NO. 45.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION

How the Spirit of Liberty Was Kept Alive By an ordered to call out his men and pro-Unconquerable People.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

In 1769, courts were established at

thieves were gathered up and brought

it would have been more honorable to

influence in their region of country

They were of Scotch descent and were

self-constituted leaders, armed them-

Late in August of 1775 the Rev. Wil-

ton, visited the Ninety-Six region.

tember, a treaty was entered into be-

selves and prepared for civil war.

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1876.

INSTALLMENT III.

Regulators and Scovillites.

The successful defence of Fort Moultrie against the British under Parker Regulator could stand. He showed and Clinton, had a most decided effect upon all parties. The Tories and loyalists began to fear for their sovereign's power in America, and the Whigs pened that he had in his coat pocket a came to the conclusion that it was lead inkstand. In his flight he jumppossible for them to throw off the ed a large gully and his coat tail flew British yoke and be free.

For a period of about three years after the battle of Fort Moultrie, the He fell on his face, crying at the top state of South Carolina although she of the voice, "I'm shot! I'm shot! I'm had solemnly pledged their lives, their me!" fortunes and their sacred honor to resist to death the unjust acts of the Ninety-Six, Orangeburg and Camden. British government, enjoyed compara- This was all the relief the Regulators tive ease. Her sons flocked by the desired. Multitudes of the horsehundreds to the northern colonies to aid in vanquishing the common foe to trial. Tradition says that Scovill The distinction north and south did not then exist. Massachusetts loved South chickens. The evidence adduced to Carolina and South Carolina cherished prove the charge was that on a certain no less love for Massachusetts. From night, Colonel Scovill did steal from June 28th 1776, to January 1779, the some one thirty-eight chickens. Colwar was carried on principally in the onel Scoville most solemnly declared

tions of civil government. Some were intensely loyal, while others were as Tory. intensely republican. There was also not a few who came to the up-counmight live free from all the restraints thleving set of fellows, and contemssing fortunes by stealing horses and negroes. The order-loving yoke of Great Britain. Amongst these portion of the inhabitants were kept in we might mention the three Cunning-

Prior to 1769 there was no general court, except in Charleston. There were magistrates' courts, the jurisdiction of which extended to all sums below twenty pounds. To catch and conthieves for trial, was no small job. The probability was that after being captured, he would be rescued by his partners in crime; or if brought to trial he would be saved from suffering the pen-

As early as 1752, the inhabitants of presented a petition praying that Crafor the portion situated in the east, all cases, as well civil as criminal." These petitioners of the Pedee region were laboring under a great burden in that they were surrounded by a set of horse-thieves and cut-throats. The western section of the state, that portion between the Broad and Saluda rivers, was full of these desperadoes. headquarters, whence they sallied out lina. Lord William Campbell, then out of existence. Three persons in of this entire incident and it is all well in all directions to the great annoyance governor of the province, opened up a

were called "Regulators." The Regulators went to work with zeal to remgroaned. It was evidently their intention at first, to do good by punishing outlaws; but sometimes they perby their individual feelings. Horsethieves and other violators of the rights under leaders of their own choice or of others were hunted up, and according to the statutes of the Regulators, were given thirty-nine lashes on the naked back. In many instances notorious characters were dealt with more severely, and some were shot They made an honest attempt to con-

when attempting to escape. The horse-thieves were more numer ous than the Regulators at first supposed them to be. The line of demarkation between the Regulators and a righteous cause, they were not althe horse-thieves, and horse-thief sympathizers, soon became clear and dis- who could not or at least would not see tinct. The people began to arm themselves and a civil war seemed to be false rumors were put in circulation dreadful tragedy of the Lynchs was not far distant. To prevent this, Gov Montague, appointed one Scovill to act the royalists were preparing to seize as a kind of arbitrator, with unlimited the agents of the Council of Safety; powers, of the difficulties existing whilst it was as firmly asserted that amongst the citizens. Scovill was a it was the purpose of the Whig party Lynch had a son who went to Spain most consummate villian. He aspoused to force, by an appeal to arms, the roythe cause of the horse-thieves with alists to sign the articles of associawhom he was no doubt in league, and tion. The rolayists assembled in camp there contracted debts, drew bills and as if war had been already declared, on the Enoree. Drayton called out the alarmed his father's correspondent, prepared for the conflict. The horsethieves and ruffians flocked to his them and drive them from the counstandard. The Regulators armed themselves and determined to resist the

