

# ROYAL Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is more economical at its price than any other leavening agent, because of the superlative quality and absolute wholesomeness of the food it makes.

Mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food. In England, France, Germany and some sections of the United States their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a dangerous mineral acid, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

The label of alum baking powders must show the ingredients.

READ THE LABEL

## GOOD FOR LEVER

Comes Out Flat Footed for the Farmers Free List in a Speech.

## LUMBER WAS INCLUDED

Congressman Lever Makes Effective Argument for the Free Entry of Tariff Necessities, Including Lumber, Which Reverses His Vote in the House for a Duty on It.

Two South Carolina Congressmen spoke in the House debate on the free list bill Tuesday. They were Messrs. Byrnes and Lever, in the order named. Both spoke with good effect, and received generous applause when they made telling points, as they often did.

It was Mr. Byrnes' maiden effort as a member, and his colleagues congratulated him warmly upon its success. Mr. Byrnes twitted the Republicans for their flop from opposition to the "farmers' free list," and decried sectional arguments.

Mr. Lever spoke at length upon accomplishments of the Democratic party already in this session, and upon the free list bill now under consideration. He began by vigorously controverting the idea that the party was wanting in constructive ability, initiative or cohesiveness. He charged that it was a time-worn argument of the Republicans to frighten from the support of the Democratic party, the over-sensitive business element.

Mr. Lever said "the action of the majority of the House, during this short session, must be a cause for unutterable chagrin and disappointment to those who expect in the future to rely upon it. We have done business in a business way; we have shown both our power of initiative and our capacity for constructive work of the highest order and a sincerity and unity of thought most gratifying to all patriotic citizens who desire a correction of the abuses which have grown up under Republican administration."

He reviewed briefly the work so far accomplished, pointing out first, the reform in the rules, which, as he argues, has restored the House of Representatives to the plane intended for it by the Constitution, this being done through the selection of a committee on committees, rather than to allow that authority to continue with the Speaker, who abuses it.

Secondly, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, which will make the Senate a body responsive to the people and prevent the recurrence of the scandals connected with election to it.

Thirdly, he pointed out and commended the action of the party in passing the Corrupt Practice Act, intended to purify election and to prevent the use of money for the debauchery of our citizenship—a practice which has become a stigma upon the honor of our country."

Fourthly, the passage of the Canadian reciprocity treaty he lauded as the result of Democratic legislation and in line with the Democratic policy. He argues, that it is a long step in the right direction.

He pointed out strongly that these substantial legislative reforms "have been accomplished without the necessity of the application of the gag rule, so well known and relied upon under the old regime, when 'Cannonism' was in control. It means that the rights of individual members of the House have been restored to him."

Finally he took up the free list bill, and argued that it intimates an economic revolution, and means an

## Those Wicked Democrats.

The New York Sun exposes a hideous conspiracy among the wicked Democrats in Congress to "do nothing to spoil the chance of electing a President" and to "leave nothing undone to promote the success of their party in the election next year." To this despicable end "they are going to put revision up to President Taft and the Republican Senate, and in a way that makes co-operation impossible; and then they propose to go to the country and say, 'We have done our best to revise the tariff, but we have failed because we do not control the Government.'"

## Preaching vs. Practicing.

Business men who declaim against mail order houses are not always consistent. If a local merchant wants local people to trade with him he should not himself patronize the mail order houses at the North. Yet this is what many of them do when they want something not in their own line of business. Business men of all kinds, and their families, send to catalog houses and then complain that local trade is bad. Is it any wonder when they set a bad example to others whom they expect to do business with them?

## Attack upon a System under which Trusts, combines, and monopolies have grown strong.

The bill is built up in accordance with the six principles laid down in the Walker report of 1846. "This free list seeks not only for 'imperative' reasons to relieve the tariff taxpayers of the country of some of their burdens, but at the same time carries into effect the righteous principle that these burdens shall discriminate neither for nor against, any class or section."

## He quoted from a speech delivered by him in Columbia during his campaign, that "a Democratic bill would have given the Western farmer free binding twine, the Southern farmer free bagging and ties, and the lumber consumers, along the Canadian border line, free lumber," and then quoted Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, to the same effect in language almost identical, to show that there was no difference between the rank and file of the party in the House and its accredited leader.

