

GEN. R. E. LEE.

One of the Greatest Men of Any Country or Age.

WHAT OTHER MEN SAY OF HIM.

The Great Generals of Germany Ranked Him Above All the Commanders of the Civil War.

Tuesday, January 19, was the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the greatest men the world ever produced. In this connection the following from the Augusta Chronicle will be read with interest:

The father of General Robert E. Lee, the famous "Light Horse Harry," of the old revolution, was a scholarly man, valiant of course, and, like most men of his day, fond of high eating and drinking, when not engaged in war. He died on Cumberland island, in this state. He had a quick temper and generous qualities. His history of the Southern campaign of General Greene is the best of its kind and it gave, as is not always the case in military annals, due praise and credit to the courage of the enemy. He did not spare, when they deserved it, the faults and weakness of his own soldiers. Of his son Robert he said: "He was a good boy. He was always good." And this was true to the end. He had all his father's manly virtues and none of his faults or irregular habits.

We have all heard of Earl Wolsey's tribute to Lee as the greatest soldier and man he had ever met in his eventful life. An English scholar said: "The most stainless of earthly commanders, and except in fortune the greatest."

General Miles is no favorite in the South because of his connection with the imprisonment of President Davis, yet he declared that, in Germany, the great generals there ranked Lee above all commanders, on either side, during the interstate war. And was it not Charles Francis Adams who said that the time will come when "the bronze effigy of Robert E. Lee, mounted on his charger and with the insignia of his Confederate rank will from its pedestal in the nation's capitol gaze across the Potomac at his old home at Arlington, even as that of Cromwell dominates the yard of Westminster, upon which his skull once looked down."

But General Lee was a different man from Cromwell and an inexpressibly better one, in all that exalts human nature. In a lucid interval Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

"The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee, and their leader will undoubtedly rank as, without any exception, the greatest of all great captains that the English-speaking people have brought forth."

General Beauregard, in Roman's biography of that distinguished general, rather imputes that President Davis planned the Pennsylvania campaign, and that General Lee did not approve it; but there is authentic evidence that Lee himself conceived it, that it was an imperative moment, and he believed his army invincible. Dr. Gaston once told us that the army Lee led into Pennsylvania had not its equal in the tide of times, that it was "the best that ever stepped upon this planet."

And yet it failed, because Stuart, it is said, did not keep Lee informed of the whereabouts of Meade and because Early failed to take the commanding heights after the first day's victory, but allowed the enemy to concentrate and occupy them. That is what Lee, in our opinion, meant when he said:

"If I had had Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg I would have won that battle, and a complete victory there would have given us Washington and Baltimore, if not Philadelphia, and established the independence of the Confederacy." General Lee died believing this.

But Lee fought some of his grandest battles after the Gettysburg reverse. It was the plan of Jackson, and it was also that of Beauregard, to make a quick and not a waiting contest; to let the seaboard go to a large extent, and concentrate two great armies East and West for a mighty onset before the enemy could perfect his navy, organize superior forces, and bring nearly 500,000 Hessians from Europe.

We were not beaten fairly, but worn out. Even as it was, had a man like Lee, after General Johnston's death, commanded in the West, with Forrest as his "Stonewall" Jackson, there might have been a different story. As Dr. J. William Jones sums up: "We old Confederates may well be proud, and we may look the world in the face and confidently affirm the cause for which these men fought, and in the faith of which they died, cannot be wrong."

If the cause was right, and we believe it, it is imperishable. If right, it will take the world to liberty again. If Wm. Jennings Bryan's arraignment of the present situation at the North is true, and there is no remedy politically, then the constitution, true Republican freedom, local self-government and the genuine rights of man were overthrown with the physical vanquishment of the South. If, as even old Senator Hoar now virtually says, the republic is drifting to despotism, by imperial paths and commercial dishonor, then there can be no restoration except by a return of the people to the basic principles of the Confederacy and to the lofty ideal, the moral grandeur and glorious example of Robert E. Lee.

One time, the eloquent L. Q. C. Lamar wrote, in concluding a letter analyzing or paralleling Washington and Lee, with the pen of a Plutarch, that the latter belongs to civilization: "Aye, he belongs to civilization! But let it not be forgotten—for such will be the record of impartial history—that it was the Southern type of civilization which produced him."

And now that a sublime self-immolation has flared him on the topmost summits of time, let his immortal name be hallowed forever on the ages, and his memory be a source of life to the world.

mighty struggle, the glorious purpose and the long-sustained moral principle of the heroic race from which he sprang.

