

WADE HAMPTON.

Col. Hoyt's Eulogy on the Great and Good Man... ADOPTED BY OLD COMRADES...

The Fine Tribute to the Gallant and Peerless Soldier Unanimously Adopted by Veterans in Convention.

The following is the memorial presented by Col. Hoyt and unanimously adopted by the United Confederate Veterans in their convention at Greenville on last Thursday...

The Confederate hosts are marching on to victory! The world looks backward to Appomattox to hear a nation's death cry...

Hampton's Comrades. In memorializing our own great chieftain in war and in peace...

Through the forest's twilight aisle Passed a host with muffled footsteps. In martial rank and file...

Albert Sidney Johnston. Look yonder at Albert Sidney Johnston, who on Shiloh's bloody field yielded up his noble and unselfish life...

Stonewall Jackson. Swift as the eagle's wing there goes Stonewall Jackson, in whose ears rang the victorious shouts of his own soldiers...

Polk and Hill. The warrior priest, Leonidas Polk, the great and mighty leader of men...

Splendid Carolinians. Jenkins, glorious Jenkins, with his fearless, steady eye, that laughed with triumph when the battle-storm was raging...

With Rare Fidelity. No element of his nature was deeper ingrained than sympathy for a sad fate on the people whom he loved...

His Fitness for the Task. South Carolina made one of the grandest contributions to the spirit of unity and concord as supplanting strife and discord in the person of Wade Hampton...

Warrior and Patriot. These men died bravely for the cause they loved or lived to serve their country with honorable intent and purpose...

Money in Potatoes. James W. McGee, a farmer living near Orrick, Mo., took a chance on potatoes this year and won 200 acres in raising them...

A Old Feud. Jim Hillebrand and Brooks Carter were killed, John Carter is supposed to have been seriously wounded...

Dead at the Throttle. The coroner's inquiry into last Sunday's wreck on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Horton's...

Stolen Years Ago. Charles Gardner, who was kidnaped ten years ago at the age of 12 years...

MUCH IN EARNEST.

Senator Tillman Gives His Reasons For His Letter ABOUT GEORGE E. VON KOLNITZ. Charleston Wants Republican. Let Her Look to the Grand Old Party for Favors.

On the publication recently of Senator Tillman's letters pronouncing against the candidacy of Mr. George E. Von Kolnitz for the State senate from Charleston county, the question was raised as to whether Tillman thought Von Kolnitz should be barred from the primary or whether he should be admitted to run and defeated by Democratic votes...

Trenton, S. C., Aug. 2, 1902. Thos. R. Waring, Esq., Charleston, S. C. Dear Sir: I have your letter of July 30, asking whether I am of the opinion that Mr. Von Kolnitz should be denied entry to the Democratic primary on the score of his Republican disposition in 1896...

A PROFESSIONAL NUPTIALIST

On the Border Between the Carolina's Seeks More Dignity. From a man who styles himself Squire and "a professional nuptialist," who is evidently operating in the backyards of both North and South Carolina, has written the governor...

Pineville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1902. To the Hon. Governor of South Carolina: Greeting. Whereas, we have a new election precinct in this upper corner of Fort Mill township for the convenience of everybody, being six and a half miles from Fort Mill and out of the way...

Accompanying the above was a most unique card of what Squire Bailes calls "A Matrimonial Psalm," a composition as unique as the contents of the card itself. The card reads thus: "Go to Squire Bailes to get married. The greatest of all ambitious philanthropists and professional nuptialists."

"Marriage Fees—To those that can't pay more, \$1.00; common fee, \$2.00; secret service, \$5.00; advertising price, \$3.00; rich man's price, \$10.00. "Printed marriage certificates in different styles and sizes free. Have nobody but Squire Bailes."

"It is more popular to be married by him now a days than all the license you can get. Don't be married at home; it is no enjoyment. More people get married in South Carolina to its population than any other State in the Union."

"It is nothing unusual to see a half dozen couples get married there any Sunday. Sunday is his busiest day and it is therefore always at home. He marries nearly 200 couples every year."

