

NEW MARKETS

Is the Solution of the Cotton Situation Says McLaurin.

HAVING LITTLE FAITH

In Reduction of Acreage. He Considers that all the Cotton the South can Produce May be Sold at Good Prices by Enlarging Our Trade.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: The drop in the price of cotton is exciting all over the South, and a Convention has been called in New Orleans to consider questions relating to the cotton industry.

With proper methods of distribution, there is room for a larger crop of cotton than has yet been produced in the South. It is painfully apparent that burning cotton, reduction of acreage, etc., are only temporary expedients, and will afford no permanent relief.

Can we find newer and wider markets for our staple product? That this would be a complete remedy none can doubt, and that such markets exist none familiar with the question will deny.

Facing us on the other side of the globe are the teeming millions of China, and it was among them that we found a market for our surplus when the large crops of the late '90s glutted all other markets.

Five-cent cotton produced a great stimulus to manufacturing and led to the marvellous development from 1890 to 1900, when there was an increase in the United States of 32 per cent, while in South Carolina the output from our mills ran up from ten to forty million dollars, finding a ready market in China.

Indeed demand far outstripped production, and there was a steady advance in the price of spot cotton until the China market was practically closed by troubles in the East, and speculation advanced prices abnormally, and, instead of an expanding market with advancing prices, we are in the period of a contracting market, with falling prices. It is evident that we are facing another era of low priced cotton.

Can we take advantage of the situation and create such a widespread demand for cotton goods that low prices and over-production will never be heard of again?

Cotton is now below the cost of production, lower by comparison than it has ever been before. Its natural advantages are such that if we do nothing it will take care of itself, as it has in the past, but by wisdom we can hasten the day when the king of the world is again, and this, I apprehend, is the great purpose of a Convention of the cotton growers.

China is an old country, with the stored wealth of centuries; her people need our cotton, particularly the cheaper fabrics.

I heard Minister Wu say once that the question of clothing was one of the greatest problems that confronted his people, but little cotton is grown and the methods of manufacture primitive. They depend largely upon silk, and he laughingly added that, so great was the population, that if cotton were used as in other portions of the world, and you could get each Chinaman to add one inch to the length of the tail of his shirt, it would consume the cotton crop of the South.

So far we have only touched with our cotton trade one small section in North China, the exports never exceeding twenty-five million dollars in one year.

It may seem strange that a profit or loss on an industry amounting to \$340,000,000 annually should be affected by the loss of an export demand of \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000, but the sceptical have only to refer to the history of the cotton trade for during the Boxer troubles, when exports to China almost ceased to be convinced of the value of our present comparatively small Eastern trade.

The year 1904 has demonstrated beyond doubt that in spite of the boll weevil the South can produce a crop of cotton far in excess of the demands from present markets, hence necessary forces either the curtailment of the crop or finding newer and wider markets.

No one familiar with present conditions believes that without some providential disaster the crop of 1905 will be materially reduced. If the acreage is curtailed better cultivation and the increased use of fertilizer will make up the deficiency. We have the large profits of two well sold crops in one, and as long as we can buy mules and guano we will make cotton.

The South now has a practical monopoly in the production of cotton. This she should keep at all hazard, find new markets, and make enough cotton to supply the world at fair prices.

Reduction of acreage may do to talk, but resolutions will not reduce it, and I believe that there will be men in the Cotton Growers' Convention who will take a more comprehensive view of the situation.

Considering that in China alone there is a population of 400,000,000, whose trade with us per capita is now infinitesimal compared with what it is bound to develop in the years to come, who will undertake to place a limit upon the quantity of cotton goods that the Orient will consume? Trade follows the flag. Undoubtedly the time was never more favorable for developing new markets; the war now in progress seems nearing an end. Japan will undoubtedly retain its position on the mainland of Asia; Korea and Manchuria will be rapidly taught Western methods, and under the tutelage of Japan the Chinese Empire will be opened up to commerce as never before.

With Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines we have huge stepping stones to the Orient, friendly ports under our own flag, depots, bases of supply, and if need be, for our protection, arsenals.

Nearly fifty years ago a secretary of State predicted that large as was our trade with Europe, greater as it

might become it would in the fullness of the time, be dwarfed in comparison with the inevitable development across the Pacific. I believe that Mr. Seward was right and that in China there is a market waiting, which will enable us to sell 20,000,000 instead of 10,000,000 bales above ten cents the pound.

