

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Grave Thoughts as They Fall From the Editorial Pen

PRESIDENT EVENING REVERIES

A Column Dedicated to Three Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

OLD STYLE PUMPKIN PIE. Some like a starchy pumpkin pie, Or apple, mince or game, Or some now-fangled article, I love just for the name.

I'm hankerin' for a pie right now, Of the pie that mother made, When I came home from school, I get A hunk and in I'd wade.

Grumble is the spur which hastens the steed of trouble.

The elegant and fulsome epithets that husbands put upon their wives' tombstones are often an attempt to make up for lack of appreciative words that should have been uttered in the ears of the living.

How much wiser to give a kind, sensible answer to a child than tell him to "go play and don't bother me," as many do. Some day you will not be able to answer them at all.

What a God forsaken realm is American politics these best know who have dabbled in them. After they have assessed a man who is a candidate for an office which he does not get, or assess him for some office attained, and he has been whirled around and around among the drinking, smoking, swearing crowd, who often get control of public affairs, all that is left of his self-respect or moral stamina would find plenty of room on the point of a pin.

DUTIES OF HOME.

The word home seems to be inseparably connected with certain specific duties. One cannot dwell with the circle of home without being morally responsible for the discharge of special duties that owe their origin to the home relation. The first duty of home in the order of development, since it is developed as soon as the home is established is the duty of husband and wife to each other.

SHALL WE READ NOVELS.

Last week we promised to give you our opinion of novel reading. As this opinion costs nothing you cannot severely complain should it differ from your own. Standing as we do, chin-deep in fictitious literature, the question is naturally asked by the young people "Shall we read novels?" There are novels that are pure, good, elevating to the heart and ennobling to the life, but while this is true we have to confess that in our humble opinion ninety out of every hundred novels in this day are baleful and destructive in the last degree.

poor. The reading of this class of novels cannot help but be ennobling and purifying; but alas for the loathsomeness and impure literature that has come upon this country in the shape of novels, that like a freshet have overflowed all the banks of decency and common sense. They lie on your centre tables to curse your children, you find them in the desk of the young man, in the trunk of the young man. Do not read books that give false pictures of human life. Life is neither a tragedy nor a farce. Men are not all knaves nor all heroes. Women are neither angels nor fiends. In the novel of the day you get the idea that life is a fantastic and extravagant thing. How poorly prepared are the young men and young women for the duties of today who spent last night wading through brilliant passages descriptive of magnificent knavery and wickedness. The man will be looking all day long for his heroine and he will not find her and he will be dissatisfied. A woman who gives her self up to the disorientating reading of novels will be united for the rest of her life, mother, sister or daughter. Today, under the nostrils of this land there is a fetid, unwashed literature, enough to poison all the fountains of noble virtue and smite your sons and daughters as with the wings of a destroying angel and it is time that the moral element of every community should arm themselves and wage a great battle against a depraved literature. Cherish good books and newspapers but beware of the bad ones.

ADDRESS TO COTTON GROWERS.

An Appeal for Co-operation in an Effort to Control Prices.

At a meeting of the cotton growers held in the city of Columbia on the 26th day of October, 1904, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the cotton growers of South Carolina. We desire to state most emphatically that this is a business organization pure and simple, that there is nothing a secret or hidden in reference to its business; its sole and single object is to secure for cotton growers such uniform prices as will properly compensate them for their labor and capital invested. Realizing that cotton is the currency of the south and that its industrial welfare is dependent upon the price of it, we therefore invite the aid of every cotton producer, and all business and professional men in the State. We further recognize the fact that the cotton manufacturers are desirous of maintaining a stable price for cotton, and we believe that this organization will promote the interests of the cotton manufacturers of the south. This is an age of combination and organization; other agricultural organizations have been able to fix and maintain a stable price for the commodities to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer and have successfully eliminated the demoralizing influence of the violent fluctuations consequent upon reckless speculation, which has proved as disastrous to the manufacturer as it is to the producer.

We declare it to be a necessity for the welfare of the cotton growers of the South to organize for the purpose of protecting the raw material. We wish to impress upon the cotton growers the fact that they put upon the market within 90 days the bulk of their crop and desire the commercial world to take it at its full value; to take the risk of storing, the expense of insuring, the loss of interest for nine months without compensation to the purchaser, whereas common sense would teach them that in order to realize the highest price they must carry these risks themselves and place upon the market their cotton as the trade requires it; in other words, instead of selling their cotton from September to December, we protest that it is common sense and business to perfect a plan by which we may sell it from September to September. To this unfortunate custom of dumping our cotton on the market in so short a time regardless of demand or price is largely due the unremunerative prices to the producer. What is the remedy? Millions of dollars are waiting profitable investment in good securities. The world knows and conceals that there is no better security than cotton. Hence a plan by which the cotton can be retained in the hands of the producer and used as a collateral upon which he can secure money at a reasonable rate of interest to meet pressing debts, enabling him thereby to place his cotton upon the market at such time and in such quantity as the price justifies is most desirable.