"He is situated most conveniently, just across the State line, eleven miles south of Charlotte, and one west of the Village of Pine. Call and see me, I am not hard to find. My ceremony is easy but binding and treatment kind. Phone, hotel and livery accommodations."

Here's a sample verse form the psalm: "Tell me not in idle dream: Marriage is an empty dream: For the girl is dead that's single, And things are not as they seem."

A Serious Accident. In a serious and very unusual kind of accident, four white and five colored trainmen were badly injured near Trenton Tuesday. They were members of the crew of a work train which was engaged in building a fill about three miles above Trenton. A lead of dirt was being hauled to the fill; across the train was stretched a long wire cable, such as is used in operating the steam plow. The front end of this cable became detached and dropped to the ground, became entangled in the trucks. The train was moving at a rate of 45 miles an hour, and as the rope drew the men who were seated on top of a car of dirt were snatched to the ground. All were more or less seriously injured. The whites were taken to the Augusta hospital; the negroes to Lamar hospital, the same city. Three may die, but the others are not seriously hurt. The whites are Capt. H. S. Gregory, L. H. Matthews, E. A. Drake and T. D. Sharpe.

The Best Way. A sensible Georgia editor says: "Some of the authors who devote their time to the writing of tedious histories of the devil, could better employ that time in pointing out a safe way around him."

REIGN OF TERROR.

The escape of the sixteen prisoners from the state prison has created a virtual reign of terror in the country for many miles west of Nashville, Tenn. Women and children are afraid to venture from home and most of the men go armed. Convicts or men supposed to be convicts in all styles of dress and some practically naked have been seen in that section since Monday night and the people are giving every stranger a wide berth. The towns of N. D. Holmes at Vaughan's Gap, ten miles west, was robbed Wednesday night, presumably by the convicts. Emory Hunter, one of the convicts, was captured by a farmer Wednesday morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS.

Something of a man of his own kind has shown up in Memphis in the person of a colored individual who dares to speak his honest opinion to his race, regardless of the fact that his views are very distasteful to his brethren of color. This man, whose name is S. P. Mitchell, is the president of a "National Industrial Council," an organization composed of negroes and attempting to do work along lines indicated by its name. In one or more public addresses delivered in the interest of this organization, this man Mitchell has had the audacity to declare that Southern white people, especially ex-Confederate soldiers and their sons, are the best friends the negroes have.

The farms of South Carolina, June 1, 1900, numbered 155,355, and were valued at \$126,761,530. Of this amount \$26,955,670, or 21.3 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$99,805,860, or 78.7 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$6,629,750, and of live stock, \$20,199,559. These values added to that of farms, give \$153,591,159, the total value of farm property.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1890 was \$206,919,130, leaving \$9,969,499, or 13.7 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$16,928,927, or 33.0 per cent.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of gross farm income was \$5,735,550, leaving \$62,530,362 as the gross farm income. The ratio which this amount bears to the total value of farm property is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For South Carolina, in 1899 it was 40.7 per cent.

The number of farms reported in 1900 was five times as great as in 1850, and 35.1 per cent greater than in 1890. The total farm acreage, as shown in the above table, decreased over four million acres in the forty years from 1850 to 1890, and during the following 30 years there was an increase of but 15.5 per cent. Except for the civil war decade, the area and per cent of improved farm land increased throughout the half century. The rapid increase in the number of farms and the very slight increase in the total acreage involved a decrease in the average size of farms, which, together with increase in per cent of farm land improved, indicates a progressive division of farm holdings and a more complete utilization of the soil.

Between 1890 and 1900 the value of farms increased in almost all counties, with the exception of that of the state in 1900 being \$816. Increases in the value of implements and machinery and of live stock are reported from nearly all counties. The average expenditure per farm for labor varied greatly, being highest in the eastern and lowest in the northwestern counties. In Marlboro county the average was \$100 per farm.

