Several Mississippi and Alabama Towers Cut Entirely Off.

THE RIVERSTRISE FAST.

Three Fatalities are Reported, the Victims Being Negroes Who Lost Their Lives Trying to Save Cattle.

The rains that visited this State last week seems to have been general over the South and Southwest. A great deal of damage was done. A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: "Northern Alabama has experienced a flood exceeding any ever known before. Five miles of the Southern's track near York is under water, and two miles of the Alabama Great Southern road in the same vicinity is washed away. All trains have been abandoned. The L. & N. is under water near Bangor, north of here. The K. C , M. & B. suffered considerable damage. Nearly all trains coming into Birmingham are delayed and many trains have been annulled. The mines are flooded and at some work cannot be resumed for a week. A number of industries will be crip-

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss. says: The flood situation has reached frightful proportions. This city is cut off from the outside world except by three telegraph communications on the Western Union wires. All trains are marked annulled for an indefinite period. The Atlanta & Vicksburg passenger, due here at 12 o'clock Wednesday has been water bound twelve miles from the city twenty-four hours. The years old. On the same day 18 years passengers are without food, the train ago Adrien E. Dotson and Edna A. being unable to come forward or go back. The damage to the Atlanta and were born in Westerville, U., and the Vicksburg, Alabama Great Southern, Mobile and Ohio and New Orleans & ago Guy Crabbe made a tour of the North Rastern railroads reach \$50,000 West Virginia oilfields and met Edna North Eastern railroads reach \$50,000 in tracks and trestles swept away by the flood. Twenty-five per cent of all fertilizer on farming lands throughout | told him of the girl's twin sister, who the State is a total loss and the truck | always wore identical clothes and whose plantations in a radius of ten miles are resemblance is remarkable, even for submerged. Three fatalities are reported, the victims being Negroes who lost their lives trying to save cattle. Their bodies have not been recovered. The rain has ceased and the waters are receding." A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn.

Reports from Northern and Central Mississippi are meagre. Telegraphic and telephone communication are seriously interrupted. The heaviest rains those sections have known in years fell on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Travel and traffic are suspended. Reports from Jackson state together and every article as mutually no trains have passed through there since the southbound passenger train | so that there is a most delightful sameon the Illinois Central Tuesday morning of last week. Washouts are reported in all directions. The "Little J." road and Illinois Central tracks are under water at several points. Reports from Crystal Springs and Madison say the cranberry and strawberry beds are under water and the early crop entirely lost. Both cotton and corn crops will have to be replanted in many places.

most unprecedented and railroad traffic is seriously affected. Much damage has been done to property. Eight inches of rain fell at Amite City, Iowa, Vicksburg. The Illinois Central road Much damage has been done to the rain storm and telegraph and telephone wires are down all over the State, while bridges are washed out and inches deep.

A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., says

all trains on the Mobile and Ohio railread between that place and Meridian, Miss., are abandoned and no train there for three days.

GROWS MORE SERIOUS.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated April 20, says the situation is rapidly growing worse, and a good size section of the southern portion of the city is submerged with the backwater from Pearl river. Surrounded on three sides by water and with the numerous small streams swollen beyond their banks, the city is at the same time confronted with the danger of a water famine, as the overflow of the river has put out the fires in the pump house of the waterworks company and compelled the plant to close down. No lives have been lost. Many people have been driven from their homes by the inun-It is reported that 27 miles of track of the new Gulf and Ship Island road between Jackson and Hattiesburg has of the United States with the new polout over the surrounding country, the island. After a while, of course, sweeping away fences and houses, in- | we will have another governor sent to | live stock and poultry. Viewed from much greater importance than the govthe wagon bridge at this point, Pearl river is now one vast lake stretching that I suppose he must have the navy six or eight miles to the east and south. The Alabama and Vicksburg railroad and will doubtless be swept away be-

TERRIBLE CONDITION.

April 20, says: The flood which commenced the early part of the week had already caused, at a conservative estimate, fully \$2,000,000 loss in central and southern Mississippi, to say nothing of the damages by the railroads. The extent of the losses have not yet been fully realized and it may be some days yet before an accurate total can be reached for mail communication has been totally cut off between these localities which have suffered most and the outside world and telegraph lines suffered | are quickly cured by B. B. B. (Botanic greatly so that the news is just now beginning to arrive by wire. In Louisians, too, the damage done by the unprecedented rains was general but in this State they are more inferential than positive. A special from Columbia, Miss., which was received late tonight fixed the loss in that little town and its immediate vicinity at \$500,000.

HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

Many farm houses were carried away by the mad waters, the occupants barely escaping with their lives and the number of cattle drowned was great. A great many gins and mill houses were wash ed away and many sawmills saw their lumber piles melted away as if by magic. Nearly every bridge around Colmbia was swept down stream. Pearl river is now higher than it has been known for many years. Miles and miles of the New Orleans

under twenty feet of water and the island, which has for years been one of the natural game preserves of the south is now devoid of wild animals. Hundreds of deer were drowned and the hills near the banks of the Pearl river are now the temporary abiding places of all manner of four footed

LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED. Distressing news comes from Hickory, Miss., a small town which is now completely surrounded by water and nundated in many localities. Hundreds of hogs and cattle near this point were drowned and miles of fencing have been washed away. The latest advices from the town of Enterprise state that the losses there have been great and much destitution prevails. Half a score of towns are completely cut off rom the outside world as they have beeu since the early part of the week. From Chunkey river swamps, near Enterprise, comes the news of a heavy loss of life.

GREAT DISTRESS.

A special from Enterprise, Miss., says: The total loss of the merchants of this place by the recent overflow amounted to about \$40,000. Quite a large number of suburban residences with live stock are a total loss. No one can conceive of the distress that hovers over this section. Thousands of dollars' worth of fertilizers sold by the merchants to the farmers of this country have been swept away and in many fields all the soil was washed off, leaving only the clay.

Twins Marry Twins

April 17th will hereafter be a notable day under the roof of a little double house in Westerville, Ohio. It was the wedding anniversary of two couples and the birthday anniversary of all four members of those couples. On that day Guy Omer Crabbe and his twin brother, Roy Homer Crabbe, are 27 Dotson, twins, were born. The boys girls in Harrisville, W. Va. A year Dotson. He found her a pleasing girl and she rather liked him. A friend twins. Crabbe was interested and wrote a letter asking permission to visit Miss Dotson and to bring his twin brother along. The novelty of it all pleased the elder Dotsons and the twin brothers went to Harrisville. The visit was pleasing to everyone interested, and the double wedding is the outcome of a double courtship started at that time. Three months ago the Crabbes had a double house built at Westerville, both both sides exactly alike, where they took their brides. The brides selected their furniture and household effects agreed upon was ordered in duplicate. ness on the two sides of the double

Gen. Gordon an Evangelist. A special from Waco, Texas, says: General John B. Gordon, commanderin-chief of the United Confederate Vet-

erans, who is on a lecture tour in Texas, attended the revival meeting in Gatesville, Coryell county, conducted by Abe Mulkey, and at the conclusion A dispatch from New Orleans, La., of the sermon the evangelist called on says: 'The rain storms here are al- him for remarks. General Gordon responded from his place on the platform near the preacher in one of the most powerful exhorations, it is said, that has ever been heard in this state. His in twenty four hours and over nine at remarks were addressed principally to the Confederate veterans present, In is unable to move along the main line. | most eloquent periods he depicted their grand and glorious achievements as crops. Heavy winds accompanied the soldiers in the service of their country, moving his hearers to the highest pitch of patriotism; then in tenderest tones he made an appeal to them to take up mails delayed. In New Orleans the the armor of Christ that was sublime streets in many places were flooded six and absolutely resistless, At the close of this appeal about forty Confederate veterans came forward. No such scene was ever enacted before. The old gray-haired veterans crowded around their chieftain, one after another, embracing him, and then they would fall apon one another's necks shouting, the tears streaming down their faces. It was some time before the ebullition of religious fervor became sufficiently controlled for others to reach the platform, but about one hundred others finally came forward for prayers.'

Tillman's Ridicule. Senator Tillmen in discussing a reso lution providing for the temparary government of Porto Rico said: "We are to have a grand bageant on May 1 when the new governor is to be inaugurated. This inauguration is to to take place with the greatest ceremony ever seen in any part of the United States. imagine that the purpose of this display dation and are searching for lodging. is to impress the islanders with the grandeur and greatness of the United States as well as to impress the people been washed away, that Leaf river has | icy of imperialism by which an Ameribroken from its banks and is spreading can pro-consulis to take possession of undating crops and drowning much the Philippines and he will be of so ernor of the little island of Puerto Rico escort him across the Pacific and must have umbrellas held over him like the bridge is tottering on its foundations | Bey of Algiers and the Sultan of Morocco. We will have him attended by our subject princes in the Sulu archipelago with Mohammedan bodyguards A dispatch from New Orleans, dated and all that sort of thing. If that is the purpose of keeping those army officers in Puerto Rico I will interpose no obstacle to the tht passage of the reolu-

tion." FREE BLOOD CURE An Offer Providing Faith to Sufferers Eating Sores, Tumors, Ulcers, are all curable by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm,) which is made especially to cure all terrible Blood Diseases. Persistent Sores, Blood and Skin Blemishes, Scrofula, that resist other treatments, Blood Balm). Skih Eruptions, Pimples, Red, Itching Eczema, Scales, Blisters, Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc., are all due to bad blood, and hence easily cured by B. B. B. Blood Poison producing Eating Sores, Eruptions, Swollen glands, Sore Throat etc., cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), in one to five months. B. B. B. does not contain vegetable or mineral poison. One bottle will test it in an case. For sale by druggists everywhere. Large bottles \$1, six for five \$5. Write for free samplebottle, which will be sent, prepaid to Times readers, describe simptoms and personal free medicaf advice will be given. Address Blood

