

# FORT MILL TIMES.

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NO. 3.

## ARP ON CARNEGIE.

Applauds the Millionaire for the Good He Is Doing.

HE MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Says the Great Steel King Could Reach the Masses in a Better Way Than by Libraries.

"Scale it, Mr. Fricks, scale these profits down 5 per cent. for the next fiscal year. The books show that we are getting rich too fast. Put down the price of steel rails and put up the price of labor. We are but trustees for our fellowmen and a million a year is enough for us."

It Mr. Carnegie had said that ten years ago, he wouldn't be so perplexed now about giving away his money. He says it is a sin for a man to die rich, and as life is uncertain and death is sure, he seems to be in a hurry about getting rid of his millions. The five millions he has settled upon his aged and indigent laborers is a benefaction that everybody commends. The twenty-five millions he has given to the cities for public libraries is not especially commended by anybody except those who received it. It is about on a par with Rockefeller's twenty-five millions to the great universities. Neither gift reaches the masses of the people nor alleviates the condition of the poor. George Peabody's and Peter Cooper's charities were more sensible and effectual. George Peabody's life work, who without a dollar of capital to begin with, established orphanages in London until he had over 22,000 in charge when he died, and from year to year maintained, and educated them, was a much grander charity than giving millions to colleges and libraries. George Peabody's millions built blocks of good comfortable tenement houses for the laboring poor of London, houses that were furnished and equipped with every comfort and every safeguard for the health of the tenants. Besides that, he left a large fund for the promotion of education in the South. There are many charities far more needed by the people than giving them a chance to read free books. The poor do not have time to read very much. A right hungry man can hardly get religion, much less enjoy a story book. But still we commend Mr. Carnegie for his good intentions, and if he had given two or three thousand dollars to Cartersville, I would have said, "Mr. Carnegie, you are a big-hearted Scotchman, sir!" I hope they will elect him mayor of New York.

The reason why the public praise Mr. Carnegie so is because the public is surprised. Such munificence is so uncommon that it is unexpected. The gift is really no act of generosity, for as he says himself it is a sin to keep it and die rich. He got all his millions from the labor of the people, and now he is trying to pour some of it back in the jug. That is right and honorable for the ore was God's and the labor was the toil of his men. He ought to pour it back and give some to the toilers whose sweat earned the money. This is pure morality and common sense. Every man has a moral right, and it is his duty to make sufficient profit to maintain himself and family in comfort, and even in luxury, and as to lay up something for his children and for old age and for the accidents of life; but beyond that his rights under a Christian civilization do not go. He then becomes a trustee for his fellowmen who are in need. Not that he should parcel out and deliver to each one his share, for it cannot be done, but he should make some investment that would insure the greatest good to the greatest number. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie is scattering his money. He is sowing wheat among the tares. He is giving largely to the wealthy cities who can provide their own libraries. He is scattering his money; I mean the surplus, that has grown to be a burden. He has just finished a million dollar mansion in New York and has another in Scotland, and a few millions in reserve for contingencies. We hope that these small holdings will not interfere with his intentions to do poor No. there is no peculiar grace in the gifts of Carnegie or Rockefeller. They are a surprise, that's all, for not one in a hundred of the millionaires do such things. Most of them hold on and pile it up for their children to quarrel over. The Standard Oil Company has just declared a dividend of twenty millions for Rockefeller. He crushed out and absorbed all competing mills and still sells oil to the consumers at 15 cents per gallon. Cheap, isn't it? But he could sell it at 10 cents and make a hundred per cent. It is the common people, the masses, the toilers and the poor who buy the oil, and every gallon takes a nickel from them that ought not to be taken. God made the oil, and gave the labor. Mr. Rockefeller had but little to do with it. Most of his millions really belong to God and the laborers. It is no sufficient answer that he has endowed a college. The children of the laborers are not in it. It's too far away and too high up. These colossal fortunes are becoming alarming. They endanger good government, for it is still a fact "that riches and virtue are rarely found combined." Laws grind the poor and

rich men make the laws. It is too late. The opportunity has passed, for rich men make the laws. Millionaires control the United States senate and will resist any tax that limits or lessens their estates.