In the number of farms, value of gross products, money paid for labor and fertilizers Orangeburg leads with 8,408 farms, valued at \$4,984,510, less \$1,242,410 of live stock, \$3,609,441. Further on in his message, he made an earnest plea for the improvement of the public highways. Virginia is spending about \$500,000 annually upon its roads without any appreciable improvement of them, he said, and he expressed the conviction that the desired end was to be reached through construction of roads in accordance with improved methods and under responsible, capable and scientific supervision.

Anderson leads in the values of farm lands \$9,405,740 and buildings \$1,344,875. Spartanburg is next, Orangeburg third, Greenville fourth. In value of farm implements and machinery Orangeburg leads, Anderson next, Greenville, Sumter, Spartanburg. In value of lands and buildings Florence is well up towards the leading counties, \$816,040, buildings \$48,250. Implements and machinery \$115,070.

In gross products the order of the leading counties is Orangeburg, Sumter, Anderson, Spartanburg, Marion, Barnwell, Laurens, Darlington, Greenville. Florence is next. In pay to labor in Orangeburg is first, Marlboro second, Pickens last. Marlboro is second to Orangeburg in value of fertilizers used. Labor in Florence is paid \$204,260, fertilizers used \$118,720.

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: For farms whose operators derive their principal income from flowers and products, \$264.29; nursery products, \$12.32; vegetables \$19.00; fruit, \$6.82; tobacco \$9.27; cotton \$4.44; dairy products \$4.26; stock \$1.31; miscellaneous \$3.20; live stock \$3.23; hay and grain \$3.22; and rice \$2.61.

There are four farms whose principal source of income is flowers and plants, 3 nursery products, 19 sugar, 118 fruit, 442 dairy produce, 1,953 tobacco, 1,206 rice, 9,549 hog and grain, 2,332 vegetables, 3,376 live stock, 112,822 cotton, and 23,480 that have no "principal" crop. There are 155,355 farms in the state, 69,554 are run by white farmers, 85,401 by colored, 52,823 are run by negroes.

In 1900, 45 per cent, of the farms in the state were operated by white farmers and 55 per cent by colored farmers. Of the white farmers, 57.8 per cent own all or a part of the farms they operate, and 42.2 per cent operate farms owned by others. For the colored farmers the corresponding percentages are 22.2 and 77.8. The average value of white people's farms is \$995, of colored \$353. Building, implements and live stock in the amount of the same proportion. Gross income: white \$42, colored 298.

Sixteen Killed. Sixteen men are known to have been killed and some others are reported missing as the result of an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the United Coal and Coke company at Bowen, Colo., at 7 o'clock Thursday night. The work of rescuing the bodies was begun at once and for some time was kept up all night. No names are obtainable at this time. Most of the dead men are said to be married. Only meagre details have been received.

Caught on a Trellis. A dispatch from Hopkinsville, Ky., says an excursion train on the Illinois Central caught five young ladies on a high trellis at Dawson Springs on Wednesday afternoon. Two were crushed to death and the others, jumping, were probably fatally injured. All were young women who were sojourning at the springs.

Reign of Terror. The escape of the sixteen prisoners from the state prison has created a virtual reign of terror in the country for many miles west of Nashville, Tenn. Women and children are afraid to venture from home and most of the men go armed. Convicts or men supposed to be convicts in all styles of dress and some practically naked have been seen in that section since Monday night and the people are giving every stranger a wide berth. The towns of N. D. Holmes at Vaughan's Gap, ten miles west, was robbed Wednesday night, presumably by the convicts. Emory Hunter, one of the convicts, was captured by a farmer Wednesday morning.

SCHOOLS FOR CRIME.

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The chief indictment which the English experts find against our county jails (and it should be remembered that the overwhelming number of prisoners are housed in them) is the indiscriminate herding of inmates of all ages and grades and their enforced idleness. In other words, the county jails supply the worst kind of a school for crime. This is an old told tale which could easily be elaborated, yet the county jail, in charge of an appointee whose chief qualification is of a political nature, remains as a monument to public indifference about a vital subject. There is small comfort in the reflection that the county jails of this Commonwealth are on a higher level than some others, or that the worst horde of immorality and crime are to be found in some of the benighted southern jails, or that the abundance of recent evidence has been published showing local shortcomings.