The two parties confronted each other on the plantation of John Musgrove afterward a Tory colonel. It was or the Saluda river in what is now New berry county. Scovill summoned the part of the Whigs by William Henry Regulators to surrender. This they did Drayton, and on the part of the royalnot do and yet there was no one killed, ists by Colonel Thomas Fletchall, Capalthough some shots were exchanged. tain John Ford, Captain Thomas Greer, It appears that some of the more pru- Captain Evan McLaurin and Captain dent of both parties interfered and put Benjamin Wofford. In this treaty it a stop to the strife. The parties sep- was agreed that all parties should go arated without a battle, but still their home and live in peace. Robert Cunlove for each other was not increased ningham claimed that he was not Fitzstephen Lynch hanged the culprit nor their hatred diminished.

Tradition has preserved a most still continued to stir up the people in The Warden of Galway' has been laughable circumstance which took opposition to the Whig party. He was written on the subject and was acted place whilst the two parties were arrested and taken to Charleston and a few nights before my arrival."-New drawn up in battle array. Amongst confined. This aroused Patrick Cun- York Times. the Regulators was one who had but ningham, and he made a desperate efrecently joined the party. He was a fort to rescue his brother before he

but he succeeded in capturing a quantity of powder which the authorities of South Carolina were sending as a kind of conciliatory present to the Cherokee Indians. Both Whigs and rovalists were now furious. Major Andrew Williamson, who commanded the militia in the Ninety-Six district, was ceed at once to capture the powder. The royalists were as keen for battle as the Whig militia and far more numerous. Williamson and his men were forced to take refuge in a stockade. For three days they were closely besleged and made to suffer. The condition of things was for some days crithungry for a fight. Whilst the Regu ical. At last a treaty was again enlators and Scovillites were confronttered into between the contending paring each other, some firing was done It was agreed that hostilities ties. This was more than the new made should cease on both sides.

These treaties were only temporary that if he was hungry for a fight he in their results. The Ninety-Six diswas no glutton. He took to his heels trict was thoroughly aroused-neighbor jokes." and ran like a quarter-horse. It hapagainst neighbor-and in some inkeep the royalists in awe, Colonels Richardson and Thomas were sent into up, and the pocket with the inkstand this region. struck him on the back of the head

The royalists were aided and abetted was one of the thirteen colonies which a dead man! Gentleman, don't kill country a great injury by stirring up heard, because he felt that it might in-These deluded savages were persuad-Henry, together with several other persons to take up arms against the Whigs. The plans of Stuart and his was tried at Ninety-Six for stealing whites almost simultaneously with the wars grew out of the old contests beween the Regulators and Scovillites.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Reading.

EARTH SPLIT OPEN.

henomenon of the Great California

Quake. The most remarkable phenomenon of the earthquake was reported today his office at any hour. settle a difficulty between honest men from Bolinas Bay, the first inlet on the

John K. Orr, a wealthy land owner It must be confessed that the Whigs often acted imprudently and sometimes has returned to his home in Berkeley very rashly. In the western section of from a trip of investigation. He waitthe state, there were many men of in- ed upon President Benjamin Ide or explanation as he may care to. of law and good order. They were a fluence who refused, they said, from Wheeler, of the State university, today, conscientious scruples, to take any suggesting that scientists should be

part with the Whigs in throwing off the sent at once to Bolinas Bay. "So terrible is the sight have been wiser, and with all due res- eye to the state."

pect to the gallant old Whigs of 1776, infallible. On the contrary, it is addo wrong. In their zeal for the Ameri- feet deep. On P. F. Shafter's dairy contempt was issued. can cause, the Whig leaders attempted ranch the men were milking when the soon enveloped everything. Difference Patrick, were men of very considerable eight feet deep.

Mud and sand in the bay were this place lost their lives. The ground worth reading. in some places sunk from two to ten feet .- San Francisco Correspondence to witness presented during the day. Hi New York World.

FIRST CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of a Murderer by His Father In Ireland.

