The Manning Times.

VOL. XVI. MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902. NO. 35.

A BUGLE CALL

To The Democracy of the Country to Get Together

AND SAVE THE NATION FROM

Being Mexicanized by the Man On Horseback in the White House and the Dollar Worshipping Republicans.

There was a notable gathering of Democrats in Washington last week. They were there at the biennial banquet of the Virginia Democratic association held in the banquet room of the Metropolitan hotel. They included Democrats of national prominence. Those who spoke included the following: T. W. Bullock, second vice president of the association: Col. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky: Senator Carmack, of Tennessee: Hon. Lewis Nixon, the leader of Tammany Hall: Representative W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina: Representative DeArmond, of Missouri and members of congress from Virginia. Col. Watterson spoke as follow:

"There is no drop of blood in my veins which is not Virginia blood. Although for purposes of my own, having a deep design beneath them, I choose this capital of the nation for my birthplace, my earliest vision of paradise—the very dawn of all my conceptions of honor and duty and glory—nestled among yonder hills, across the Potomac; and, when I go hence, my ashes shall repose upon the bosom of Kentucky—Virginia's first born and fairest daughter. There seems, therefore, some fitness in my sitting among you.

"Anyhow, being a Kentuckien and a Democrat, I am glad to be here and you will not, I hope, think me assuming any consequential airs and graces, if I add that I feel very much at home.

"WE ARE DEMOCARTS."

"We are Democrats. We love our country. Our hearts beat true to its institutions. We would rescue the government from the hands of those who are converting it into a government of the trusts, for the trusts and by the trusts, and restore it to the hands of those who will have some regard for the rights of the people.

"The Republican party is a syndicated party. Arbitrary power is its motor, the almighty dollar its trade mark. If it be not checked in the gait it is going, it will in the end surely Mexicanize the republic.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

"Once again in the white house we have the man on horseback. Affecting the simplicity of the cowboy, he conceal beneath the self-confidence and queer manners of the broncho buster, the sentiments and ambitions, if not the talents, of a Diaz. To him, a little thing like treating an admiral of the navy, wearing the laurel leaves of imperishable renown, as if he were a baby in arms, now to be dawdled and now to be spanked, is merely an undress affair begun and ended during off-moments between breakfast and luncheon. To him the reprimanding of the lieutenant-general of the army, grown gray in the fighting of the battles of his country, becomes an amusing horse play, meant to relax his muscles and illustrate his high-mightiness, whilst warning lesser officers of the army to obey orders and say nothing.

A MILITARY DICTATOR.

"As these things go forward, partaking somewhat of the character of feats to divert and blinds to hoodwink public opinion, a bill of army reorganization is prepared and urged upon congress, which, if it becomes a law, will make the power of the president absolute, and which it is not too much to say ought to be entitled 'An act to make the president of the United States a military dictator.' Because the reprimanded lieutenant-general, answering the summons of a committee of congress—as was his duty—expresses an opinion adverse to this bill, it is proposed to retire him from the service. Taken in connection with some other matters of more or less sinister suggestion, these are menaces of most ominous import.

WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL.

"But, turn from the white house to the capitol, and look at the Republicans in congress. The trail of the trade mark is over them all. Old high tariff dances the cancan in the house, whilst old ship subsidy does the regulation cake walk in the senate. Everything for the syndicates. Nothing for the people. And, not content with their arbitrary power in the white house and their mercenary power in congress, the leaders of this party of federalism and false pretension would rip open Pandora's box to filch thence the black, piratical flag of negro domination—the equally disreputable and bloody shirt of sectional agitation—and, in order to make sure of the next house they are proposing to bring forward another force bill to smite the south, to blight the north, and to convert a land teeming with love and peace into a land reeking with hate and strife. Such is the banquet to which the exit of McKinley, the statesman, and the advent of Roosevelt, the Rough Rider, has invited us.

A SLAP FOR FUNSTON.

"I am something of a jingo myself I believe in the expanding greatness and glory of my country. I never see the flag floating above the dome on yonder capitol that my heart does not throb with the proud, glad thought—that my eyes do not fill with happy exultant tears—that I, too, am an American citizen.

"God bless the flag, and God bless the boys that fight beneath it. I would carry it inviolate, I would keep them spotless. And with this in view, I want to know what is going on away out younder across the multitudinous, the mysterious waves of the Pacific sea. I want other witnesses than self-seeeing politicians and self-exploiting soldiers to come here and tell me. I refuse to hold my tongue. I refuse to rest content. And, if I am told by a whippersnapper in shoulder straps that, unless I do, I am a traitor to my country, my reply to him shall be a slap in the face.