## He combated the charge that the bill was sectional in its character and argued forcefully that all sections were treated with equal and exact justice.

He contended that the bill would be beneficial to all classes without regard to sections because it makes agricultural implements, free for the farmers generally, cotton bagging and ties for the Southern farmer, boots and shoes and fence wire for every section of the country, food products for the cities, lumber for those along the Canadian border line. Concluding he gave assurance that the revision will be thorough, but sane, conservative and gradual, seeking to correct abuses and discriminations and to destroy the iniquities of the recent law.

## GIVEN HERO MEDALS

THREE HEROES RECOGNIZED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

John R. Graham, Albert Appleby and Boyce Lindsay, a Negro, Honored by Carnegie Commission.

Thirty-five awards in recognition of acts of heroism were made Monday at the spring meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the issuance of nine silver and 26 bronze medals were authorized. In addition the money accompanying the medals, amounting to \$24,100, and pensions to widows of heroes totals \$1,310 annually.

The money is apportioned as follows: \$6,000 for worthy purposes; \$2,200 liquidation of mortgages; \$4,700 for other indebtedness; \$4,000 purchases of homes; \$14,000 for education; \$3,200 death benefits and \$1,000 for restoration of health.

In nine instances the heroes lost their lives and the award is made to a member of the family. Twenty of the awards are made in connection with rescue from drowning, five from railroad accidents, six runaways; five in mine suffocation cases, and one for the rescue of an insane patient from a roof cornice.

In Monday's awards a number of heroes in the South are recognized as follows:

Richard C. Williams, aged 23, saved Melvin B. Mayo from train at Reusens, Va., June 17, 1906, bronze medal and \$1,000 for a home.

Park S. Rushford, aged 23, saved Elbert G. Cunningham from drowning at Mannigham, W. Va., Jan. 19, 1907, bronze medal and \$1,000 for a home.

Benj. Cottle, aged 24, rescued Morris M. Caldwell, aged 2, from runaway at Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 28, 1910, bronze medal and \$1,000 as needed.

John R. Graham, aged 26, a telegraph operator of Thicketty, S. C., was awarded a bronze medal and \$1,000 to liquidate his indebtedness, but the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Monday, for a heroic attempt to save C. Lee Lipscomb, a farmer, May 9, 1910, from drowning in Little Thicketty Creek. The men were sailing; Lipscomb got beyond his depth and Graham, carrying a meal sack with five pounds of fish, swam and continued his effort at rescue until exhausted, barely saving his own life.

Albert J. Appleby, Holly Hill, S. C., received a bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes. Appleby, a farm hand, saved Ruth Ella M. Harrison, aged 40, from being run over by a train at Bowyer, S. C., March 11, 1910. The woman was near-sighted and deaf and walked in front of a train traveling thirty miles an hour. Appleby shoved her out of danger as the train rushed by.

Boyce Lindsay, colored, aged 16, of Catawba, S. C., received a bronze medal and \$2,000 as needed for educational purposes, for saving the life of E. Reynolds Smith, aged 11, at Spartansburg, May 28, 1910. Stepping over in front of an approaching train of box cars, Lindsay flung Smith out of the middle of the track where he had fallen from his bicycle. Lindsay was struck on the right shoulder by the train.

## BABY ONLY TRAGEDY WITNESS.

Athens, Ga., Man Kills Wife, then Commits Suicide.

With a little wide-eyed baby girl, the only witness, R. W. McKinney, until recently of Newport, Tenn., shot and killed his wife and then himself at 9:30 o'clock Monday night, within earshot of a revival, which was progressing at the Young Harris Memorial Methodist Church, at Athens, Ga. It was at first believed that the two people had been murdered by a third party, but a careful examination of the ground and room in which they were found by the police served to convince them that the man had first shot his wife and then himself. No cause for the shooting is known.