So many different versions and explanations of the term lynch law have at various times been given and occasionally are even yet added to, that it eems fitting to recount the tragic incident which has since given a name o so many calamitous occurrences not only in our land, but on occasion also

The very name of "Lynch" gives the direct clew to the land of its originliam Tennant and William Henry Dray- Ireland. Thackeray in his "Irish Sketch Book" in Chapter 1, which treats of Galway, thus speaks of an ciliate the people. Both these men occurrence within its precincts which in 1842 bore the grewsome "memento" American rights, and although they so grimly described in the words folwere honest in their efforts to advance lowing:

"Then there is Lombard street, otherwise called Dead Man's lane, with a raw head and crossbones and a memento mori over the door where the acted in 1493. If Galway is the Rome of Connaught, James Fitzstepher Lynch, the mayor, may be considered as the Lucius Junius Brutus thereof. as master of one of his father's ships, and being of a wild, extravagant turn, who sent a clerk and nephew of his own back in young Lynch's ship to Galway to settle accounts. On the 15th day Lynch threw the Spaniard overboard. Coming back to his own counby the Whigs but who had turned a try, he reformed his life a little and traitor, fled to Charleston and went on was on the point of marrying one of board the Tamar. On the 16th of Sep- the Blakes, Burkes or Bodkins or others when a seaman who had sailed tween the hostile parties, signed on the with him, being on the point of death, confessed the murder in which he had neen a participator.

"Hereon the father, who was chief nagistrate of the town, tried his son and sentenced him to death, and when the clan Lynch rose in a body to rescue the young man and divert such a disgrace from the family it is said that bound by the articles of this treaty and with his own hands. A tragedy called

MR. CHILDS GETS MAD.

Columbia's Banker Refused To Tell Things.

Remarkable Incident Before the vestigating Committee Last Friday-Witness Ruled to Show Cause Why He Is Not in Contempt-Reason Why the C. N. & L. Railroad Gets Dispensary Freight and the Columbia Bank Is the Centre of Dispensary "Business."

News and Courier

stances, brother against brother. To G. Childs, one of Columbia's most by Governor Campbell and did the mination not to repeat what he had

and he did not think it right or proped by John Stuart and his brother er to repeat conversations of this char-He suggested that he would rathe go to jail and rot there than repeat colleagues were defeated; but still the private conversations or jokes about Indians commenced to massacre the whisky rebates or things of that kind,

and being the man that he is he meant battle of Fort Moultrie. These Indian every word he said. Mr. Lyon was vidently disgusted, and said that he was through with Mr. Childs, and that the committee might itself take up the examination of Mr. Childs. Chairman Hay then promptly said, "Mr. Childs you are excused."

got up, and while he was leaving the room, said that he would never answer such questions, but if the committee wanted any proper information from him, or wished to communicate further with him, that he could be found a

But the committee evidently did not coast north of San Francisco, where like the manner and the "by God" exthe violence of the shock appears to pression of Mr. Childs, and later on in of the war between the colonies and have been greater than at any other the day the committee went into exec-The earth was split open for utive session and issued a rule to Mr. the Scovillites were Tories or loyalist. twenty miles parallel to the shore, and Childs that he should show cause on The two parties still continued; but in places the cleft was several feet Tuesday, when the committee meets under their new names, Whig and wide and apparently hundreds of feet again, why he should not be ruled for contempt.

Childs's position, and he will have the opportunity of making such statemen

even temper and equable disposition, case might demand. It is not claimed oc wrought by the earthquake. This the matter had better be pursued, if at for the Whigs of 1776 that they were letter says the extraordinary chasm all, in executive session, and later on extends from Tomales to Bolinas Bay, the rule against Mr. Childs to show alties of the law by the false swearing mitted they were but men, liable to twenty miles, and in some places 300 cause why he should not be ruled for

Mr. Childs is president of the Colthe Pedee and Lynch's creek region, by abuse to dragoon the loyalists to quake came. The fissure just missed umbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad side with them. That which was at taking the house and did swallow up and also president of the Bank of Coa cow in the yard. Orr upon his re- lumbia. He is a man of force and turn verified these statements of his character and his observations today correspondent, stating that he saw the are significant. Mr. Childs felt that he back of the cow partly uncovered at had no right to lug anything into the Robert Cunningham and his brother a point where the fissure was about evidence he gave that was not neces-

> In order that his position may be fulthrown up into ridges by the upheaval ly understood and at the same time loyalists. Robert was the first judge of earth until they are now visible that there might be no possible misappointed for Ninety-Six district and even at high tide. Sections of the understanding of the incident, Mr. A before him the notorious Scovill was towns of Bolinas and Marshalls, on the M. Deal, the official stenographer of the tried. Patrick yas deputy surveyor- railroad, are now lying in the bay, and investigating committee, prepared for the town of Tomales is almost wiped the News and Courier a verbatim copy Mr. Childs was the first and only

testimony was as follows:

Mr. Childs, where do you live, sir? Columbia: no, in Richland county.

am a countryman.

