The Manning Times.

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THE CANDIDATES.

Names of Some of Those that Have Been Announced

AS SURE TO RUN THE RACE.

A Forecast of the Next State Campaign, Which is Now Opening, and Which Will be Warm.

The "campaign next summer" is the roseate future to which nearly every legislator looks. Some have become disgusted with public life and swear that they will not again enter the lists. Others will "go back" if their friends "urge them" to do so. But others think that this world has better things in store for them. Some of the members of the house at present seek nothing higher than to become senators. In this class may be named Messrs. Butler, of Cherokee, Richardson of Clarendon, McLeod of Lee, Ashley of Anderson and Efird of Lexington, provided Senator Sharpe retires.

There are several members of the house who have been suggested as candidates for the speaker's chair. Among them are Messrs. Rucker of Anderson, Morgan of Greenville, Williams of Lancaster and Smith of Kershaw. Each of them is well endowed with mental attributes, each has had experience, and all are popular.

The house is more prolific of candidates for state offices than in the senate. The latter is not "so warm," but the house is a regular incubator. There are fully a dozen state officers who were representatives, but none of them, except one, was ever in the senate.

Among the candidates who will go from the noisy hall of the house to the racy debates in state campaigns is the speaker, Hon. W. F. Stevenson of Chesterfield, who is a man of marked legal ability and would add dignity to the office of attorney general, to which he aspires. His election is no sinecure, but Mr. Stevenson has never yet suffered defeat. The only other announced candidate is Mr. U. X. Gunter, the present assistant attorney general, who is popular in the state and a finished politician.

For secretary of state nearly a quorum of the house will offer. The avowed candidates from the house are Hon. J. Harvey Wilson of Sumter, chairman of the ways and means committee; Mr. J. C. Campbell of Marlboro, Capt. J. Hampden Brooks, that most gallant of Confederate soldiers, and Col. J. T. Austin of Greenville, he of the invincible handshake. Other candidates will be Mr. J. T. Gantt, Col. E. H. Aull and Mr. W. W. Bradley of Abbeville.

The house has a trained campaigner and level-headed militiaman as a candidate for comptroller general. In the last few days of the session Capt. J. G. Richards of Kershaw announced that he had about decided to enter the race. Capt. Richards has been a supporter of the Charleston Medical college and of Winthrop in the fights in which those institutions figured. Senator Sharpe with his lusty vociferation will also be heard upon the stump for this office. Capt. Black, secretary of the state penitentiary board, is a candidate for this office.

Mr. Derham may be hard to defeat for re-election. The attorney general, secretary of state and adjutant general will not stand for re-election. Mr. Derham, Mr. McMahan and Capt. Jenning will be there when the campaign opens.

Now the house has an aspirant for Mr. McMahan's office. Mr. Arthur Kibler of Newberry, one of the leaders of the house and a champion of the common schools. Mr. Kibler is also an advocate of measures regulating the workings of insurance companies. Prof. O. B. Martin of Greenville has announced himself as a candidate for state superintendent of education, Col. A. R. Banks of Rock Hill was suggested some time ago, but he will not be in the race.

For adjutant general the house will have a Confederate veteran who will try to succeed the gallant old soldier who will retire to take up the fight for congress in the Fifth district, Capt. A. H. Dean of Spartanburg is a candidate for adjutant general. Capt. Dean has been a consistent advocate of purity in our pension system. He is well known in the up country. Col. Jno. D. Frost of Columbia, the popular and very efficient assistant adjutant general, will be in the race to succeed Mr. Floyd, as will Mr. Paul Ayer of Anderson and the dashing Col. Jack Boyd of Greenville, who has never quit being a soldier since the days when he was "Johnny Reb."

The office of railroad commissioner seems to be a soft berth. At any rate there are more candidates for this office than for any other. Among the candidates who are so far in the race are Mr. Henry J. Kinard of Greenwood who is perhaps the leader of the economists of the house, although he is not narrow in his views; Mr. J. G. Wolling of Fairfield, whose success as a merchant and farmer would augur success as a state official, is also in the race; Senator B. L. Caughman of Saluda, author of the "Jim crow" car law, is a candidate. Mr. J. C. Wilborn of York, the present chairman, will stand for re-election, having served eight years. Mr. W. Boyd Evans is a candidate—and there are others.

No member of the house aspires to be governor—yet. There is one candidate on the other side of the State capitol, Lieut. Gov. J. H. Tillman and the winner will have to defeat about half a dozen other candidates, among them Gov. McSweeney, Col. W. Jasper Talbert, Capt. D. C. Heyward of Colleton and Mr. M. F. Ansel of Greenville.

