

MILLIKEN WINS IN FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Brawley Dissolves Injunction Granted by Judge Klugh.

Charleston, July 26.—Judge Brawley, in the United States Court today, filed an opinion in which he dissolves the injunction issued by Circuit Judge Klugh on May 17 restraining the Millikens from voting certain stock in the Laurens Cotton Mill election. The plaintiffs, Wm. E. Lucas and others, are restrained from disposing of stock in the mill, which was held by the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., until further order of this court.

In effect, the decision is a victory for the Millikens, so far as Judge Brawley's court is concerned, but it is said here to-night that an appeal will be taken. In the meantime Mr. Lucas remains in charge as president, although the next step of the Millikens is not known. It is believed that another stockholders' meeting will be ordered.

Argument in the case brought by Milliken against Lucas was heard recently in Greenville. The plaintiffs prayed that the injunction issued by the State court be dissolved. In his opinion to-day Judge Brawley reviewed the causes in dispute at great length, and this striking paragraph appears:

"But the question of Lucas's merits or demerits as a manager of an individual enterprise which apparently he had hitherto conducted with conspicuous success, is not before me for decision. That for which he is to be condemned is that, having invited a contest for the control of the mill, which all the rules of the game required to be fairly played, he has won by having an injunction up his sleeve."

Judge Brawley says:

"Reaching the conclusion that this injunction should be dissolved, I have not considered the charges of misconduct set forth in the affidavits as reasons why the defendants, the Millikens, do not regard the plaintiff as a safe man for the presidency of this mill. Stockholders are not required to give reasons for a desire for a change of management, nor is it necessary to consider the charges made by Lucas that the defendants have been receiving exorbitant commissions. Where both parties are free to choose, the amount paid for personal service is a matter of bargain or regulated by the usage of trade and generally beyond the cognizance of the courts unless the charges are so unconstitutional as to shock the conscience."

Continuing, the judge says:

"If the defendants charge the same commission to this company which they charged to other companies for like services and the same that other houses of like standing charged other companies in like plight, it cannot help the plaintiffs' cause to suspend them as extortioners. On the other hand, the plaintiff was entirely within his right and deserves nothing but commendation if, believing that the rates of commission were too high, he endeavored to secure a reduction therein and transferred the business to another house. It may be his misfortune and not his fault that he was unable to persuade a majority of his stockholders of the wisdom of such a change. It is not an uncommon lot of pioneers to be overtaken by disaster, and success is not always the criterion of merit. To have deserved is sometimes better than to have attained it."

Laurens, July 27.—Plaintiffs' attorneys made a motion to-day in the Lucas-Milliken case to submit certain issues in the cause to a jury. The motion was resisted by defendants' attorneys, but was granted by Judge Klugh.

Sultan's Narrow Escape.

The Sultan of Turkey had a narrow escape from death last Friday at the hands of assassins. He was just leaving the mosque, where he had been to attend worship as usual. A bomb was thrown into the procession. It killed twenty-five persons, mostly soldiers; and injured fifty-seven others. Fifty-five horses were injured. Great confusion, of course, followed and many dignitaries rushed up and tried to prevent the sultan from entering his carriage. The sultan, however, was very cool about the whole matter. He got into his carriage unassisted and drove back to his palace. The attempted assassination is thought to have been the work of two Bulgarians.

"Christ and Prohibition."

[Way of Faith.]

In the July number of The Sunday School Magazine, M. E. Church, South, there is an article by W. F. Tillet on the liquor question, under the above heading, which we earnestly wish we had space to give to our readers in full. It is far and away the best putting of the case that we have seen in a long time. It is clear, brief, comprehensive, definite and strong. We have space only to give the following selection:

"This, then, is the bill of indictment that we have to present against the liquor traffic: (1) A billion and a quarter dollars wasted every year in drink; (2) it is the chief cause of pauperism; (3) it makes more criminals than all other causes combined; (4) it increases immensely the cost of civil government; (5) it reduces the productiveness of labor on the part of nearly all who use it; (6) it blights utterly the prospects of success in life for all young men who are given to drink, and destroys the professional standing and influence of every mature man who drinks to excess; (7) it ruins the happiness of myriads of homes; (8) it costs womanhood, the wives and mothers of our land, untold trouble and anguish of both body and soul; (9) it robs children of their most sacred rights—to be well born and well reared and well educated—the drunkard must have his drink, come what will and may to wife and children; (10) it injures the bodies of men and makes physical wrecks of all who persist in using it to excess; (11) it injures the minds of those who use it continually, not only turning drunkards into irresponsible and dangerous madmen while under its influence, but robbing them even in their sober intervals of their best powers of mind and thought; (12) it robs the drinker of his will power and self-respect, and tends to blunt his moral sense and lead him into habits of deception and acts of dishonesty and immorality; (13) it offers the greatest obstacle to the work of the Christian religion in its efforts to save men at home and to evangelize the heathen in other lands—the rum-seller making haste, as he ever does, to follow the Christian missionary with his rum and opium, thereby degrading and dragging down to lower depths the heathen whom Christianity seeks to lift up ennobled and save; (14) it is the most corrupting and pernicious influence in American politics, and is everywhere associated with bribery and lawlessness, seeking first to have laws enacted that are favorable to the liquor interests, but, if failing in this, conniving at and encouraging the violation of any and all laws as far as may be to the interests of those who manufacture, sell, and use intoxicating liquors, such a thing as a moral, high-minded, law-abiding, and law-respecting liquor dealer being the exception and not the rule; (15) it is the unfailing ally of gambling and social impurity, and whatsoever else ministers to the degradation of the physical, intellectual and moral man. These are but some of the many evils that can be charged against this monster iniquity, this 'man of sin,' that is the sworn enemy of whatever is working for the moral and social elevation of the race.

