

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

FEARED DISGRACE.

General Sir Hector McDonald Com- mits Suicide in Paris.

COULD NOT FACE THE CHARGES.

The Distinguished Officer Stood High in the British Service. Was to be Tried on Ser- ious Charges.

On Wednesday a dispatch from Calambo, Ceylon, said charges of the most serious nature have been brought against Major General Sir Hector Mac- Donald, commanding the forces in Ceylon, in consequence of which the governor of that island, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, has been authorized to convene a court-martial to try General MacDonald. The latter, when the charges were filed sometime ago, went to England from Ceylon to confer with his friends and superior officers and he started to return and face the charges, which it is alleged, are based on immoral acts.

But it seems he feared to face the charges, as he committed suicide at the Hotel Regina on Wednesday in Paris. He shot himself in the right temple shortly after noon and expired five minutes later. The general was lying in his small chamber on the parquette floor of the hotel at the time of the tragedy. One of the female attendants heard the pistol shot and opening the door saw the general's figure stretched out on the floor with blood gushing from a bullet wound in the head. She ran screaming to the balcony overlooking the lobby of the hotel, where many guests, including a number of ladies, were assembled. The proprietor of the hotel was the first to reach the expiring man.

The commissary of police was notified, and accompanied by a doctor, proceeded to a preliminary investigation. No money or papers of any kind were found in Sir Hector's baggage. Two notes written in English were found lying on a table in his room and these were taken possession of by the authorities, but it is understood that their contents have no bearing on the suicide. In the general's coat, lying on the bed, were found some photographs. The British embassy and consulate were notified later, and Consul General Inglis visited the hotel and took charge of the body.

A Wild Story.

An aged negro orator, A. J. Freeman, of Watertown, S. Dak., a well-known representative of the colored race, who, at the close of the civil war, was president of the society that sent 50,000 negroes back to Africa, lectured on the "Race Problem," and while there called on Congressman Tawney and asked for a private interview. He stated he had a communication which he desired the congressman to convey to the president to the effect that he had come into possession of information that a plan had been made to attempt the life of President Roosevelt on his western trip, but that it had now been abandoned and instead the plotters were planning at some favorable point in Montana or Colorado to capture Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of War Root and Attorney General Knox and carry them to the mountains to be held for suitable ransom. Freeman refused to divulge the source of his information, but insisted that it was correct.

A Sad Accident.

At Cocoa, Fla., at a Charavari party given Mr. and Mrs. Leddon, an old cannon used in the serenade burst. Mrs. R. B. Holmes' leg was so shattered that amputation below the knee was necessary. Arthur Lapham's leg was fractured. The knee of W. M. Paterson, and the thigh of his wife were injured. George Whate, Will Ransom and Hugh Connor were also hurt. The cannon was an old one rescued from the wreck of the British steamer off Sebastian.

Let a Church Burn.

St. Joseph Italian Catholic Church in Hazel town, just outside the city limits, Hazelton, Pa., was burned down early Wednesday morning. Mayor Renhardt refused to permit the firemen to extinguish the flames owing to the residents' refusal to join in an annexation movement some time ago for a Greater Hazelton. The loss is \$20,000 and the cause incendiary.

ON CHICCO STREET.

The Crusade Against Charleston Blind Tigers are in Earnest.

The Charleston correspondent of the State says Governor Tillman once ordered the dispensary constable to "raise hell on Chicco street." Substitute "establishments" for the last word of the order and then some idea may be had of the manner of the warfare the constables have begun, starting first with the East Bay and Market street places of the famous king of the blind tigers. It was stated that all the blind tigers are to be similarly dealt with and the work was started with Chicco's establishments.

A gallon demijohn of corn whiskey was found in a room over Chicco's restaurant and bar and this was considered ample evidence to raid and dismantle the place. Chicco indignantly denied Thursday that "that 10 cent corn whiskey" was his. He said that it belonged to a boarder, and "everybody knows that I don't sell that sort of stuff. You get good goods here." At all events, when the dismantling process started, Chicco asked that he be permitted to remove the fixtures and furnishings himself, which was allowed by Howie, and the sounds of the saw and hammer took the place of the clinking of the glasses and popping of corks at the well known and much frequented place Thursday. The fixtures will be stored for future use. Chicco expressed his willingness to quit the retail business, provided the other tigers were similarly dealt with, and he said that Chief Howie promised to dismantle all the other places in the same way.