The leading candidates for lieutenant governor are Hon. Frank B. Gary of Abbeville, whose ability and fairness as a presiding officer are axiomatic; Senator S. G. Mayfield, who has been for eight years chairman of the senate's most important committee; Senator J. Lyles Glenn of Chester, and Mr. Cole L. Blease.

Since the redistricting of the State there have been a number of buds on the flower of congressional aspirations. In the first district it is thought that Mr. Geo. Legare of Charleston will be elected. In the second district the following names have been mentioned, and all will probably run—William Elliott of Beaufort; G. Duncan Bellinger and J. O. Patterson of Barnwell; J. W. Croft of Aiken, and J. William Thurmond of Edgefield. Mr. Bellinger is the fearless, aggressive and brainy leader of the anti-trust element of the State. Col. Croft agrees with Mr. Bellinger in that fight, and is an eloquent and powerful defender of the common people on the floor of the house.

In the third district the candidates will be: Senator George S. Mower of Newberry, Senator Graydon, ex-Senator McCalla and Wyatt Aiken of Abbeville, Geo. E. Prince of Anderson and Dr. Smith of Pickens. The latter has not been heard of much in politics, but he is said to be a very formidable candidate.

Mr. Joe Johnson will not be re-elected in the fourth district without opposition. He defeated Mr. Stanyarne Wilson by about 3,000 votes. It is rumored that Senator Dean of Greenville will try conclusions with Mr. Johnson.

In the fifth Mr. Finley will stand for re-election and Gen. Floyd and Solicitor Henry will oppose him. Dr. Strait will run again.

In the sixth no opposition to Congressman Scarborough has developed.

In the seventh Mr. Lever will be opposed by a member of the House in the person of Mr. J. B. McLauchlin, of Orangeburg. There will be other candidates no doubt in this district.

The legislature is the hotbed from which many tender plants are taken and grafted into the soil of State offices where their foliage is kept moist by the dews of emoluments and perquisites.

Another Theory Attacked.

Many people who realize the danger of using impure city water boil it and feel happy. Whether they succeed by this method in remedying the evil is a question which many medical men will answer in the negative. All chemists agree that the boiling of impure water, aside from the destruction of the life of some of the disease germs, the elimination of some of the gases and the deposit of a portion of the carbonate of lime, always makes it more impure. Boil a gallon of water until there is but a quart left, and the quart will contain all the impurities of the gallon and will be nearly four times as impure as before. By continuing the boiling all the impurities, animal, vegetable and mineral, except the gases thrown off, will be reduced to one solid mass. The water which is evaporated and passes off as steam is very nearly pure. In the boiling process the dangerous germs may have been killed, but their remains furnish excellent material for bacterial life to feed upon.

Great Storms North.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre, Pa., show that more than a score of lives were lost and $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in Northeastern Pennsylvania by the recent storms and rains. The danger is over, but the full extent of the damage is yet to be seen. Eighteen thousand homeless persons in the Wyoming Valley are anxiously watching the backwards course of the waters. The water has receded in Paterson, N. J., so that the danger there practically is over, but there were many daring rescues of persons who had stayed in the flooded houses. So many mills were damaged that ten thousand operatives are thrown out of work for an indefinite time. In Passaic six men are reported to have been carried down with a bridge, which was washed away. The current was so swift that it was impossible to rescue them. Cities and towns in almost all sections of New York, and New England states suffered heavy damages to property, and delayed trains were reported.

A True American.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, is in Lonnon, England, on business. Ambassador Joseph Choate made arrangements to have the Texan presented to King Edward at a levee, but Mr. Hogg was required to change his American dress and appear in the regulation court dress of knee breeches and sword before he could be presented to the King. When Mr. Hogg was told of the dress demanded, he said: "Never. If I cannot appear in the ordinary evening dress of an American citizen I will not appear at all. A pretty sight I would look rigged up in those gewgaws. I have not the faintest idea of trying to revolutionize or even criticise English customs; but blamed if I'll wear another country's uniform; no not even for the sake of meeting the King." Ex-Governor Hogg is no hog on royal swill.

For the Schools.

The directors of the State dispensary Friday set aside $25,000 to be paid out of the assets of the institution to the school fund of the State. This was done in accordance with an act of the legislature recently adjourned. This act declares that the board must reduce to $400,000 the school fund locked up in assets. In conforming to this act, the board passed the following: Resolved, That the commissioner is hereby instructed to pay over tothe State treasurer for the purposes of the "school fund," on the 15th day of this month, $25,000, which shall be considered a part of the "equal semiannual" payments to be madee looking to the reduction of merchandise assets to $400,000.