Childs? Well, I am a railroad man and

bank man. What position do you hold with the railroad? President.

President of what road? Columbia. Newberry and Laurens. What connection have you with the

Bank of Columbia That is in the city of Columbia? Yes, sir.

You have the active managemen f this Columbia, Newberry and Lau ens railroad? Well. I am president. I suppos am active manager.

You direct its affairs, and so on? Yes, sir. Have you any stock in the Rich

Do you know of any one who has? I have heard men say that they

about that board?

No, sir. Mr. Block say that he had stock. Who else? were jokes? That is all I have heard. Yes, sir; there always was and there Did you ever hear of Mr. Farnum

s now. naving stock in it?

t might reflect upon somebody, and it Richland Distillery? Yes, sir. No. sir.

No. sir. Never been in it but once n my life; went down there through on the inside of the grafting matter if

Mr. Childs, have you heard the rugreat braggart. He was absolutely would reach the city. In this he failed; clines to judge the future by the past. mor—and you realize the fact that

we have to proceed on rumors-that That is the opinion that you draw necessary, I think I should be allowed you were supposed to hold any stock, from the liquor drummers? a block of stock, in the Richland Dis-

the investigating committee brought subordinate drummers. I know if there out, and I was very much surprised was anything going on in anything to hear it. And that that stock was transferred

when the Olympia milis became involved and the parties who held it jokes? wanted it transferred?

No, sir; I never heard it until re-Did a transfer of that sort take

place to your knowledge? There has never been a certificate of stock in my name that I know of, and I have never endorsed a cer-

Do you know of a party who has ever been connected with a transaction of that kind?

You have no knowledge or information on that subject? No. sir. Mr. Childs, wasn't that reported

around Columbia a while before the nvestigating committee started? I never heard anything of it until sixty or ninety days ago-since the investigating committee-and I could never understand how the report came through, because there is absolutely not one jota of truth in it. And I could not understand how it could be in my name and I not know

t. It would be a liability, and I would not carry stock for anybody. You didn't make the remark that this stock was in your name and that you held it as a trustee and you really didn't know who you held it for?

Never made any such remark. Did you ever hold any stock in the Carolina Glass company for anybody

Nor in trust for any body else, Mr Childs? No. sir. You deny that, Mr. Childs?

Yes. I deny that.

Positively and emphatically? Yes; never held it in trust for an Did you ever hold any stock for

anybedy in the Carolina Glass company Yes; held some for myself, in my

own name. How much? Ten or twelve thousand dollars. What sort of dividends did you re-

eive on that? I never received any. I sold out at \$115. My recollection is that I sold before the dividend was declared. That was your own individual in-

vestment? And nobody had anything to do with It?

And nobody shared in the profits?

No. sir; nobody but myself.

Who did you sell that to? Mr. E. G. Seibels. And he naid you-? One hundred and fifteen dollars is my recollection. It may have been

Haven't you made the statement to persons around Columbia that you did old stock in this Carolina Glass company in trust, or that you held it for somebody else, or something of that

No: never did. Do you know whether any of the diectors of the dispensary had any stock I do not know anything about it.

Do you know of anybody holding it in trust for them? No. sir.

Or the Richland Distillery? No. sir.

Have you ever heard anybody coness or acknowledge in any way that they received any profits or dividends rising from either of these institutions?

Now, Mr. Childs, you are in active business around the city of Columbia here I presume, very frequently? I very seldom ever leave my office except to go to dinner or on business. Your bank does some collecting for

creditors of the dispensary? I think so. your bank there, or you have a good ing his wagon up on that road, to reliable as the lime-sulphur combi-Don't the liquor drummers go to deal of correspondence or things of that

ort with them? Yes, sir, liquor drummers come around when they want checks cashed.

Have any of them ever stated that they paid any graft to any of these dispensary officials? I have no recollection of anything of that kind.

Let's see if you can't remember It would not be fair for me, in a jokng conversation, to make a remark that would reflect upon anylody, and

I never heard anybody say in seriousless that they paid rebates. Tell us the jokes? I cannot remember the jokes. It has

been four or five years ago.

I would not be able to testify as to Yes; and did it at my suggestion bejokes in remarks made. I have never heard any remarks reflecting seriously upon members of the board of control. We want to know the nature of the

I do not remember distinctly enough to specify. You know distinctly enough to state whether they were complimentary, or

whether they were not complimentary No. sir: I do not.