To this end we ask the cotton producers in every county in South Carolina to meet at once and organize for the purpose of sending delegates to a meeting in Columbia for the purpose of formulating a specific plan to carry out the ideas above suggested and to perfect an organization which will maintain cotton at such price as will properly compensate the grower. We congratulate the cotton growers of this State that other cotton producing States are organizing for this purpose and the future is bright with promise for a national organization to maintain a stable and remunerative price for cotton. With this end in view we suggest that in each county the cotton growers assemble and send two delegates to Columbia on Thursday, November 10th, 1904. We request all county papers to copy this address.

- B. O. Harris, Anderson county.
H. A. Richardson, Barnwell county.
W. D. Evans, Chesterfield county.
E. L. Hardin, Chester county.
E. A. Sublett, Clarendon county.
W. C. Brand, Colleton county.
T. H. Rainford, Edgefield county.
J. W. S. King, Florence county.
John Chantey, Kershaw county.
J. H. Wharton, Laurens county.
E. D. Smith, Lee county.
J. W. Wiley, Lancaster county.
H. B. Galloway, Marion county.
B. M. Peagues, Marlboro county.
B. F. Keller, Orangeburg county.
J. E. Strubbing, Pickens county.
Francis H. Weston, Richland Co.
B. W. Dabbs, Sumter county.
W. H. Stewart, York county.
T. M. Edwards, Spartanburg county.
H. Irwin, Greenville county.

AFTER THE SOUTH

The Republicans Are Determined to Hamstring Her.

The declaration of the Republican national platform concerning restriction of the suffrage in the South has not been given a large share of attention in the campaign, but that it is a very lively consideration to the Republicans and will be acted upon in the next Congress if that body has a Republican majority is proved by an extended discussion of the question made in a campaign document that is being widely distributed by the national committee in the closing days of the canvass.

It has been asserted that the Republican platform in demanding that representation in Congress and in the electoral college be reduced in States where the elective franchise has been limited by special discrimination is raising the race question. This is not true. The platform does not touch the race question. The clause in question has to do with a more vital and important matter, the equality of voters.

There are States represented on a basis of population in which less than two per cent of the population votes, while the average vote in others is anywhere from fifteen to twenty five per cent. Before the war these States were allowed to count three-fifths of their non-voting slave population; now they count the whole of their non-voting free population. Is this equality?

There is a district in Mississippi in which one-half of one per cent of the population votes; in another only one person in 133 votes; and votes for John Sharp Williams, who is protesting against government without representation in the Philippines. One vote in Mississippi equals from seven to twenty-five in any Northern State.

The accompanying tables show the number of votes received by the winning candidate in each district, the whole number of votes cast in the districts, its population and the proportion of the voters to the population. It will be observed that in many of the Southern States the successful candidate ran without opposition, polling the entire vote cast in his district; while in Northern States the opposition, divided among several parties, frequently cast more votes than were cast for the winner of the election. If a healthy opposition is a sign of wholesome political life, this fact is certainly significant.

Compare the First South Carolina district, which takes in the city of Charleston and has a population of 190,390, with the Fifth Pennsylvania, which includes a part of Philadelphia, population 196,315. Mr. Lygare of South Carolina received 3,749 votes out of a total of 3,924; Mr. Morrill of Pennsylvania, 25,358 out of 25,640, both candidates having practically no opposition. Mr. Lygare received the votes of one-fifth of the population of his district. Mr. Morrill the votes of one-seventh of the population of his. One voter in South Carolina equals seven in Pennsylvania.

Compare the Sixth South Carolina district, population 201,577, with the First Massachusetts, population 201,378. In the one Mr. Scarborough gets 3,981 votes, with no opposition; in the other Mr. Laurence gets 14,093 votes against an opposition of 12,009. In Mr. Scarborough's district one only person in 50 votes; in Mr. Lawrence's the proportion was one in seven. One South Carolina vote equals seven in Massachusetts.