Chicco said that he would have left Charleston long ago if it were not for his holdings of property here. He said that even now he is willing to leave, provided any one will purchase all of his property. He is willing to knock off 20 per cent. of its value to close out. Chicco declares that he has always conducted a decent place and he can not understand why the constables should have swooped down on him in the manner that they did. His fellow violators believe that Chicco's trials are largely the result of his appeal for leniency in the enforcement of the act, attracting attention to his own violation of the law. At all events, he wants the other dealers to share the same fate, and the constables say that the raid is the beginning of a general dismantling of the bars over the city.

LIFE OF YOUNG GIRL RUINED.

Married Man in Hartsville, S. C. After Few Days Acquaintance.

The Charlotte Observer says that the boarding house of Mrs. John Henderson, in that city, a pretty woman and a bride had waited a week for the return of her husband. The woman, who is quite young and penniless, found that his was not a bride, and that the real wife of her husband is still living. The following is the sad story as related by the Observer: "The girl is Miss Mary McInville of Hartsville, Darlington county, S. C. She thought until a day or so ago that she was Mrs. Julius Manus. Four months ago she met Manus in Hartsville and became engaged to him, and when her mother objected to the match she ran away to Kershaw, S. C., and was married to Manus. That was three weeks ago.

A fortnight ago the young couple came here and engaged board and lodging at Mrs. Henderson's. Manus claimed that he had been a superintendent of a cotton mill and that he expected to secure work in Charlotte. Every morning during his stay here he would leave the house early, taking his dinner with him, and would not return until the late afternoon. A week ago, Saturday, the 14th inst., Manus disappeared. Prior to his departure he had taken from the woman she had, about \$25.

In a conversation with chief of police Irwin and an Observer reporter Wednesday afternoon Miss McInville stated that she would leave Thursday morning for Hartsville, her former home. Her mother had wired to Mr. J. H. Weddington, chairman of the county commissioners, asking that her daughter be sent back home; and the young woman said she would never have another moment's peace until she again saw her mother. Manus not only left her penniless, but failed to pay any part of the board bill due by the couple.

"I want to make Mr. Manus suffer," said Miss McInville to the chief of police. "He must be arrested. He has ruined my life completely."

Another Fallacy.

There were 607,000,000 passengers carried by the railroads of the United States in 1902, which means that, on an average, every man, woman and child rode eight time during the year, notes an exchange. That's another popular fallacy, like this thing of every man, woman and child in the United State having \$29.95. As a matter of fact we know a man who rode only twice and has only 95 cents left.

A Fatal Trip.

The recent flood on the Mississippi Valley has caused great loss of life and property. One day last week a skiff containing four drummers and two negro oarsmen were swept under the railroad track near Memphis, Tenn., and all six men were drowned.

AN EXPERT VIEW.

The Medical News, of New York, on the Race Issue.

THE NEGRO VIEWED MEDICALLY.

The News Says Unless All the Facts Are Weighed, the South May Be Done Great Injustice.

The Medical News, a widely known journal published in New York city, is aroused by the recent discussion of the race issue to comment upon "Negro Superacuity from a Medical Standpoint." In an editorial upon that subject in its issue of February 28 the Medical News states that in leading papers of the North and South have appeared editorials of great acumen and power, "but none seem as yet to have dealt, except in a superficial manner, with the race problem as seen from a biological, ethnological or medical standpoint." The News continues:

"One cannot intelligently answer the question whether the negro can take a place in the social and economic progress of the nation without being in possession of the main morphological differences between the Caucasian and the African, since these are the fundamental bases for mental and moral discrepancies between the races. That the negro more nearly approaches in body to the quadrumanous or anthropoid apes is shown by the following points: The arm is abnormally long—in the erect position it often reaches the knee-pans, and on an average exceeds that of the Caucasian by about two inches. The facial angle, which is granted by all to have a definite ethnological bearing, even if the function of the frontal lobes is still but little known, average 82 degrees in the Caucasian and 70 degrees in the black. Coincidentally with this is the fact that in brain weight, the white man exceeds the negro by fully 10 ounces—almost as much as he in turn exceeds the highest gorilla. Another point of difference anatomically is seen in the lower extremity—this is not so well developed as the white man's, the feet is broad and flat, the great toe prehensile and divergent, the heel often projecting so far backward as to merit the term 'hark heel.'"