It is not to be wondered at that the Howard association views with suspicion our general methods of treating wrongdoers as tending to increase rather than to diminish crime, although it seems questionable how attributable to the so-called "severe" justice of British punitive measures. At all events our critics are more than justified in pointing to the need of prison reform in the United States if it be our aim to diminish crime. This is said with a full knowledge of the progress already made. In reformatory work we have set some notable examples, and in the wider field of penal reform we have hit upon some discoveries of inestimable value, such as the indeterminate sentence and the probation system. Yet, as a whole, our prison system is bad.

Even Japan shames us. According to Keio, former minister of justice, Japan has realized some ideals in prison administration which we still hold merely as theories. It has centralized its prison administration, securing the advantages of uniformity and economy which centralization affords. It has established a school for the training of higher prison officials, with a programme in penology, prison hygiene, criminal psychology, statistics, anthropometry, the maintenance of ex-convicts, methods of reform, and practical drill in prison management. It has an association with more than 10,000 members for the purpose of improving persons, not to mention local committees and societies for the aid of discharged convicts. Some of the things we most need little Japan has already realized—foremost among them what corresponds to state control as opposed to county control and a higher training of prison officials whose tenure of office is divorced from local politics.

An Expensive Telegram. Punctuation, which used to be regarded as a very essential part of composition, does not receive the same attention to-day which was formerly given to it. There is, however, one man who, if he were asked, would be likely to concede its importance. He is a healthy business man of New York, a man of large liberality, and very generous to his family. During his absence from the city his wife desired to make a purchase of lace amounting in value to \$2,000. The sum was large, and although she knew his generosity, she decided to telegraph to him for his sanction before buying.

In reply to her telegram of inquiry came the answer: "By price too high." Touched by such liberality, and stimulated by the cheering message, she proceeded to buy not only the lace which she had in mind, but other goods to the value of \$8,000. When the husband returned and his wife showed him her purchases he asked to see the telegram which she had received. It was something of a surprise to him, but he said nothing. What he had written was: "No. Price too high."—Youth's Companion.

A Good Pattern. "To see that no town is discriminated against, and that every citizen of the State shall receive equal protection." This is the platform of B. L. Caughman, candidate for Railroad Commissioner. It is enough. It means a whole lot, and, if adopted by the Railroad Commission, will save many dollars to the farmers, merchants and all other classes of our country. Senator Caughman is the very man to help carry it out.—The Barnwell New Sentinel.

They Ride Free. It is a great mistake to suppose that the possession of great wealth necessarily shrinks men's souls. Henry M. Flieger of Florida who owns many miles of railroad, many millions of dollars and a young wife, never changes an Inman railroad fare. The six hundred Seminole in the state of Florida can ride anywhere on the East Coast railway system, free of charge. Mr. Flieger is very popular with the Indians.

Fourteen Killed. An explosion occurred Thursday in an iron works at Camargo, Spain, destroyed five houses, killing 14 persons and injuring many others.

Dead at the Throttle. The coroner's inquiry into last Sunday's wreck on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Horton's, in which four men were killed, is now in progress before Coroner Johnston. From evidence already adduced it is believed that Engineer Ady O'Neal, whose disregard for orders is alleged to have caused the wreck, was dead on his engine when passing the scheduled stopping point. It is believed he received a fatal blow on the head by coming in contact with a bridge or other obstruction some time after receiving the order, as he did not slow up at either Challoway or Horton's, although Conductor Horton tried every means to signal the engineer.

Stolen Years Ago. Charles Gardner, who was kidnaped ten years ago at the age of 12 years, at his home near Quitman, Ill., by two tramps, was found by his father, at two o'clock on Wednesday, by accident. Recently Gardner's parents moved to Andover. Father and son met at the postoffice and recognized each other. He had been taken to Fort Worth, Texas, where he was compelled to beg.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

"Belling" a tree—that is, killing it by destroying the bark in a circle around the trunk—injures it for lumber. Statistics recently published in Paris show clearly that good surroundings afford comparative immunity from pulmonary tuberculosis. The British black rat, almost entirely exterminated during the last 100 years by the brown Norwegian rat, is carefully protected and preserved on an estate at Greenless, Montgomery.