Compare the Seventh South Carolina district, population 183,753, with the Nineteenth New York, population 183,375. In one the successful Democratic candidate was elected by a vote of 4,220 against an opposition of 167 Republicans; in the other the Republican candidate got 17,878 votes against 17,338 Democratic and 1,629 divided among three other factions, the total vote polled being one-fifth of the population, as against one-forty-second of the population of the Seventh South Carolina. One voter in South Carolina equals eight in New York, and doesn't have to work so hard to elect his man.

John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the House, is much troubled in mind about the rights of the Filipinos, who are deprived of proper representation. So long as here are 132 people in his own district who are not voting to one who is it seems as if the Mississippian might look hard at home. He was elected to the present Congress by the total vote of his district, 1,433, and there are 190,885 people in that district. One in 133 of them voted.

In the Eighth New Jersey district Mr. Wiley received 18,814 votes—more than ten times as many as Mr. Williams received in the Eighth Mississippi. The Democrat who ran against him got 12,005—more than eight times as many as Mr. Williams, and he was defeated. At the combined votes of prohibitionist and socialist in that election amounted to 934.

Old Man Fight. At Holyoke, Mass., Patrick Claughey and William Gillave, each 70 years old, roommates in the Brightside, threw a chair at him and as he was about to pick up another Gillave hit him over the head with a cane. A scuffle followed and some men about the place separated them. Claughey did not appear to be the worse for the affair, but on going to bed he fell dead. Gillave was most affected over the death of his old friend, but says he struck in self-defense.

Burned to Death. Wednesday on the Paget place about six miles from Johnston, a tenant house occupied by John Holloway, colored, and his family was destroyed with its contents by fire and three of the children burned to death, aged about 1 month, 2 and 5 years. Holloway and his wife, it is said, were in the field at the time the house was discovered in flames, which is supposed to have caught in a pile of cotton on the floor. The door was not fastened, but even the older child failed to escape.

MINING DISASTER.

From Thirty to Fifty Men Lost Their Lives by Explosion.

IN AN IRON MINE IN COLORADO

The Women and Children Had to be Led from the Mine to Prevent Their Being Killed by Flames.

From 30 to 60 men lost their lives in a terrific explosion which occurred at mine No. 3 of the Rocky Mountain Fuel and Iron company at Terrico, 40 miles west of Trinidad, Col., Friday afternoon. The exact number of dead may never be known, as the mine is burning and in all likelihood the bodies will be consumed. A large number of mine officials left there as soon as word of the accident was received. The company doctors were picked up all along the line as well as all available physicians. F. J. Foreman, a government stock inspector, was at Terrico when the explosion occurred. He returned Friday night and gave the following account of the affair:

"I was standing not more than 300 yards from the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred. The explosion was preceded by a low rumbling sound, resembling an earthquake, which made the earth tremble and startled the neighborhood.

"I looked toward the mine and out of the mouth of the tunnel and two air shafts came a great volume of smoke and dust which continued for nearly a minute. Out of the two air shafts, each of which is seven feet in diameter, timbers that were fully two to three feet in diameter were shot into the air and broken into splinters. Rocks were thrown over the camp for a distance of a quarter of a mile. In fact it rained rocks, broken timbers and all kinds of debris for fully a minute and many people were injured by being struck with these missiles.

The explosion, which resembled a volcanic eruption, caused the widest excitement. Men, women and children rushed to the mouth of the tunnel and women whose husbands were in the mine had to be brought away by miners to prevent their being killed by deadly fumes coming from the mouth of the tunnel.

The mine in which the accident occurred employs 80 men and it is believed that at least 60 were in the mine at the time. News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps Friday night and hundreds of men were trying to enter the mine. Deadly fumes overcame the rescuers frequently but their places immediately were taken by others ready to risk their lives. It was not thought possible that any one in the mine could escape death.

It was impossible to secure names of the dead and injured Friday night. Nearly all the miners employed are Slovaks. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by dust. But one body has been recovered, that of J. Duran, a driver who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred.

Republicans Make Request. E. H. Deas, colored, signing him self chairman of the Republican party, has written Gov. Hayward a letter with the following purport: "To respectfully request that you excellently grant the Republican party of South Carolina representation on the board of commissioners of federal elections for the various counties of the State with a view of receiving representation on the boards of managers of the several precincts in this State at which candidates for congress and for presidential electors will be voted at the next general election to be held on the 8th of November, proximo." In reply Gov. Hayward notified Deas that upon recommendation from legislative delegations all of the commissioners had been appointed, section 206 of the code requiring that the appointments be made at least 30 days before the election.

Three Men Killed. At Sattila, Ga., the large belt in the mill of the Hilton Dodge Lumber company exploded late Friday afternoon. The mill property was practically demolished. Three negro workmen were killed outright. The body of one man was blown across the river. Manager J. A. F. S'er of that place left Saturday morning for the scene of the disaster. He could give no definite details. The mill was a large one, cutting 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day. Operations are suspended indefinitely.