"It is needless to dwell longer on the well known difference which exists, or to urge that they demonstrate a distinct race of mankind and show conclusively in the negro an inferior type. Among the fair-minded this is axiomatic. Some years ago we were all alarmed over the 'yellow peril.' Now the 'black peril' confronts us. The article quotes the late Prof. Ogden S. Root, of Columbia, as asking: 'How can there be any question of superiority or inferiority between two peoples who develop mentally and are separated by a chasm of 20,000 years?' Eugene R. Corson, in his contribution to the Wilder Quarter Century Book, states that as a result of a most careful study of the census, and dependent upon personal observation in the city of Savannah, he is confident that tuberculosis and alcoholism are making stupefying inroads on the making negro, poor, weakened product, that he is, of miscegenation."

Sir Spencer St. John says of the inhabitants of Hayti: "After a residence of over twenty years in this island I am forced to the conclusion that the negro is incapable of holding an independent position. Hayti shows no sign of improvement—on the other hand, it is constantly retrograding, and without external influence the inhabitants will soon fall into the stage of the dwellers of the Congo." The Medical News thus continues its comments: "If it is true, as some have perhaps well said, that the time is ripe for a recognition of the negro, in substance rather than in theory, earnest thought should be given by those who would liberally interpret our laws, and they should be well versed in the opinions of such men of science as we have quoted. They must know and recognize that profound differences do exist—that one race is 20,000 years behind the other. They must know that ethnologically, physiologically, anatomically, the negro and Caucasian must always be widely different. If the negro is advancing, which, thanks to the noble efforts made at Tuskegee and similar institutions, he surely is, what, meantime, is the Caucasian doing? Advancing? Yes, with his plant brain case, capable of permitting progressive development from birth to death, he is thundering ahead with a rush and a speed which no alien race can hope to follow."

Unless these facts are weighed in a true balance bitter injustice may be done the South. It is no doubt true, as Carson assumes that the irrevocable law of the 'survival of the fittest' will wipe the negro away, but this will take centuries. There is a real and immediate need, as the Senator from North Carolina has well said, Science, education, religion, philanthropy may well focus their bright rays upon it, and unless our leaders follow where these trend the South will surely suffer."

Lovers Drowned.

Walter Chism, Luther Owen and Jennie Geism were drowned in the Pemiscot Bayou, Ark., while returning to a prayer meeting in a canoe. Miss Geism and Owens were to have been married within a fortnight.

NEGROES ON THE MOVE.

The Emigration from the Southern States to Mexico Begun.

Advices received at the Mexican embassy at Washington tell of the recent importation to that country from the United States of 100 negroes who will be employed along the line of the Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad. This move is experimental and is being watched with considerable interest. If successful results ensue, it is said that large importations from the southern States will follow in the effort to solve the present problem of finding laborers in Mexico who are alike competent and willing to work.

To an Alabama negro named McKelvin is given the credit for inducing members of his race to emigrate to Mexico. McKelvin was at one time employed on a large Alabama plantation, but later went to Mexico, where he returned to Alabama and distributed large circulars among the negroes telling of the advantages of the Mexican country and of the opportunities it offered poor negroes who wanted work in the country. His circulars also contained an injunction, would not be subject to the order of "white trash." This last feature apparently proved a drawing card for McKelvin had no trouble in persuading 100 negroes to return to Mexico with him, where he found work for them at \$1.50 a day. Most of this first importation have been employed on the La Junta plantation of George C. Sanborn.

So far the negroes, it is said, are quite satisfied and are turning proof satisfactory to their employers. McKelvin has made the claim that he will be able to induce a million of his race, now in the southern States, to emigrate to Mexico and several railroad contractors are endeavoring to arrange with him to return to the States and canvass the south for laborers. McKelvin, it is understood, will make a return trip within the next few months.

TO BE HONORED.

Rolls of the South Carolina Troops in the Civil War.

Governor Heyward Wednesday sent the following letter to Hon. Ethhu Root, secretary of war: "Absence from my office has prevented my replying earlier to your communication of March 18th. I note with much pleasure that it is the intention of your department to compile and publish as a continuation of the publication known as 'The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,' a complete list or roster of the officers and men who served in these armies during the Civil War. I feel sure that this action on the part of the general government will meet with favor throughout the entire south, and that those who served in the Confederate armies and their descendants will appreciate this opportunity of having their names handed down to history. I shall be glad to give to your department whatever cooperation lies in my power."

"You request that I should designate some one from this State to communicate with Brig. G. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of your department, relative to the details of the work. I would respectfully suggest Col. M. P. Tribble of Anderson, S. C. I will request Col. Tribble to correspond with you."