## Teddy to Come Again.

According to the Washington Times plans are under way for the renomination of Teddy Roosevelt for the presidency next year. It is claimed that he will be backed by the insurgent Republicans and many of the Regulars also. The Times goes on to say that it is being franked by leading Republicans and admitted by the only Republican that Roosevelt prevented the election of a Democratic President next year. The split that has continued to widen in the ranks of the party, despite the results of the November elections, is regarded as unbridgeable by any leader of either faction now in harness, and it is argued by the political commentator of The Times that this task can be performed by Mr. Roosevelt. The Spartansburg Herald believes that Teddy is "the only man in the Republican party who can stand for everything that is regarded as essential by both the Progressives and the Regular Republicans. His course in the past has shown that he would find this sort of 'straddling' to be mere child's play. And we have no doubt that he can straddle still further, and not only stand for all that the two factions of the Republican party hold dear, but he can stand on these two platforms and at the same time persuade a lot of people that he is firmly planted on all the essential planks of the Democratic platform."

## Saves Doctor's Bills.

If all understood the value of the tomato, and the comparative ease with which it may be grown, no garden would be without, and every family would eat them three times a day from early June till frost. Their acid and mineral salts are very valuable, especially in warm climates. A cool, crisp, fresh tomato eaten for breakfast all through the summer is both an appetizer and a corrective that helps to keep the system in order, thereby maintaining health, saving suffering and doctor's bills.

## It seems to be impossible to bury "that Lorimer matter."

The admission of President Hines, of the Lumber Trust, draws a heart-rending picture of the tribulations of that robust infant industry. According to Hines it apparently pinned its pure young faith to one Congressman Stephenson. "There is Stephenson," walls the poor, abused trust, "we elected him and now he is working for free lumber." It next referred to Representative Boutwell. "We had picked Boutwell for Senator," it sobbed, "but when the lumber schedule came up he voted for free lumber." It finally threw itself upon the bosom of Senator Lorimer.

## WORTH TRYING

A Better Staple of Cotton is Desired and It Can Be Raised Here.

## BRING HIGHER PRICE

As Result of Experiments During Past Year it Has Been Learned That the Better Grade of Cotton Can Easily Be Cultivated in the State of South Carolina.

A movement of consequence that has been inaugurated in South Carolina by the United States farm demonstration work and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association is that for a better staple cotton. The culmination of this movement will be a cotton exposition to be held in the fall in connection with the state fair and several thousand dollars in prizes will be given for the best results to be shown.

The movement for a better staple of cotton was started in a quiet way last year by Ira W. Williams, state agent of the farm demonstration work and Lewis W. Parker of the cotton manufacturers' association and the state department of agriculture. It is the purpose of those interested in the movement to induce the farmers of the state to grow a staple of cotton that can be used in the textile plants of the state instead of the raw material that has to be bought in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere. The demonstration work has chosen long staple seed which has been distributed generally throughout the State.

As a result of the experiments some valuable facts have been obtained. It has been demonstrated that wherever first-class seed of staple cotton was distributed this cotton has been producing equally as much and in many cases, more per acre than short staple. This has proved most encouraging to both the manufacturers and the farm demonstration work. It has also been demonstrated that the staple of the cotton grown has been such as to enable it utilization in the most successful manner in the mills of the State. The cotton sells readily and last year, for instance, a lot of long staple cotton in Lexington county, brought as high as 23 cents a pound.

In the past one of the greatest losses to the State has been in the raising of a poor staple of cotton both as to length and strength of staple. Many possibilities have been opened up by the campaign and it is toward these possibilities the cotton exposition will tend this fall.

The pushing of an active campaign in this regard and the determination to announce the proposed cotton exposition for this fall was the result of conferences held between Mr. Williams and Mr. Parker. It was deemed that the saving to the state all the cotton growers would produce a better staple of cotton would amount to about one-third of the total value of the cotton crop.

Not only are the mills in the State, but the mills in New England and Germany are very much interested in the growing of a better staple from the varieties recommended by the farm demonstration work.

The campaign is not designed to cut down the volume of the South Carolina cotton crop, but to add to its money value by increased yields per acre on the same or less acreage and by reason of the improvement of the staple.

Another feature of the campaign for the growth of long staple cotton is found in the fact that it will be readily bought by the South Carolina mills and that a great saving will result both to the farmer and manufacturer in the matter of heavy freight charges.