THE TRUMPET CALL.

"Friends, brothers, Democrats, let us have done with dissension. Let us turn our backs on the past, our eyes to the future, calling against these things is my comrade, no matter what he thinks or ever thought about silver or gold. He who would deny me a place by his side to fight them, must be either very perverse or very blind. Let us cross no bridges till we come to them. But already we can see far enough ahead to take our reckoning.

"TOE THE LINE."

"There will be but one test of a Democrat in 1904—toe the line—toe the line, saying to arbitrary power and absolutism, thou shalt go no further: we, too, are in the expansion business; but our expansion is for the religion of the constitution no less than for the religion of Christ and Him crucified; our expansion means peace, not war; the honor, not the degradation of the flag; and just as surely as Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans—to resist despotism—shall we make a new Fourth of July and celebrate another eighth of January, in resisting this unrighteous scheme to abolish the constitution and Mexicanize the government."

A SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

Agent of Denmark Says He Bribed Members of Congress.

A genuine sensation was caused in the house Thursday by the presentation by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, of charges alleging the corrupt use of a fund of $500.000 in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies. The charges were contained in an alleged secret report of Capt. Walter Christmas to the Danish government which declared that he had employed corrupt means to bring about the negotiations for the sale of the islands to a consummation.

The report, extracts from which Mr. Richardson read, mentioned the names of Abner McKinley and his partner, Col. Brown. C. W. Knox, who was described as "an intimate friend of Senator Hanna." Richard P. Evans who was said to represent "Mr. Gardner and his friends in the house," and two press associations, the names of which were not given, as having been interested in the matter. The charges against members of congress were not specified. Upon the basis of this report, Mr. Richardson asked the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee of seven. The speaker ruled that the matter was privileged after Mr. Richardson had amended his resolution so as to specifically include members of the house.

Great excitement attended the whole proceeding. Mr. Cannon of Illinois insisted that Mr. Richardson's presentation was fragmentary and that the whole matter should go over until Friday in order that members might read the documents presented, which included newspaper extracts, affidavits etc., in the Record. Christmas, he declared, on his own statement, was a briber and worse. But the house voted down the motion to postpone and the resolution after being amended in minor particulars, was adopted. The speaker immediately appointed the following committee to make the investigation: Messrs. Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois, Cousins (Rep.) of Iowa, McCall (Rep.) of Massachusetts. Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee, Dinsmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, and Cowherd (Dem.) of Missouri.

A Democrat Unseated.

The Republicans in the House last Wednesday unseated Mr. Rhea of Kentucky, a Democrat, and seated in his place Mr. J. Mackenzie Moss, who was formerly a Democrat but who, according to his brief, is in accord with Republicans on the dominant issues. The Republican majority in the house is 43.—While only two Republicans, Hanbury and Vreeland of New York, voted with the Democrats, enough Republicans remained away or declined to vote to reduce the minority to 10. The conclusion of the debate upon the case was rather spirited, Mr. Rhea making an eloquent defense of his right to the seat. Mr. Rhea made a severe arraignment of Mr. Moss, the contestant, charging that although he now called himself a Republican that two weeks before the election he had registered as a Democrat and had pledged himself if elected to go into the Democratic caucus. With impassioned words he challenged the contestant or his friends to deny this statement. "If it is denied," said he, "I willprove him to be the poor, miserable creature I know him to be."

Jumped From a Train.

The Blackville correspondent of The State says the passengers on the early morning train from Augusta to Charleston witnessed a surprising incident just before the train reached Blackville Thursday morning. A young lady, Miss May Folk, who lives near Williston, boarded the train at that station en route to Columbia. Upon nearing the place the porter as usual called, "Blackville." Miss Folk immediately rose from her seat, hastily ran to the door and leaped from the train which was then running at some 30 or 40 miles an hour. When the train stopped it returned and found the young lady unconscious. She was brought to the hotel and found to be severly injured, suffering from concussion of the brain, shoulder dislocated and badly bruised. She is now in a very critical condition.

Gen. Hampton's Birthday.

Friday was Gen. Hampton's 84th birthday and the State says the general was in fine spirits. It was celebrated very quietly at his home. He had been very unwell Thursday night, but Friday he was feeling quite strong and was out for a ride during the forenoon and early afternoon. A number of friends called to congratulate him upon his birthday. The general's health has been bad during the past year, but he has continued cheerful and has taken a lively interest in current events.