Mysterious Accident.

Three miners employed at the Standard mine at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., were instantly killed Wednesday evening in a mysterious manner. The men were on the cage which was conveying them to the top when suddenly they were seen by their companions to fall. A miner who was on the cage at the time said that one of the men had lost his holding and in an endeavor to save himself pulled the other two miners with him. Alex Stebe, 45 years old, was the only name of the victims that could be obtained. A son of Stebe came to Standard Wednesday evening from Europe and arrived about the time of the death of his father.

A MEAN THIEF.

Robbed A Minister as the Crowd Went to the Altar.

A PICKPOCKET IN A CHURCH.

The Pastor of the Church, Took Up a Collection to Reimburse the Minister for His Loss.

The Atlanta Journal says pickpockets played a little joke on the Atlanta detective department Wednesday night, and are now quietly laughing while the detectives are wondering. Incensed at the pickpockets daring to appear in Atlanta, almost the entire detective department went out Wednesday night to capture the gentlemen of the light finger touch. Saloons, pool rooms, hotel lobbies, everywhere that a bad or sporty man would likely be, were visited. And while the detectives were taking in these places pickpockets were quietly enjoying the services at the Tabernacle Baptist church, and just to keep their hand in they robbed a few preachers and worshipers.

Atlanta is usually free from the professional crook, but at present he seems to be holding his own. Cases of pickpocketing and purse snatching are now daily or nightly occurrences in Atlanta. The detectives are doing some hard work to break it up, only it did not occur to them to go to church. Perhaps the detectives will go to church. If so let the people in the saloon and in the hotels beware. For the pickpockets seem to be keeping an eye on the officers as well as on possible boodle.

It was about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon that the first suspicion of pickpockets being in the Tabernale church was aroused. Dr. Broughton, from his seat on the conference platform, noticed some suspicious looking characters enter. There were four men and two women in the crowd. Shortly afterward he saw one of the men crowd against Dr. Campbell, of Anderson, S. C. It was only a few moments then before Dr. Campbell went forward and told Dr. Broughton he had been robbed of his purse, containing $20. Later it was discovered that two other members of the conference had been robbed.

Dr. J. W. Hurt, the Sixth ward physician, had an encounter with a pickpocket as he was on his way home from the conference. Dr. Hurt was on the street car, when he felt a hand enter his pocket, where he had his money. Instantly he grabbed the man and the would-be thief, to get away, gave up his overcoat, pulling it off as the two men struggled. The overcoat and a pair of gloves found in the pocket were turned over to the detectives. They will be used as clews to trace the thieves. The overcoat was a good one and would indicate that the pickpocket was a very prosperous one.

The gang now in Atlanta is getting in some good work. William R. Roberts was on Monday night robbed of a $150 scarf pin on the street car as he was returning from the bicycle races at Piedmont park. Frank Casey was caught by Mr. Roberts and turned over to the police. Casey did not have the pin, but he is believed to have been with the man who did rob Roberts. Wednesday night Steve Wallace was arrested at the union depot on suspicion.

Against Pot-Hunting.

In 1890 the legislature passed an act prohibiting the sale of partridges or quails. This was done in order to give the birds a chance, there being a general complaint over the country that the birds were being killed out too rapidly by "pot-hunters." For a while the law was respected, but, like the hip pocket pistol law, the game law does not seem to be obeyed as generally as it should be. The act of 1900 does not forbid the importation of partridges for sale, and it would be a hard matter for an officer of the law to prove that any bird found in the restaurants in the State did not come from beyond the borders of the State. The act of 1900 was amended this year so as to include deer and wild turkeys. The law as thus changed provides: "It shall not be lawful for any person, except upon his own lands, or upon the lands of another with the consent of the owner thereof, to net or trap a partridge, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or ship or export for sale, any partridge or quail or deer or wild turkeys for the space of five years from the approval of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the importation for sale of any partridge or quail. Any persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $30, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 30 days."

Hicks on Storms.

Hicks, the St. Louis editor of Word and Works, got in his forecasts all right for the last week of February. He warned his readers against electric storms and the storm period that would go out with February into March. The reports from Maine to Mexico and from Wisconsin to Key West show that violent an destructive floods with high winds prevailed. In his almanac he says that there will be unusual disturbances from the first to the fifth of March. Dangerous storms may be expected on those days. Thunder storms in the South and sleet and snow in higher latitudes. Stormy gales and blizzards may be expected along the lakes 9 to 10. Up to the 16th storm conditions will prevail. The most stormy period will be the 21st to 26th.