A boat on board of which were 20 members of the Catholic Students' as event that you succeeded in having sociation, while crossing the river a law passed prohibiting the sale of and Northeastern track are still under Rhine Wednesday from Bingen to Rue liquor, the first question that would all of the crimes, fraud, scandals, etc., water. Honey island, the rendezvous Desheim, was capsized and 13 of its arise would be. How are you going to laid at its door, is far superior to the of the noted train robber, Burch, is occupants were drowned.

Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

lol. A. Howard Patterson of Barnwell. Contrasts the Two.

Your issue of January 4th, last, contains a letter from the Hon. Joel E. Brunson, criticising, from the standpoint of a Prohibitionist, an article of mine upon the Dispensary, which first appeared in The News and Courier, and then in your issue of the 28th of Decem-

As will be seen from a reference to my said article, its purpose was not so much to expose the weak points of the argument then being used that the dispensary law should be abolished on account of the recent scandals in the State Board of Control, and to present to the public some strong reasons why the law should not be repealed by the (then) approaching session the Legislature and the license system substituted in its place. The only allusion to Prohibition hat said article contained was the folowing: "While Prohibition may be desirable, and I for one would advocate t if I deemed it practicable, yet experience has taught us that it cannot e enforced and that it virtually means ree liquor." The above paragraph contains, in a

nut shell, my views on Prohibition, but as my position in regard to the Dispensary has been attacked by one of the champions of Prohibition, I desire to state, more fully, my reasons for preferring the Dispensary to Prohibiion. I entertain the highest respect for those who are Prohibitionists from principle, and as will be seen from the above quotation, and from this article. have always had a leaning towards the theory of Prohibition myself, for theoretically it looks well, but experience and observation have taught me

that practically it is a failure. In 1883, when I was about twentythree years old, we had an act passed by the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor in Barnwell county. We did not leave the enforcement of the law solely to the county officers, but organized an executive committee, of which was chairman. We brought case after case for the violation of the law, but with the exception of two or three, the indictments were thrown out by the grand jury as fast as they were presented. The "blind tigers" became so numerous in my own town that I took it upon myself, personally, to enforce the law. Jpon one occasion, the sheriff of Barnwell county and myself caught a man in the act of selling liquor, we saw both money and whiskey pass, yet when this case went before the grand jury upon our evidence, the indictment was thrown out. In our endeavor to enforce the law we found it utterly impossible to induce the better class of citizens, i. e., those who had advocated Prohibition from a moral standpoint and who were the most clamorous for it, to assist in enforcing the law, although they knew that it was violated with impunity. In nearly every instance the cases which were brought before the courts were worked up by detectives employed for that purpose. We also found that many of those who had veted for Prohibition patronized the "blind tigers," and would denounce our executive committee for trying to enforce the

To this day I have the ill-will of the to have the law enforced. The law was violated in every section of the county with impunity, and became such a farce that the people becoming utterly disgusted, petitioned the Legislature to repeal it, which was done in 1886, after a trial of three years.

Although my faith, in the enforcement of a prohibitory law against the sale of liquor, was shaken to its foundation by this personal experience, yet, owing to my haired of the old barroom system, I voted, while a member of the House of Representatives in 1890, for what is known as the Child's Bill. And when the question was submitted to the Democratic voters of the State, at the primary election in 1892, I voted for Prohibition.

In 1894, when the Dispensary law was passed, I was at first a little skeptical as to its workings, yet I was surprised and pleased with the uniqueness of the idea, and as it totally revolutionized the old barroom system, and did away with many of its attendant evils, I was willing to give it a fair trial.

yet I am convinced, even with its imcomes nearer solving the liquor problem than any law that I have ever heard of. Extracts," that contain a greater per Epitomized, the Dispensary law cent. of alcohol than the law allows.

recognizes the personal right of man to check upon his appetice.

shown the good features of the Dispen- the habit of drinking too much. Une of Prohibition.