The mining of phosphate rock is one of the important industries of Florida and South Carolina, and it amounts to 1,500,000 tons a year, valued at \$25,000,000 at the point of production. From the samples of the Institute of France, further researches are being made in the famous grottoes of Mentone, on the Riviera, where bones and other remains of prehistoric men have at various times been found. Late in three entire skeletons has been discovered.

An American syndicate has just bought the old McKenney concession to supply the City of Mexico with water. The water will be brought from the Amoloya Springs, 40 miles southwest of the capital. The work will include the digging of canals, the building of a dam and the installation of motive power.

The Chicago board of local improvements has decided to use crooked block for pavement in that city. Different kinds of material for paving were looked into by the board, but the decision was in favor of the wood. The first order of this kind of pavement will aggregate about 150 miles of streets to be paved.

Everything we eat and drink and wear runs the gauntlet of germs to an extent which nervous people had better not contemplate. Far too much fuss is made of them. If we listened to all these scares there would be nothing left to do but to get into a bath of carbolic acid and stop there until starvation freed us from the dangers of life.

NOTED HUNTRESS REPENTS. Lady Florence Dixie, Reformed Nimrod, Now Writing About the Cruelty of Hunting. Women do not seem likely to encroach upon at least one of man's pleasures, that of hunting. The most celebrated shot among English women has abandoned hunting entirely and published a pamphlet on "The Horrors of Sport."

She knows what she is talking about, says the New York Sun. Her husband was an ardent hunter, but she was such an enthusiast that his shooting preserves did not satisfy her, and she would rent a Scottish moor or deer forest for her own use. She was called by her friends the female Nimrod and her house was full of trophies of her skill. Now she has taken up her pen to decry her old weapon, the gun.

Lady Florence Dixie is reformed. She has killed lions in Africa, gazelles in Arabia, and in the Rockies. With her brother, Lord James Douglas, she took a journey through Patagonia.

A good many years ago another brother, Lord Francis Douglas, lost his life in the Alps. This intrepid woman later climbed the very peak in whose ascent he was killed. She says that few men have done "a tithe of the hunting I have done both at home and in foreign lands," so that her renunciation of the sport seems to mean that here, at any rate, women are not going to catch up with men for prowess in the chase. "Many a keen sportsman will acknowledge that a feeling of self-respect has at times come over him as he stood by the dying victim of his skill. I know that it has confronted me many and many a time. I have bent over my fallen game and seen the beautiful eye of the deer grow dim. I have ended with the sharp, yet merciful knife the dying sufferings of creatures that never harmed me. I, too, have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast as he fought his death. I have proved him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human being that had taken his free life. The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a cruel reproach, and I faint would that I had never done those deeds of skill—and cruelty."

New Zealand's Island Federation. Another step in the realization of Mr. Seddon's dream of an island federation apart from the Australian commonwealth, of which New Zealand should be the acknowledged center, was taken during the last month, when that statesman provided in his budget for a lower rate of taxation on goods imported to the Cook Islands—its only group which was not under the protection of the British flag in New Zealand, and declared that goods from New Zealand would ultimately be admitted free. In view of the determined effort by New Zealand to amalgamate with the Fiji island group this action is regarded as an indication of the anti-commonwealth policy that would be adopted if Mr. Seddon's scheme is carried out.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Interesting Relic. In the matter of diminutive hand notes a correspondent sends an account of a curious note which he has in his possession. It is a card measuring 2 1/2 inches, on one side of which is twice printed the word "Three," while on the other the sum is printed in words and figures round the border. In the middle is the following: "I promise to pay the bearer, on demand, 2 pence. By order of the Corporation of the City of New York, Feb. 20, 1790. D. Phoenix, City Treasurer."—London Graphic.

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