Never let us despair of the republic while such a spirit shines "along the foremost files of Time" and such heroic blood and forces remain—"We front the sun and on the purple ridges The virgin future lifts her yells of snow; Look backward, and an arch of splendor bridges The gulf of long ago."

DENOUNCES MOB LAW.

Gov. Heyward Appeals for More Adequate Law Against Lynching.

A few days ago The State announced that Gov. Heyward had been moved very strongly by the lynching in Dorchester and that he would take some steps to have the crime punished. Just what he intended to do was not known until Wednesday, when he presented to the general assembly the following special message, which made a strong impression upon the members:

To the Honorable the Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

In my annual message to your honorable body reference was made to lawlessness in our State, the frequent occurrence of lynchings being dealt with particularly. The necessity of respect being paid to the law by civilized communities was urged in this connection. You, the law-makers, had not been assembled here a week when another evidence of this lawless spirit is given in the lynching at Reevesville.

The governor is popularly credited with the power to prevent or punish these outrages against the State. In reality he is practically powerless.

When notified, he may sometimes frustrate the mob by the employment of troops, but when the crime has been committed his hands are practically tied. The meagre rewards he has been empowered to offer out of his contingent fund have proven ineffectual, and this is as far as he is permitted to go. In the meantime the spirit of lawlessness is unchecked. Any band of lawless men may feel secure in taking the life of a fellow being or almost any pretext. This deplorable condition ought to be remedied. To compel greater respect, for the majesty of the law I recommend the enactment of special legislation in reference to lynching, that the great responsibility of officials directly charged with enforcing the law be brought home to them, and that more effectual measures be taken for the apprehension of persons who take the law in their own hands.

In lieu of some such legislation, I suggest that the governor be provided with an adequate fund for the purpose of suppressing lynching—a fund that may be used in offering suitable rewards or in obtaining evidence against lynchings in such manner as may be deemed best.

I sincerely regret the necessity for this and am not desirous of additional responsibilities, but I will not shirk any duty that the general assembly may see fit to impose for the welfare and good name of South Carolina.

D. C. HEYWARD, Governor. January 20, 1904.

KILLED BY AN OVERSEER.

Tragedy on a Plantation About Seven Miles from Aiken.

A dispatch to The State says a negro named Jim Stevens, living on Mr. J. D. Prothro's place about seven miles below Aiken, was shot and killed by Mr. Jackson Fanning, an overseer for Mr. Prothro, Tuesday afternoon Jan. 19. Mr. Fanning was here Tuesday and stated that the trouble arose over a dispute with the negro about watering the stock. The negro was impatient and Mr. Fanning reprimanded him. The negro cursed Mr. Fanning and advanced upon him with an open knife in his hand, and Mr. Fanning drew his pistol but slipped it in his pocket and struck the negro with a stick. The negro then ran to his house and others standing by told Mr. Fanning that he had better be careful for Stevens would kill him if he had to wlay him.

Mr. Fanning did not believe that the negro would trouble him again, but he went home and got his shotgun and came out to the gate. In the meantime Stevens had gotten his shotgun and came back to Mr. Stevens' place, stopping on the way and trying to buy some buckshot. The negro crouched behind a wagon shed and tried to get a shot at Mr. Fanning who had dropped behind the fence when he saw the negro coming. After the negro came his wife, who screamed and begged him not to kill Mr. Fanning. Mr. Fanning, thinking that perhaps the woman was maneuvering against him also, turned his head towards her when Stevens shot him and ran. Mr. Fanning's face and head and hands were peppered with bird shot, but as the negro ran off he shot him twice and killed him almost instantly.

Mr. Fanning is a young man, unmarried, and seems to be quiet and orderly, and tells his story in straightforward manner. He has been working for Mr. Prothro only a few months but his employer speaks well of him. His home is in Williston where he has many friends. And while he regrets getting into trouble there is no doubt that he killed the negro in self-defense. The coroner's inquest was held Tuesday but the verdict is not yet known.

Advice to Farmers.

The Columbia State says: "With cotton selling for 14 cents a pound there is no use arguing against a tremendous acreage being planted this spring; nor with a fair season is there likelihood of the yield being less than 12,000,000 bales. The South Carolina farmer's wisest course is to plant as early as is reasonably safe; to plant the earliest maturing varieties of seed obtainable and to use economy, making the greatest quantity with the least outlay. Whatever the size of the crop, high prices will be commanded by the first half million bales of the new crop that are put on the market."

THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Dr. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, Discovers the Destructive Insect.