"This liquor traffic has so fastened itself upon our civil, commercial, industrial and social life that it has become perhaps the greatest obstacle to progress in our Anglo-Saxon civilization. There is no department of our manifold national life that is not impeded by its presence, and power. Recognizing liquor dealers and whiskey drinkers everywhere as united against any and all prohibition movements, it behooves us to inquire who they are whom we may hope to bring together in calm, sane, serious effort to suppress this corrupting, home-destroying, soul-destroying evil. All we answer, who are not already slaves to the habit of strong drink or making ungodly gain of this mammon of unrighteousness. Surely every other man desires to see the evil suppressed. The patriot who loves his country and the philanthropist who loves his fellowman; the parent and the teacher, and whosoever loves the young; the true physician, and all who would prevent diseases of body and mind, as well as cure them; those who would make ours the land of happy homes, where womanhood and childhood are safeguarded from

all that robs them of their sacred rights; the statesman with his broad vision and far-seeing eye, who should rise above sectionalism and take a statesmanlike view of whatever makes for the highest and best interests of his country and his people; the prophet of God, with his passion for rightness and his voice uplifted against every moral wrong, and the disciple of the incarnate Son of God, who believes that his divine Lord has come to redeem the entire race of man from whatever curses the bodies or the minds or the souls of men—these are the men and women whom we are bringing together in a holy league and solemn covenant to work together for the suppression and utter destruction of this modern monster of all iniquities. If this American nation needs an incarnate Lord for anything, it needs him here and now to direct and lead his followers in suppressing this evil. Christ does his work in this world through men, through men who have his spirit, his love, his zeal, his wisdom, and his patience. But, tremendous as the evil is, it can be suppressed. Because he is the Son of God, and because he has become incarnate and has undertaken to redeem mankind from all evil, and is gathering under his leadership an ever-increasing number of men and women who sympathize with his purpose and mission in this world, we believe it not only can be suppressed, but will be suppressed. Let no one who believes that Jesus Christ is the incarnate Son of God lose heart in presence of any evil.

"For right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin."

Drives Husband as a Horse.

Louisville, July 28.—Hitched like a horse to a ramshackle buggy, John Wortman is making his way from Franklin county, Kentucky, to Vincennes, Indiana, where he expects to find work on a farm. Wortman's driver is his wife, and they passed through here this evening. They have travelled 70 miles, and have 155 miles ahead of them. Mrs. Wortman, who is a young woman of sickly appearance, dangled her bare feet from the front end of the vehicle, as she crouched under the low top. They left their home three weeks ago, and at that time had a horse, but the beast was struck by lightning, and, being without money, Wortman decided to hitch himself up and continue the journey to Vincennes.

Rat in Mrs. Chadwick's Cell.

Cleveland, July 28.—Pestered for weeks by deputy sheriffs, attorneys and creditors, Mrs. Chadwick now has other troubles. A rat has appeared in the county jail and it is making life miserable for her. The rodent generally begins its visits about 7 in the morning, just when the distinguished prisoner is arising, and chases her on chairs with screams that arouse all her fellow prisoners and bring the jailers to the scene. She has appealed to the Sheriff for a trap and he has promised to buy her one.

Lieutenant Newman K. Perry, of South Carolina, was one of the victims of the Bennington boiler explosion. The New York Evening Journal prints the following account of the young man's death: "Lieut. Newman K. Perry was the officer of the deck at the time of the explosion. He was found in the wheel house fearfully scalded, but conscious. When the rescuing party picked him up, he raised one blistered hand, cooked to the bone, and called out, 'Hold on, boys, I can help myself.' In his awful pain this brave man remembered the wife he left in Honolulu, and when he was being transferred to the hospital he dictated a telegram he requested to be sent at once. This is the message the gallant officer dictated between groans of fearful agony: 'Mrs. Newman K. Perry, Honolulu. Keep a stiff upper lip, little girl. I'm all right.' Three hours later the soul had left his tortured body. America has had many a naval hero, but the name of Newman K. Perry should stand high on the list. He died as a brave man should die, an honor to his country and his flag."