## Makes Bad Break.

The Spartansburg Herald thinks that former Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, will have to learn to control himself a little better if he expects to continue to receive the invitations to make speeches to alumni associations. The fact that in other night at such a gathering in New York, Mr. Shaw saw fit to denounce the so-called "Progressive" tendencies in politics at the present time, and in the course of his remarks to denounce the course of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, fully warrants the Herald in saying what it does. The rebuke Mr. Shaw got from those present will never be forgotten by him. After denouncing Gov. Wilson's course, Shaw mentioned the Jersey executive's doings, the diners cheered Gov. Wilson, with such shouts as, "Wilson will be our next President," and the like. Mr. Shaw utterly disagreed with the turn of affairs set down, and so far as the newspaper reports indicate, he never did finish his speech. He was "very sore" over the action of the diners, whose guest of honor he was. But, as the Herald says, "Mr. Shaw should be known as a prominent character at a non-political dinner necessarily is, and it seems that he has no one but himself to blame for the turn that was taken in the evening's proceedings."

## Fight About Money.

At Walter, Ala., Monday afternoon F. W. Hoxey shot and killed William Black, a well known citizen. One of Black's sons took the gun from Hoxey and shot him, and when Hoxey's son interfered, shot him also. The fight grew out of a debt, which Hoxey owed Black and for which Black took him to task.

## The admission of President Hines.

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## GAVE A GOOD TALK

MILLER CITES SOME FACTS ON THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

Reviews History of Institution, its Hard Fight for Existence and the Success Attained.

In bidding farewell to Orangeburg and the State Colored College, Wednesday, President Thos. E. Miller, who has been its efficient President since its establishment, reviewed briefly his connection with the College, his efforts to secure its establishment and the struggle he has encountered in the administration of the president's office.

In the course of his address he cites some facts that will be of general interest to the people of both races. "It is recalled that R. S. W. Kinson was recently elected to succeed Miller. The full text of President Miller's address is as follows: "Sixteen years ago the Constitutional Convention met for the purpose of disfranchising the negroes. It was composed of not less than one hundred and sixty members, all of whom save six were of the white race. Smalls, Whipper, Wig, Reid, Anderson and myself were the Republican members. The six of us managed, by a brave and bold fight to secure for the negro race this College."

"About eighteen years previous two negroes, Bruce Williams and Thos. E. Miller, made it possible, by their votes and voice, for the South Carolina College and the grand old Citadel to be restored to the white youths of the State. That was a bitter fight between the Hampton faction and the other Democratic faction. The opposition to those two colleges had a majority of two in the State senate. It required the votes of Senator Bruce Williams and myself to make it a tie. The tie was secured, and that grand commoner, Gen. Kennedy, voted with us; the tie was broken and these institutions were once more made the shrine of learning to and for the white youths of the State. At that time the faction led by Gen. Hampton promised us this College, but it was more than eighteen years before I was able to force the white people of South Carolina to redeem that pledge. Some day I will give the people of our State a full history of how I won this College in the Constitutional Convention for my people."

"I had no intention of becoming president, but I could not have secured the school for my people without leaving active political life. I made the sacrifice; we have had the College these fifteen years. The past of its existence is secure; the verdict of our people is that we have done well; we have made good in this College. We have matriculated more than 10,000 students; we have graduated more than 700, and those who have attended here have gone out in the world as industrious, prudent, successful citizens. We never left out of the equation in the management of this school. The College's motto is: 'The Glory of God and the Good of Man.' By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread is the command of God, and our aim here has been, and is my fervent hope ever will be, to inculcate into every and all of our students moral rectitude, lofty ideas of patriotism, thrift, obedience, frugality and a clinging devotion to the Golden Rule."

"Very many presidents have only to look to the government and management of the College, and their task should be easy; but mine has been a duplex administration. When I came here some of the white people of the State were against the negroes and the negroes were against the white people. The higher education of the negroes, the negro denationalization of the negroes, were fighting us and the one across the board through its president, vowed our annihilation. Hence, it became my lot to so act and speak as to show to the white people of this State, that it was, and is their duty to plant, support, protect and maintain this institution for the negro youth. I had to prove to the negro that the best school in South Carolina is this school. Then, again, I was surrounded in the beginning by a cabal of preachers on my faculty, who had little or no experience as educators, who were against industrial education, and they permitted no opportunity to escape, one and all of them, in their endeavor to destroy my administration and break up this College. If they had been hired by the people across the fence instead of by the State of South Carolina, they could not have been more persistent in their efforts of the destruction of my administration and this College."

