BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

The Plainest and Strongest Presentation of Facts Ever Made.

SOME REMEDIES SUGGESTED

Trusts Can Be Annihilated if the People so Decree. Nebraskan Given Ovation by Chicagoans.

The conference on trusts which met in Chicago closed its sessions on Saturday, September 16, in a blaze of oratory, in which Col. W. J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cochran were the central figures. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Gov. Stantley of Kansas, who acted as chairman of the opening session. Wild applause greeted the Nebraskan. W. Bourke Cockran listened intently and joined frequently in the applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Within two years mere trusts have been organized than in the previous history of the country, and the people now come face to face with this question: Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse what remedy can be applied to the curse?

"Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends us angels to preside over us.

"There may be a despot who is better than another despot but there is no good despotism. The defence of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price they will be good to the people who purchase of them. The entire defense of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trusts will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then in the opinion of some that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring. But I protest against settling every question on the dollar argument.

"In the early years of Lincoln's administration he sent a message to congress warning his countrymen against the approach of monarchy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital even upon an equal footing with laber in the structure of government, the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a government that rests not on reason but on force.

"Nothing is more important than that we shall, in the beginning rightly understand the relation between money and man.

"Man is the creature of God and money is the servant of man and I protest against all theories that enthrone money and debase mankind.

"If you will go about over the country you will see where people have subscribed money to establish enterprises, and where those enterprises, having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the Sodom of the trust system. In any case of local strikes and fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.

"When a branch of industry is found in the hands of one of the great monopolies so that every skilled man must go to the one man for employment, the one man fixes the wages as he pleases and laboring men will then share the suffering of the men who sells the raw material.

"I want to warn you that when the monopoly has absolute control, brains will be at a discount. We have not yet had a taste of a complete trust. But when the trust has rid itself of all competitors what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made man selfish.

"On the farm we used to protect property from the hogs by putting rings in their noses. Why? So that while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more than they were worth.

"One of the great purposes of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs. If I were going to try to find the root of the monopoly evil I would go back to the Bible for an explanation, and I would find it in the declaration that the love of money is the root of all evil.

"Falling prices, caused by a rising dollar, and the high tariff, have contributed the desire to secure the fruits of monopoly.

"Some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make, would destroy trusts. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list, because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, though it could not extort so much. We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree, and make monopoly impossible by law.

"Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on equal footing. But the remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in out opinion of the trust. Few people will defend the trust as a principle. As to the remedy both State and nation should have concurrent remedies. In the first place every State has or should have the right to create any private corporation which is conducive to the welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely entrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests they can destroy that corporation and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate if conditions make annihilation necessary.

"In the second place the State has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State and it ought to have or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State. I believe in an addition of State remedy but there must be a federal remedy.

"Congress has or should have the power to place such restrictions and imitations, even to the point of prohibiton, upon any corporation organhed in one State, that wants to do business out side of the State contrary to public good.

"I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty, that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want outside corporation to do business in the State and if so, upon what conditions, and thirdly that congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized, such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

Col. Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the corporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on advantages set forth in the letter.

A person in the audience inquired: "Delaware and New Jersey are both Democratic States are they not?" To which Mr. Brayan replied: "They were in 1896."

He continued: "I have read this letter to show you that where a State can gain an advantage from the incorporation of these great aggregations of wealth, it is not safe to place the people of other States at the tender mercies of the people of such a State as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon the people outside.

"I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: That congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stocks; and second, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

"If this is unconstitutional and so declared by the supreme court, I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give to congress power to destroy every trust in the country. In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue watered stock you will go more than half way toward destroying monopoly in the United States.

"You can provide for publicity and that annually or at such other times the corporation shall make returns of its business or its earnings, and will go another long step toward the destruction of the principle of monopoly.

"But I am not willing to stop there, and, therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it had not had a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, and then provide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the government giving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people.

"My contention has been that we have been placing the dollar above the man, that we have been picking out favorites in government; that we have been bestowing upon them special privileges, and every advantage we have given them have been given them to the detriment of other people. My contention is that there is a vicious principal running through the various policies which we have been pursuing; that in our taxation we have been imposing upon the great struggling masses the burden of government, while we have been voting the privileges to the people who do not pay their share of expenses to the government.

"Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny," the speaker asserted. An income tax, he believed would remedy another great evil.

"I have no fear that any man by his own brain or his own muscle will be able to secure a fortune so great as to be a menace to the welfare of his fellow man.

"When God made man he placed a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not do harm long, but when we made our man-made man (the corporation) we raised the limit of his age.

"We did not give him a soul, and if he can avoid punishment in this world he need not worry about the hereafter. I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural outgrowth of natural laws. It is not true. The trust is the natural outgrowth of unnatural conditions created by man-made laws.

"Government under the four great principles of the declaration of independence is impossible under an industrial aristocracy.

"Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who toil on the farm without inviting their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed the laboring man will be crushed, and his ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man. The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear. You may drive the farmer down, so he cannot buy coal, but he can burn corn, But you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn and he cannot eat coal.

"But, my friends, why should we try to see who could hold out the longest in suffering? Why try to see who can endure the most hardships and yet live? Why not try to see who can contribute most to the greatness and to the glory and to the prosperity of this nation? Why, those who can contribute most should make this government what the fathers intended for it. For 100 years this nation has been the light of the world. For 100 years the best of all nations have looked to this nation for for hope and instruction. Let us settle these great questions that we have before us, let us teach the world the blessing of a government that comes from the people and let us show them how happy and how prosperous people can be. I believe in the doctrine that God made all men of the same dust and did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs. Let up show what can be done when we put into actual practice those great doctrines of human equality and of equal rights and make this government what the fathers intended, so that we shall lead the world step by step on to higher ground."

Facing a sea of widly waving arms and a storm of cheers the orator resumed his seat.

Three quarters of the audience had been attracted by the announcement of his appearance, apparently, for that proportion left when he had finished.

The afternoon session opened with adresses by Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas and James B. Dill, who had a hand in the framing of the New Jersey trust law. A general discussion followed, which resulted in both Bryan and Bourke Cockran taking the platform. W. D. Foulke of Indiana made a short speech, in which he declared that he failed to see that the remedies proposed by Col. Bryan in the latter's speech, during the morning session, could result in the attainment of the object sought for.

Col. Bryan who was sitting in the back part of the hall, arose, and, amid cheering, started to reply. Before he had uttered a dozen words, however, cries of "take the platform" came from all parts of the hall, and with a smile he did so.

"I would not occupy the time again but for the fact that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Foulke) has referred to a plan which I suggested, and I am afraid that he does not fully understand. My plan was this:

"First, That the State should have the right to create whatever private corporations the people of the State think best.

"Second, That the State has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon any corporation which does business outside of the State in which it is organized. In other words, I would preserve to the people of the State all the rights they now have and at the same time have congress exercise a concurrent remedy to supplement the State remedy. I would not take away from the people of the State any right now existing, but I would have the federal government and the State government exercise the powers that may be necessary to annihilate the monopoly. I do not agree with the gentleman that you cannot annihilate a monopoly. (Applause.) I believe it is possible to do so.

"I have no doubt that any remedy that is proposed will be assaulted. If those who believe that the trust must remain and those who believe that the trust means good will accept the best remedy they can find, try it and then accept a better one, if a better one is proposed, and keep on trying until the people are protected. (Applause).

"Now I am not sure the remedy I propose is unconstitutional. I am not sure that the constitution would prohibit such an act of congress as I suggest. Suppose congress should say that whenever a corporation wanted to do business outside of the State it must apply to and receive from some body created by congress for the purpose a license to do business. Suppose the law should provide free commissions upon which the license should be issued:

"First, that the evidence shall show that there is no water in the stock.

"Second, that the evidence should show that this corporation has not in the past and is not attempting now to monopolize any branch of industry or a branch of any article of merchandise, and

"Third, providing for that publicity which everybody has spoken of and about which everybody agrees. Suppose that is done. Who is here to say that such a law would be unconstitutional?

"But suppose the law is passed and is held unconstitutional, then we can amend the constitution. The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses to favor amendment and three-fourths of the State. It is true, it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts you can get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the States. But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing? Allow them to trample upon you and ride rough shod over you and then thank God that you still have some life left? Is that the only remedy?