Since the whole tenor of Mr. Brunson's argument is, that it is wrong to Her companion exclaimed, "Pray tell drink or sell whiskey under any circumstance or in any way, I wish to say, which the other replied, "Spiritus fruthat while I admit that it is best not menti, which they sell at the drug to drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and have since arriving at my majority tried to live up to this belief and to inculcate the same upon the minds beverage. It is the abuse of it, and craving for stimulants. The fact that | were that never came to light. the last report of the State Board of Control showed that over a million and a half dollars was spent in South Carolina last year for liquors, proves that the vast majority of the people do not regard it as sinful to drink, and that it | could be enforced. Let us now look at is utterly absured to think that you the matter from another standpoint. could suddenly stop them from doing There are some so called Prohibitionso by law. You had as well try to jets who are advocating a coalition bemake a river flow up stream as to at tween the Prohibitionists and those who attempt to prevent the people of South are in favor of the license system for Carolina from drinking liquor absolute. the purpose of downing the Dispensary, ly. The following answer of a tramp and agreeing to divide the spoils in that to a lady, is the standpoint from which nine-tenths of the people look at this question. She said "Don't you know that rum is a destroyer?" Weary Willy, "Yes, lady; but so is trolley

Let us now look at this question from a common-sense standpoint. In the

cars and bicycles, and dum-dum

bullets, and corsets; but still folks will

DISPENSARY VS. PROHIBITION. | stabulary force? Surely not, for you ment and control of the sale of liquor. | such combines sell their proclaim now that one of the worst features of the Dispensary law is its advocates of license and destroy the 'brutal constabulary," who invade the Dispensary, and as certain as the sun sanctity of the citizen's home-which shines today you will have the old barin ninety-nine cases out of every hun- room system with all its attendant dred prove to be the lairs of "blind tigers." But suppose you swallowed your scruples and did have a constabulary, how would you pay them when you derive no revenue from the sale of liquor to pay them with? Although, iquor can now be obtained lawfully in South Carolina, yet it required last year the sum of \$42,862.76 with which to pay the constables. Therefore, if you were to prohibit the sale of liquor absolutely, does it not follow as a natural conclusion that the temptations to violate the Prohibition, as to show the fallacy of law would be increased a hundred-fold, and, consequently, a larger constabulary force and more money to pay them with would be necessary?

Only a few days ago the Legislature refused to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the common schools, although they are sadly in need of more money, therefore, you could hardly expect it to raise by direct taxation fifty or a hundred thousand dollars with which to enforce a law against the sale of an article that ninetenths of the people now use. Don't you know that it would not? But you say that you would not have a constabulary force, that "Public Sentiment" would enforce the law.

As I stated before, I have had a little experience with "Public Sentiment" enforcing Prohibition. In the first place, you will find that just as soon as you attempt to prevent the "Public" from getting liquor, the "Sentiment" will be against the law and that "everybody's business will be nobody's business.

We now have a law against carrying concealed weapons, which habit "Public Sentiment," condemns but how many cases have you ever seen brought into court by citizens who were prompted by 'Public Sentiment" to prosecute the offenders? Ah, but you say, that it will be the duty of the county officers to enforce the law, just as they would any other upon the statute books. I agree with you fully that it would be their duty to do so; but would they do it? Experience has taught us that they will not enforce a law against the sale of liquor. Why? Because to enforce it they would be preventing ninetenths of the voters from drinking, and the drinkers and the men who sell liquor are generally very potent factors in county politics.

Even now, under the Dispensary law, you can count the indictments for the violation of the same brought by county officers, upon the fingers of your hands, and it is found necessary to have a separate and distinct constabulary to

enforce the law with. The following from Marlboro county, one of the strongest and oldest Prohition counties in the State, sustains the above views: "Cliff Dorn, State Dispensary constable stationed here, captured last night one dozen bottles of 'Old Pepper' rye whiskey in the express office. There are beyond doubt three or four blind tiger establishments in town running at full blast; everybody knows it and many of the best citizens are anxious to break them up, yet they continue to do business in apparent defiance of law and public protest. Bennettsville is becoming notorious for whiskey drinking and the majority of it 'is blind tiger liquor,' and this state of affairs will be the means of esta "lishing a Dispensary in the town. This correspondent has always maincally a Prohibition town, which was true, but within the last few months the facts and preponderance of evidence are in the other direction. It can be broken up and the violators punished

if the officers do their duty. The above is from the report of the local correspondent of the News and Courier February 27. Men do not look upon the violation of a law against the sale of liquor as they do upon one that is against a crime malum in se, for they regard it as a personal right to drink, and that the man who sells to them is but catering to their appetites and that they are (morally) particeps criminis. Consequently it is a very difficult matter to get evidence against those who sell liquor illegally, as there is a certain degree of odium attached to it that men of character do not wish to voluntarily assume. Would you play the 'role of informer or attempt the duties

of the sleath-hound?" Another objection to Prohibition would be that drug-stores would be allowed to handle alcoholic liquors for And although it has never had a the purpose of compounding drugs. fair trial, as every obstacle that the This would be swapping "the devil for ingenuity of man could invent has been | the witch," for they would soon be thrown in the way of its enforcement, | nothing more nor less than bar-rooms. We all know how hard it is now, under perfections and short-comings, that it the Dispensary law, to prevent them from selling "Soft Drinks" and "Malt

