and abuse those who, knowing the situation in the south better than they do, dare

to dissent from their dogmas born of ignorance and prejudice or to resent their insults and slanders. "They brand as knaves or fools or brutes all who differ from them and while the nselves spurning the negro, they damn us because we have established separate schools for the two races and have prohibited their intermarriage. If they would emulate the example of Booker Washington and Council and southern negroes of that type who preach and teach the doctrine of truth and honesty and peace and good will, instead of the gospel of hate, they would be respected by the southern people as much as Washington and Council are.

But they cannot do this because they are the lineal descendants of those who, fleeing from the old world to enjoy re ligious freedom in the new, called a sort of town meeting in the little boat in which they sailed, the day before they landed, and passed a resolution that they would be governed by the laws of God until they could find time to en-act better ones, and when they had land ed proceeded at once to enjoy religious freedom by burning witches and scourging Quakers and Baptists and Papists at a cart's tail, and from that day to this they have busied themselves in attending to other people's business. This is the peculiar characteristic by which his breed which accords to every one the right to think for himself-provided he thinks as they do-may always be known. They (but nobody else north er south) will denounce me as a Bourbon and a blacksuard for which I have said about them, for the truth hur s. They will distort it and torture it into an attack on Dr. Parkhurst and his party and upon all the people of the north. This is the way this breed always does. But the charge will be basely false. "I have not and do not intend a word that I have said for the amiable doctor

whose intentions I believe are good, nor for his party, only two of whom. Washington and Curry, are known to me personally. These two are good men and sre, as I have on every occasion said, doing good It is intended solely for such creatures as the mendacious our who penned the vile slander in the Phil adelphia Press referred to above, wretches who having to manners nor morals of their own constitu e themselves the consors of the manners and mora's of others Dr Parknurst and his friends can come to the south and especially to reorgia whenever they please, and will in the future as in the past, be treated with the u most courtesy, and while the people of this state are not mendicants. begging alms of anybody, they may so long as they treat us as their equals so cially, morally and intellectually, ex tend to our schools, white and colored, such aid as they please and it will be received in the spirit in which it is offered. But we have never yet learned, and God forbid that we should ever learn to be sycophants and boot licks, licking the hand that smites us, or to 'crook the preguant hinges of the knee

that thrift may follow fawning. Allen D. Candler.

Opposed Marriage Settlements. Just before Calhoun's marriage he had a long talk with the legal counsel of his sweetheart's mother regarding Floride's marriage settlement, and directly thereafter, says George Wolsey Symonds in the Ladies Home Journal, wrote to his prospective mother-in-law on the subject: "From prejudice, or reason, I have always been opposed to marriage settlements. I think experience and reason prove them to be unfriendly to the happiness of the mariage state; and that they tend to produce pecuniary embarrassment. In that state there should be one interest, one happines and one destiny. That entire confidence, which is reposed by a female in the object of her choice, in placing both her honer and her property in his custody, gives rise to the most sacred and tender regard. A marriage set tlement implies a distrust. It is no safety against ineviable accident. It s a guard against the imprudence misconduct of the husband only. successful in life there is no benefit i one; if unsuccessful, what more dis agreeagble than to have property, but not to be able to pay just debta? would to me be wretched. It would be splendid poverty.'

The Difference.

Referring to the estimation in which north hold the negro, Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, recently said in a sermon: "The southerner does not like the negro any better than the average northerner does, and the two carry themselves toward the negron with just about the same amount of Christian consideration—only the two, the southern white man has perhaps this advantage, that he does not make quite so fismboyant a pretense of loving the negro as his northern confrere does. The southern white man dislikes the negro, and owns up to it. The white man in the north lislikes the negro and lies about it."

A Sanitarium to be Bullt. The Spartanburg Journal says it is erorted on good authority that a large sanitarium is to be built at Flat Rock N. C., near Hendersonville. This place is already noted as a health resort and a fine institution of this sort would add greatly to its fame and value. Dr. Ar- cepted the resignation of E. Brooks thur Guerard of New York, is to build this sanitarium. He has a fine estate S. McCrary, of Laurens, United States at Flat Rock and the sanitarium will be deputy marshal for South Carolina will pear his present summer home. Dr. Guerard is a native of Charleston and will be puzzled to figure out just where has had a distinguished career as chem- the administration is leading to. Up

Life Term Convicts Overpower a Quard and Escapes.