"The American people are entitled to the best that there is. (Applause.) They are entitled to the best system on every subject. I believe when these questions are presented to the American people they will select and secure the best system. I don't believe it necessary for us to sit down quietly and permit a great aggregation of wealth to strangle every competitor. I don't believe that is in accordance with our dignity as a people, or in accordance with the rights of the people to say because a great corporation is organized that therefore it should be permitted to go into the field of a new corporation, undersell it until it bankrupts it, raising the money by higher prices somewhere else. I don't think it is necessary for us to do that. I have only suggested a plan. It may not be the best plan. If you have anything better, propose it. If there is any amendment that you can think of that will improve it, suggest it. I am anxious to accept anything.

"Let me suggest one other thing that I believe will be a step in the right direction. The great trouble has been that while our platforms denounce corporations, corporations control the elections and place under obligation to them the men who are elected to enforce the law. (Applause.) Let me propose a remedy—not a remedy, but a step, I think in the right direction. Let the laws, State and national, make it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party. (Continued cheers and applause.) Nebraska has such a law, passed two years ago. Tennessee has such a law, passed two years ago. Such a law was passed, or was introduced, in the State of New York, but so far it has not reached the stage of actual law in the State of New York. (Laughter.) Now, I believe it is a step in the right direction. You remember the testimony taken before a senate committee a few years ago when the head of the sugar trust testified that the sugar trust made it its business to contribute to campaign funds, and when asked to which one it contributed, replied that it depended upon circumstances. To which fund do you contribute in Massachusetts?" was asked. To the Republican fund.' 'To which fund in New York?" 'To the Democratic fund.' 'To which fund in New Jersey?" and the man says, 'Well, I have to look to the books; that is a doubtful State.' (Continued laughter and applause.) Now, that is almost a literal reproduction of the testimony of one great corporation on the subject of campaign contributions. I don't mean to say that that remedy will be a complete one; but I believe that when you prevent a corporation from contributing to campaign funds that you take a step in the right direction toward better legislation, because some corporations are compelled to contribute; they are blackmailed into contributions, and such a law would protect a corporation that did not want to contribute, and also prevent a corporation from contributing that did want to contribute.

"If the people are in earnest they can do it, and you never could do anything in this country until the people are in earnest. When the American people understand what the monopoly question means I believe that there will be no power, political, financial or otherwise, to prevent the people from taking possession of every branch of government from president to the supreme court, and making a government responsible to the people's will." (Cheers).

At the conclusion of Col. Bryan's address, Bourke Cockran arose and started to speak from his seat, but, in response to cheering and calls to take the platform, he did so. Mr. Cockran agreed with much that Mr. Bryan had said. "If there be a monopoly that oppresses," he continued, "I believe there is no constitutional limitation, there is no provision of government, there is no power on earth against the people redressing the wrong when it becomes a wrong."

The question was whether such a wrong exists and, if se, where. He contended that much of the opposition to the trusts was idle and meaningless noise. Times were good and there was little to complain about. Competition was to be urged, some one must succeed, and no limitations could be put upon it. As well attempt to limit the competition in intellect as in the industries, and Mr. Bryan himself was a good illustration of the fact that competition could not suppress intellect. Hence he urged that much of the evil of monopolies was fanciful. "If we realize for the moment that this is an age of improvement; that the conditions of men are growing better and better we ought to hesitate a while before we change and take the side may be for one of fanciful experiments."

Mr. Cockran spoke earnestly in support of trade unions, predicting that the time would come when employers would urge such unions in order to afford facilities for discussion of perplexing problems in labor.

He contended that no monopoly could charge undue prices and live without government favor, as competition was certain to spring us. There was no way to make permanent monopoly except by excellence of service. He urged full publicity regarding the operations of all corporation. With a law to that end passed he believed strikes would soon become impossible. He also believed that citizens injured by the collapse of any corporation should have compensation for damages sustained. He closed with a protest against Mr. Bryan's declaration that the creation of wealth was sordid, saying that upon the wealth of the country the production of everything intellectual and moral depends.