The Spartanburg Journal says Dr. J. F. Cleveland and J. B. Cleveland returned from a trip to Texas a week or more ago where they went to investigate the cotton status in that state. Dr. Cleveland was talking to a reporter Wednesday concerning his visit, and seemed highly pleased with his stay in the "Lone Star State," and there they made stops in Houston and Dallas.

Dr. Cleveland spoke mainly concerning the boll weevil and the terrible destruction which it has wrought. He says that at a conservative estimate the crop is about a half million bales short. This is felt most heavily in western Texas where the weevil got in its most destructive work. The farmers all over the state, however, are more or less annoyed by it and are determined to suppress or destroy the pest. The government has offered a reward of \$250,000 for an adequate solution to this vexatious problem.

Dr. Cleveland said that the only remedy which it was thought would prove practical was this: Through the winter months the lands are to be plowed and replowed. Then "King Cotton," an early variety, is to be planted in the spring, along the last of March. This will be from two to three weeks earlier than usual. It is hoped by this thorough mixing of the soil that the larvae of this insect will be buried in the earth and incubation will not result. The boll weevil bores its way into the cotton boll and there lays its eggs. When the larvae is incubated it consumes the lint of the cotton and then goes into the ground.

It is thought that by plowing them into the earth these insects can be destroyed before the time comes for them to pierce the boll and procreate. If this experiment fails the cotton growers will be in quite a dilemma. There have been many solutions offered, but none seem practical. This problem has engaged the attention of agricultural and scientific men all over the country. This year's curtailment in the cotton crop due to the weevil is serious indeed and if this destructive insect is not entirely exterminated or some impediment placed to its growth, the results will be so far-reaching that it will be impossible to determine them.

BOY SOMNAMBULIST'S FEAT.

With Arms Incumbered He Climbs a Tall Palm in Hawaii.

A peculiar case of somnambulism occurred lately near Hanalei, on the Island of Kauai, Hawaii. William Williams, aged 12 years, disappeared from his home one morning early. When he did not return for his breakfast, nor later in the forenoon, his parents became anxious and search was made for him. After some time a native found him lying in the shadow of a great boulder in a place very difficult of access.

When the native saw him he gave a shout, partly to announce to the other searchers that the boy was found and partly to awaken the boy, who seemed fast asleep. The shout woke the boy suddenly, and seeing the natives black eyes staring at him, as he afterwards explained, he thought a wild pig, numbers of which are found in the region, was about to attack him.

To escape the boy climbed a tall coconut tree growing a hundred yards away, and as he did not respond or come down when called to, the native climbed up after him, but was kept at bay by the boy with a 12-inch knife. Finally his father came and spoke to him, and then he came down, still in a dazed condition, nor did he fully recover consciousness until he had been taken home and put to bed.

He then had but a very dim consciousness of his experience. All the circumstances indicate that he had risen from bed early in the morning, put on his working clothes, taken three books which had been presented to him under his arm, and a long knife used in cutting ferns, and started for the woods; where he cut a quantity of ferns, and carried them to where he was found by the native. When startled by the shout of the latter he still kept his books under his arm and his knife in his hand, and climbed the coconut palm to the very top, a distance of 40 or 50 feet, a most difficult feat to perform, even to the natives with their hands empty and their arms free.

The boy was never known to walk in his sleep before, but is supposed to have been suffering from nervousness, following an attack of dengue fever. The boy had never climbed a coconut palm before.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Good Bill.

The Columbia State says "Mr. Bomar's bill to empower mayors and magistrates in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants to issue warrants authorizing police or constables to break open and enter any closed doors or rooms wherein it is suspected gambling is going on is a measure which the legislature should pass without delay. It seems that some such legislation is necessary to break up gambling in our towns and cities. Gambling is already outlawed and gamblers also, but it is not now possible, under the law, to raid gambling dens unless it is suspected that whiskey is sold therein."

Fatal Hunting Accident.

At Savannah, Ga., Henry Garwes, keeper of the city cemetery, died Thursday morning from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, inflicted on Tuesday morning accidentally by a friend, W. H. Kidwell, during a deer hunting expedition on Saint Catherine Island. Garwes had left his stand and was making his way out of the woods. Kidwell shot at a deer. One buckshot glanced on a board fence and ricocheted forty feet, striking Garwes in the abdomen. He was brought to the city on a tug and died Thursday after much suffering.

Too Sensitive.

Rather than face his creditors, Harry S. Twambley, a Bladeford, Me., jeweler, ended his life on Monday with a dose of cyanide of potassium.