Saved Out. At Valdosta, Ga., early Friday night 12 negroes in jail on felony charges effected their escape by cutting through three steel bars and picking a hole in the brick wall of the building. It is believed a saw was passed in to the prisoners by friends on the outside. Bloodhounds have been sent for and the trail will be taken by a posse as soon as the dogs arrive.

The Difference. The Wilmington Star says: "Tom Watson is denouncing the Hon. William Jennings Bryan for supporting Judge Parker. Colonel Bryan is openly making a fight for the candidate whom he wants elected, while Watson, under the pretence that he is a candidate himself, is bushwhacking for Roosevelt. That is the difference between a statesman like Bryan and a politician like Watson."

GROVER Cleveland made a speech Saturday night in New York before a great audience which went wild with enthusiasm. The speech was an effective puncturing of the Republican bubble claim of credit for everything that has been done for the country's good. Imperialism and bad faith in the Panama affair were vigorously scored. We believe that Cleveland's speech will help Parker in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

No Answer At All.

Ex-Archbishop General Knox, who was sent to the Senate from Pennsylvania in Quay's place, by the S. H. Trust attempts to answer Judge Parker's charge that the Republican party buys elections for the presidency or relies largely upon money from the corporations and trusts for that purpose. Mr. Knox's so-called response is that the Democratic party has its true supporters. There are, no doubt, some men of large means in the Democratic party and some who are connected with trusts, but we notice, when the campaign is on, the national committee is always, of late years, short of cash even for legitimate purposes. We suppose that Judge Parker's address and the onslaught made upon Cortelyou demanded some public answer. Mr. Knox did not answer the following questions put him by the New York World:

- 1. How much has the Beef Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
2. How much has the Paper Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
3. How much has the Coal Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
4. How much has the Sugar Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
5. How much has the Oil Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
6. How much has the Tobacco Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
7. How much has the Steel Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
8. How much has the Insurance Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
9. How much have the national banks contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
10. How much have the six great railroad trusts contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

The August Chronicle says: "There was some attempt to make capital out of that frenzied fight, Tom Lawson's, statement that Standard Oil millions were behind Parker, but before that corporation denied it, specifying no intelligent or honest Republican believed it, especially with such a witness as Lawson, who picturing Ad Hicks as an embodiment of total depravity, admitted that Roosevelt was his cousin and that his lawson was a political ally of the lawless precious party."

Called it Off.

James H. Ferriss, "National Chairman of the People's Party," had been planning a "great convention" of "Bryan Democrats" and "Silver Republicans" to be held in Chicago last Monday week. He had been advertising the event with a great bow of trumpets and much zeal. The Republican newspapers had been helping along Ferriss' hubbub using "paid matter" in Democrat newspapers. He declared that "hundreds of thousands" of Bryan Democrats were ripe for a battle and were getting in line for a great demonstration. But suddenly the thing was called off, to prevent a miserable duke, says the Augusta Chronicle.

A dispatch from Joliet, Illinois dated Oct. 23, the day before the great convention was to be held, said: "James H. Ferriss, national chairman of the People's party, announced Friday night that the meeting of 'Bryan Democrats and Silver Republicans' called to be held in Chicago on October 25, has been postponed until after the coming election. Mr. Ferriss states that if any of the 7,000 persons whom he invited to the meeting present shall come to Chicago he will meet them at the Biggs House on the date originally named for the convention."

In commenting on the failure to hold the convention the Augusta Chronicle says: "The truth is, they could not afford to make a show of hands, or count of noses, and the thing had to be called off. It is a confession that the 'e' is nothing in the so-called anti-monopoly revolt. There was nothing in it. Democrats have busied their differences, and are now working together for the election of Parker. From Bryan to Cleveland—all the way—they are in line, unless we note the rather queer conduct of Mr. Hearst."

He Was Mistaken.

Over sixty years ago Spencer T. Hancock of Manchester, Vt., was in bad health though he was going to die and named the persons he desired to act as his pallbearers. Last Sunday he celebrated his eighty-first birthday. All the original pallbearers are dead and he has now picked out a new lot.

A Lucky Tramp.