But it is wrong for us to envy the rich. In the economy of life and the results of happiness it seems necessary to have rich men. They build ships, railroads, canals, telegraphs and telephones, cotton and woolen mills, reapers, mowers, flour mills and a thousand other plants that furnish us with food and clothing and add to the comfort of mankind. The world would make slow progress without them, but when they begin to unload their vast profits mankind will criticize the manner of it. Generally they unload it on their children, who never earned a dollar of it. Some of them would carry it all to heaven with them if they could. Many of them give a part of it to some church or charity as a kind of passport to heaven. An old friend of mine who was pretty hard up borrowed \$5 from me one morning to pay one of those darn little just debts as he called them. He said his creditor was annoying him, but before he left my office a committee from the country called and asked us to help to build a country church. I gave them a dollar, but my friend subscribed \$5 and handed over the bill that I had loaned him. After they had left I asked him why he gave me much and he said: "Well, I always give that much to help build a church. I do not belong to any, for I have not yet felt good enough to join, but I have lived in five counties and practiced my profession in fourteen and I have helped to build country churches in all of them. It may be that death will catch me unawares before I do join the church and St. Peter will refuse me admission into the heavenly gate. But I will have one credential, for I can say: 'St. Peter, I know I have not been a good man and am not fit to mingle with the saints, but I have got a little stock in every country church from Rabun's Gap to Tallapoosa—and maybe he will let me in—maybe so. Major, could you lend me another \$5 without inconvenience?' Of course I did, for he was one friend whom I never refused. He did join the church and I believe he is in heaven now."

Charity is the greatest and most blessed of all virtues. As the poet says: "It is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives and him that doth receive." But when a man with \$100,000 income gives away \$1,000 of it to ease his conscience and secure a passport to heaven he makes a mistake. It will do neither. A man's standing in the community is determined more by his charity than anything else. How much does he give to the church and how much to the poor is discussed by his neighbors and he is rated accordingly.

Not long ago I gave a problem to the young people. If a man sells a sow and pigs for \$18 and gets as much for one-tenth of the sow as he did for nine-tenths of a pig how many pigs did she have? I have received scores of answers—most of them making it nine pigs and some ten pigs—one smart girl makes it seventy-two pigs and one smarter man proves that the sow had 1,791 pigs. Strange to say every answer is correct. Nine pigs gives \$9 for the sow and \$1 each for the pigs; Seventy-two pigs gives \$2 for the sow and 11 22-9 cents for a pig and it would take seventy-two pigs to make the \$18. Nine cents for the sow would give 1 cent for each pig, and therefore require 1,791 pigs to up the \$18. It is a see-saw sum. As the price of the sow goes down the number of pigs goes up and any number is correct. Now let me ask the school boys and girls to hold up a little on compositions and speeches. Please excuse me for I have not the time. It would take every hour in the day to comply with all their requests.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

## A SLAVE OF TOBACCO.

Love of the Weed One of the Weaknesses of the Great Carlyle.

As is well known, Thomas Carlyle, the great Scottish essayist and historian, was a slave to tobacco. In his home, his study or out of doors, he was seldom seen without his pipe, and he smoked the strongest tobacco he could procure. During the last part of his life he was a sufferer from insomnia, and his friend, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, once suggested to him that one who suffered so much from sleeplessness and indigestion ought not to smoke so constantly. Carlyle replied that he had once given up smoking for an entire year at the instance of a doctor, who assured him that his only ailment was too much tobacco. At the end of the year he was walking one evening in the country, so weary that he was hardly able to crawl from tree to tree, when he suddenly determined that whatever was amiss with him "that fellow at least did not understand it," and he returned to tobacco and smoked afterward without let or hindrance. In his latter days he used a clip pipe made in Dublin and known as the "Repeal." He was unable to renew the supply and Sir Charles Duffy assured him that these pipes were strictly reserved for believers in Irish nationality and promised him a supply if he qualified in the ordinary manner. Carlyle never qualified.

most of us would rather profit by the mistakes of others.

## BIG FRAUDS IN MANILA.

Irregularities in the Commissary Department Unearthed.

OFFICERS AND OTHERS ARRESTED

Government Goods Found in the Possession of Persons Not Entitled to Them—Army Officers, Civilian Clerks, a Prominent Contractor and Other Persons Involved—New Discoveries Daily.

Manila.—Interest in the capture and fate of Aguinaldo is well-nigh over-shadowed by sensational developments, present and prospective, of frauds in the Commissary Department. How widely these extend has not yet been ascertained, but enough is already known to justify the belief that they are far-reaching.

Captain Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Quartermaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, together with seven Commissary Sergeants, several civilian clerks, a prominent Government contractor, the assistant manager of the Hotel Oriente, the proprietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila, a number of storekeepers and other persons have been arrested.

The investigation has scarcely begun, but thousands of sacks of flour, a quantity of bacon, and wagonloads of other goods, all bearing Government marks, have been found in the possession of unauthorized persons.

It is alleged that the contractor in question, who has been doing a business approximating \$100,000 per month, has spent huge sums in entertaining officers.