COTTON'S RECORD.

Exports Last Year Greatest Ever Made in One Year.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

With a Continuous Increase During the Last Five Months of the Year Ending December 31.

The Washington correspondent of The State says King Cotton made his greatest record in the export figures of the calendar year 1903.

From 1883 to 1903 cotton exports averaged a little more than three-fourths of a million dollars a day. In 1903, however, they averaged more than one million dollars in value per day; in the last three months of 1903 they averaged more than two million dollars per day, and in the closing month of the year nearly two and a half million dollars per day.

Exports of cotton in December show a greater value than in any preceding month in the history of cotton exportation, the total being over \$72,000,000.

The total cotton exports for the year was \$378,000,000. These are the preliminary figures on file at the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce, but they will not be materially changed by the revised statement to be issued later in the month.

This total is an increase of \$84,000,000 over the preceding record year, 1900. In but three years, 1900, 1901 and 1903 did the total exceed the \$300,000,000 mark.

But while the total value of the year's exports of cotton was greater than in any preceding year, the quantity exported was not so great as in 1898. That year there was sent abroad a total of 4,178,000 pounds, as against 3,820,000 pounds last year. The value of cotton exports in 1898 was, however, only about two-thirds that of the past year, although the quantity was 13 per cent greater.

Some idea of the value of cotton in relation to the total agricultural exports is shown by this statement in a department of commerce bulletin:

"During the entire period from 1883 to 1903, the value of cotton exported has aggregated over \$5,000,000,000, and averaged 25 per cent of the total exports, and about 38 per cent of the total exports of agricultural products."

The United Kingdom is the largest customer for our cotton. The total value of cotton sent to the United Kingdom in 1903 was, in round terms, \$147,000,000, which was 39 per cent of our total cotton exports for the year. Germany stood second on the list of cotton consumers, buying \$111,000,000 of cotton from us. The sales to other countries were: To France, \$47,000,000; to Italy, \$21,000,000; to Russia, about \$9,000,000; to Belgium, \$5,000,000; to British North America, \$5,000,000; to Japan, \$4,500,000; to Mexico, a little over \$3,000,000.

While the United Kingdom is the largest purchaser, her increase over preceding years is much less than that of Germany. The increase of the United Kingdom over 1900 was but about \$5,000,000, while Germany's purchase was \$23,000,000 over the preceding record year.

Despite the marked increase in the value of raw cotton exported in recent years, the cotton mills of the United States have during that time consumed a larger quantity of our cotton than ever before. Prior to 1898 the cotton mills of the United States had never in a single year consumed so much as three million bales of the domestic crop; since the beginning of that year, the annual consumption has ranged from 3,500,000 bales upward, exceeding 4,000,000 bales in 1902 and 1903.

Some facts bearing upon the commercial features of Corea, particularly interesting in the light of the promise given by the emperor to Minister Allen to open to foreign commerce the port of Wiju, in the Yalu valley, have been prepared by the statisticians of the department of commerce. According to his statement, the commerce of Corea amounts to about \$15,000,000 annually. Imports materially exceed exports, the imports being about \$10,000,000, while the exports are approximately half that amount. It is stated in this connection that the conditions in Corea differ from those in China in this respect: While in China the foreign commerce is carried on almost exclusively through the treaty ports, in Corea only about one-third of the total commerce goes through those ports formally opened by treaty.

The direct trade of the United States with Corea is small, but a fair proportion of American goods goes into the country by way of China and Japan, and American goods are relatively popular. The figures show that the direct trade with Corea for 1903 was approximately \$400,000, not much in itself, but even this small total shows a good proportionate increase, the American exports direct to Corea in 1897 being only \$500.

This, it must be borne in mind, does not begin to represent the entire sale of American goods in the Land of the Morning Calm—a "calm" which, by the way, is being very seriously disturbed these days. The value of American petroleum consumed in Corea in 1901 is stated to be over \$300,000. American machinery and supplies \$250,000, and electrical goods and lumber \$236,000. It is presumed that there has been a steady increase in these items during the two succeeding years, due largely to the presence of Americans who have important mining concessions in the northern portion of the empire.

The imports are chiefly cotton and woolen goods, metals, kerosene, silk, and machinery for the railways and mines. The chief exports are rice, beans, hides, ginseng and copper.

The total currency of the country is stated as aggregating \$22,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is paper cash, \$14,000,000 notes, \$1,500,000 Japanese coins, and \$500,000 Korean silver dollars.