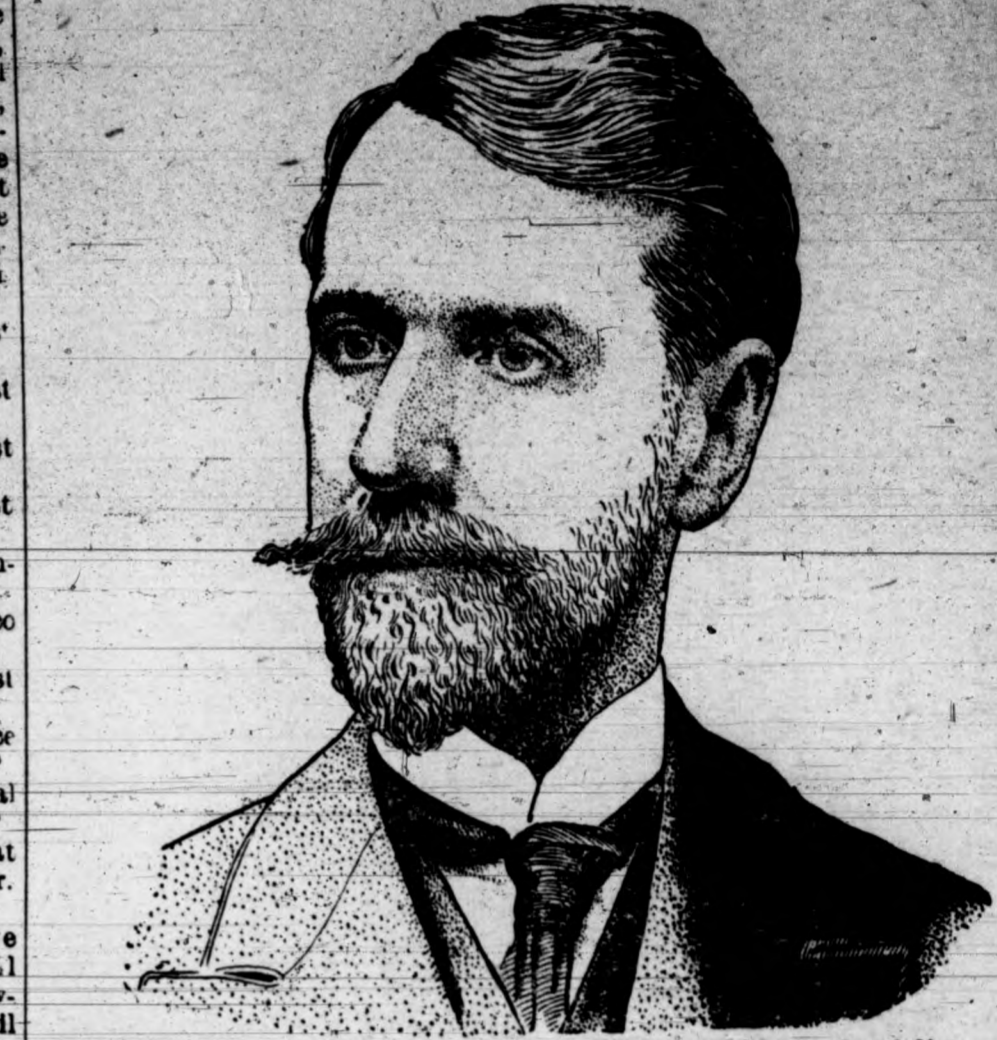
After walking from Terré Haute, Ind., to Knoxville, Tenn., and displaying success, T. E. Leroy, a tramp was offered and accepted \$164,000 for a one-fourth interest in a patent to tie the ends of steel rails together. The New York Central railroad is the purchaser.

The men who signed the letter requesting Gov. Hayward to resign may be sensible men, but they did a very foolish thing when they sent that absurd letter to the Governor. If a lot of school boys had done it we might excuse it, but it looks extremely nonsensical in a lot of grown up men.

SAY all they can the Republican campaign orators cannot destroy the popular conviction that as ex-Senator Davis said in his letter of acceptance, "the extravagance in the conduct of the government is greater now than at any time in the history of the country." The fact that odds are offered on a certain candidate is no certainty whatever that he will be elected. In 1876 Hayes had the betting odds right along. In 1884 Blaine was a 2 to 1 favorite for weeks after the nominations had been made, and odds were given on him right down to the eve of election. Yet Tilden beat Hayes and Cleveland defeated Blaine.

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Dropped Dead. At Columbus, Ohio, former Governor George K. Nash dropped dead Friday morning in the bath room at the home of his step daughter, Mrs. Worthington E. Babcock, on Jefferson avenue. Gov. Nash had been in ill health for over a year, having been stricken with heart trouble and other complications while governor of Ohio. Friday morning Mr. Nash arose late and went to the bath room, when he was heard to fall. Life was extinct when the family reached the room.

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