A Weary Job.

The Buffalo Sunday News supplement is running a series of pictures representing historic events. In the representation of the Santiago sea fight the Brooklyn and the Oregon are the only American vessels in sight. The Sampson-in-command clique has a weary job to handle.

TILLMAN'S OFFENCE.

Why the Republicans Were So Anxious to Punish Him.

The Milwaukee Daily News says: There is much of consternation in the select circles of senatorial roguery over the Tillman-McLaurin incident, while the enmity proper are much worried over the "disgrace" that has come to the country because the strenuous senator from South Carolina slapped the face of a colleague that had called him a liar. It was all so serious. If Tillman had laughed in the face of his traducer, it would have been so much more in harmony with senatorial dignity, while it would not have violated the proprieties or have shocked that fine sense of honor, the wounds of which are healed by gilded balm. Smirk and smile, cheat, swindle and corrupt, but do not be "rude." Rude he may be, uncultured and ungentlemanly when rascality is rampant, yet Tillman's direct speech and fighting blood, while they do not make for senatorial dignity, are not without serving a good purpose. For plain talk there is much need.

This winking at corruption under the assumption that courtesy demands silence when roguery is afoot is a species of "courtesy" that is valued highly in the senate, because it enables the Hannas, Elkinses and that class of statesmen to conceal their activities. However offensive Tillman's outbreaks may be to propriety, he is a constant menace to the fellows in the senate that have bought their seats or that are serving as attorneys for industrial or transportation corporation. He is likely to break loose at any time diregard "courtesy" and show them up before the country in their true light. It is natural enough that these men should desire to see Tillman retired. It is to be expected that those persons that are shocked at the word damn or that faint at the sight of blood—though they may look with complacency upon corruption and corruptionists—will be startled at Tillman's plain-spoken speech. But eliminate the rogues, the noodles and ninnies and it will be found that there are no large numbers of American citizens worrying about Tillman.

We are falling upon times when there is need for plain-spoken speech. With trust magnates defying the law, threatening the president of the United States and demanding of the executive that they be exempt from laws distasteful to them, there is need for men that will not stand upon ceremony or mince their words. It is time for plain speech. And if that is denied, then beware the deluge.

Little Firecrackers.

When President Roosevelt comes through South Carolina, any demonstrations of pleasure by the populace must be confined to lusty yells. The legislature has prohibiture the sale of big firecrackers, and the little ones would not be strenuous enough for the occasion. But, in very great seriousness, agents of fireworks manufacturing plants need not load themselves down with samples of giant crackers when they go around soliciting trade for the holidays. The legislature limits the sale of firecrakers to these little fellows not over three inches in lenth. Little firecrackers and big pistols is the record of the last legislature. The maximum length of the firecracker is to be three inches; the minmum length of a pistol is to be 20 inches. The firecracker law says in part that "it shall be unlawful for any person whether in his own right or as agent, to sell' barter or exchange, within the limits of this State, any firecraker, 'cannon' cracker, bomb or any kind of explosive cracker exceeding 3 inches in length, or any kind of explosive cracker containing dynamite. Any one violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than 30 day."

Shot Down Three Thieves.

Three burglars, with revolvers and chloroform, were given a surprise of their lives Wednesday morning in Chicago. They had learned that Jon Sobieski, a South Chicago grocer, had drawn $3.000 from a bank. Sobieski, who sleeps in the rear of his store, was aroused by the crash of a fruit jar. He crawled out in the darkness, and, seeing the trio, began to fire, lying on the floor. Of the three men, he shot two and the third he knocked down with the butt of his revolver. The shooting was heard at the South Chicago police station. Breaking in the front door the police found the three robbers, Edgar Mallen, shot through the head and unconscious; Joseph G. Grengivitch, shot through the right leg and right arm, and Philip Florg, bruised about the face and shoulder, grazed by a bullet and a cut over the head, with Sobieski sitting on him.

Tillman Had to Talk.