The governor also sent Col. Tribble a letter as follows: "I have been notified by the Hon. Ethhu Root, secretary of war, to name an official from South Carolina to cooperate with Brig. G. C. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of your department, in compiling a full roster and list of the officers and enlisted men who bore arms for the Confederacy during the great war. This roster and list of names will be compiled and published as a continuation of the publication known as 'The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.' In compliance with the request of Secretary Root, I have the pleasure of naming you for this important work. I feel sure that with you the work will receive loving and faithful service, and I am very glad to name so true and tried a citizen for the discharge of this duty which means so much for the history of our State."

"Secretary Root requests that you communicate with Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office at Washington, D. C. and I have written him that you will do so."

Shot Her Betroyer.

Emie Waggy, daughter of William Waggy, a prosperous farmer, of Weston, Va., shot Ralph McDonald near the Waggy homestead. Four years ago Miss Waggy alleges that McDonald, who studied medicine in a Louisville, Ky., college, betrayed her chance ever since to kill him. She fired five shots, two of which took effect in his back and side. There is little hope of his recovery. The woman has not been arrested.

Filled the Bill.

Lemuel Borden, lawyer and editor of the Tribune of the People of Woodstock, Va., advertised for a wife. She came in the person of Mrs. Amanda Deer, from Montezuma, Ind. Friday. She was fully up to specifications and in a few minutes they were married.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Interesting Suit Against the Charleston and Seashore Railway.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Damages Awarded Miss Annie Carroll, Who Fell Through the Company's Wharf and Was Very Seriously Injured.

The supreme court has lately affirmed a decision of the circuit court in Orangeburg, awarding a verdict of \$6,000 to the plaintiff, in the case of Annie B. Carroll vs. the Charleston and Seashore Railroad company. This case is quite an interesting one and has been thoroughly investigated under the law, having been three times brought to trial in the lower court, and then appealed by the railway company.

On the 23rd of August, 1898, there was to be a dance at the Isle of Palms. Miss Carroll left Charleston, attended the dance and returned when it was over. On the way back she alleges that while leaving the Mount Pleasant wharf to board the ferryboat she fell through a hole in the wharf and into the water and was rescued only with great difficulty. The complaint further alleges that though it was at the time of the accident about 1.30 a. m. that there was no light on the wharf, and thus it was that she failed to see the hole in the planking.

Miss Carroll claimed that she suffered so from sickness and from shock, caused by her sudden plunge and from remaining in her wet clothing until she got home, that she was practically incapacitated from ever earning her living again. She asked from the railway company for her disability \$10,000, and in addition \$250, which she had paid the physician who attended her. Five thousand dollars was also demanded because of the negligence of the company.

In answering the complaint the railway company said that Miss Carroll had left the regular passage way and climbed over a pile of lumber, placed especially for the purpose of guarding persons from the hole in the wharf. The case was brought up in Charleston in November, 1899, before Judge Gage, but resulted in a mistrial. It was again brought up in November, 1900, in Charleston, before Judge Buchanan with the same result. It was then transferred, on motion of the plaintiff's attorneys, to Orangeburg, where it was heard in May, 1902, before Judge Gage.

The jury at that time, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of \$9,000 for Miss Carroll. The defense then asked for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages, and Judge Gage sustained this motion, recommending a new trial unless the plaintiff should remit \$3,000 of the verdict rendered. The attorneys for the defense appealed on the ground that Judge Gage should have granted a new trial without the option of the reduction of the verdict. The case was heard by Judges Pope, Gary and Jones, and the decision affirmed.

New Chief Constables.

The matter of Governor Heyward's appointments to the position of chief constables has been agitating a large number of office-seekers for some time. The governor has received hundreds of letters applying for positions on the force.

After much thought and a careful selection he Wednesday made the following appointments: C. L. Cureton, Pickens. J. C. Hall, Greenville. J. R. Fant, Spartanburg. A. S. Osborn, Columbia. S. Y. Delgar, Sumter. S. T. Howie, Charleston. W. F. Holmes, Beaufort. Of the old force Constables Howie, Fant and Cureton are retained, the other appointees having never occupied such positions before. J. C. Hall has been first sergeant of the police force of Greenville, S. Y. Delgar a business man of Sumter, and W. F. Holmes a farmer of Barnwell county.

A. S. Osborn who will have his headquarters in Columbia is a merchant of Ninety-Six. The appointments become effective April 1, when the officers will take up temporary headquarters at the places indicated and proceed to enforce the law.

Starving in Finland.