"Those of us who have been here for the past ten years, with very few exceptions, have been faithful to every trust, and we have done all that man can do for the good of South Carolina by instructing, faithfully, all who have come within our gate. Hence, I leave this institution with the best wishes and esteem of all the white people of this town. Words are not mine with which to thank them all for the encouragement and support they have given me during the fifteen years I have been here. The best certificate of success that I carry from here is the high regard in which my people are held by these very excellent citizens of Orangeburg town and county. I have but one personal regret in leaving, and it is this: That these good white people will cease to be my neighbors, but I shall ever be a member them, and prove by my labor wherever I may go, that I have been and will remain worthy of their confidence."

"Students, the best and greatest asset of a State or nation is her labor. The State whose labor is profligate, the State whose labor is immoral, the State whose labor is ignorant, is doomed to poverty. Hear me, the motto of South Carolina is: 'Prepared in mind and in wealth. If she ceases to be prepared in intellect, she will cease to be prepared in wealth.' Whether it be individual or State. Therefore, my parting word to you is this. Be up! Up and going with a resolution to become educated in the arts of thrift and frugality, morals and industry and devotion to South Carolina. Let these principles become a part of every portion of you, and then South Carolina will never have cause to regret the money let the amount be large or small, she spends upon this College."

## PILLAGE AND MURDER

GUNBOATS KILLS TWO HUNDRED REBELS IN ONE CITY.

Chinese Brigands Have Sacked Half Dozen Important Towns—The Dead Lie Unburied in the Streets.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says rebellion, brigandage and anarchy are stalking through the western half of Kwang Tung province. The loyal troops are fighting desperately to crush the uprising, the seriousness of which is revealed in further dispatches from Canton.

Wu Sun, the Chinese who was educated in Japan, is the leader of the revolt against the Manchu dynasty. The brigand chief, Luk, of Shaunkat, is at the head of a horde of outlaws whose object is robbery and murder. These combined forces have thrown themselves with fanatical disregard of their own lives against the troops of the first outbreak Thursday night much blood has been shed. Sedition is rife among certain of the troops and it is feared that the disaffected soldiers will desert their officers if the revolters appear to have the upper hand.

Official advice and the refugees arriving from Canton confirm the sinister reports. Bodies of the slain lie in the streets of the city. Famine prices are asked for foodstuffs and the shops generally are closed. In the panic there have been few attempts to bury the dead and the stench from decomposed bodies fills the air.

Retreating to the countryside, the revolutionists attacked and captured Sam Shui, 30 miles west of Canton, and murdered the prefect. The rebels were put to flight and the rebels moved on to Wen Chow and Woo Chow, both of which towns they took slight resistance.

Luk's brigands following in their wake looted the shops of the three towns. The triumphant sweep of the revolutionaries continued westward along the West river and reports from that district say that the movement is spreading and the revolutionists are murdering and pillaging in other places.

While the movement to the west was being directed by Wu Sun, Luk led personally a force to the north and seized the market at Chunglok, 20 miles north of Canton.

Then he made a wide detour to the west of Canton and fell upon Fatshau, a town, 15 miles southwest. Here he first destroyed the palace of the assistant magistrate and then turned the town over to his followers to be looted.

The battle was a hard fought one, the imperial troops fighting at Tung Shi bridge. Thirty-seven soldiers were killed before the troops fell back. Advice states that Shui Hung, on the West river, has fallen to the revolutionists, who murdered the prefect.

institution and upon you. "To my people, the negroes, who have sent their children here to us, I have not words with which to thank them for their loyalty to me and this College, and I assure them that I have been a father to their children at all times. The humblest and most needy have received my strongest love and best devotion. It is my prayer that they will give my successor their undivided support in the future."