If we could with so little effort develop a market in a locality in North China, it seems to me that it could be done in all accessible portions of the Empire.

It ought not to be difficult to teach a thrifty people the superiority of cotton over silk as an article of general wear. It is cheaper, and the fact that it will wash combs it to a people so cleanly in their habits. Then the old saying, "China men never wash their clothes and Japs never wash their bodies," would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

All business is done in China under a system of guilds conducted on similar lines to the Federation of Labor in this country, and this fact properly handled has proven a help rather than a hindrance to the introduction of American goods in China. You deal with an organization instead of individuals. If the cotton burned during the past weeks had been made into cloth and sent into portions of China, where American goods are unknown, it would be a far more sensible plan of reducing the surplus and making our toilers of these silk clad millions in the East.

But 7,000 miles of ocean roll between us and these markets, it must be traversed by ships and each day the difficulties in that respect multiply.

Our carrying trade is in the hands, not only of our commercial rivals, but of the nations who consume our raw cotton and are therefore bitterly opposed to assisting any movement where the ultimate effect must be to advance the price of cotton. If the market for goods is to be extended they will see to it that it is done under their auspices and then not on such an extensive scale as to make the staple scarce and high.

The American merchant flag is a guarantee of the high seas and will be until Congress takes some action which will enable the American built and operated ship to compete with its subsidized foreign rival. For years measures to that end have been before Congress, but the demand has never come up from the people, because the development of this continent has heretofore afforded ample scope, but the days of our national infancy are gone and we must go out into the markets of the world upon a footing of equality with the other nations.

Upon the Atlantic our carrying trade is monopolized by enormous foreign steamship lines that are now circling the globe with their ships that have E.aporos, Kings and nobles for their advocates and stockholders. The nations of Europe rejoice in the concentration of the wealth of their people in their steamship lines, they are sustained by subsidies from their Government and through their control of transportation they levy tribute upon all the peoples of the earth, and upon none does it rest more heavily than the cotton grower.

Less than three per cent of our carrying trade with Europe is in American ships, a trade toally a billion and a half annually, two thirds of our trade with the entire world.

The first step in extending and enlarging our cotton market must be transportation facilities. It is asking too much of human nature to expect those nations which are looking for cheap cotton to develop new markets. Cotton manufacturing has been introduced into Japan, but has not flourished, so I am informed, because of the impossibility of getting theraw cotton. But for this I have no doubt that this time Japan's cotton factories would be important purchasers of spot cotton.

The New Orleans convention considers a question in which the South is more vitally interested than shipping. About 35 per cent of the total exports of the nation are shipped from Southern ports, while only about six per cent of the imports enter at Southern ports. The great bulk of our exports originate in the South or in the Mississippi Valley that drains into the Gulf. New Orleans and the Gulf ports are the natural exit, but the great lines of railways run east and west and I do not suppose any one doubts that there is a community of interest between these transcontinental lines and the subsidized foreign steamship companies. That is the combination which has always defeated every effort in Congress to pass a bill for the development of an American merchant marine.

The same interests postponed for a quarter of a century the construction of the Isthmian Canal, but under the present vigorous Federal administration this is in sight, and then natural laws can no longer be defied. God has so fashioned this country that the natural direction for its export products to move is north and south, not east and west. New Orleans should be and some day will be one of the great est, if not the greatest distributing point in the world.

At present about 20 per cent of the ships entering North Atlantic ports come in ballast, while over 60 per cent entering Southern ports come in ballast. This is a serious handicap to the cotton grower, for his is an export product and as long as we can buy mules and guano we will make cotton.

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South American purchaser in despair accepts the European substitutes.

It is good sense for us to continue to allow Europe to buy our cotton, carry it across the Atlantic, manufacture it and then send it back across the Atlantic and sell it at a profit right at our door? They will do so just as long as they control transportation.

I believe it was Grady who said "cotton is a fool," and I add has no friends.

JNO. LOWMEYER McLAURIN, Bennettsville, January 13.

MURDERED HIS SON.

The Awful Deed Was Done While the Father Was Drunk.