And yet you recollect that there

And it impressed you sufficiently to remember that there were all kinds of to know whether it is relevant or irjokes going on, but you cannot rememper the nature of those jokes? No, sir, I cannot remember, because

Could you remember who the men but evidently he has heard something, required to tell it. How can you reach the conclusion jokes; and Mr. Lyon had a right to cause of the removal of the old scale

Yes, sir: I say if there was anything I have heard that. That is what not entrust it to any of their clerks or man. He is with the committee. only one that knew it.

You cannot remember any of those

Now, Mr. Childs, this is a very important matter that I am questioning you about. Yes, I think it is. If I knew anything that would assist you in the matter

would be glad to give it to you. Especially this matter of the Carolina

That you have never been a party to any such?

No. sir. That you have not transferred any tock for any one?

eservation That you have stated everything fuly and freely without any reservation? Yes.

Now, did Mr. Lanahan ever discuss with you the matter of graft and rebates and so on?

No. sir. He never made any statement to you n reference to matters of that kind?

Mr. Childs, how many miles are you president of in South Carolina? Seventy-five.

Yes, sir.

Seventy-five

Oh. I have no idea.

Well, sir, you have a rough idea? I think five or six or seven hundred. have never figured it out. Of course could do it. How many has the Atlantic Coast

Line? Oh, I should think three or four hun-

dred Maybe more. Well, sir: what about the Seaboard? nundred or four hundred; about three harm and will say to the committee nundred and fifty miles. I would say. sume, with the freights that pass over he still thinks it wise and improper pefore—I think when I sold last it was these lines; you have a general knowledge on that subject of the freights that come into the state of South Carolina?

What percentage of the dispensary ousiness do you handle? I haven't the slightest idea.

Have you any idea about what your road handles at all? No; that would be a matter for the auditing department. He could figure it up for you without any trouble.

freight that comes into the dispensary? I think we ought to. You think you ought to?

Yes.

Why? the C. N. and L. stood right up to it, and Senator Tillman and myself are new line of inquiry will be taken up personal friends, and we have been getting a big part, and ought to have a big part, and besides my road paid its taxes when the other roads refused to

do so. Are you sure you are accurate in those statements you have made?

Are you positive of it? I am. You never heard of any car being shipped ten or tweve miles out of town on the C. N. and L. and blind

tigers unloading the whisky from it. Explain the situation. If you read the papers you would have seen where a man got killed send-

Did you see that?

I read it in the papers. So that is hearsay? Yes; but you are making me give

acter of somebody else. Don't you regard that as seriousthis man getting killed? That is his own fault.

same time that you paid yours?

cause I was very close along with them. yours first.

do it. I wanted them to bring that employed. western whisky in here. I thought you said they protested? The Seaboard did protest at first and afterwards reconsidered it and paid

their taxes on my advice.

Oh, I am not going to tell you anything about those jokes. I do not remember it definite enough to make-Mr. Lyon: Mr. Chairman, of course, fore he was put on the stand, conse- yields. quently I did not go to him. I do not know what he knows about that at all, twenty per cent mixtures on scale was

Mr. Childs: Well, by God, I would

Mr. Lyon: I do not care to examine Witness (as he was leaving): You know where to find me if you want

going to do any injustice to anybody. Mr. Lyon: Mr. Chairman, in order that my position in this matter may not be misunderstood, I wish to say that I think that this witness should stay on the stand and should show respect to this committee, and I also think that that respect should be enforced, and I think that he should subject himself to examination, and if the questions that I ask him are Glass company. I wish to understand improper, this committee should say the matter fully and freely, and if I so, and when they do say so, why understand you, you know nothing that is satisfactory to me, but I do about any stock being held in trust for not think that a witness should be

and I think he should be required to answer if these questions are relevant You deny that without any mental to our investigation. The Chairman (Senator Hay: Well Mr. Lyon, I do not know that we should discuss this matter any further right now. We can take it up in the committee and discuss it

to show cause why he should not be ruled for contempt was issued. The writ issued to Mr. Childs reads: "State of South Carolina, County of Richland. To W. G. Childs, Esq: You are hereby notified and required to appear before the committee to investigate the state dispensary in the senate chamber, at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday next, the 5th day How many miles of railroad has the of June, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock M., Southern in the state of South Caro- to show cause why you should not be attached for contempt of the committee in being guilty of disorderly conduct and contempt in the presence of the committee on Friday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1906. Herein fail

> J. T. Hay, Chairman, Columbia, S. C., June 1, 1906. It is understood that Mr. Childs will say to the committee that he is sorry that he used such language be-

Mr. Child's testimony was clear and emphatic that he had not per-I have a general knowledge of what sonally received any benefit in one comes in on my road. I do not know way or another from the dispensary wrong he had no knowledge of it. He was very emphatic in his denial of the rumor that he had ever held any Glass company or Distillery stock as trustee or agent for any one.