I can best illustrate the condition of drink, yet regulates and controls the sale affairs that would prevail, if we had of liquor in such a manner as to act as a Prohibition, by the following anecdote: Two women were talking about As I have already, in former articles, their husbands who were addicted to sary, I will now show a few weak points said to the other, "I am so glad to inform you that my husband has sobered up, and has stopped drinking whiskey.' me, what did he taper off on?" To

Having heard a great deal about Prohibition in Maine, and being anxious to know from an official source if af others, and would be willing (if it the law was ever violated there, I were possible) to have absolute Prohibi- recently sent for, and now have before tion, yet it is idle for one to assert dog- me, a copy of the Attorney General's matically that it is sinful to take a report for the years 1897-8. How glass of beer, wine, or whiskey as a many indictments do you think were brought during the year 1897 for violanot the use of it, that is sinful. The tions of her Prohibition law? Over Bible teaches temperance, not Prohibi- sixteen hundred; and yet she has a sixth congress, The Post mention. Christ himself recognized the population of only about seven hunuse of wine, which was intoxicating, dred thousand, and which is almost exages of the world, among all nations, sixteen hurdred indictments you can of some practical anti-trust there seems to have been, and is, a imagine how many violations there

> South Carolina has nearly twice as many inhabitants as Maine, and over half of them are Negroes. I think I have shown very plainly why I do not believe that Prohibition

> event. That is, that some counties may have Prohibition and some the license system. As I remarked upon a former occassion, such a combination is calculated to make Neal Dow and Gough turn over in their graves in disgust. It is the lion and the lamb over again, except that in this case the lamb is to get the offices and the lion the

liquor. Every unbiased man in South Carolina knows that the Dispensary law with

Once listen to the siren voice of the evils fastened around your necks as tight as the old man of the sea was in his mouth, and while crossing a stream looked down and saw his image reflected in the water which he mistook for another dog with a bone and made a grab for it, and low and behold, he lost his own bone.

Moral: Don't give up that which you have by attempting to get all. As a writer by the name of Finch stated in The Baptist Courier some time back, you now have, under the Dispensary law, the right to vote out the Dispensaries-citing the case of York county. While I do not believe that the illicit tariffic in liquor can be prevented in counties that have Prohibition, yet the bill introduced by Mr. Winkler in the recent session of the Legislature in which it was provided that upon the petition of one-fourth of the citizens of a county, the Governor should order an election giving the people the right to retain, dispensaries in their counties Senator Tillman, myself and others were members. This provision was substituted as an amendment to the "Archer Bill" and passed the House by large majority, but was killed in the Senate. I urged the delegation from my county to vote for this amendment, believing that the people should have this right, but was most assuredly opposed to the question of license being submitted.

I have always contended that the Dispensary was created, not for the purpose of making money, but to control and regulate the sale of liquor and to act as a check upon one's appetite, furnishing it only to those who will have it, and not encourage and induce men to drink.

The following good points of the law sustain this view: Selling only in the day time; not selling to minors or drunkards; or selling on election days or on Sundays; not selling less than a half pint; not allowing liquors to be drunk

on the premises; and selling for cash. The social features of the old barroom system is best described by the following quotation from a letter which I received a short time back from a prominent gentleman in the upper part of the State: "The writer has drank whiskey excessively, but God forbid that I ever take another drop as a beverage. The whiskey habit of mine was contracted in old-fashioned barrooms. The beautiful attractions and social features of bar-rooms carried me there; the cenvenience of getting mint julips and cocktails carried me there; the nice place to loaf at nights in the billiard room carried me there. Now there is nothing in a Dispensary to attract or entrice, and if the ordinary person goes to a Dispensary and buys whiskey, he commits a cold-blooded act on his part and no one is to blame but himself. The Dispensary has no street strikers to drum up trade like the old bar-room had." Prohibition will not prohibit, and this is why those who are in favor of the license system are advocating a coalition. Not because they hate prohibition less, but hate the Dispensary more. One of the strongest arguments (while it does seem paradoxiis the fact that not only the advocates of the license system, but the old barkeepers and the keepers of "blind tigers" always vote for the Prohibition candidate in preference to the candidate that is in favor of the Dispensary. How do you account for this anomaly? Because the liquor men know that Prohibition means free liquor for a short while and ultimately a return to the old bar room system. The very in-

fluence that is now advocating a coalition a few years back, before the Dispensary was heard of, was bitterly op-posed to prohibition. I say let us retain the Dispensary law. Lop off such excresences as hotel and beer privileges, which I have always contended are contrary to the letter and spirit of the law. Throw as many safeguards around the sale of liquor as possible. Appoint good men as dispensers, who will not encourage men to drink; do not treat them as you would saloon keepers, but as officials, and require them them to perform their duties properly and punish those who do wrong. Enforce the law in all parts of the State without regard to the locality in which it is

sense tells us so. A. Howard Patterson. Barnwell, S. C., March 6, 1900.