At Greenwood the coroner's jury which adjourned Monday Jan. 16, to meet again Wednesday to finish hearing the evidence in the matter of Scott Clegg, whose death was reported Monday Jan. 16, brought in a verdict Wednesday afternoon that he came to his death from a gun shot wound at the hands of his own father, John Clegg. The verdict was expected in view of developments after Monday's hearing. The unfortunate tragedy has been the topic of conversation ever since it happened. By some sympathy is expressed for the father, because of the fact that it has been shown clearly that he was drunk at the time. In fact, he seemed, as phrased by some, to be "perfectly crazy." Whether he caused the death of his son by drunken carelessness or by the impulse of a sudden blind way of drunken passion will be for a jury to decide.

John Clegg was at once arrested and is now in the county jail to be tried for the murder of his own son. The testimony heard by the jury Monday, given by Clegg and his son, was to the effect that the boy was shot while they were on their way to Greenwood, and that they did not know who did it. The jury heard from other witnesses that the little boy said Sunday night, after they had arrived here, that his father had shot his brother, and that this was said in the presence of the father. The little boy's changed testimony Wednesday in substance that his father pulled out the pistol to shoot at something on the road and they (his dead brother and himself) caught hold of the pistol and in some way his brother was shot.

Witnesses living along the road testified that they saw Clegg and heard his awful cursing. One man, W. P. Rhodes, repeated some of his vile oaths, but could not swear whether they were directed at the boy or at the horse. All of the testimony showed that John Clegg was a wild and frenzied man and could be made by whiskey, and that as a result of the awful state he caused the death of one of his own children. The boy's mother has been dead for several years. Clegg was a policeman at Greenwood. There is no dispensary in the county, and he was drunk or made crazy by drinking tiger whiskey, which must have been of the vilest sort, as Clegg seemed and acted like a crazy man while under the influence of it.

Will Lose His Job.

Charles J. Mulky, postmaster at Westminster, S. C., is the postmaster who has gotten into trouble by making and soliciting contributions for paying the expenses of negro and other delegates to state and county conventions. Mulky will lose his position, which he has held only since April 19, 1904. The investigation of inspectors of the postoffice department showed that he had not only made contributions for this purpose himself, but had solicited and obtained contributions from other postmasters, and it was some of those who had complained to the department, and told in this correspondence a day or two ago. In the future all postmasters who either pay money to politicians for traveling or other expenses or solicit money from other federal employes for the same thing will lose their positions. Several other postmasters are likely to lose their positions, as others are reported to have done the same thing.

Eaten by Cannibals.

The Rev. M. L. Stimson, South Sea missionary, who arrived recently at San Francisco on the steamer Dovic, brings the first details of the murder of five Catholic priests and five nuns of New Britain last October. After the murders the savages ate the bodies of the victims within sight of the German legation residence. Mr. Stimson is settled at Penapi, Caroline Islands, and he got the details from the vice-governor of New Britain. He said the nuns and priests were surrounded by a mob of natives whose fanaticism had been aroused. The priests fought for their lives, but all were soon killed. Then the cannibals proceeded to hold a feast on the bodies of the victims near the residence of Dr. Hahl, the governor. He has organized a punitive expedition.

Two Were Killed.

Two persons were killed and two more very seriously hurt Wednesday as a result of a boiler explosion which occurred Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock at Graves Mountain, in Lincoln county, Ga. The dead are: William Martin, Jr., wife's son of William Martin, who owned the saw mill.

Willie Johnson, colored a saw mill hand.

William C. Martin was badly scalded about the face, but not seriously hurt. Another negro whose name is not known is badly burned about the body and arm broken. He will probably die. Two other negroes who were standing near the engine at the time of the explosion, were blown over a rail fence, a distance of twenty feet, but not hurt, with the exception of a slight bruise about their bodies.

Called Them Liars.

With dramatic fervor, Senator John B. Mitchell, of Oregon, on the floor of the United States Senate Wednesday afternoon denounced his accusers and publicly branded them as "malicious and atrocious liars." In a heart to heart talk with his fellow members, he proclaimed his innocence of the charges upon which he, with Representative Hermann, of Oregon, was recently indicted at Portland and expressed confidence in his ultimate vindication.

Bad Boys.