It is asserted that large quantities of stores have been lost or stolen in transit, and also that there is a shortage in the commissary depot.

New scandals are developed daily. Illicit transactions have been traced back to June, 1900, and it is possible that there are others of earlier date. The exorbitant tariff on provisions makes the surreptitious sale of commissary supplies immensely profitable. It is understood that other United States officers may be arrested. Lieutenant Philip K. Sweet, of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, is prosecuting the investigation, under the direction of Colonel Wilder, Chief of Police.

## PROMOTION FOR FUNSTON.

Appointed a Brigadier in the Regular Army—Wheaton Also Honored.

Washington, D. C.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House: To be Major-General United States Army, Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted Lieutenant-General.

To be Brigadier-Generals in the United States Army, Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, United States Volunteers, vice Wheaton, promoted; Colonel Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, vice Daggett, retired.

## Aguinaldo Treated Like a Guest.

Manila.—Aguinaldo continues to express himself as pleased with and impressed by the courteous treatment accorded him by General MacArthur. "I am a prisoner," said he, "but I am treated like a guest."

## FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Rothen Meets a Shocking Death. White Daughter is Badly Injured.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A few days ago Mrs. Daniel Patterson, wife of a mechanic, her twelve-year-old daughter, and Nellie Chase, aged fourteen years, all living in Cold Spring, went out for a walk. They stopped on Table Rock, half way up Breakneck Mountain, to watch the forest fires burning on Crow Nest Mountain across the river.

Suddenly the Patterson child slipped and fell over the cliff. The mother sprang forward to save the child, and also fell over the rock, both screaming in terror as they fell. Nellie Chase became greatly excited as she saw her friends go over and she, too, fell after them.

Table Rock is 200 feet above tide-water, and the side of the mountain under it is very steep. A man named McCarthy heard screams and ran up the hill. He found Nellie Chase in the branches of a large tree, where she had fallen. She was uninjured. The Patterson girl was found a few feet further down, with a broken arm and a cut and bruised body. Mrs. Patterson was found further down the mountain dead. She had fallen at least 100 feet, and was dashed to death on the rocky side of the hill. She was about forty-five years old. Her husband is employed in the Cornwall Foundry at Cold Spring.

## CAN RUN 125 MILES AN HOUR.

Successful Experiments With Fast Electric Trains in Germany.

Washington, D. C.—Experiments with fast electric trains between Berlin and Hamburg, Germany, have demonstrated that a speed of at least 125 miles an hour can be attained without difficulty. Consul-General Guenther, in Frankfurt, in a report to the State Department on this subject, says that the high rate of speed has placed surface crossings out of the question.

The outcome of the experiments is to be a line of 156 miles in length, from a point adjoining the city of Berlin to a station just outside of Hamburg. Its estimated cost is \$33,000,000.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Republican National Headquarters at Washington were closed.

Charles Momm, thirty-two years old, of the Patent Office, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Sickness had unbalanced his mind.

The capture of Aguinaldo gave great satisfaction to President McKinley and members of the Cabinet, who consider it the final blow to organized insurrection in the Philippines.

Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin expect to visit the Philippines in the summer for the purpose of personally studying the military situation.

The Government, through Secretary Hay, declined to protest against the seizure of Manchuria by Russia.

The reply of the British Government declining to accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made public.

Attorney-General Clegg tendered his resignation to President McKinley, and announced his plans for resuming the practice of law.

## OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

More emigrants sailed from Porto Rico for Hawaii, 400 for Cuba, and 200 are under contract to go to Ecuador.

Five members of the Mando Ducat secret society in the Philippines were sentenced to death.

The Philippines Commission sailed from Iloilo for Sulu to confer with the Sultan.

General Miles thinks the Cubans will agree to the proposals of Congress and the Administration at Washington.

The work of raising the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor was begun.

Governor Allen expects to leave Porto Rico in a fortnight for Washington to confer with President McKinley.

## DOMESTIC.

Near Six Mile, W. Va., Charles Cors shot and killed a seven-year-old son of John Hogan because some one stoned his horse.

The flow in the second gusher of the Beaumont (Texas) oil well is 20,000 barrels.

Four men were arrested at Thornville, Ohio, suspected of burglarizing the Somerset Bank.

A million-dollar mausoleum as an Abraham Lincoln memorial is projected for Springfield, Ill.

New trials were ordered in the cases of two of the men convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the Goebel murder in Kentucky.

General Harry K. Yockley, Forty-third Battery of Coast Artillery, who had been a physician at Winchester, Va., committed suicide at New London, Conn., by drinking wood alcohol.