Pusan, Wunsan, Seoul, Chinsampo, Mokpo, Songbin, Masampo and Kunsan.

The trade between Corea and Japan is growing more rapidly than that with any other country, the importation of cotton goods from Japan amounting from two to three million yen annually, the yen being approximately half an American dollar. Cotton goods form the largest single article in the value of importations into Corea, amounting to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 yen a year. Silk goods amount to about one and a half million yen. Beans, hides and ginseng follow in the order given.

The minerals of Corea are of considerable value. Copper, iron and coal are reported to be abundant, and gold and silver mines are being successfully operated. The most valuable gold concession is held by an American company headed by Leigh Hunt; concessions have also been granted to Russian, German, Japanese and French subjects.

Railroad, telegraph, telephones and a postal system have been recently introduced into Corea. A railway from Chemulpo to Seoul, the capital, a distance of 28 miles, was built by American contractors, but is controlled by the Japanese. The run is made in one and three-quarter hours. The Seoul Electric company, organized chiefly by Americans and with American capital, has built and operated an electric railway in and near Seoul which is much used by the natives, who, like other Asiatics, delight in travel. This is said to be the largest single electrical plant in Asia. The machinery is imported from the United States, and the consulting engineer, a Japanese, is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Technology.

The Japanese are pushing forward a railroad from Seoul to Pusan, on the southern coast. Not very much work is being done on this, but the Japanese government recently appropriated liberally for the completion of construction, and has, it is understood, taken over the work itself. Other lines are projected, but the line from the capital to Chemulpo is the only one completed.

Transportation in the interior is chiefly carried on by porters, pack horses and oxen, though small river steamers, owned principally by Japanese, run on such of the streams as are of sufficient size to justify this mode of transportation.

Corea is about the size of the State of Kansas. The population is variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. The last figures show the foreign population to consist of about 30,000 Japs, 5,000 Chinese, 300 Americans, 100 British, 100 French, 100 Russians, 50 Germans and about 5 of various other nationalities.

The postal service is under French directors, and has in addition to the central bureau at Seoul, 37 postal stations in full operation and 326 substations for registered correspondence.

An Agricultural Hall.

The corner stone of the Hall of Agriculture was laid at Clemson College on Tuesday, Jan. 19. Senator Tillman made an earnest address, giving the history of causes that led up to the founding of the college and a history of the college since. He showed how the college had been turned from its intended course into a mechanical direction by force of circumstances and the demand of the people. He said it was a sad fact that the young men were leaving the State to find positions. He hoped that the founding of this building would lead to giving the sons of farmers an education that would help them make an honorable living on the farm. Col. Newman followed in an eloquent speech, dealing with the long struggle for such a building and expressing high hopes of what this, the first agricultural hall in the south, would do for South Carolina.

Beheaded Her Son.

Mrs. Arthur Oswald of Oakland in a sudden fit of insanity beheaded her four-year-old boy and pet dog, which had defended him from the attack from his mother with an axe. The head of the son was completely severed from the body and was carried from the kitchen to the dining room where it was placed in the center of the floor beside which the woman laid the dog's head. Arthur Oswald, husband of the woman and father of the boy, upon returning home from work Wednesday night discovered the horrible crime. He called to his wife but received no answer and going to the upper part of the house he found his wife lying in bed fully clothed with her dress besmeared with blood. Beside her lay their six-months-old baby sleeping peacefully. In another room adjoining Oswald found two other children unharmed.

Settlers for Alabama.

Seven thousand acres of land situated in Washington county, Alabama, 35 miles from Mobile, on the main line of the Southern railway, has been purchased for colonization purposes. The tract will be subdivided into small farms and sold to Italian farmers. The heads of 25 families have already reached the property and commenced the erection of buildings. Farms will be opened up at once. The settlers will engage in general farming, the growing of fruits and vegetables. From reports already received, the indications are that fully 1,000 colonists will settle in Washington county during the current year.

Were Inseparable.

At Barboursville, W. Va., Green Childers, aged 71, is dead after a few hours illness. One week ago his brother, Lewis, 73, passed away. The 2 had been inseparable companions from infancy, fought side by side in the Confederacy, and, coming home from war, married the same day and lived within a few yards of each other. On the death of Lewis, Green remarked that his days on earth were few.

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The Georgia Mule.

The Augusta Chronicle says the Georgia mule scored again Wednesday when one of that species, while being led through the streets of Columbus, Ga., kicked a fire alarm box off a post. This broke the circuit which turned in an alarm and the fire department was given a hard and useless run.

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