A SALUDA MYSTERY.

A Bad Negro, Who Had Been Missing, Found Dead.

A dispatch from Saluda to The State says the finding of the dead body of John Chapman, a negro in the employ of Mr. S. B. Corley, in Mr. Corley's pasture has created quite a sensation. Chapman, a negro of bad reputation, had been missing for two weeks. On Sunday, the 9th inst., soon after Chapman left Mr. Corley's house to go to his fish basket in Little Saluda river, three gun shots were heard by several persons in the direction Chapman had gone. Chapman's wife, fearing a difficulty, as she says, went in search of her husband but failed to find him. Searching parties were organized, and Coroner Gibson undertook an investigation, but on being assured by and estimable lady that she had seen Chapman pass her house after the firing of the guns, he abandoned it. It was then thought by some that Chapman had run off to avoid arrest for robbing Riley's store at Mt. Willing.

Your correspondent went to the scene and attended the inquest. It was found that the negro had been shot twice, one load of shot entering his heart and the other back of his head. An empty shell was found near his body. Julia Chapman, the dead man's wife, was examined by the coroner and testified that her husband told her on Saturday afternoon previous to the time he is supposed to have been killed that Bee Corley, Mr. S. B. Corley's son had warned him to leave, as Bob Corley and others would kill him if he remained there, as he (Chapman) had been telling that Bob Corley and Bee Corley had helped him to rob Riley's store. Bee Corley was seen and denied this in toto. Bob Corley was not present. Both are young men of good reputation.

The only other evidence of any interest brought out before this correspondent left was the statement of Dave Perry that Chapman had sold him a number of small articles presumed to have been stolen from Riley's store. The coroner's jury is composed of good men and they seem determined to solve the mystery if possible. Mr. S. B. Corley and the members of his family, it is understood, say that Bee Corley was at home at the time of the firing of the shots. Mr. L. J. Merchant, an honorable man, states that Bob Corley was at his house when the shots were fired. One theory is that Chapman, who was a gambler, was killed by other negro gamberlers. It is said that the bottoms of Little Saluda river are a resort for negro gamblers on Sundays Chapman was a negro of bad reputation and has figured in court quite often.

COAST LINE AND SOUTHERN.

Said to Be Uniting to Buy the Plant System.

The Florence Times is authority for the statement that a veteran railroad man who is in a position to get the "inside" of a good many goings on in railroad circles says that the report that the Pennsylvania was about to buy up the Coast Line was not true.

He gives it as coming from a reliable source that the true explanation of the rise in the Coast Line stock is due to the fact that the Coast Line and the Southern are to join together and buy up the Plant system. The road is the Florida and West Indian connection of the two lines and the Seaboard. The opposition line already has entrance into the promised land of the South through the F. C. & P.

The Plant system is the old road and ramifies through the state and has extensive Georgia connections and into Alabama, a very rich territory, and the road is regarded as a fine piece of property. Since Mr. Plant's death it does not seem to have had the successful management that it had before, and the two great systems which are dependent on it for southern connections have joined together in securing it between them, which will prevent any war of rates or business between the Coast Line and the Southern. The Coast Line connects with the Plant at Carleston and the Southern connects near Savannah.

There are prominent men in all of those roads who own stock and large blocks of it in the other lines, and there is no lack of harmony among them. This is believed to be the most plausible explanation of the recent sensation in railroad circles.

Better Late Than Never.

The Columbia State says Henry Watterson is always racy, always incisive, and he made good use of his genius for phrase-making in the speech he delivered in Washington on Monday. We hope it will have its effect upon those present or former Democrats who need a political chart. But Mr. Watterson in urging the Democracy to unite on a platform of opposition to imperialism and absolutism does not blaze out a new path for the party. The national Democratic convention in 1900 distinctly declared that opposition to the administration's policy of imperialism was "the paramount issue" of the campaign—and long before that action was officially taken by the party a large majority of the Democratic papers had committed themselves to the same proposition. The trouble with Watterson is that he has not always been sound on the issue himself. Now that his views are amended and improved we are glad; but we protest that our newest recruit if somewhat audacious in signalizing his coming into camp by reading a general order fixing the plan of battle.

After Many Years.

Laborers engaged in digging away a hill at old Brunswick, near Wilmington, N. C., uncovered a skeleton which is believed to be that of a British soldier killed during or before the revolutionary war. In the white sand about the skeleton were found a number of brass military buttons of English manufacture during the seventeenth century.

THE RACE PROBLEM

In The South as Seen by a New England Republican.

ENFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Was a Fundamental Mistake, Says Mr. Littlefield, a Congressman from the State of Maine.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says Charleston will hear with interest of a speech made in Washington Wednesday night by Representative Littlefield, of Maine upon the "Race Problem of the South." Mr. Littlefield was a member of the Congressional party that visited the Charleston Exposition week before last. He returned to Washington Sunday week and has been generous in his good words about "The Ivory City" and "The Old City by the Sea." His speech at the annual meeting of the Washington Congregational Club last night is but in line with a number of other views held by the distinguished gentlemen from Maine, whom Democrats and Republicans recognize as one of the broadest-minded men in Congress to-day.

Mr. Littlefield gained considerable prominence several years ago by a speech he made in defence of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon member from Utah, whom the Republicans refused to seat because of his religion. Mr. Littlefield ranged himself with the Democrats on that question, claiming that there was no legal reason why Roberts was not entitled to a seat in the House. In the debate upon the Porto Rican tariff bill Mr. Littlefield again showed himself broad enough to cut away from party fetters and oppose that measure. His latest utterance on the negro problem is in striking contrast to the Crumpacker resolution which an element in the Republican party is endeavoring to get into the House, with a view to cutting down the South's representation on account of educational and qualification suffrage laws here. The speech also gains in significance, delivered, as it was, immediately after Mr. Littlefield's visit to the most Southern city in the South. It was the first trip of the "Man from Maine" to that section of the South and, while desirous of seeing the Exposition, it is understood that the main object of his trip was to see for himself the exact conditions in the South.

Mr. Littlefield, in taking up the negro problem, said that the black slaves was a vital factor in the development of the country when cotton became the staple production of the South. At the close of the war the United States was left with four millions of blacks on its hands. This was the most serious problem left by the war. These negroes had been freed from slavery and were occupying a position of peril to the Government. The civilization of the white people, said Mr. Littlefield, had been accomplished after years of struggle and association with the greatest races of mankind. The negro had been brought direct from his home in Africa and no efforts had been made toward his education or civilization.

"By what right," asked the man from Maine, the man from Blaine's own State, "does an Act of Congress seek to place an inferior race on an equal footing with men who have lived through two thousand years of Christianity? The nation sought to create in the negro race the ability not only to govern themselves, but to assist in the government of others. What was the result? This race was in the midst of a people developed in the highest state of civilization known to man. A people who have been overwhelmed by one of their own kind and whose wounds, physical and moral, were smarting under the blow of defeat.

"The Kuklux Klan was the outcome, with its civilization behind it, trying to suppress the newly-created citizens. Then came the "grandfather clause," which virtually disfranchises every negro in the South where it is in existence. If the elective franchise had been given only to those who had the intelligence to use it the tendency in the South would have been to increase its representation by legitimate means. To-day the tendency is to keep Southern men in ignorance and to keep the negro out of control. To increase the representation properly under such conditions requires the utmost intelligence.

"Few men to-day know what is to be done. The negro is with us. He has the right of citizenship and we cannot adopt the measure so often suggested to deport him. There is no authority under which we can deport a citizen from the United States. That namesake of the Father of his Country, who is working down in Alabama, is doing the most practical work. We must look to the practical education of the negro as the only solution of the problem. Fundamental mistake was in enfranchising the race, placing in the hands of those people powers they were unqualified to exercise, giving them power over a civilized race overpowered by war. It takes more than a generation or two, or three, even, to civilize any people. Fortunate will be the generation that will see a true solution of this problem."

In closing Mr. Littlefield touched upon the Philippine problem as another one which the country was called upon to solve. "It is not possible," he said, "by any legislative act or by education to create in any race the power of self-government. It may be latent power in some races that only need the touch of the higher civilized bodies of men to develop. I am prepared to say it is not in the power of the negro to govern himself, as some people have said. What we know of the Filipino—what Gen. Chaffee says in his report—is that this race excels in duplicity, treachery and the arts of savagery the American Indian. There are ten millions of people dependent upon us. Only a few of them can read and write. I do not know what will be accomplished. I do not think it is giving away a State secret to say that there is not a man in the House of Representatives on either side who sees the proper solution of this problem ahead. I believe that the American people now face a serious situation: that it will require all the shrewdness and Christianity of our people to solve this most difficult question. But I have faith in the future of the Republic, despite that international vermiform appendix known as the Philippine Archipelago"

Mr. Littlefield's speech has been hailed with delight by the Democrats especially, and should the Crumpacker resolution ever reach the House from committee it is thought not unlikely that the man from Maine may take the floor in opposition to the measure. Certain it is that Mr. Littlefield has shown that he is not afraid to say what he believes, be it Republican in sentiment or not.