Great cheering greeted the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech. General discussion was then resumed. Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire and Wm. Wirt Howe of New Orleans read short papers. Soon afterward, on motion of Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee, the conference passed a vote of thanks to the Civic Federation for the courtesy shown the visiting delegates. A motion to adjourn sine die was then passed.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

What the Southern Cotton Mills Think of It.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says about twenty-five representatives of the Southern Cotton Spinners association from North and South Carolina are now in that city. The delegation is headed by President J. H. McAden and Secretary G. B. Hiss, Charlotte, N. C. The visitors came to see the National Export exposition. They will while in Philadelphia, it is said, discuss questions which may result in temporarily shutting down a large number of mills in the south. This on account of the anticipated increase in the cost of cotton.

The present price of material such as the mills in the association use is 6 1-4 cents per pound. It is expected that in 60 days the price will be raised to 7 1-2 cents. The question whether or not it would be advisable to take orders at the present prices or refuse them is accordingly the principal subject of discussion with the commission men here and among the members of the association themselves.

Secretary Hiss said Friday night that the present prices are entirely too low and unless an advance is made it will be impossible to fillorders at the anticipated rise in the price of the raw mererial. As a matter of fact, he thought it would be better to shut down than to run the mills at a loss.

Should there be a general shut down it might affect 150 mills in the south.

Thirst for Red Juice.

Editor Augusta Chronicle:

You will kindly publish the following challenge in your widely read and valuable journal, and oblige yours truly,

John Bogey.

To Major Count Esterhazy, London, England.

Sir: Not knowing whether you are responsible for the conviction of Dreyfus or not, and not particularly caring, I. Col. John Bogey, a native of this great and free and glorious republic, wishing for a little free advertising and desirous of making as big a fool of myself as possible, do hereby challenge you to a watermelon eating contest, to come off in my watermelon patch in the wide, wide world, the question at issue to be decided by the fellow who can benevolently assimilate the most melons. I further take occasion to state that I shall not attend the Paris exposition. Respectfully,

John Bogey.

P. S. I wasn't going to the exposition anyway, but now I am not going more than ever. J. B.

Bookkeeper Outz Suspended.

At the State dispensary another upheaval seems to be impending. For some days Messrs. Haselden and Robinson of the State board, a committee appointed for the purpose at the conclusion of the recent investigation, have been hard at work investigating the state of affairs in connection with the contraband room. What these gentlemen have found is not yet known, but their work is not yet done. It is known that they have obtained some material for a report that will be very interesting. Friday Chairman Miles of the board arrived in the city. While it is not known exactly upon what he acted it is understood that he heard some things as to the work of the committee, and last evening he issued an order suspending until the next meeting of the board Mr. Outz, the bookkeeper of the commissioner. Inquiries made of the committeemen elicit the information that Chairman Miles acted in this matter without any recommendation or suggestion from them. The committeemen say that they propose to make a thorough investigation of the matters entrusted to their hands, and will make a full report of everything when the board meets the first week in October.—The State.

Built His Coffin.

In Maryland there is a man who has built a coffin for himself, and he lies down in it for a short time each day and smokes. He says he is "getting used" to the coffin. Maybe he smokes in it because he expects to smoke hereafter also, and is getting used to that at the same time.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MINT EARNINGS

UNCLE SAM MAKES A TIDY PROFIT BY COINING MONEY.

The Gross Earnings of the Mints and Assay Offices of the Country Last Year Were $4,495,000 of Which $173,614 Was for Refining Bullion.

It is supposed generally that the United States Mint and the Government assay offices and refineries are maintained for the public convenience and that the Mint, like other branches or departments of the extensive Treasury service, is run pro bono publico, the Government making up by appropriations the shortage of each year. The recent public report of the Director of the Mint shows that Uncle Sam has a thrifty interest in the operations of the Mint and its branches and makes a tidy profit from their operation each year. Last year the gross earnings of the mints and assay offices of the country—there are mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans, assay offices at Denver, Boise, Helena, Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood and New York—were $4,495,000, of which $173,614 was for parting and refining buillion, $10,046 for copper alloy, and $15,321 for melting, assaying and stamping charges. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver was $3,073,958, on subsidiary silver coinage $256,311, on minor coinage $1,031,000 and on the recoinage of minor coins $18,383. The value of the deposit in melting room grains and "sweeps" removed was $8,726; the value of the surplus bullion returned was $53,024, and the gain on bullion shipped by the minor assay offices to the Mint for coinage there was $6,675.