Mr. Lyon of the sub-committee, announced that the original programme been summoned for next week, and he did not think it well to change the committee had decided to eliminate until next Tuesday at noon, when a

FOR THE SAN JOSE SCALE. New Kerosene-Lime Mixture Not Equal

to Sulphur Washes. One of the new insecticide combi nations for treatment of the San Jose scale consists of a mixture of kerosene in water produced by the use of lime in very fine particles. This combination, with several modifications, has been strongly recommended by a few experiment stations and has been used on a large scale with a degree of success by some orchardists. If as nations as a scale destroyer and as safe to use, it possesses advantages over these sulphur washes in being more easy to prepare, because no

mixture is not uniform or not perma-

At the Delaware station tests were made in five orchards, on cherries, plums, peaches and apples, and applications were made in the fall, winter and summer. Some difficulty was met in applying the mixtures having the higher percentage of oil, because of the small quantity of water used

one plum orchard where trees spray-Childs would give me a conference be- sulphur sprayed trees produced full The effect of the ten per cent and

Appear In Other Countries. The wit and wisdom of proverbs are clad in different garb in different countries, but they are all very much

customs of the people who use them. Thus, the old Greek proverb, "The master's eye makes the horse fat," has many different renderings. The Havtians express it with local coloring. "The garden far (from the master's house), the gumbo spoils." Again, the familiar idea which we set forward in the following way, "You can't get blood from a stone or from a beet, or breeks from a Highlander," is rendered in the West Indies as "The pumpkin vine does not vield the calabash." Even in regard to the matter of "going before the beak" the East Indian and the West Indian have parailel expressions, for where the former says of a friend that he was

they "pressed his tail." In order to establish the sisterhood of proverbs it is only necessary to take a few touches of nature which make the whole world kin and regard them from the various national asnects. The classical but homely truth. "Drive out nature with a pitchfork, and she will return." crops out in many a negro tribe in quaint forms such as the following: "A man that keeps the birds away keeps them away, but a pretty face cannot be kept away." The idea conveyed by "He needs must go whom the devil drives" is universally recognized Some tribes put it, "The stomach has no ears," others, "The empty bag can-

not stand upright." The idea we express in the words "Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches," is conveyed quite as aptly by the Swahili in his proverb, "Only the dead man knows where the grave is too narrow." Seafaring tribes say "The bottom of the ship knows best how the sea presses." Our familiar sayings about "running after two hares" and "falling between two stools" are again paralleled and capped by the Zambesi proverb "The rider of two horses splits asunder."

This quaintness of setting forth often "goes one better" on our homely proverbs. Our saying "Don't do as I do, do as I tell you" is good; but the Dutch "The monk preaches against thieves with the goose in his larder," or the American "When the lawyer gets the fowl stealer acquitted he is paid in fowls," is better, but the Spanish paral. sleeve." Where we say "If you want a thing done do it yourself" the West

will send his tail." The same advice is given in a still better form by the Armenian who observes, "If you send a messenger on an errand go with him." And the astute unbelieving Chinaman who, like his proverbial image maker, puts no faith either in the gods or the messengers of the gods, "for he knows what they are made of," sums up the situation in a way that is perhaps as correct as it is sweeping. "If you want a thing done," he says, "go vourself: if not, send.'

There is probably no better proverb in the English language than "Still waters run deep." No other nation "goes one better" than this, though many come near it. The Turk says, 'Distrust the water that does not warble, and the bird that does not chirp." This lacks the element of paradox which occurs in our English rendering. The African parallel has more of that element. "Beware of the silent man," it runs; "he has a brass band in his mouth"; and a more southern tribe puts the idea equally well in the shape of "Silence hath a

mighty noise.' On the subject of woman it goes without saying that all the nations of the earth formed the same opinion of the fair sex long, long ago, and up to the present none of them have seen any reason to alter that opinion, but whether the opinion in which they all concur is concealed or revealed in proverbs, it would be an insult to the reader's reason and common sense to

"A woman, a dog and a walnut tree, the more you beat them the better they be," is a remark upon which no two same persons can hold different opinions; and the same may be claimed for the Central African saying, "A man is not obeyed by his wife in his own house, nor does she consider him her husband unless he beats herthwack!"; or for the Corsican's assertion that "Just as a good horse and a bad horse both need the spur, so a good woman and a bad woman both need the stick."