When Senator Tillman made his first speech in the Senate after his altercation with McLaurin he discussed the irrigation bill. He simply wanted an excuse to say something. "I don't know anything about this subject at all," he explained. "I just happened in here while the matter was being discussed, and as I had been rather—well—"Mr. Tillman paused. He did not know exactly how to describe his position. He looked around the Senate as if waiting for a suggestion. "Closed up," remarked Senator Berry. "Well, closed up," said Mr. Tillman, laughing "I had been in a condition of innocuous desuetude for a few days and I thought the Senate might like to hear from me again." As the speech was in favor of the irrigation bill, the friends of the measure listened intently to all that Mr. Tillman had to say.

A Slick Rascal.

Last week a swindler, bearing the name of L. J. McKee, made a victim of E. B. Wetherford, a farmer living at Clearwater, S. C. He came to his house claming to be the state geologist and charging all his accounts to the state. Mr. Wetherford cashed a bogus check drawn by him for $50. Others were swindled in the same way. The governor has been notified and steps will be taken for the capture of the sharper.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A Negro Most Brutally Assaults a White Woman.

THE CRIMINAL CAPTURED.

The Sheriff Prevented a Lynching by Promising a Speedy Trial at a Special Term of Court.

A dispatch from Florence to The State says near Hymans, in the lower part of Florence county late Thursday afternoon, Mrs. K. R. Haynes, a well-known and respected white woman, was ravished by a negro brute, Julius Gibbes. Evidently aware that the husband was away from home, the negro called at the house on pretence of business. Mrs. Haynes came to the door with a baby in her arms. After a few minutes conversation, Gibbes rushed up the steps and overpowered the lady, snatching the child from her arms and throwing it aside. Mrs. Haynes never lost consciousness, and when she was released ran to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. In the meantime the negro had fled. A large crowd soon gathered and Sheriff Burch reached the scene from Florence about 9 o'clock. Gibbes was found at his home, about a mile distant from where he committed the crime. It was all that Sheriff Burch could do to prevent the angry men from seizing the negro and swinging him up, but reason prevailed and a lynching avoided. Influential men in the community, among whom were the husband and brother-in-law of the victim, aided the sheriff in soothing the intense excitement. On condition that a special term of court would be convened for immediate trial the men desisted from violence and allowed the negro to be brought safely to the Florence jail. Thursday night everything seems to be perfectly quiet, and there is no fear of a lynching.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Columbia State says rather a remarkable and unusual case was called to the governor's attention Thursday. This time a mob agrees not to lynch if the State will see that a speedy trial is had. This is the first time such a case has developed in South Carolina.

The governor heard of the case Thursday morning from the sheriff of Florence county, the telegram being incorporated in the following message sent the circuit solicitor:

March 6, 1902.

Solicitor John S. Wilson, Manning, S. C.:

Have just received the following telegram: "Florence, S. C. M. B. McSweeney, Governor, Columbia, S. C.: Negro raped white woman Wednesday lower part county, large party present when arrested and desisted from lynch law on condition special term court convene to try at once. I promised and have negro in jail. Make good my promise, otherwise may be trouble. Everything quiet awaiting your action.—Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff."

We must not have any lynching in this State. Have wired the sheriff that the request for special term of court under act of 1900 must come through you and I will act favorably upon petition.

M. B. McSweeney.
Governor.

This message was sent to the sheriff:

March 6, 1902.

Mr. Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff, Florence, S. C.:

Under the act of 1900 providing for special term of court such application must come through solicitor, and can only come through him under the statute. If the matter is presented to the solicitor by your people I have no doubt that he will ask for the special term of court you indicate. This is a requirement of law. Personally I favor a prompt trial, but under the statute can only call the extra term upon the written request of solicitor. Have the petition sent to me and I will have the extra term of court ordered with pleasure. Have wired Solicitor Wilson fully.

M. B. McSweeney,
Governor.

This was also wired the sheriff:

March 6, 1902.

Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff, Florence S. C.:

I rely on you to protect the prisoner and if necessary bring him here to penitentiary. Wire me if necessary.

M. B. McSweeney,
Governor.

At 10 o'clock Thursday night the following telegram was received by the governor:

Manning, March 6.—To Governor McSweeney: Will go to Florence tomorrow. Will then advsie you. Sheriff should do his duty.

Jno. S. Wilson.

Prices Eighty Years Ago.

From an old journal that was kept in 1815 by a merchant of Oswego N. Y., it would appear that it cost the citizens something to live in those days. Anthracite coal was unknown, and for illuminating purposes candles and whale oil were used. Salt in those days was as much a necessity as now, but it cost $1.25 per bushel or $5.38 per barrel. Whiskey was worth $1 a gallon, rum, $2.75 per gallon; tea, $2 a pound; corn $1 a bushel; tobacco, 44 cents a pound; sugar, 26 cents per pound; loaf sugar, 31 cents a pound; cambric, $1 a yard; dimity, $1 per yard; molasses, $1.44 per gallon; raisins, 50 cents per pound; shirting, 38 cents per yard; potatoes, 44 cents per bushel; rye and wheat, $1.50 per bushel; red flannel, 88 cents per yard; oil, $1 per gallon.