The Washington Post, though nominally an independent newsfers to any other now organized, The Post says:

"When the elections of 1898

ancy in both houses of the fitty-

Wasting Its Time.

tioned as one of the important postoffice department of its anduties that would devolve upon and it is folly for us to deny it. In all clusively white. Now, if there were that body the accomplishment surplus revenue, which would very soon make one-cent letter legislation. It was evident then. postage an accomplished fact. and it has become more apparent every day since that time, that do injustice to nobody. the trusts would be one of the leading issues of the presidential campaign. The Post suggested then, has ever since persistently urged the necessity of depriving monopolistic combinations of any chance for shelter behind has been standing in the stable fer some tariff schedules. As a consistent time, be very carefully when you take advocate of the doctrine of protection, The Post has protested circumstances is very apt to bring on and will continue to protest spinal menigitis, or some other serious against its abuse. Attention has trouble. Rogular exercise is one of the been called in these columns to trade combinations in protected horse in good condition. industrties that were and are stifling competition while paying large dividends on enormous

ducts all over Europe at lower prices than are charged for them to domestic consumers. These facts have from time to time pointed out, and in the interest of the great principle of protecaround that of Sinbad. Remember the tion to which our marvelous familiar fable of the dog that had a bone | development and splendid prosperity are largely due. The Post has advocated the reduction, not in all cases the destruction, of schedules thus outrageously

> abused." The Post then asks what congress is "going to do in order to put the Republican party in good form for the campaign?" t goes on to show that it is incumbent upon the Republican majority in congress to make an honest effort to restrain the trusts, and adds:

"It is admitted by all fairminded men that there are some trade combines which have by legitimate means reduced the cost of production while increasing wages and not increasing vote as to whether they should have, or prices. No indiscriminate warfare on trusts is called for. But was agreed upon in a caucus of which against the sort of combines that are taking advantage of protective duties to prey on the public there is a remedy at hand, and every congressman knows what it it. The remedy suggested by The

Post may be easily applied and would undoubtedly prove effective. John Sherman proposed it in the senate nearly ten years ago, but the friends and attorneys of the trusts were strong enough in that body to cause its rejection. They did so because they knew that it would bring the trusts to time. For exactly the same reason the present Republican congress will refuse to adopt the method of dealing with the trusts which The Post recommends.

There is a partnership between the Republican party and the trusts which the former has no idea of breaking. The president may inveigh in words of seeming indignation against the aggressions of trust power, and Republicans in both houses of forth similar stage thunder before the opening of the campaign but there can be no safer prediction than that congress will take no action that will be disagreeable to the truts. The Post is wasting its time.

The Amended Loud Bill, The Loud postal bill, though it went to the house backed by a unanimous report of the committee on postoffices and postroads, was defeated in that body by a large majority. The main objection urged against the bill in the debate on it in the house was that it was too sweeping, that it excluded from secondclass mail privileges much matter which is fairly entitled to lows to print their advertisements on cal) in favor of the Dispensary being a the second-class rate. Though things I paid for? Now I feel differold barkeepers of my county for the tained that Bennettsville was practizealous manner in which I endeavored cally a Prohibition town which was ment of temperance than prohibition, it agreed to re-commit it. We it agreed to re-commit it. We | As I passed through the depot I bought are glad that the committee has a magazine at the newstand, and later reported it in an amended form, which gives it much better prospects of passage. As it now stands the bill contains no provision that can be objected to by the friends of country newspapers, college or fraternal publi-cations. It merely declares "that for that magazine." Why, I did not get mailable matter of the second it here. I replied, greatly startled. "I mailable matter of the second it here, I replied, greatly startled. class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at strictly true, and the girl clerk, who stated intervals and as frequently as four times a year, provided that nothing herein contained it in her hand! I saw her pick it up shall be so construed as to ad-myself, right off the top of the pile!" mit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or violated. These good results can be accomplished under the Dispensary miums or supplements or parts system, but it is utterly impossible to of regular newspapers or periodicals. That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the witnessed the abasement of the floordo so with Prohibition. And common dicals. That news agents shall pound rate unsold periodical walker! He groveled. The very curl publication, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of 1 a mother, which I took the liberty to cent for four ounces." A perio- doubt. His anguish was all that dical which is not included in saved me from hysterics. The cleric paper, is generally in line with this classification cannot, by the Republican party. It was an the most liberal construction, them both with scorn. I spurned ardent advocate of McKinley's be considered as coming within them. When I went home I bought election in 1896 and will un- the intention of the seconddoubtedly support him against class mail law. The mails are Bryan this year. As The Post now burdened with a vast mass desires to aid the Republican of trashy stuff, circulars, etc., party in the coming campaign which are carried at secondit makes bold to counsel it as to class rates at an immense loss to masseuse. She goes from patient to the course it should pursue. In the government. The postmasits earnest efforts to save from ter general estimates that it defeat the party which it pre- costs \$20,000,000 a year more than the revenue derived from it to handle this bulk of mail matter improperly included in had assured Republican ascend- the second-class. If the Loud