The friends of Grover Cleveland insist that he resign as trustee of the Equitable.

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Revised Crop Report.

Washington, July 29.—In announcing the revised estimate of cotton planted this year the agricultural department Wednesday afternoon made public the following report made to Secretary Wilson by the board of crop estimators. The report has the endorsement of Secretary Hays and Secretary Wilson.

The crop estimating board of the Department of Agriculture has considered the report issued by the bureau of statistics June 2, relative to the acreage planted in cotton in 1905, and compared with that planted in 1904 has concluded:

First, that a new estimate should be made on acreage planted, and that figures in Hyde's hands, when making his estimate, should be used as a basis.

Second, that Hyde, with Holmes at his elbow prompting him, made the estimate lower than facts at his hands from reports from seven classes of reporters employed by the bureau warranted.

Third, the board finds that upon consideration of the reports of all classes of correspondents and agents that the acreage planted in cotton this year, including the entire cotton season, should have been estimated at 85.1 per cent of that planted last year, equivalent to a reduction in planted acreage, as compared with last year, of 14.9 per cent instead of 11.4 per cent, 4,731,000 acres, estimate of total acreage this year being 26,999,000 acres. After giving the decreases by States, the report concludes: Averages were made for each State by each of four members of the board, and comparatively small disagreements resulted by averaging, and the above results are fully agreed to by each and every member of the board.

To Provide for County Court.

At the next session of the Legislature a bill will be introduced asking for the creation of the office of county judge, if not in all counties, at least in Richland county.

The matter has been under consideration for some time and it is practically certain that the bill will pass, although there will have to be some changes in the present law regulating courts. The idea is to have a county judge or magistrate with the power to hear suits up to \$1,000 and to try all criminal cases outside of those involving capital punishment or over ten years in the penitentiary. This court would sit almost any time and the county solicitor would take the place of the coroner.

There will probably be some objection to the proposed change, but it is thought that it will finally become a law.—Columbia Record.

Children's Day at Black Jack.

Children's day will be observed by the Black Jack Sunday school, near Retreat, on Saturday before the second Sunday in August. Rev. W. J. Spearman is the Superintendent.

For the Newspapers.

[Baptist Courier.]

Dr. J. B. Gambrell has an excellent article in a recent number of the Baptist Standard, of Texas, in behalf of the newspapers. He touches upon the non-paying subscribers, and says that the papers are wrong in their leniency towards those who do not pay up their subscriptions, and calls it "bad education, and religious papers ought to educate properly." He is right about this and the newspapers ought to open up a regular campaign on the obligations of subscribers to pay for their papers. There is no excuse for a subscriber who allows his paper to run on several years and then have it discontinued without paying up the past indebtedness. If the subscriber does not intend to pay, or if he is unable to pay, he should notify the editors and have the paper discontinued before there is a debt of several years standing.

Dr. Gambrell adds:

"Now, all this is said because we are going out on the campaign in the associations, in which we have great opportunities to educate. Why can't the papers and all the missionaries and pastors educate right, and thus help the papers, and help the moral tone of the brotherhood, and amazingly help the cause for which the papers stand?"

"Of course, if this kind of a campaign gets pretty vigorous, somebody will get mad. Well, if they do, and pay up, they will feel better after getting mad, and after getting right. If a brother owes a subscription to a paper, he ought to pay it, and if he neglects it until he is dunned for it, he ought to pay up, then send an apology with a good promise to do better, or instead of the promise, pay ahead a good while, which would

be better. We need a real shaking up on debt paying, any way. Why not all the papers make a campaign for the betterment of our papers? We are in for it."

Negro Attempts Rape in Charlotte.

Charlotte, July 26.—Ed. Hall, a young negro attempted criminal assault upon Mrs. Mack Auten, at the home of her husband, four miles east of the city on the Dilworth road, this morning, but was foiled in his purpose. The outrage was committed about 9:30 o'clock. The negro, who is employed in the city as driver at Austin's meat market, was sent to Auten's home after some meat. He was half drunk. Upon some slight pretext, he went into the house and asked Mrs. Auten to 'phone to town for him. As she complied and turned her face to the 'phone, the negro threw his arms around her from behind and attempted to drag her into an adjoining room.

The woman screamed loudly and put forth efforts to free herself, but the negro did not desist in his criminal purpose. Mrs. Auten continued her cries for help and was heard by a Mr. Beatty, who was working nearby. As Mr. Beatty started toward the house the negro broke and ran. Mrs. Auten was found on the floor in a fainting condition. Her clothes were badly torn, and an examination showed several bruises on her arm and body. Where the negro had clutched her arm there was a great red ring. Hall was captured this afternoon at Pineville, N. C.

Murdered Wife While He Slept.

Chicago, July 29.—John Mueller, who recently killed his wife and baby by shooting them, and then hacked their bodies to pieces with an ax, has made the plea that he committed the crime while asleep.

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