Several boys at Fort Gaines, Ga., with the view of imitating the farmers who burned some cotton on the streets of that town a short time ago, set fire to a cotton warehouse. The fire burned rapidly and 11 bales of cotton were consumed before it was gotten under control. One residence caught fire from sparks but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

STATE DISPENSARY.

Report of Expert Accountants Who Examined the Books.

Statistical Information Regarding the State's Liquor Business that is Interesting.

Messrs. D. Zimmerman and J. W. Jones, the accountants appointed to examine the books and vouchers at the State dispensary Wednesday reported that they had completed their work. The following statistical information was given in their reports:

Cash in State treasury Nov. 30th, '04	41,268.96
Teams and wagons	64.00
Supplies (Inventory Nov. 30th, '04)	7,043.75
Machinery and office fixtures	6,328.56
Contraband (Inventory Nov. 30th, '04)	1,498.20
Real estate (Inventory Nov. 30th, '04)	52,860.56
Merchandise in hands of dispensers Nov. 30, '04	494,388.26
Merchandise (Inventory of stock at State dispensary)	403,569.21
Suspended accounts	2,896.24
Personal accounts due State for alcohol and empty barrels, etc.	19,479.31
Total assets	\$1,029,397.05
LIABILITIES	
School fund	\$ 618,675.77
Personal accounts due by State for supplies, whiskeys, wines, beer, etc.	510,721.28
Total liabilities	\$1,029,397.05
Cash statement for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1904:	
Balance in State treasury Nov. 30th, '03	\$ 20,989.92
December, '03, receipts	358,885.85
January, '04, receipts	248,694.79
February, '04, receipts	237,570.63
March, '04, receipts	236,449.40
April, '04, receipts	189,039.75
May, '04, receipts	193,447.43
June, '04, receipts	180,452.31
July, '04, receipts	178,181.02
August, '04, receipts	219,619.80
September, '04, receipts	241,437.78
October, '04, receipts	290,528.06
November, '04, receipts	327,522.13
Total	\$2,945,298.17
DISBURSEMENTS	
December, '03	\$ 356,440.00
January, '04	236,797.07
February, '04	252,131.87
March, '04	265,612.53
April, '04	194,066.00
May, '04	201,672.33
June, '04	162,383.96
July, '04	195,132.51
August, '04	225,584.82
September, '04	229,721.86
October, '04	390,038.84
November, '04	
Total	\$2,904,029.21
Balance in State treasury Nov. 30th, '04	41,268.96
Total	\$2,945,298.17
Purchases for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1904:	
Whiskeys	32,518.60
wines	25,771.97
beer	12,128.32
labels	21,708.61
December, '03	267,532.01
January, '04	242,818.95
February, '04	179,408.56
March, '04	86,292.55
April, '04	166,207.59
May, '04	198,177.23
June, '04	158,296.08
July, '04	167,561.52
August, '04	194,346.01
September, '04	297,044.33
October, '04	325,639.78
November, '04	
Totals	\$2,316,242.58
PROFITS	
Gross profits on merchandise sold during year	\$ 652,118.75
Contraband seizures	7,146.97
State's share of profits on beer sold by Germania Brewing Co.	719.75
Received on H. T. Eden's account	54.03
Total profits	\$ 660,039.50
LOSSES	
Supplies used	\$ 231,477.03
Insurance premiums	10,116.93
Breakage and leakage	661.51
Freight and express charges	99,524.16
Labor (pay account)	33,873.69
Expense account	43,372.87
Contingent	66,412.82
Litigation	1,627.64
Revenue license	125.00
Robbery of dispensary, June 6th, '03	9.32
Robbery of dispensary, May 13th, '04	72.36
Loss by fire	980.98
Refunded by State board to dispenser, Aiken	409.14
State's net profit passed to credit school fund	171,377.73
Total losses	\$ 660,039.50

Just Like Them.

A special to the Chicago Tribune declares that the Colorado Democrats have discovered sufficient evidence to prove that recent fraud charges to the Democratic party in that State were the work of the Republicans themselves. Detectives employed by the Democratic leaders allege that they have developed a chain of evidence which will show that the boxes which revealed fraudulent Democratic votes had previously been stuffed by the Republicans, with the purpose of making out cases of fraud by the Democrats and then having the boxes thrown out of the count.

Killed in a Riot.