An Editor's Lament.

The Knoxville Sentinel says it is astonishing how the public looks upon the newspaper as a free horse to be ridden to death. People will pay money for a band, for lights, janitor, to go to a job printing office and buy thousands of dodgers, pay boys to deliver them, pay performers in the entertainment, if they are professionals, or pay some manager to get up the affair and give him a large percentage of the receipts, pay all their bill—in fact, pay for everything except that which is most valuable to them—to wit, newspaper advertising. And if the newspaper is unwilling to devote more notice to such entertainment than liberal news notices it comes in for much abuse. And yet why should not the newspaper charge for its advertising spice just as the owner of the hall charges for its rent, the billboard man charges for the use of his billboards, the lithographers charge for furnishing posters, the job printing office charges for the dodgers, and the outside parties charge for their services? The newspaper has only two sources of revenue. One is subscription, the other advertising. The subscriptions to newspapers are so cheap that they little more than pay the cost of the white paper.

A Cruel Husband.

J. B. Post, a farmer 35 years old, living on the Worth road, four miles south of Tanawanda, N. Y., bound his wife Amanda to a stake in the bull pen of his stable Thursday morning. She wore a red calico apron, which aroused a confined bull to frenzy and in its rage the animal attacked the woman and gored her to death. It is said that Post's act was caused by jealousy of Hiram Coates, a Free Methodist preacher who lives at Kenmore, half a mile south of the Post farm. Coates has been a frequent caller at the Post farm and had often gone out driving with Mrs. Post. Thursday night he met Mrs. Post at a prayer meeting at Kenmore, and as the pair were attentive to each other Post quarreled with his wife on returning home.

A Horrible Fate.

As a result of an accident at the Orr Mill at Anderson one day last week Hugh H. Scott, a machinest and engineer, lost his life. Scott was sent there several weeks ago by the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr company to superintend the erection of the new 1,000 horse power engine. Steam was turned on the engine for the first time and Scott was standing by watching its movements. He stepped upon the base to oil a bearing when his foot slipped and he fell into the rapidly moving fly-wheel. He was whirled around and hurled to the opposite side of the engine. He was horribly crushed and mangled, both legs being broken and the lower part of his body was crushed. Notwithstanding the injuries he was conscious when assistance reached him and wrote the name of a relative in Michigan to whom he wished a telegram sent.

Corpse Held for Board.

A funny case is reported from St. Louis. Until a few minutes before the hour set for the funeral of Mrs. Carrie Schlosinger, Friday afternoon, there was doubt as to whether the services would take place; the body being held for a board bill alleged to be due Levi Silverman and wife of 2816 Olive street, where Mrs. Schlesinger died. Henry Schlesinger, the woman's son, who is a traveling salesman, was notified by wire of his mother's death, and came to St. Louis to arrange for the funeral. The Silvermans presented to him a bill of $80 for his mother's board and their care for her. Schlesinger declined to pay and was told that the body would be held. Schlesinger employed Attorney Howard Sidener and was about to enter suit in replevin when the matter was compromised.

Has Thirteen Wives.

Christian C. Nelson, railroad contractor and horseman, alleged to have 13 wives is in jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on the charge of bigamy, having just been brought in from San Antonio, Tex., where he was arrested a few days ago. Nelson will be tried in St. Joseph because one of the women most active in his prosecution was married to him in that city last September. This bride was Mrs. Mary A. Parker of Plattsburg, Mo. Nelson admits having three wives, but says the other 10 are myths. He is said to be wanted for bigamy in Chicago, San Francisco, Des Moines, New York, St. Paul, Sumter, S. C., and Conway, Ark. His preliminary trial will be held before the same justice of the peace who solemnized his marriage with Mrs. Parker in September.

Hard on Funston.

Senator Pattersons, of Colorado in the United States Senate Thursday sharply criticised the methods by which Gen. Funston captured Aguinaldo and sought to show that Gen. Funston's statement published to today that he had not violated the articles of civilized warfare was not accurate. The senator said that all authorities upon international law and the articles of civilized warfare declared that the use of the enemy's uniform was not warranted and that a man in an enemy's uniform who killed another man was guilty of assasination and outside the pale of protection.

DID A GOOD BUSINESS.

The Insurance Made a Handsome Profit Last Year.