The expenditures of the Mint service, including wastage, loss on sale of sweeps, and expense of distributing minor coins, was $1,263,133. The net earnings for the year were $3,432,664. Some of the items of expense (the chief of which is, of course, salaries and wages) illustrate the curiously complicated work of minting, which requires not only knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy, but considerable exactness in the use of materials and in the adaptation of dies and designs. For acids used in the mints and assay offices $27,400 was expended by the Government last year; for chemicals, $4,700; for wood, $6,675; for copper, $9,600; for firebrick, $1,300, and for zinc, $2,766. For gloves and gauntlets required by the mint workers $8,100 was needed; for gas, an aid to metallurgy, $14,700; for charcoal, $3,740; for oil, $1,100; for hardware, $1,400, and for crucibles and mechanical appliances, $5,400.

Varied as these items are, they do not exhaust the number of things required in the Mint, for $2,000 was expended in lumber, $1,400 in ice, $500 for salt used in the refineries, and a small charge for flags needed as designs. Apart from gas, the fuel needed for mint and assay offices was of three kind—charcoal at an expense of $3,700, coke at an expense of $7,500, and coal at an expense of $17,000. One item, which to the uninitiated seems large, is the item of sewing, $3,425. This sewing is required for the bags containing the metal or coins, in addition to $563 for barrels and $350 for bullion boxes.

Uncle Sam in his liberality made no appropriation for soap, it would appear, but the expense of laundering the towels (presumably "it was given out") was $3,000, and $2,200 additional was paid for water. The item of wastage, so-called, arising from work at the Mint, and which is not a large one when compared with the enormous operations of the Mint, was $16,000, and some other minor items brought up the Government's whole expense in the year to $1,250,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total receipts, the profit being represented by the other 75 per cent.

First Suspension Bridge.

The first suspension bridge that can be dignified by that name was thrown across the Im-jin River in Korea in 1592. Here again dire necessity dictated the terms. The Japanese in P'yeng-yang, learning of the defeat of the army of reinforcement, determined to withdraw. China had begun to bestir herself in favor of Korea, and the Japanese, driven from P'yeng-yang by the combined Chinese and Korean armies, hastened southward toward Seoul.

When the pursuers arrived at the Im-jin River, the Chinese General refused to cross and continue the pursuit unless the Koreans would build a bridge sufficiently large and strong to insure the passage of his 120,000 men in safety. The Koreans were famishing for revenge upon the Japanese, and would be stopped by no obstacle that human ingenuity could surmount. Sending parties of men in all directions, they collected enormous quantities of chik, a tough fibrous vine that often attains length of 100 yards.

From this eight huge hawsers were woven. Attaching them to trees or heavy timbers let into the ground, the bridge builders carried the other ends across the stream by boats and anchored them there in the same way. Of course the hawsers dragged in the water in mid-stream, but the Koreans were equal to the occasion. Stout oaken bars were inserted between the strands in mid-stream, and then the hawsers were twisted until the torsion brought them a good ten feet above the surface. Brush-wood was then piled on the eight parallel hawsers, and upon the brushwood clay and gravel were laid.

When the roadbed had been packed down firmly and the bridge had been tested, the Chinese could no longer refuse to advance; and so upon this first suspension bridge, 150 yards long, that army of 120,000 Chinamen, with all their Korean allies, camp, equipage and impediments, crossed in safety. This bridge, like the tortoise boat, having served its purpose, was left to fall of its own weight.—Harper's Magazine.

In capturing gulls the sea lion displays no little skill and cunning. When in pursuit of a gull it dives deeply under water and swims some distance from where it disappeared, then, rising cautiously, it exposes the tip of its nose along the surface, at the same time giving it a rotary motion. The unwary bird on the wing, seeing the object near by, alights to catch it, while the sea lion at the same moment settles beneath the waves, and at one bound with extended jaws seizes its screaming prey and instantly devours it.—Scientific American.

Tired of Hanna.