What It Cost.

Rear Admiral O'Neill, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, has figured out the cost of the ammunition expended in the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago. Dewey's consumption of powder and shot amounted to $50,000, while the Santiago fleet used up $84,864 worth in putting the Spaniards permanently out of business. One hundred and thirty two tons of ammunition were expended at Manila, and 165 tons at Santiago.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

He Urges the People to Attend the Exposition.

Governor McSweeney has issued an address to the people of the state calling on them to give their support and patronage to the Exposition at Charleston. After reciting the resolutions passed by the legislature at its recent session, he says:

"It is my duty, as well as my great pleasure, to call attention to these resolutions, unanimously adopted by your representatives, to the people of the state, and to urge every man, woman and child in South Carolina to take heed, and make it a special point to visit Charleston on the occasion of South Carolina Day, March 20.

There can be no doubt that the Exposition is beyond question, the most elaborate, complete and successful enterprise of its kind ever undertaken in the South, and aside from the patriotic duty that the people owe to the undertaking, those who fail to go to Charleston and visit the Exposition will have sincere cause to regret the opportunity that they have lost.

Without an exception everyone who has visited Charleston returns singing the praise of the Exposition, and it is my pleasure to commend the undertaking in the strongest terms.

It is the duty of every citizen of South Carolina to attend this Exposition at some time during its progress. It is essentially a state enterprise, conceived and carried into effect for the benefit of the state, and deserves the hearty support and encouragement of every citizen of the state. Here are displayed to the world the resources and advantages and the possibilities o South Carolina and the South. And not only are the resources and industries of South Carolina displayed, but there is hardly a section of the whole country which is not represented in the picture. Volumes written upon America's history and South Carolina's history, fail to teach in all their fulness and simplicity, the lessons that are taught by this Exposition.

I would urge upon every citizen of South Carolina his duty in this matter. The Exposition is worthy of your support and you should give that support by your attendance, for upon this its success depends.

By all means South Carolina Day at the Charleston Exposition should be made the occasion of the largest attendance during its progress, and that attendance should be such as to make the people of Charleston feel that their efforts for the benefit of the people of South Carolina and the upbuilding of the state are recognized and appreciated."

M. B. McSweeney,
Governor.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob the St. Matthews Bank.

The town of St. Matthews was visited by a gang of robbers or burglars on Tuesday night of last week. They first entered the hardware store of Mr. Geo. W. Arthur and proaned a few chisels and other implements which they thought they might need and proceeded to the St. Matthews bank and blew open the outer doors of the huge safe of that institution. This was an easy enough job, and no doubt the robbers thought they had met with a soft snap, but they were mistaken. After they got the outer doors open they attempted to blow open the inner vault in which the money is kept, but did not succeed. They succeeded, however in damaging it to such an extent that the bank officials could not open it themselves Wednesday morning. The robbers also visited the general store of Messrs. Bates & Smoak, from which a few suits of clothes was taken. The dispensary was visited by them and a good supply of liquor was taken from there. The rascals then stole a mule from Mr. H. A. Raysor, on which they left the town. Before leaving the dispensary a liberal amount of whiskey was imbibed by them. They only got twenty-eight dollars in one cent pieces and five dollars in gold from the bank, all the rest of the money and papers in the bank were locked up in the vault of the bank, which the burglars failed to open. The dispensary was robbed of about seven dollars worth of beer and fine liquors. In trying to blow open the safe in the bank one of the robbers must have been badly hurt by the explosion as much blood was found on the floor of the bank building. On Wednesday two white tramps were arrested just above St. Matthews on suspicion and lodged in jail.

A Funny Story.

The Atlanta Journal says quite a sensation was sprung on the citizens of Athens Wednesday morning when the rumor became general that the body of a dead man was at the warehouse of the Georgia railroad depot and had been there sihce last September. Early in the morning crowds were at the depot to verify the story. The box was received by the authorities in September and was from Newborn, S. C., and consigned to W. T. Hoffman. After being in the depot all this while it was opened by depot officers Tuesday and they were astonished to find the body of a petrified man. The box was a plain, oblong one, somewhat casket shaped. The man is five feet nine inches and weighs 240 pounds. It is claimed the body was found in Saluda river, South Carolina. In the breast are two bullet holes and the man had been scalped, presumably by the Indians. The teeth are plugged with gold and finger and toe nails are perfect. The hands are crossed across the breast—just as the body was buried. It is claimed that the man had been on exhibition in Charleston and Chicago.