The Spaniard says, "Were a woman as little as she is good, a pease pod would make her a gown and hood"; dead and the other is missing."

HIS COMMENT.-Timothy Huggins was not precisely a brilliant scholar, and as the old fashioned methods of correction seemed to act like water on a duck's back it was decided to supplement the usual by sending a report of his misdoings home to his parents. "Well, Huggins," was the master's next morning query, "did you give your father my report?"

"Yes, sir," was the sullen answer. "And what did he say?" "'E said e'd like to wring your bliss-

states north of the Potomac. It was this was a most infamous falsehood "There were only," he said, "Sax and not, however, during these three years, thirty, for I ate the guzzards." As a a period of perfect tranquility. matter of course, we suppose he was For more than ten years prior to the commencement of hostilities between acquitted of the charge of having stolen the colonies and Great Britain there thirty-eight chickens, but found guilty had existed in South Carolina two parof having stolen thirty-six. Ridiculous ties, which cherished toward each oth- as this may seem, it is said on good authority to be a fact; and if so, give er bitter hatred. These parties were at different times known by different us a correct idea of the kind of man that Governor Montague selected to names; but the same individuals composed them. When the up-country was settling The Regulators, on the breaking out up, a vast multitude of strangers were brought into contact with one another, England, were generally Whigs, whilst point. and still they were totally different from each other in their manners and customs, and especially in their no-

try for no other purpose than that they peradoes.

vey to Charleston one of these horseof his fellows.

first a speck on the face of the heavens. ven county might be divided and that twelve justices be appointed, without of opinion was merged into determinfee or reward, "to hear and determine ed opposition in every respect. This was chosen by them as a kind of general of the province of South Caro-

secret correspondence with these upof peaceable citizens. Thomas Woodward, who lived in the country loyalists. They were told to region that is now embraced in Fair- make all possible preparations for refield county, together with Barnaby sistance, but to be quiet until a blow Pope and Joseph Kirkland, got up an was struck by the British government. organization which was called the It is however, no easy matter to keep "Regulation" and the members of which men of violent passions within the bounds of moderation. It is no tess difficult to restrain violent partisans from edy the evils under which the county acts and words that are calculated to develop slight dislikes into open and another and one violent act was but the mitted their judgment to be controlled forerunner of another act more violent. Finally the different parties assembled

were enthusiastic on the subject of ways prudent in dealing with those things as they saw them. Vague and by both parties. It was reported that militia and prepared to march against try. His proclamation is dated September the 13th, 1775. Moses Kirkland who had been appointed a captain

SAYS JOKES SHALL NOT BE REPEATED.

COLUMBIA, June 1 .- "Well, by God, I would go to fail before I would tell the This was the expression of Mr. W prominent citizens, when Mr. Lyon jokes" he had heard about whisky rebates. Mr. Childs stuck to his detervolve those who were entirely innocent

That ended the incident, Mr. Childs

The committee will then hear Mr Mr. Childs, who is a man of most

evidently got very much provoked gion," said Orr today, "that I must be what the stories or jokes were. Mr. a state of constant dread by these des- hams, Patrick, Robert and William pardoned for declining to give the de- Lyon said that he had no idea what (generally known as "Bloody Bill") tails of the destruction wrought, be- they were, but thought if they were Brown, Fletchall and some others. cause I believe the truth told about related that the committee might then Whether gentler measures would have the damage there would unduly alarm be the judge of the relevancy of the won these men over or not, it would people and would help to give a black testimony; but Mr. Childs stood pat, and that ended the incident for the Before making a personal inspection time being. Mr. Lyon suggested that Orr received a letter from E. B. Nel- the committee might determine whethhave first tried gentler measures and son, of the Nelson Hotel company, at er the question might not be pressed, then acted as the circumstances of the Olema, giving some details of the hav- but Chairman Hay said that he thought

Yes, sir. Do you have any other business, Mr

President

and Distilling company?