The Berlin Die Post states that the famine in Finland is more acute daily. The suffering of the populace is more intense and has been aggravated by entire lack of meat, milk and potatoes since October. The people are barefooted and clothed in rags. In Kegan and Uleaborg alone there are a thousand peasants said to be starving, while the carcasses of thousands of cattle and corpses of human beings fill the air with pollution. Epidemics of various sorts has broken out. American relief expeditions have reached Haparanda, Sweden, on the bay of Bothnia, opposite Uleaborgs.

Killed by a Fall.

Chas. Marsch, 40 years old, died Thursday in the yard of the Consolidated Gas company, Avenue A and Twenty-first street, New York, from the effects of a fall received while wrestling with a chum and lifelong friend, Thomas J. Powers. Powers was detained at the police station, and is heartbroken.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

A Little Boy Fell Thirty Feet Into an Unused Well.

In an open well, 30 feet deep, for fifteen hours, without any means of escape, was the harrowing experience of Henry Miller, the seven-year-old son of S. C. Miller, a machinist for the National Furniture company, who lives at 42 Ponders avenue. The child fell in the well about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and was not found until 11 o'clock that night, cold, injured and almost unconscious.

He had made desperate efforts to get out of the well, having dug steps in the dirt half way up to the surface, only to fall back again. The well into which the boy had fallen was on the property of the Ware Furniture company, on West Fourth street, about one hundred and fifty yards from the residence of the boy's father. A building of the company was burned some time ago, and since that time there has been nothing on the property. About 8 o'clock Saturday morning while flying his kite, the boy fell into the well. He was running backward at the time and did not know of the opening. He stumbled backward and fell to the bottom without anything to brake the force of the fall. There happened to be no water in the well, and the boy's fall, on the hard bottom was one which rendered him unconscious.

Nothing was known of the boy's fall, and his father reported the matter to the police and asked them to help him in finding the lad. He stated that the boy had left home to see the cadavers which had been deserted on the river line and had not been seen since. When found the boy was in a semi-conscious condition and almost frozen, the little water in the well chilling him to the marrow. When he was taken from the well the little fellow could hardly speak, and it was some time before he was resuscitated. He said that the fall had rendered him unconscious and regained his senses that afternoon. He then began making desperate efforts to get out of the well, digging steps in the side of the well, using only his hands to cut into the dirt. His hands were bleeding and lacerated when rescued. His efforts to escape, however, had proven fruitless, the well having caved in about half way up, and he could not pass the caved-in place.

A Thrilling Escape.

A mother, father, infant and servant were rescued by firemen from suffocation in a fire which occurred at Richmond, Va., last Wednesday morning. The family were all asleep at the time their lives were endangered. The household consisted of R. L. Charles, his wife and infant son, and a servant named Ross Carter. Fireman E. H. Harris reached the third floor by means of a ladder. He found the room dense with smoke and the family fast becoming suffocated. He snatched up the baby, wrapped it in his coat and handed it to another fireman, then on the ladder, who carried it to a place of safety. Returning, the first fireman wrapped Mrs. Charles in a quilt and then carried her to the window and handed her to a third fireman, who landed her safely. Mr. Charles was then awakened and descended the ladder with the assistance of the firemen. The servant, when aroused, became so excited that she started to climb down the ladder head first, and would have been dashed to pieces on the ground below, but for fireman No. 4, who set her right and assisted her in reaching the street.

Lost Her Hair.

Miss Eva Merrill, a pretty and popular society girl of Carrollton, Ga., lost her beautiful hair Thursday night through the combination of a lamp light and a celluloid comb. She was reading and became so interested in her book she did notice that her head was nearly against the lamp on the table. The flame of the lamp heated the comb she wore in her hair and before she was aware of her danger the comb had ignited and her head was enveloped in a mass of fire. She attempted to brush the flames from her hair and badly burned her hands. Finally she conquered the flames, but her magnificent suit of hair was gone and one side of her face was badly burned.

The Tillman Trial.

Solicitor Thurmond stated Friday that the trial of James H. Tillman would probably come up Monday April 13. The first week of criminal court would be taken up with minor cases, many of which would be disposed of in a day and none of the important cases would be reached until the second week. There were a large number of witnesses in the Tillman case, the solicitor said, and the state would be ready for trial on Monday of that week.

Died Yawning.