Uses Sherman's Methods.

Gen. Hughes testified before the Philippine committee on Monday that, "in cases where the natives of a village were found harboring insurrectors the village was generally burned." That settles one point at any rate, which is the Sherman method is practiced in the Philippines.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

The Blind Millionaire and Philanthropist Dies in New York.

Mr. Chas. Broadway Rouss, who was a Confederate soldier, during the war between the States, died at his residence in New York on the 3d inst. from heart disease and dropsy.

Mr. Rouss was born at Woodsboro, Md., in 1836. He first engaged in business in Winchester, Va., served in the Confederate army and went to New York in 1865, where he has been in business continuously from that time.

He erected at his own expense a monument to dead Confederate soldiers in Mount Hope cemetery, New York city, founded a physical laboratory at the University of Virginia and gave $100,000 for a Confederate battle abbey to be located at Richmond, Va.

Some years ago Mr. Rouss became blind. He offered $1,000,000 to any one who could restore his sight, but the reward was never successfully claimed.

Among the first things Mr. Rouss did when he began business in New York was to hang up in his store a picture of Jefferson Davis, father of the Confederacy. This was, however, only one exhibition of his love for the Confederacy. The large sums which he contributed to various Confederate causes was another evidence.

During the war Mr. Rouss served with "Rosy" Powell, who was at one time a policeman in Atlanta, Ga. His love for his comrade was shown in many gifts which he made him from year to year. On one occasion he sent the Atlanta policeman a handsome hundred-dollar overcoat, and at other times gifts for his family. These gifts usually came at Christmas time, but not always, as they were received at various times in the year. Powell died in Atlanta several years ago.

Mr. Rouss always retained a love for the town of Winchester, in the valley of Virginia, in which he formerly lived, and contributed greatly to its upbuilding.

One of the sad features in connection with the life of Mr. Rouss was his futile effort to restore his sight, which he lost by degrees during his business career. His offer of sums of money, which he finally increased to $1,000,000, brought many applicants with as many remedies. These, of course, were more than he could use or try, and as a means of trying the remedies he had other blind men to undergo the treatment. It was said that there were as many as fifteen or twenty blind men trying the treatment at one time, which, if successful, he would take. None were ever successful.

A Sad Death.

Dr. Richard Ferguson, Jr., died suddenly in Columbia Thursday night. He went to Columbia about two years ago, being then only 26 years old. He appeared before the State board of medical examiners and, although he had been out of college for five years, he stood the finest examination of a very large number of applicants for certificates. He then established an office in Columbia and devoted his attention exclusively to the ear and eye. Those who had visited the office of the leading specialists in the South said that his was the best equipped office they had seen. He was easily given a first place as a specialist and did a large business, and was heartily recommended by all who patronized him. He seemed nervous, but in his professional work was a master. Dr. Ferguson used opiates and his nervous system was very much disaranged, and it is stated that he could sleep only by the use of opiates. Recently he has been putting himself to sleep with chloroform. Thursday afternoon he was found dead in his Morris chair, with a bottle of chloroform on one side and a handkerchief on the other. He had evidently used too much chloroform. All of the surroundings and all of the circumstances indicated that it was an accident. Dr. Earle was summoned and found that there was nothing to be done.

The English Language.

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffice of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English, according to Bradstreet's. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or another of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent. or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian and 12,000,000 Portuguese, and the balance Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Gaelic, Roumanian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish and Norwegian. Thus, while only one-quarter of those who employ the facilities of the postal department of civilized Governments speak as their native tongue English, two-thirds of those who correspond do so in the English language.

A Groom Commits Suicide.

Rudolph H. Crouvatt, aged 27, a bridegroom of four days, committed suicide some time Friday night by shooting himself in a room in Baltimore, Md., A note was found requesting that J. G. Crouvatt, his father, in Thomasville, Ga., be notified. Mrs. Crouvatt, who is 17 years of age, stated that she and Crouvatt, who had assumed the name of James Coleman, were married Tuesday night. Just prior to the wedding the young woman informed Crouvatt that she heard a report that he had a wife living in Alabama. He is said to have become greatly excited and to have threatened to kill the person who started the rumor or kill himself. Wednesday night Crouvatt left the house where he and his bride were living, and she heard nothing more of him until news of his death was brought to her this morning.