Well, sir, who are they It is only hearsay. Who have you heard say that they have? I have heard Mr. Lanahan of Lanahan & Son. I think I have heard

Did you ever hear of Bernheime Brothers having stock in it? Mr. Childs, did you ever hold any tock in that distillery?

uriosity. Do you know of any one holding stock in that anybody else? No. sir.

As trustee or otherwise?

would be unjust to reflect on them. were who were doing this joking? No, sir; it was just some of those traveling men and not men who would

B'aney's, on the Seaboard.

you hearsay. Won't you give us hearsay on those No; that is too serious; I would not tell a joke that would affect the char-

Well, he got shot down? He wasn't shot down; the train ran over him and killed him. I suppose the courts will adjudicate that. Don't you know that the Seaboard road paid those taxes along at the

I suppose you said that you paid

Who were these alleged jokers that vou——?

to be represented by counsel.

of that kind going on, the heads would the witness any further, Mr. Chairthat I was the head of I would be the me. I am at my office, but I am not

allowed to come here and defy this committee in this style that has been done. Now, that is my feeling about a transaction of this kind. I do not know what Mr. Childs knows. I have no idea. I have heard the rumors,

among ourselves—the hearing of it This was done later, and the rule

Well, the Seaboard has about three fore the committee. He meant no that he is sorry that he got mad, and Now, Mr. Childs, you keep up, I pre- that he intended no disrespect, but to repeat "jokes" that might involve

of the committee had been so chang-Is it not a matter of belief that your ed that the sub-committee could not road handles the larger part of the go on at this time. Witnesses had order for the witnesses for next week. Evidently, from what he said, the Because we are the only Tillmanite certain evidence that the sub-comroad in the town, and it is a Tillmanite mittee was expecting to present. Mr institution, and when the dispensary Lyon said he had no objection to the was started every other road boycotted decision of the full committe, and perthe dispensary. When the Darlington haps the committee was right in its riot came the other roads cut it. I view; at all events he was perfectly went right up to Governor Tillman and satisfied. The committee then, at the stood right by the administration and suggestion of Mr. Lyon, took a recess

boiling is required. But tests made at the Delaware experiment station during 1905 indicate that the lower strengths of the "K-L" mixtures are not sufficient against scale and that the stronger mixtures—those containing larger percentages of kerosene-are liable to injure the trees, because certain proportions of the mixtures contain much more of the kerosene than other portions. In other words, the

They didn't do it until I got them to in proportion to the amount of lime In the fall treatment, even with small percentages of oil, the first few signs of injury from the spray, while negro medicine man swears to his trees receiving the last portions of tribe, "Women are words, deeds are the mixtures showed no injury. In men"; the Persian asserts that "Womed with sulphur washes served as checks the comparison was noticeably against the "K-L" mixtures. Four Burbank plum trees sprayed with a it is impossible to bring out information, forty per cent oil combined with a hydrated lime bore only one-fifth of relevant. I did not expect that Mr. a crop of fruit, while the adjoining

not satisfactory, as young scales on and it seems to me that he ought to be trees treated with these mixtures were as numerous in the following autumn as on check trees, though go to jail before I would tell the the treated tres were smoother be that these parties would not be taken confer with me before, if he wanted to. incrustations through weathering off The Chairman (Senator Hay): You of the wash. Even where the higher Because if anything was going on the heads of the concerns would be doing it, not the subordinates.

Mr. Childs.

Witness: Well, I will say right now that I ain't going to answer and, if that I ain't going to answer and, if the considerable numbers of young scales the following season. On the whole, the fall spraying with a lime-sulphur mixture produced much better results.—New York Sun.

Were considerable numbers of young scales the following season. On the whole, the fall spraying with a lime-sulphur mixture produced much better results.—New York Sun.

PROVERBS THE WORLD OVER.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

Forms In Which Many Familiar to Us

the same. Identical ideas arising independently in widely separated nations are not necessarily expressed in intertranslatable forms. They usually derive, says the London Globe, a certain quaintness from the manners and

"pinched," the latter observes that

Indian gets a shade ahead of us with the advice "Send a dog, and the dog

state. As for the proverbs, which can readily be distinguished at sight as true or false by the clever student of feminine human nature, they yield a good harvest of parallels.

the Italian leaves off killing his kings to whisper, "If a man loses a woman and a farthing he will miss the farthing"; the Frenchman pauses between his absinthes to remark, "A woman of gold is worth a man of straw"; the en and dragons are best out of the world"; the German contends that "Wherever there is mischief brewing, a woman and a priest are at the bottom of it"; and that "There are only two good women in the world: one is