At New York the custom of an Italian baker to leave his heavy delivery basket in a dark hallway of an East Side tenement while he delivered his wares through the house resulted in a quarrel in which Pasquale Totorello, aged 45, was killed and his niece, Mrs. Maria Totorello, aged 30 years, probably fatally wounded. Both victims were stabbed. Mrs. Totorello identified the baker, Salvatore Ferrari, as the man who did the stabbing. When Ferrari was captured and brought back to the tenement for identification the officers and their prisoner were surrounded by an angry mob and the policemen had to fight their way out.

Miss Margaret Hagaman of Baltimore has brought suit against Henry Callender of the same city, asking \$20,000 damages because the defendant, against her will, "put his arms around her neck and kissed and hugged her." One thing certain, we shall kiss no Baltimore woman without her consent.

GOOD ROADS MEETING

In Columbia Last Week Was Well Attended by Delegates.

Among the Speakers Were Congressman Warnock of Ohio, Senator Latimer, Dr. Niles.

The Good Roads Association of South Carolina assembled in annual session in Columbia last Thursday. The following are a list of delegates in attendance and the counties they represented:

Abbeville, Supervisor G. W. Nickles, J. C. Lomax and J. R. Blake; Anderson, Supervisor S. O. Jackson, J. W. Ashley, J. E. Watson, John K. Wood, J. A. Hall, A. C. Latimer, M. P. Tribble, M. L. Bonham and M. Perrin; Berkeley, Supervisor J. H. Harvey and J. W. B. Brelaud; Charleston, Supervisor Wm. P. Cantwell, T. W. Bacon and Earle Sloan; Chesterfield, Supervisor Smith Olive; Clarendon, Supervisor T. C. Owens, R. E. McFaddin; Darlington, C. O. McCullough; Dorchester, Supervisor H. H. Gross; Florence, Supervisor James B. McBride, W. R. Langston, W. B. Gause; Greenwood, Supervisor J. M. Major, J. H. McCants, R. L. Lyon; Horry, Supervisor J. L. Boyd, E. F. Todd, W. L. Mishoe; Kershaw, Supervisor J. M. Swell, D. M. Bethune; Lancaster, Supervisor M. C. Gardner; Marion, Supervisor J. P. Stackhouse, J. C. Sellers; Orangeburg, Supervisor Olin M. Dantzler, T. D. A. Livingston, J. A. Banks; Richland, Supervisor W. D. Starling, P. J. Garrick, L. Rabon, Wm. Douglass, N. Rawlinson, W. H. Silgh, F. H. Hyatt; Spartanburg, Supervisor D. M. Miles, M. F. Turner, W. T. Brown; Union, Supervisor T. J. Bedenbaugh, R. L. McNally, James P. Winsor; Williamsburg, Supervisor John J. Graham; York, Supervisor Thomas W. Boyd; Barnwell, Supervisor J. B. Morris; Marlboro, Supervisor M. E. Coward; Laurens, Supervisor H. B. Humbert.

President F. H. Hyatt called the meeting to order. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. J. W. Daniel. Mayor Gibbs, on behalf of the city, welcomed the delegates.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. H. Hyatt, president; Earle Sloan, secretary; O. M. Dantzler, treasurer.

President Hyatt read his report for last year, which is full of interest. A learned and highly appreciated address on the subject of improved roads in Canada, the United States and Mexico was delivered by Dr. C. M. Niles.

Gov. Heyward sent a message expressing regrets at his absence, caused by temporary illness, but pledged his warmest sympathies and most earnest efforts in the interest of the South Carolina Good Roads association.

The association adopted a constitution. It also adopted a scheme submitted by the secretary for the organization of branch county associations, for which a constitution was also prescribed; copies of this plan for organization will be supplied to any counties which may apply for it.

The following resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved, That this association memorialize the general assembly to provide that all State convicts, not under sentence for life, shall be subject to hire by the respective counties of this State for service in the construction and the maintenance of the public highways. This prayer is predicted on the fact that the number of convicts available in some counties is too small to be economically guarded, maintained and operated, and on the further fact the free labor available for road purposes is inefficient, unsatisfactory and far more expensive than the cost of the operation of the proper sized chain gang for any required work."

A committee was appointed to call on the appropriate legislative committee and submit for their consideration the recommendations adopted by the association.