"Professors, instructors, teachers, I leave here with the best wishes for this institution and for you. I pray God that all of you shall see your duty and discharge it. Do not remain getting busy, but do all in your power to prove to the enemies and friends of this institution that it is the best place in South Carolina for negroes to send their children. Be faithful to every trust, be true to each other, be loyal to your president. For him to be successful he needs untiring service from you, he needs your confidence, he needs your loyalty, and South Carolina demands the fullest discharge of every duty intrusted to you. Here is your new president: on the 30th of June the keys to this College will be handed him by me, with them my burdens will fall upon him. May God give him prudence, patience, health, strength, and above all, fidelity to every trust, and the wisdom of Solomon to execute the task."

Honorable trustees and devoted friends, how can I say to you farewell? I have been here serving you and South Carolina for fifteen years, and I have never been associated with or under better men. The superior of our board of trustees is not to be found in the State. Governor Evans permitted me to name the trustees of this school in the beginning, and I selected Bradham, Floyd, Brice, Kibler, Lowman, men of honor and integrity and patriotism. And as soon as some of them have dropped out they have been succeeded by Messrs. Dukes, White, Sawyer, each and every one of whom have proven the equal of their predecessors. But the future only will reveal the fact if South Carolina has in her confines the equal of Major D. J. Bradham. He has been the board in patience, prudence and devotion to the task assigned him in the management of this school. He is now succeeded by Mr. Hodges. The name is a good one, the Hodges of America have been the leaders in patriotism and educated thought. I pray for him eminent success in the management of this school. All of you gentlemen know why I have been forced to leave you; I opposed the election of our Governor. I have never said an unkind word about him; I wrote and spoke the truth. I uttered only facts. God forbid that I should ever publicly or privately slander any man, yet I can thank my God enough for having given me courage to speak the truth, let its cost be ever so dear."

"My task here has been heavy. I have given fifteen years of devoted service, my very best of many existences. Governor Bleasie has emancipated me from the heavy burden. Words are not mine with which to thank him for my freedom. I leave here with a heart full of gratitude to Governor Bleasie for my emancipation. He is a gited young man; his enemies are praying to sum up his administration when he shall have finished it, and truthfully place him in the class of Franklin J. Well."

## MANY WERE LOST

Survivor of the Sultana Tragedy Recalls Awful Catastrophe

## NOBODY WAS PUNISHED

Closely Following Assassination of Lincoln, Disaster Which Cost 2,000 Lives Received Scant Attention—Most of Victims Were Soldiers Just Liberated from Southern Prisons.

Although forty-six years have passed since the famous Sultana disaster, one of the most tragic events of the civil war, the details are still vivid in the mind of E. W. Stevens, veteran of Bloomington, Ill., and he relates a thrilling story of the wreck which cost 2,000. Only a handful of survivors live and the recurring anniversary recalls gruesome incidents of the remarkable event, probably unparalleled in the marine annals of the world.

It was April 27, 1865, that the Sultana was lost. The boat was a side wheeler plying between Memphis and New Orleans and was regarded as one of the finest boats on the river at that period. As was the case with most of the Mississippi River steamers during the war, she was impressed into the Government service and was in constant use, transporting soldiers and supplies up and down the great water way.

On what proved to be her last trip, the Sultana left New Orleans April 21, 1865, and at Vicksburg on April 24, and picked up 1,965 enlisted men and thirty-five officers who had been paroled after being inmates of Confederate prisons at Andersonville, Macon and Cahaba. They were en route to the Middle States and many were in a sad condition physically from wounds and long imprisonment.

The captain of the Sultana protested vigorously against taking such a load, stating that one of the boilers was weak and he doubted whether it would stand the strain of the long drag up the river. Gen. Morgan Smith, who was in command of the post at Vicksburg, ordered him to take them all, however, as the lives of many depended upon their reaching home where they could receive the care of their families. Gen. Smith ordered the commander to run slowly and cautiously and expressed confidence in a successful voyage.

At Memphis, a portion of the cargo of sugar was unloaded and the journey resumed. The number of persons on board when the boat left Memphis, according to Mr. Stevens, was 8,454. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning of April 27, at a point known as Hen and Chicken Island, eleven miles north of Memphis, that one of our boilers of the Sultana exploded with a deafening roar. The boat was in flames almost instantly, the wind blowing a gale at the time and fanning the fire until it spread over the entire boat, forcing all who could move to leap overboard.