Although no date has yet been set for the launching of the battleship Maine, now in process of construction at the Cramp Ship Yards, in Philadelphia, it will take place in a few weeks.

Members of the Woman's Sabbath Alliance, at New York City, inveighed against compulsory Sabbath desecration at colleges.

It was said that the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., were sold to a syndicate headed by August Belmont.

The Minnesota State Senate defeated an Anti-Cigarette bill, and there were rumors of a booze bill supplied by cigarette manufacturers.

The village of Sing Sing, N. Y., gave up its name for that of Ossining, an Indian Chief of the seventeenth century.

John Keith, aged ninety-nine years, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, choked while eating and died two hours later.

Fire, started by a stroke of lightning, destroyed St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

The new torpedo boat Tingley was launched at the Columbia Iron Works, at Baltimore, Md.

A satisfied mortgage for \$100,000 was burned in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church at New York City.

Several Union Pacific trains were stalled by snowdrifts in Nebraska, where a blizzard was raging.

A one-legged man robbed Joseph Schultz, at Chicago, and fifteen cripples were arrested, but Schultz could not identify his man.

Minnesota was reapportioned into nine Congressional districts.

The City Hall at Rutland, Vt., was destroyed by fire. All the records were saved. The loss is \$20,000.

By a compromise decree the celebrated Thompson will case, involving \$1,500,000, was settled at Brattleboro, Vt., the heirs receiving \$200,000 and the rest going to form a trust fund for charity.

## FOREIGN.

Russian students sent "sentences of death" to the War and Interior Ministries at St. Petersburg.

Mme. de Galliffet, wife of the former French Minister of War, died at Paris.

Mrs. William Cowan, aged sixty-three, was found murdered in her home at Galt, Ont.; robbery was the motive.

French troops killed Fedi Kabbas, the old slave trader, killed or wounded 150 of his followers, and took fifty prisoners on the west coast of Africa.

Three Bulgarian revolutionists were condemned to death at Salonica.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Lords that both Great Britain and Germany had warned China against making separate agreements with other Powers involving territorial conditions.

## WILL BE NO COAL STRIKE

Statement to Miners Issued by the General Committee.

WAGE SCALE WILL BE CONTINUED

The Committee Reported That It Had Assurances of Future Recognition of the Union if Petty Strikes and Disturbances Were Discontinued—Method of Presenting Grievances Provided.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—The threatened strike of 112,000 miners in the hard-coal region will not take place. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts, held in this city, it was decided that the men should continue at work.

This Committee was given arbitrary power by the general convention of miners, held at Hazleton in the fore part of the month, to declare a strike if the circumstances warranted it. In the opinion of the Committee, in a lengthy address, which was prepared by Mr. Mitchell himself, the circumstances did not warrant a strike at this time.

Some members of the Committee, so it is said, were in favor of pursuing a radical course on the ground that if the operators did not recognize the miners' union now the opportunity would be lost forever. President Mitchell, however, soon convinced the Committee that a conservative course was the only one to pursue at this time.

The statement issued by the Committee is, in part, as follows:

"A conference was secured with representatives of the coal carrying railroads, at which your Committee presented the claims of the mine workers. The representatives of the operators listened attentively to the presentation of our arguments, and while they would not agree to meet in general joint conference with the miners this year they did agree that the notices which were posted continuing the advance in wages until April 1, 1902, and agreeing to take up and adjust with their mine employees any grievances they might have should be interpreted and construed to mean that such grievances should be considered and adjusted with representatives or committees of the Mine Workers; and they held out the hope that if during the present year the mine workers demonstrated their willingness and ability to abstain from organizing in local strikes full and complete recognition of the organization would unquestionably be accorded at a future date.

"In consideration of vast interests involved and in view of the fact that at least partial recognition of our organization has been secured, and with the hope that a greater degree of justice will be obtained in the not distant future, your Committee would respectfully recommend that work be continued, and that committees be selected at each mine, colliery, stripping and washery and instructed to wait upon the mine superintendents or other persons in authority and in a respectful, conservative, fearless and able manner present any grievances, either as to prices or conditions of employment, that the mine workers may have, and ask that such grievances be adjusted."

## \$1,000,000 FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Jefferson Hotel Burned—Guests Escaped With Difficulty.

Richmond, Va.—The Jefferson Hotel, of this city, which was erected by the late Lewis Ginter, at a cost of building and furnishing of about \$1,000,000, was destroyed by fire.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the main street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. Although the hour was late when the fire broke out, an immense crowd was attracted.

The guests who were driven out of the main street portion and those in the Franklin street part took refuge in the lobbies of the latter, and there the scenes of distress and excitement beggared description.