The official figures were received Friday from Mr. A. W. Jones, who is in charge of the insurance department of the Comptroller General's office, showing the income and losses paid by the foreign insurance companies on their business in this State. The corrected and official figures are today given for the foreign companies having agencies in this State. The statement shows that the foreign companies, which do about half of the fire insurance business in this State, have not come out at all badly and that they have a safe and liberal allowance on which to do business and, that after agents' commissions have been paid and an allowance is made for adjusting and the like, there is still a pretty good margin of profits in the South Carolina business. If the insurance companies have, as they claim, lost three millions of dollars on their busines east of the Rockies they certainly have not lost any part of it in this State, if their aggregate reports, made up by the companies themselves, are to be relied upon, and these reports are made under oath and are the basis for the taxation of the various companies in this State.

The American companies have already reported, but their figures have not been verified; but the figures, which are practically correct and mostly verified, show that the total receipts from premiums for fire insurance for the year 1901 are $941,746 and out of this sum $534,712 was paid in losses, which gave the companies 44 per cent out of their gross receipts in this State on which to do business, and it looks rather reasonable that insurance business ought to be done on 44 per cent after losses have been paid provided the salaries are not too great a percentage of the earnings of the various companies. As will be seen, ofcourse, some individual companies did not take in as much in premiums as they paid out in losses, but the figures that are given are for the business of all the companies doing business in South Carolina and, parenthetically, it may be mentioned that those companies that made money last year on their business in this, as well as other States, have all joined in the general increase of 25 per cent on the rates on merchandise and stores. The following is the official showing made by the foreign insurance companies doing business in this State for the year ending December 31, 1901:

Name of Company.	Risks written.
*Baloise	***
Br.-Amer. Assu. Co	421,862 00
Caledonian	237,312 00
Commer. Union Assu	1,957,509 00
Hamburg-Bremen	497,066 00
*Helvetia Swiss Fire	***
Imperial Insurance Co	466,745 00
*Lancashire Fire	***
*Lion	111,906 00
Liverpool, London, Globe	5,463,049 00
London Assurance	329,394 00
London & Lancashire	1,151,543 00
*Madgeburg Fire	***
Manchester Fire	356,682 00
*Netherlands Fire	***
North Br. Mercantile	1,632,606 00
Northern Assurance	1,160,781 00
Norwich Union	1,458,849 00
Palatine	599,310 00
Peoenix Assurance	1,452,683 00
Royal Insurance	3,142.353 00
Royal Exchange Assu	315,231 00
Scottish U. & N.	455,562 00
Sun Ins. office	613,879 00
*Svea Fire and Life	***
Thames & Mersey Marine	1,078,529 00
Union Assu. Society	752,479 00
Western Assu	1,139,550 00
Total	$24,884,882 93

*Withdrawn from the State.
***No report.

	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Baloise	$ 2,886 26	***
Br.-Am. A. Co	7,544 99	2,437 56
Caledonian	7,134 36	4,711 28
Com. U Assu	20,645 36	15,682 62
H'burg.Bremen.	10,740 15	14,116 35
*Helve'a S'iss F.	3,746 04	***
Imperial Ins. Co	8,263 21	16,401 91
*Lancashire F	5,087 98	***
*Lion	1,677 27	2,253 97
Liverpool L & G	72,174 48	29,476 07
London Assu	4,528 95	5,415 18
*Madgeb'g Fire.	7,915 75	10,954 78
Manchester Fire	533 87	***
Netherland F	7,460 68	7,128 63
North Br. Mer	21,422 37	7,925 68
Northern Assu	15,397 49	3,140 23
Norwich Union	21,068 52	5,763 30
Palatine	6,015 83	73 00
Phoenix Assu	20,800 42	11,598 09
Royal Ins	25,954 84	25,262 68
Royal Ex. Assu	4,069 94	658 04
Scottish U & N	8,416 12	10,046 18
Sun Ins. office	10,730 45	4,723 97
*Svea F & L	1,879 26	***
Thames & M. M.	2,444 80	330 35
Union Assu So	6,194 46	7,746 11
Western Assu	13,264 99	12,902 49
Total	$316,117 80	$198,826 47

Gave His Life for Others.

To the Editor of The State:

Seeing an inquiry in your paper as to the whereabouts of Dr. J. W. Powell, surgeon in the Confederate States army. I will say Dr. Powell went to Mississippi during the yellow fever epidemic several years ago and died of the fever. He went there to help the fever sufferers and lost his life. Dr. Powell was a native of Fairfield county and has quite a number of relatives in that county now.

J. S. GUNNELL.

New Brookland, March 26.