Smothered In Gold.

Joseph Micoulas, a gold refiner, was at work in a Paris laboratory recently when he was seized with a fainting spell, and his head fell forward into a basin of gold dust, which penetrated his nostrils and eventually suffocated him. This is the first death of the kind ever recorded in Paris.

SLAVERY IN MORO.

Governor Taft Tells of One of Our New Possessions.

DATOS AND SULTANS PLENTIFUL.

The Whole Population Anxious to be Considered Slaves So as to Mulct the United States Government.

The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by governor Taft Wednesday in response to questions by members. He said slavery was confined to the southern Moro islands. The investigations made by Governor Taft and his associates had brought out that the slaves included men, women and children who were slaves for debt, according to the statements made by the datos. The slaves could buy their liberty, but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation. The slaves were members of the family and the relation was comparatively mild, if it was possible to consider any form of slavery as mild. Governor Taft said Dago Mandi had already abolished slavery by decree. How effective this was could not be stated.

"It indicates," said Governor Taft, "how willing they are to consider our desires and the possibilities of eradicating the system."

The civil authorities had never recognized slavery in any way he said, and the military had always released slaves, but the slaves did not understand the advantage of liberty and Governor Taft said that if we attempted to end slavery by force we would probably find the slaves turning their guns against us. The influence of the United States was, however, growing stronger and stronger for the eradication of slavery. Although our wishes had been made known, yet neither the civil or military authorities had said slavery must cease or war would be made.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee, asked the number of slaves. Governor Taft replied that he and his associates had sought to learn the number with the idea that we might buy them and avert an exercise of force. But when the natives learned this, they all represented themselves as slaves. The governor estimated about one-fourth of this southern population as slaves, or from 250,000 to 300,000 in a population of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. When asked how many sultans there were Governor Taft answered that sultans and datos were as numerous as barons in Germany or justices of peace in the United States.

In reply to a question by Mr. Patterson, Governor Taft stated that the slaves were punished by their masters and whipping was not unknown to them, although there was little severity. The slaves were subject to sale, but he did not know of any separating of mothers for their children.

A Terrible Cost.

Seldom has a nation miscalculated worse than has Great Britain in estimating the difficulties it had to face in the Boer war. When the British government undertook to conquer the Boers its expectation was that less than 50,000 men and less than $50,000,000 would be sufficient to end the struggle in less than six months. The war has been going on about three years and has cost more than $800,000,000. The British force in South Africa at the last account was 237,000 men and the British loss by death and permanent disabilities has amounted above 25,000. The total number of casualties including the wounded who have recovered, at the last report, was 100,701 men and 5,240 officers. Seldom in modern times has such a bloody war been waged anywhere and the proportionate loss of officers has been the greatest in all history. Unquestionably a great part of the loss both of men and money has been due to incompetency.

Comes from Good Stock.

Major Micah Jenkins, who declined to accept the sword from the people of South Carolina after Lieutenant Governor Tillman withdrew his invitation to President Roosevelt to present the sword, is a son of Major General Micah Jenkins, of the Confederate army, who lost his life in the same volley that wounded General Longstreet at Gettysburg. Major Jenkins is now commandant of one of the military schools in the State of Virginia. During the Spanish-American war he was captain in one of the troops of Rough Riders organized by General Leonard Wood and President Theodore Roosevelt. In the charge up San Juan hill he outstripped all the other riders and was the first man to land in the Spanish trenches at the summit. President Roosevelt was greatly impressed with the daring of Major Jenkins, who, he said, is the bravest man he ever saw, and he recommended his appointment as major.

He Was Mistaken.

The Washington Post says: "The southern editors don't take kindly to President Roosevelt's speech to the G. A. R. assemblage, in which he told the members that they made war upon anarchy. The southern editors are having considerable difficulty in keeping their admiration for the president on straight." The President was badly off in his statement, and it is surprising that a man of his opportunities should be so ignorant. All the anarchy in this country is to be found in the section that the President hails from.

Predicts War.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who is considered an eminent educator in Nebraska, declares that the United States is on the eve of war with Russia. Poultney Bigelow is positive that, in spite of the Meteor and Prince Henry, this country and Germany will soon meet in deadly conflict. And the envoys of the Boers and the Irish Nationalists insist that we join in smiting England, in this, her hour of need. Yet, in spite of all these rumors of wars we persist in feeling placid and peaceful. Somebody must be wrong.