A MAN HUNT FOLLOWS.

Man in a Tree Shoots at Pursuers. **But Is Brought Down With**

Pistol Shot. Only One Escapas.

A dispatch from Hagood to The State says one of the most daring escapes that was ever made from the State farm was made by three convicts Wednesday morning The plow detail was at work near a thick branch when Israel Sims, a life prisoner from York county, slipped up behied Guard M. O. Burkett, struck him a stunning blow on the neck and took his gun from him. After getting the gun Sims attempted to shoot Burkett, but did not know how to manipulate the rifle. He immediately took refuge in the branch, carrying the rifle with him and was followed by two other desperate convicts, Grant McNeill, sentenced for life from Charleston, and Tom Haystack, sentenced for 20 years, from Saluda. The other prisoners made no effort to escape, though it is said that others were in the plot. As soon as it was possible Mr. Gardner, the manager of the DeSaussure farm, was notified of the escape and as is the custom, every effort was made to effect their capture. It was not long before the guards and and trusties had the escapes surrounded in the swamp. With the edges well guarded on all sides, several entered and searched the almost impenetrable swamp. It was not long before Isaac Sims, the ring leader, was discovered up a tree. He s ill had the rifle with him and on being commanded to surrender, opened fire on Mr. Morris, the manager of the Reid farm, and another man who was with him. As there was only one load in the rifle. Morris knew that no harm could then be done, so he covered Sims with his pistol, and effeeted his capture without any further trouble. Sims was then securely tied. turned over to one of the guards and was soon landed in the stockade. The pursuit of McNeill and Haystack was then continued. Another drive was made through the swamp when MaNeill was discovered. He broke and ran and attempted to make his escape across an open field, but Mr. Gardner, who was mounted on his horse, soon overtook him. On being commanded to halt. McNeill showed fight, turned on Gardner and had to be shot before he would surrender. The wound, however, is in gerous one he was roll to the start ued for Haystack. Wen the swamp well guarded on all sides, search after search was made, but the fugitive could not be found. A large guard orce was kept on duty this writing Haystack has eluded his pursuers and it is supposed has made good his e-cape. It is simply marvelous how he effected it under the circumstances. The plot to escape was well laid for the prisoners captured were supplied with rations sufficient to last two or three days and also had a small quantity of turpentine which they use, it is said, on their feet to keep the dogs from trailing them. When Sims took Mr. Barkett's gun, Burkett attempted to shoot him with his pistol and after snapping evert cart-

ridge it refused to fire.

Drowned by Their Father. A partial confirmation of the suspision that William Rosenfeld drowned his four children and himslf one week ago in the Mississippi river, was obtained Thursday when the body of the nine year old Rosenfeld boy was taken from the river near Fort Snelling. Rosenfeld is alleged to have abducted his children, who were in the custody of their mother at Minneapolis, secured a rig and drove with them to the river where all are supposed to have been drowned. The father is supposed to have committed suicide also by throwing himself over the bridge. Their disappearance was an unsolved mystery until a watchman found the body boy floating in the Mississippi. Rosenfeld had for some time been separated from his wife, who has been living in Minneapolis, while Resenfeld lived in St. Paul. A week ago he hired a carrisge and got the children from the relatives who were keeping them. He tried to prevail on his wife to accompany them but she refused. The next morning the horse was found near the Marshall avenue bridge, all trace of the occupants of the carriage having disappear-

ed until Thursday. Six Hundred Arrested.

A dispatch from Berlin says a report has been received there of the discovery of a gigantic conspiracy in Russian Poland which has been followed by a large number of arrests. Six hundred persons who were suspected of being anarchists were imprisoned in the the people of the south and those of the citadel at Warsaw. These included all the passengers on a train, numbering 200. The districts of Sosnovice, Sieldice and Dombrova have been occupied by Cossacks. The nature of the conspiracy is not known.

Women of the South.

Sarah Bernhardt sailed from New York for Europe on Wednesday. The crush at the pier prior to her departure was teriffic. Bernhardt was caught in the crowd and pushed heavily against the railing of the gangplank. She screamed and three policemen rescued her unhurt. In discussing American women, Bernhardt praised highly Southern women, saying that they were a delight to the eye, possessing good taste, good looks, good manners and amiablespirits.

The announcement made Wednesday night that the attorney general had ac-Sligh and appointed ex Sheriff George cause surprise in this state. People o this McCrary has been a Demograt.