A Dangerous Tool.

The best of bank safes are no longer burglar proof for Julius E. Haschke, a Chicago electrician, who has bought an invention which will enable the man applying it to cut through the hardest steel plate as a boy with a knife would cut St. Lawrence county cheese. Armor plate such as is used on the United States battleships, can be perforated as an auger would bite its way through a plank of Northern pine.

Justice at Last.

Neely, Rathbone and Reeves, the American carpetbag officials who looted the Cuban postoffice department, have received tardy justice in sentences of ten years' imprisonment accompanied by fines ranging from $35.000 to $56.000. The cases against them were begun two years ago, and the slowness of the American administration in Cuba in pressing the prosecutions has been scandalous.

MASONS ON A LARK

Shriners do Not Represent Serious Side of Grand Lodge.

Grand Master Walter M. Whitehead, of the South Carolina Grand lodge, contributes a card to the Charleston Evening Post Thursday, called "Drawing the distinction between Ancient Free Masonry and the order of the Mystic Shrine" with the end in view that the public should not confuse the serious order with the amusement branch of Masonry, about which so much is being written and talked now in connection with the coming celebration of "Shriners' day" at the exposition. Grand Master Whitehead explains that the Mystic Shrine with all its amusements and attractions is not Masonry, although the only prerequisite for membership in the Mystic Shrine is that the applicant must be either a Knight Templar or a Mason of the 32nd degree of the Scottish Rite.

Among other things Grand Master Whitehead states:

It is to be expected that the "profane," the uninitiated who has never learned the beautiful system of morality that Masonry inculcates, may conclude from the absurd, farcical parade and the reference to hot sands," "hot air," "sober camels," "astute astrologers," "rope ends," and other fantastic and nonsensical terms, that Masonry is unworthy the attention of serious and dignified men.

Such, however, is not the case. The Shrine should not be confounded with the Masonic system, as it is neither Masonry nor a branch of Masonry. While it diverts its members and amuses the gaping crowd the grand old order of the Masonic fraternity, which has survived the criticism of centuries of inquiring thought, survived the hostility of crowned and mitered heads, grown grander as it has grown older, which has secured the fealty of sages, philanthropists and patriots, which has dried the tears of orphanage, hushed the wail of widowhood, helped the stranger to friends and the poor to benefactors will continue to move forward down the centuries undisturbed and undismayed by the silly pranks and foolish antics of the Mystic Shrine.

TILLMAN'S CHARGES.

Senator McLaurin's Friends Insists on an Investigation.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, is making an effort at the meeting of the committee on privileges and elections to secure action on the resolution he introduced some time ago calling for an investigation of the charges made by Senator Tillman against John L. McLaurin, that the latter was influenced by promises of control of federal patronage in casting his vote for the ratification of the Paris peace treaty.

There is a feeling among certain Republicans in the senate that this subject should be allowed to drop, but Senator McLaurin's friends insist that the investigation be made, and Mr. Pritchard, who is a member of the committee before which the resolution is pending, will urge that a favorable report be adopted. Sentiment in the senate seems to favor the adoption of this resolution. Mr. Tillman's friends say he can prove the charges he has made, while Mr. McLaurin's friends insist that he can not. Both sides, therefore, are ready to support the proposition for an investigation.

It is said that Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee, does not favor the Pritchard resolution, and will strive to have it suppressed. Among the warmest advocates of the resolution is Senator M. A. Hanna, who says he believes the Tillman charge reflect on the late President McKinley, and he will lend his efforts to a favorable report upon the ground that the memory of the assassinated President should be purged of all aspersions.

Tired of Life.

Wednesday evening a porter of the Scriven House, Savannah, Ga., detected an odor of gas. It came from room 65. He tried the door and found that it was locked on the inside. He got on a table and pushed open the transom over the door. It was dark inside and the porter struch a match and held it up. Instantly there was an explosion. Room 63 and a number adjoining were wrecked, and windows shattered in other parts of the house. A fire alarm was turned in. Firemen entered room 63 and found on the bed the dead body of W P. Hankinson, aged 24, of Ellenton, S. C. He had taken morphine, unscrewed the tip from the gas burner and turned on the gas. Letters found on his body explained that he was despondent and determined to die.

Republicans in a Hole.

Speaking of the Crumpacker resolution, Representative D. Linn Gooch, of Kentucky, who is one of the most conservative men in the house, said last week that "for once the Republicans have placed themselves in a hole." He said further: "We remember what followed the force bill legislation of the fifty-first congress—the election of a Democratic house and two years later the election of Mr. Cleveland. I do not hesitate to say that in my humble opinion we will elect a Democratic house this fall and thus pave the way to carry the presidential election in 1904, and the Crumpacker resolution will prove to be worth thousands of votes to us next November."