> CARE OF HORSES .- Don't feed hay in the middle of the day. Give the heaviest feed at night. Some horses require more hay than others. Study your horse, and never give him so much hay that he looks stuffed. If your him out, as a hard drive under these most important things in keeping a

bill in its amended form should

pass it will not only relieve the

KILLED BY A TRAIN .- A dispatch from Swansea says Thursday night W. K. Bell, a fiagman on the Florida Ceuover-capitalization. Testimony tral and Peninsular Railroad, was knocked down on the track and a car given before the industrial compassed over both legs above the knees, mission by managers of such and right arm and shoulder, also crushed combines convicts them of the right hip bone. He lived two hours and fifty minutes; death resulting from cotton bagging in the country, exploiting almost fabulous amounts of ficititious stocks. internal hemorrhages and shock. Mr. and another has absolute con- A twenty-five cent bottle of L. L. & K. Similar testimony shows that Bell was 31 years old.



Makes the food more delicious and wholesome ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

BIRD FLIGHT The Stork as a Model for Aerial

Navigation. The latest flying machine is the invention of Herr Arthur Stenzel, of Hamburg, Germany. Like many of his predecessors, especially Lilienthal, he has made a special study of the flight of birds to guide him in his construction work. The grace and power of the stork especially appealed to him, and the resemblance which his machine bears to that bird is easily noted. One of the chief problems in aerial navigation has been that of alighting gently and at will, and this he has learned from the stork as it hovers over his nest. It rises and moves forward by the action of the huge elastic wings, which imitate faithfully the ac-



These wings are made of hollow ribs of steel covered with very fine linen, rendered air-tight by a bath in liquid rubber. They spread nineteen feet on each side and are five feet broad. The motive power or force that waves the wings up and down and forward is a small, but very powerful, motor driven by compressed, carbonic acid. The machine is steered by the tail,

which consists of two interacting

blades which can be turned to right

or left, up or down. The motor, which generates threehorse power, weighs but eight pounds. congress will probably give The carrying power of this machine is most remarkable, for if the wings flap but seven times in five minutes it will bear a man weighing 150 pounds up into the air. It is easily guided and descends gently at the will of the oper-

> Hitherto experiments have been conducted merely to show the corectness of the principles employed, but the inventor is now engaged in constructing a still more perfect and lighter machine with aluminum frame covered with silk, by which he hopes to take longer flights, remaining in the air as long as he pleases and going in any direction, with or against the wind, just as the stork does.

A Blessed Stamp. "It used to make me mad," said a lady teacher, "to find the backs of new periodicals disfigured by the analine stamp of the newsdesler. "What "What right," I used to say, "have these felently. It came about through a visit which I paid to another city last week. on, when I was uptown, I had occasion to step into a large department store. As usual they had a book counter, and while looking at a volume that caught my eye I laid my magazine carelessly on top of a pile of periodicals. When I was walking away a strange man walked up to me and said, 'Excuse me, had it with me and have been holding it in my hands all the time.' As soon as I spoke I realized that that wasn't had rushed around the counter, contradicted me at once. 'It ain't so!' she said breathlessly. 'She wasn't holding 'I witnessed that myself,' said the floorwalker, 'madame has probably for-

gotten.' he added, ironically.
"I thought I should faint. A thousand things rushed into my mind. Of course I could prove my innocence by the man at the depot but that would involve the scandal of an inquiryprobably an arrest-and some people would always have doubts. On the other hand, payment would be a con-fession of guilt. The affair would cer-tainly cost me my position and blight my character forever. I held out the magazine mechanically, and there on the cover was the big, hideous, blessed came out of his mustache. He told me he had a wife and children, also shed maudlin tears and 'oped the lady wouldn't bear no malice. I treated peanuts of the depot newsdealer."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A young woman in Brooklyn has made a place for herself as a scalp patient, or sometimes sees several patients at the house of one and receives a few at her own rooms. The object of the Leatment is to arrest threatened baldness, whether of men or women. The masseues's business has so increased that for nine months of the year she is occupied most of the day and part of the night. The work of massage is done chiefly

with the balls of the fingers. This part of the treatment lasts twenty minutes. It is designed to increase the cirnual deficit but would insure a culation of the blood in the scalp, so that the hair may be nourished properly. In addition to this the masseuse shampoos the heads of some patients and in the case of all she recommends And at the same time it would lotions, the prescriptions of regular

> How He Eats. "She says her husband is awfully obliging. He eats almost anything

practioners.

that is set before him.' "Fear me, she couldn't expect him to eat it if it was set behind him, could she?"-Philadelphia Bulletin.