It will be somewhat of a surprise to Mr. Hanna to learn that the people generally are very tired of his methods, very tired of the creatures around him, extremely tired of the senator himself, There is an overwhelming disposition to eliminate Hannaism with all that the terms implies. The Republicans themselves are weary of the bass-virate They want to get back to the system of decent leadership. They want to get rid of "commercialism"—that monster evil that builds up fortune for men like Hanna and Cox at the expense of the public and at the sacrifice of party principle.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Weekly Review of United States Weather Bureau for this State.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops of the State issued Wednesday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the United States weather bureau's climate and crop service:

The week ending Monday, September 18, 1899, averaged slightly cooler than usual, although the temperature departures were small. A maximum temperature of 92 degrees occurred at St. Matthews and Yemassee, and a minimum of 55 at Greenville and Spencer.

There were light to heavy showers on the 10th and 11th over the western and northern portions of the State, after which the week was dry and cool, affording ideal weather for gathering crops, and for preparing lands and sowing rye, oats and wheat. The indications are that a larger acreage than usual of wheat will be planted this fall.

The heavy rains were of great benefit to growing crops, and only slightly damaging to open cotton and to bottom land corn.

Cotton continues to open rapidly, and faster than it can be picked, although the weather was extremely favorable. Fully half of the crop has been picked, and in many places unopened boils are scarce. The yields are light except in sections, notably Hampton county, where there is the largest yield in years. Late cotton continues to grow, bloom and fruit; nevertheless there will be a top crop in spots only. A slight improvement is reported in sea island cotton, which is opening rather slowly.

Late corn continues to grow nicely, and unless there comes an early frost, will be a fairly good crop. Fodder pulling is about finished over the western counties, and it has been saved in excellent condition.

Early rice harvest is about finished, with a good yield of fine quality. Late rice is ripening and being cut and stacked. There is some improvement to be noted in upland rice.

Peas, turnips, sugar cane and sweet potatoes have made great improvement, and with few exceptions are now very promising.

Fall truck is about all planted, but there is need of rain to germinate the seeds and to support the young plants.

Haying is under way, with generally good yields of both grass and pea vines.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Accident in Which Four Men Are Killed, Two Being Cremated.

A passenger train, northbound on St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, collided with a freight train 15 miles southeast of Kansas City Wednesday morning. Four people were killed and four others injured. All the dead and injured were trainmen.

Fireman Rider was buried beneath the baggage mail car and burned to death, the car and its contents of mail and baggage being entirely consumed. Another man, probably a tramp, was also cremated. The trains met at a sharp curve. The frieght was running at a high rate of speed, bound on reaching Swope Park to wait for the passenger. Freight Conductor Brownell's watch was 13 minutes slow as it developed later. The engineer of the passenger train saw the other train only two or three seconds before the crash. Neither crew had time to jump.

The rear cars of the passenger train telescoped the postal and baggage car. Fire at once broke out and the combination car was destroyed. Both engines were completely wrecked and several cars of cattle and hogs demolished and the live stock killed. The cars on the passenger train back of the combination car did not leave the track and the passengers suffered nothing more serious than a severe shaking up. It was only after the fire in the forward car had been quenched that it was known that two men had been burned to death.

$5,000 a Day.

President Diaz, of Mexico, will make his trip to Chicago in palatial style. Besides having been granted twenty days leave of absence in order that he may attend Chicago's festival, he has been awarded $100,000 out of the national treasury to meet expenses incident to the journey. Friendship to the United States is strikingly shown in this action, following so closely upon the unanimous voting of leave of absence. Wednesday the representatives passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the trip. It was hurried over to the senate and approved as quickly. There was not a word of dissent in either branch of national assembly. When it is figured that President Diaz is thus authorized to make expenditures at the rate of $5,000 a day some slight idea of the splendor in which he is to travel may be gained.

An Artistic Failure.

"Never!" said the stern-faced father to the fair-faced daughter, who stood before him in an attitude of petition. "You have brought me the surprise and disappointment of my life. Marry a Smith! I say most emphatically and decidedly, no! That is final, my child. We trace back beyond the flood and through a royal line. We were among the first to visit the shores of this new world and among the earliest settlers of Detroit. Have you no pride; no proper sense of your importance? Has it come to a point where I must exercise paternal authority in such a matter?"