At the second session Judge W. R. Warnock, member of congress from Ohio, addressed the association on "Good Roads" and in commendation of Senator Latimer's bill which provides for federal aid. Judge Warnock, in warm terms, eulogized the southern people for doing homage to the virtues of such a hero and captain as Robert E. Lee by the fitting observance of the anniversary of his birthday. He predicted the character of a people on the character of its accepted heroes.

Senator Latimer followed Judge Warnock and made a forceful presentation of the advantages of his bill for federal aid road building.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the Association adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning. Following is an account of Friday's proceedings.

Nearly the entire morning was consumed in the "experience meeting." This is considered one of the most profitable parts of the proceedings. The supervisors—the road builders themselves—entered into an informal and general discussion of their different methods of meeting the difficulties encountered and the methods and costs of building and maintaining good roads. One matter that received considerable comment was the comparative cost of keeping the different makes of road machinery in repair.

Several counties contemplate purchasing an equipment of road machinery and were wisely proffering by experience of their neighbors.

About three hours was spent in this exchanging of ideas. The legislature will be asked to remedy the defects in the law relating to road duty and commutation tax.

Under the operation of the existing law the citizens who do not pay the commutation tax and who are therefore subject to such road duty are so far apart and so difficult of identification by the county supervisor that the cost of bringing them together is said to equal the value of services performed. Furthermore, it is claimed that provision restricts their services to the vicinity of their respective abodes reduces the number available for any one neighborhood to such a small force that their combined services do not warrant the expense of an overseer to direct their limited amount of work.

A resolution was adopted by the convention thanking Senator Latimer

THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

A Bill Passes the House Changing the Existing Conditions.

The House spent the whole of last Friday morning in discussing a bill to prohibit trespassing on people's lands. Mr. Besmard explained that this bill reverses existing conditions. The law as to "posting" land requires the owner to publish notices in the county paper for four weeks and to put up signs on four sides of the land. The bill will make trespass unlawful without "posting" being necessary.

Mr. Irby made an impassioned speech against rich men who own thousands of acres of land trying to keep their poor and honest neighbors from shooting on their lands when they bring rich men from the north and let them shoot all they want.

Mr. Ardrey, author of the bill, declared Mr. Irby's argument to be entirely in favor of the bill. Why should not these people go to work and then they wouldn't need to be pottering around on other people's land shooting the best friend the farmer has—the bird—which destroys the vermin which kill the crops.

Mr. Toole urged the bill too drastic. It is useless legislation and will make it a misdemeanor for a man merely to walk across the land of another, even to incorporated cities.

The amended clause that Mr. Irby's objection met with the approval of the committee of the owner of the land, and it is but proper and right that one should secure such consent, no matter what is the law.

Mr. Irby again attacked the owners of large estates by citing the case of an individual in Laurens who has wrecked poor men and acquired their property, and it would be unjust to give such men the right to keep these poor men from hunting on unpatented lands.

Mr. Loran Mauldin of Pickens replied with equal earnestness that no man would deny a poor man permission to hunt on his lands to keep the poor man in meat. He favored the bill.

Mr. Morgan of Greenville declared that this bill is no innovation. It merely enacts the law but in a different form. In reply to a question from Mr. Irby, Mr. Morgan declared that if a man pays for a piece of land his constitutional rights thereon should not be taken away from him.

The bill as it finally passed to a third reading provides: "That from and after the approval of this act, any person or persons entering upon the lands of another, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, trapping, setting, gathering, fruit, vegetables, herbs, or cutting timber on the same without the consent of the owner or manager thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each and every offense."

Who Was Booked Murdered?

Solicitor P. T. Hildebrand Tuesday confirmed a rumor that a survey is being made of the territory around Eutawville to see whether or not the place of the murder of Keitt Bookard is in Orangeburg county. Mr. Hildebrand says that he had heard rumors to this effect frequently, but within the last fortnight he had received from very reliable sources such information that he could not disregard it. If it be proved that the crime was committed in Orangeburg, the case will be tried in Orangeburg. The survey is being made by a very competent engineer. Eutawville is quite near the line and it is said that the negro was murdered near St. Julian's landing on the banks of the Orangeburg county.

Mr. Hildebrand has received information that the prisoners have been removed from the jail in Charleston to the Berkeley county jail at Monck's Corner. The case is due to come up for trial at Monck's Corner the latter part of this month.