Who Can Answer?

Governor McSweeney has received a letter from Edwin D. Newton, A. M., M. D., asking for the whereabouts of Dr. J. W. Powell who was medical director of the 3d army corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Newton was a member of the immediate staff of Chief Surgeon Guild, A. N. V.

SOME PLAIN TALK

From General Miles on the Proposed Army Bill.

IT MEANS CENTRALIZATION.

"Throwing the Door Wide Open for a Future Autocrat Or a Military Despot," Says the General.

The statement of Gen. Miles before the senate committee on Military affairs as it will appear in the official records, has been made public. The features which caused something of a sensation when published the day the statement was made do not appear and the following colloquy at the close of the hearing explains it:

Mr. Pettus—Mr. Chairman, I think there ought to be some mode of having these notes revised.

The Chairman—That will be done.

Mr. Pettus—The report of the proceedings should be submitted to Gen. Miles, with permission to strike out such portions as ought not to be published.

Mr. Proctor—That is it.

Gen. Miles—I do not know that there is anything to be stricken out.

The Chairman—We have been in the habit of submitting to the witness before the committee, whoever he was, the stenographer's report of his remarks for correction, of course.

Mr. Pettus—I wanted to go further than that. The stenographer has no doubt taken down correctly what the general has said, but there are some things that he said which he may desire to strike out, and I think he should be allowed that privilege.

The Chairman—He must be the judge of that.

Mr. Pettus—He should be allowed the liberty of striking out anything which ought not to be published, even if it is stated correctly in the report.

The stenographer's report was submitted to Gen. Miles and the official report indicates that he followed closely the written statement he had prepared and read to the committee. The main facts of the general's opposition to the war department staff bill were given at the time. Some of the features of the statement, however, not reported at the time are of interest.

Gen. Miles said of the bill:

"It is centralization of the most pronounced type, augments the power of the staff and in effect removes it further from touch with the fighting force of the army. The scheme is revolutionary, casts to the winds the lessons of experienee, and abandons methods which successfully carried us through the most memorable war epochs of our history. * * * The proposed plan is but an effort to adopt and foster, in a republican form of government such as ours, a system peculiarly, adopted to monarchies having immense standing armies. It would seem to Germanize and Russianize the small army of the United States."

In addition to that portion of the statements heretofore published showing how the president could by promotions make a captain chief of staff with the grade of lieutenant general, Gen. Miles said:

"It seems to me you are throwing the door wide open for a future autocrat or a military despot. It is not, in my judgment, in accordance with the principle and theory of democratic government and for the best interests of the army, which has existed more than a hundred years and fulfilled all your requirments, to adopt such a scheme."

In commenting on the above The State says this is strong language, certainly, and quite enough to make it plain why President Rossevelt on hearing of it was seized by and almost irresistible desire to retire Gen. Miles from his position at the head of the army—a method of restoring harmony in the military establishment which he was only kept from adopting by the urgent advice of his friends in the senate. This indictment of the measure by Gen. Miles corresponds with that pre sented several days ago by this newspaper on the strength of Secretary Root's admission that the purpose of the army bill was to let the ranking officer of the army "come in with the president and go out with president." We observe that Henry Watterson took the same view in his speech on Monday night, when he declared that this army recorgnization bill, if it shall become a law, "will make the power of the president absolute" and that it ought to be entitled "an act to make the president of the United States a military dictator."

Cotton Warehouses.

The stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic met last week in New York and elected D. Leroy Dresser, president; Alexander Grieg, vice president; F. F. Robertson, second vice president; and James L. Livingston, third vice president. Thomas Clarke will be the secretary and treasurer. The company was organied principally to develop, in conjunction with the Security Warehousing company, a system of warehouses through the cotton belt and to finance issues of investment certificates based on guaranteed warehouse certificates. To carry out this plan the Security Warehouse company will enlarge capital and build about. 150 fireproof warehouses tnrough the South. Connections will also be established with a large number of southern banks, and it is intended to reduce the rates the of insurance and interest to producers. The company plans also to extend this system eventually to other industries, such as mining, lumbering and grain growing.

A Blind Architect.

D. E. Rearden, a Boston architect, is totally blind. Nevertheless he has designed may building in that city, and has just completed the plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected by the Perkins Institute for the Blind.