At Oshkosh, Wis., after yawning without interruption for three entire days despite every effort at stoppage, Mrs. Henry Jenner is dead. The physicians decided that she was suffering from an obscure lesion of the brain producing laryngeal spasms. Remedies and anesthetics were administered without effect. She was unable to sleep and continued yawning until no longer able from lack of strength.

Cut His Throat.

A man believed to be Albert Ger-sola, a Spaniard, was found dead in bed in his room in the Union Square hotel in New York, Thursday morning. His throat was cut and suicide is suspected. Little is known about the man.

A GRAIN LOUSE.

And Not the Hessian Fly is the Thing That is DESTROYING THE OAT CROP.

The Little Pest Has Done Much Damage to the Growing Oats, But Its Days Are Numbered.

Prof. Charles E. Chambliss of Clemson college, an experienced entomologist, was in Orangeburg for a few hours Wednesday and has encouraging tidings for the farmers of Orangeburg, Bamberg, Clarendon, Sumter, Florence, Darlington, Marlboro, Lee, Richland and Saluda counties, where the so-called Hessian fly has been playing wild havoc with the oats and other small grain crops.

In some sections of these counties the crop has been almost totally destroyed, and the plague is of such a serious nature that the State board of entomology sent Professor Chambliss out to study the destroyer and, if possible, to advise some means of exterminating it; and he has been successful in his research. Professor Chambliss has visited Darlington, Florence, and Orangeburg counties so far, and finds the cause and conditions the same in each. Professor Chambliss says that the damage has been done, not by the Hessian fly, but by a small grain louse. This enemy obtains its food by inserting its jointed beak in the stem and leaves of the oats, by which it sucks the sap and if it does not completely kill the plant, will cause the grain to be severely injured and shriveled. There is no practical remedy, but this need not cause alarm for, at present, the natural enemy of the louse has checked its ravages. These natural enemies will keep the louse in bounds, and if there were a practical remedy there would be no need of applying it. These natural enemies of the louse are bugs of four species, and not unlike the potato bug. These bugs feed on the louse and are rapidly exterminating them. Dry or cool weather retards the work of the louse, so that with favorable weather, aided by the bugs, it is not thought their ravages can continue longer.

The Broadcasting of air-lacked lime when it strikes the insects will kill them, but not in sufficient numbers to make this remedy pay.

The application of nitrate of soda at 75 pounds per acre will unquestionably stimulate the plant to vigorous growth which might enable it to resist the attack of the louse, but no immediate results could be obtained by its use and it would prove a needless expense, as the natural enemies have already so greatly reduced the numbers of the louse as to remove the fear of further injury. Professor Chambliss says that all volunteer oats should be destroyed, and that in planting next fall it must be done on land not now infested. However, full instructions for future guidance will be given in the bulletin to be issued this summer. Professor Chambliss urges as much publicity in the weekly papers as possible, so that the farmers may be informed speedily, thereby saving them expense and worry.

Mid Cheers and Hisses.

A dispatch from Detroit recently says: "Senator John B. Tillman of South Carolina was greeted with alternate storms of cheers and hisses when he delivered an impassioned address on race problem at the Light Guard Armory, the audience being evidently divided between upholders of his ideas and strenuous opponents of them. He said the North demanded majority rule and with a meek nodded that there were 235,000 more negroes than white people in South Carolina. 'It will mean that more blood will flow than was shed in the civil war if you persist in trying to subject us to the domination of the blacks,' he said. 'You butchered the Indians and shut out the Chinamen, but had it been known by the soldiers who surrendered with Lee that it was your devilish intent to set up the negro over the white man we would have fought you till now.' Upon the senator's reference to some of Sherman's army as bummers, chicken thieves and carpetbaggers, his northern audience broke out into such violent hissing that the speech was interrupted and some of the more timid ones in the audience feared trouble."

Ended Thier Lives.

At Milans, Texas, because of family troubles D. E. Barmore and S. H. Worthington agreed to take morphine to end their lives. Barmore was the first to take the dose and when discovered Worthington was among those who worked over him in the effort at restoration. Barmore died. Worthington immediately went to his room and wrote a letter to his wife from whom he was separated and took a large dose of poison. He was found shortly afterwards and every effort was made to save him but the physicians say it is hardly probable.

How It Stands.

From several quarters in South Carolina, as well as in other southern States, reports come that traffic on highway has been practically suspended because of the condition of the roads. If railroads suspended traffic they would soon be bankrupt. Marchants in the towns and farmers living on these roads leading to the towns, occupy the relative position of stockholders of railroads. Yet we realize the heavy losses incurred by suspended traffic on highways.