"Oh, I guess the Smith family is as old as it is numerous," for the girl has a dash of American independence. "No Indian maiden ever saved any of our family in the early history of the country, that I can discover, and if you make it an issue, I'll undertake to show that the Smiths have all the best of it."

Now the old gentleman's face was red, and his eyes were snapping. It has been his way to cow his family by dramatic action, and in this case he wanted to throw in a little of the melodramatic. To do this he must be upon his feet, and have room. He sprung forward with the air of a tragedian, but he was in one of those narrow chairs with a frayed cane bottom and stiff arms. The chair clung to him as he leaped and he looked too ridiculous for words. He swore violently. The daughter screamed with laughter. His supreme dramatic effort was a howling farce, and he collapsed.

"Smith" is on the cards.

Turn on the Light

Information comes from several sources that President McKinley stopped the Grand Army, in national encampment in Philadelphia, from adopting some tart resolutions criticising the administration of the pension office by Commissioner Evans. The president is quoted as having said to the committee intrusted with an investigation of this department that he would not remove the commissioner, and that if requested by the Grand Army to make such dismissal he would feel called upon to explain to the country why he insisted upon retaining the commissioner. If the president has any knowledge that any previous commissioners maladministered their office, working injury to applicants, to the service or to the people at large, it is his manifest duty to bring them to account.—Detroit Free Press.

Will Honor Dewey.

A full regiment will go from South Carolina to New York for the Dewey celebration. Assistant Adjutant General Frost will be in command of regiment. Companies from the lower counrty of regiment will be under command of Major Henry Schacte of Charleston, and Colonel J. C. Boyd will have troops up the country.

WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN CALL AT

WELLS' SHAVING SALOON

Which is fitted up with an eye to the comfort of his customers. . . . .

HAIR-CUTTING IN ALL STYLES, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING

Done with neatness and dispatch. . . . . .

A cordial invitation is extended. . .

J. L. WELLS.

To Consumers of Lager Beer

The Germania Brewing Company, of Charleston, S. C., have made arrangements with the South Carolina State authorities by which they are enabled to fill orders from consumers for shipments of beer in any quantity at the following prices:

Pints, patent stopper, 60c. per dozen.
Four dozen pints in crate, $2.80 per crate.
Eighth-keg, $1.25.
Quarter-keg, $2.25.
Half-barrel, $4.50.
Exports, pints, ten dozen in barrel, $9.

It will be necessary for consumers or parties ordering, to state that the beer is for private consumption. We offer special rates for these shipments. This beer is guaranteed pure, made of the choicest hops and malt, and is recommended by the medical fraternity. Send to us for a trial order.

GERMANIA Brewing Company, Charleston, S. C.

THE Bank of Manning, MANNING, S. C.

Transacts a general banking business.

Prompt and special attention given to depositors residing out of town.

Deposits solicited.

All collections have prompt attention.

Business hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

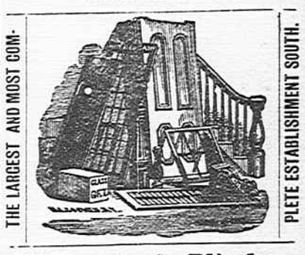
JOSEPH SPROTT, President.
A. LEVI, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

M. Levi, J. W. McLeod
W. E. Brown, S. M. Nexsen,
Joseph Sprott, A. Levi.

Geo. S. Hacker & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF



THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT SOUTH.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moulding and Building Material, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sash Weights and Cords and Builders' Hardware.

Window and Fancy Glass a Specialty

YOU CAN PATENT anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. for free examination and advice. BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D.C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CAROLINA GROCERY COMPANY.

THOMAS WILSON, President.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

159 East Bay - - Charleston, S. C

We Would Be Glad to Have You Write Us for Prices.

Wm. E. Holmes & Co.,

209 East Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

—DEALERS IN—

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish and Brushes, Lanterns, Tar Paper and Building Paper.

Headquarters for the Celebrated Palmetto Brand of Cylinder, Planing Mill and Engine Oils and Greases.