South may again have to resort to cotton sheeting as a covering travel and on and after today no second for their cotton, and to seek class tickets will be sold, the rate besome substitute for ties to hold ing strictly three cents a mile for all some substitute for ties to noid passenger service. The law also does the bales in shape. These need- away with the "excess" charges which ful supplies are now entirely conductors have heretofore been alcontrolled by the trusts. Last lowed to collect on trains from those failing to have tickets from one reason vear there were half a dozen com- or another. So far as known the railpetitors in each line. This year roads met the requirements of the new there are none. One concern separate coach act promptly. has absolute control of all the A kingdom for a cure. trol of the cotton ties.

FEAR OF LIGHTNING

RISK GREATER IN THE COUNTRY . =_ THAN IN TOWN. _3-.

Advice to People Who Fear the Electric Bolt-Danger From Trees and From Buildings-Where It is Not Wise to Stand.

In the Century Alexander McCabe ives encouragement and advice to peoole who have a fear of being struck by lightning-or thunder, as some of then

"The keen suffering which many undergo just in advance of or during a thunder-storm is of a dual nature. The sense of impending danger alarms and terrifies, but there is also a depression of spirit which is physical and real, brought about by some as yet unknown relation with the nervous system and conditions of air pressure, humidity and purity. The suffering due to depression and partial exhaustion requires, from those who are strong, sympathy rather than ridicule. The suffering due to alarm and fright, how-ever, is unnecessary. It is largely the work of the imagination. To the neryous nature there is something appalling in the wicked, spiteful gleam of the lightning and the crash and tumult of the thunder. But such a one should remember that the flash is almost always far distant, and the thunder can do no more damage than the low notes of a church organ. Counting all the deaths from all the storms during a year, we find that the chance of being killed by lightning is less than one in a hundred thousand.

The risk in the city may be said to be five times less than in the country. Owellers in city houses may be startled by peals of thunder, but owing to the great spread of tin roofing and fair ground connections, if buildings are adequately protected, and the momentum of the flash provided for, the occupants many feel secure. A good conducted, grounded rod is necessary in all isolated and exposed buildings. Barns, especially, when lined with green crops, should have a good lightning conductor.

"The question is often asked, 'Do trees protect?' The answer is that the degree of protection will vary with the character of the tree and its distance from a water course. An oak is more liable to lightning-stroke than a beach. The character of the wood, the area of leafage, the extent and depth of root, will determine the liablifty to stroke. "Another question which is often asked is whether there is danger aboard a large steamship during a thunder storm. On the contrary there are few safer places. Sufficient metal with proper superficial area is interposed in the path of the lightning, and its electric energy converted into harmless heat and rapidly dissipated. Accidents occur chiefly because the victims ignorantly place themselves in the line of greatest strain, and thus form part of the path of discharge. For this reason it is not wise to stand under trees, near flag poles or masts, in doorways

safe.
"It should be remembered, in the not always kill. It more often results in suspended animation than in actual death. Therefore, in case of accident, try to restore animation, keep the body warm and send for a physician with-

or porches, close to fireplaces, or near

barns. Those who are not exposed in

any of these ways may feel reasonably

A Novelty for Gentlemen. Some men are as particular about

out delay."

their clothing as the fussiest of women. They object to anything being folded or pressed down by the weight of other clothing. They do not like to have all of their clothing hung in the closet by wire hangers. Such a man recently had a clothes case made to order. His tailor furnished the proper measurements of all his clothing to the cabinet maker who constructed it.

This case had to be long enough to contain his winter coat, if he should take a notion to keep it in a sliding no deep drawer-everything was a sliding shelf, with just enough room for one article and partitioned off to fit. The shirt slide had three partitions, so that they could not help lying in order. This allowed of the shirts being drawn out one at a time. The slides were all shallow, about three inches deep.

There were special places for each neckties and hose and jewel boxes and toilet articles compartments. There was a big front board, which opened down like the lid of a desk and formed

A Queer Lamp.

A rather remarkable spirit lamp has been found in the workshop of a Hin-doo watchmaker. It is in the shape of a boar and has the burner on its back. The design is not inartistic nor is it badly executed, but the most striking feature of it all is that its owner regards it as a household god. It is sacred to the memory of the

watchmaker's father, by whom it was



A REMARKABLE LAMP.

suggestion of the transmigration of the ouls of men into the animal in the reverence with which this animal is regarded. It is used, nevertheless, for he purpose for which it was originally designed-as a spirit lamp by which the watchmaker heats metal or solder. As an instance of the combination of busines and plety it is rather interest-

ing. The extreme depth of misery is a small boy with a new pair of boots and no puddle.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW. - The new railroad law went in to effect. The act does away with the old rates of

You need not pay so much Will drive all ills away. See ad. and try it-never fails.