The pilot, an unnamed hero, headed the boat to the shore and grounded it. The river was high and rough and this increased the death roll. Life preservers were scarce and the other means of rescue were limited. Many clung to cotton bales which had been placed around the rails of the steamer to protect the passengers and crew from stray bullets fired from the shores. Some of the cataways who floated a distance of forty miles were rescued. At this point hindered the work of rescue. Many who swam for miles finally sank from exhaustion. Hundreds of the soldiers were instantly killed by the explosion of the boilers. As the night was cold, smoke were huddled against the smokestacks and over the boilers and were blown into the river. Many of the dead were never identified. Others who realized that they could not be saved, scribbled their names and addresses upon articles of apparel and thus made known their identity.

The War Department ordered a thorough investigation of the great disaster but it amounted to nothing. Nobody was court-martialed and the only tangible result was the exoneration of the captain. It was brought out that he opposed the overload and only yielded when peremptorily ordered. To have refused orders of such a character at that period would have meant death. Despite the enormity of the disaster, it attracted but little attention at the time.

The public mind was inflamed with the momentous events of the great struggle between the North and the South, the assassination of Lincoln, which had occurred but two weeks previous, holding the attention of the entire world to the exclusion of all else. It was never known absolutely how many persons perished in the wreck of the Sultana, but the number was not far from 1,800. The survivors, a few years after the war, organized the Sultana Reunion Association and each year the ewing remaining assemble and recall the incidents of that terrible night.

Diad in the Bath. With his face and the upper portion of his body lathered, George L. Godwin was found dead in the bath tub at his home in Augusta Sunday. Death was due to an attack of acute indigestion. Godwin was seen to go to the bathing room Saturday night, but was not missed until Sunday morning when his body was found.

Moses, Jr. But my prayers are for the good of South Carolina and him, who that God may direct him, protect him and keep him from wrong, that when the impartial historian shall take up the pen to write his administration, he will be classed in truth, with Moultrie, Rutledge, Pinckney and McLeod, and last but not least, with the immortal Wade Hampton.

"Only one more word, and I am through. Teachers, my successor, students let all of you remember that 'In union there is strength.' Hence take unto yourselves this motto, 'We are Many in One.' Farewell."

Where Was John? A San Francisco woman whose husband had been dead some years went to a medium, who produced the spirit of her dead husband.

"My dear John," said the widow to the spirit, "are you happy now?" "I am very happy," John replied. "Happier than you were on earth with me?" she asked.

"Yes," was the answer: "I am far happier now than I was on earth with you."

"Tell me, John, what is it like in heaven?"

"Heaven," said John. "I'm not in heaven."

The swell Metropolitan Club of Washington has turned down the applications for membership of two prominent Democrats. Some one wants to know if the club has become partisan, or do the rejected candidate play too good a game of poker to suit the admirals and generals and nobles who loaf in the club rooms.

## MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DR. H. B. BARUCH WILL BUILD ONE IN THIS STATE.

To be a Charitable Institution and Will Cost One Million or More Dollars.

The State says Columbia will probably have an opportunity to secure a charity hospital costing about \$1,000,000, the erection of which, it is understood, is contemplated by a former South Carolinian, now one of the wealthy physicians of New York City.

The report is that Dr. Herman B. Baruch of New York City is investigating desirable points in this State with a view of placing such a hospital at the most desirable point. This charity hospital will be a memorial to his late father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, formerly residents of Georgetown.

For such a hospital Columbia offers many and superior advantages, as the climatic conditions are ideal, and with the steady growth of this city and the State of South Carolina at large, such an institution located at Columbia would mean much. This was brought out at a meeting Tuesday at which the situation was discussed.

The medical fraternity, as well as the Columbia people, will over every inducement to secure this memorial to his father and mother, former South Carolinians.

Physicians of the State have availed themselves of the present hospital facilities offered in Columbia. However, with the increasing growth of the community, present facilities are not ample.

Information as to the erection of this memorial reached Columbia as a rumor; however, it is known that there has been a meeting of the medical fraternity to outline the advantages of the city and offer such inducements as would attract Dr. Baruch's attention favorably to Columbia.

## ELEPH