The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, was built of buff brick, and granite foundation, and was regarded as semi-fire proof.

There were in the hotel many fine works of art, including, in the Franklin street corner, Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson.

## DENMARK'S OFFER TO US.

Conditions Under Which She Will Sell West India Islands.

London.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News says he has the best authority for the statement that the Government has communicated to the United States the following conditions under which it will sell the Danish West Indies:

First, the sum of \$1,000,000 shall be paid to Denmark; second, the population shall decide whether they will remain Danish or be transferred to the United States; third, if the inhabitants vote to be transferred they shall immediately become not only American subjects, but citizens; and fourth, that the products of the islands shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Explosion Killed the Chief's Forty Wives

In connection with the defeat of the native chief, Fodey Kabba, by a French expedition at Mandina, West Africa, it is announced that an explosion of the chief's powder magazine killed his forty wives.

## DIED A HERO'S DEATH

Lieutenant-Commander Roper Suffocated on the Petrel.

MANY OF THE CREW PROSTRATED

A Tragedy in Cavite—Commander Roper Lost His Life in an Effort to Rescue a Perishing Sailor in the Burning Sailroom of the Gunboat Petrel—Navy Department's Tribute.

Cavite, P. I.—Fire was discovered in the sailroom of the United States gunboat Petrel, Lieutenant-Commander Jesse Mims Roper commanding. The sailroom is a small compartment adjoining the magazine. The heat was intense, the smoke suffocating and the flames difficult to extinguish.

Lieutenant-Commander Roper was the first to descend into the hold, but he was forced to return to the deck. Others then went down. Seaman Patrick Toner was prostrated and about to perish, when Lieutenant-Commander Roper endeavored to rescue him and was suffocated in the attempt.

Lieutenant Josiah McKean and Cadet Lewis suffered severely in bringing the body of Lieutenant-Commander Roper to the deck.

Twenty-two of the crew were prostrated. Toner, Evans, Flaherty, Larssen, Kessler, Cahay, Burton, Smith, Sullivan and Forsborn seriously, but all will recover.

The contents of the sailroom were destroyed, but the damage to the gunboat was slight. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained; possibly it was a case of spontaneous combustion.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Itney, commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station: "Fire discovered sailroom Petrel, seven this morning. Roper commanding. After going below once, went again against advice. Attempted to recover men below. He suffocated; died at 7.45. Twenty-two other officers and men entirely prostrated. All recovering. Fire out. Damage immaterial. Send Roper's remains by Buffalo."

## "REMEMBER"

The department at once sent a telegram to H. E. Fay, the brother-in-law of Lieutenant-Commander Roper, at Longwood, Mass., asking that he inform Mrs. Roper of the news. The following expression of sympathy and appreciation is also made:

"With this sad news the department sends to Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant-Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow-men. It was a hero's death."

The deceased officer was born in Missouri, and entered the naval service June 25, 1868. He was commissioned to the rank held by him at the time of his death on March 3, 1899, and ordered to command the Petrel November 15, 1899.

The Petrel was one of the vessels under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay, when she was in charge of Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Wood. The latter officer came home shortly after, and Lieutenant-Commander Roper succeeded him.

The Buffalo, on which the body will be sent home, is now used for the transportation of troops, and is about to return to the United States by way of the Mediterranean.

## DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN JASPER.

The Negro Preacher Who Advocated the Theory That the "Sun Do Move."

Richmond, Va.—The Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored advocate of the "sun do move" theory, died at his home here aged eighty-nine. He had for many years been pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Church, and was held in high esteem by the people of his race. He once made a tour of the North, delivering his "sun do move" lecture or sermon.

## WOMAN STOPS A LYNNING.

Saves the Man Who Killed Her Husband From the Fury of a Mob.

Columbia, S. C.—Mrs. Walter W. Abrams saved Preston Gilliam from being lynched for the murder of her young husband. Abrams reproached his farm hand for coming late to work and as he turned his back Gilliam crashed his skull with a rock. The murderer fled and was captured by neighbors of the planter, who were going to lynch him when Mrs. Abrams appeared and begged her husband's friends to let the law take its course.

## Labor World.

A street railroad company in Ashland, N. J., refuses to employ unmarried men.

The Wisconsin law prohibiting discrimination against non-members of labor unions has been declared unconstitutional.

The leading grocers of Camden, N. J., have inaugurated an early closing movement, with favorable prospects of success.

A settlement has been reached with the 100 strikers at the Jacob Glass Works, at Marion, Ind., and business has been resumed.

The population of London has increased from 958,788 in 1801 to 4,600,000 in 1901.