

# DIVORCE FACTS.

Some Figures That Shows The Growth of the Evil in

## THE UNITED STATES.

South Carolina Stands Alone as the Only State in the Union that Does Not Allow Divoces Among Her People, and She is Proud Of It.

Some startling figures have recently been published in reference to the prevalence of crime in this country. One of the leading magazines printed some statistical tables showing the number of murders and homicides in the United States from year to year. They increased from 1,266 in 1881 to 10,652 in 1896. The number of this class of horrible crimes was nearly nine times as large in 1896 as it was fifteen years before. There had been a steady increase year by year. Since then there has been a small decrease. There were 8,976 homicides in 1903—seven times as many as twenty years ago.

With the increase in the number of murders there has been a corresponding increase in the number of suicides in this country. In 1881, there were only 605 suicide; in 1903 there were 8,597—more than fourteen times as many. Every year, with only two or three exceptions, the number has been greater than the year before.

There has been a similar increase in the number of divorces. Before the Civil War the number of divorces was very small. A divorce case was the occasion for columns in the secular papers. In some of the States there was no provision for divorce. In others it could be obtained only by application to the Legislature. But lax laws have been enacted, and this evil has been fostered until now there are probably twenty or thirty thousand divorces granted every year; that many families destroyed; that many homes ruined, under the forms of law every year, in this country.

During the thirty-two years from 1869 to 1901 less than three hundred divorces were granted in the Dominion of Canada. During the same period, nearly seven hundred thousand divorces were granted in the United States. The population of the United States is about fifteen times as great as that of Canada, but the number of divorces has been not fifteen times as large, nor a hundred times as large, nor a thousand times as large in Canada! Two thousand times as many families have been destroyed by this evil, two thousand times as many children deprived of the comforts and blessings of a home, in our country as in the sister nation on the North.

The evil has been rapidly increasing for a generation, more rapidly in the Northern than in the Southern States, but at a rate that gives grave cause for apprehension. There is not one of the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia and North and South Carolina, that grants more divorces every year than England and Wales united with their thirty-three million population; and in the Northern States, Michigan furnishes six times as many, Ohio eight times as many, and Indiana ten times as many divorces in any given period as England and Wales combined.

The increase in a few of the States has been as follows: The number of divorces granted, increased in New Hampshire from 136 in 1867 to 435 in 1899.

Ohio from 901 in 1867 to 3,217 in 1900.

Indiana from 1,096 in 1867 to 4,699 in 1900.

Pennsylvania from 575 in 1867 to 2,889 in 1896.

Illinois from 1,071 in 1867 to 2,606 in 1896.

Alabama from 78 in 1867 to 662 in 1896.

Arkansas from 121 in 1867 to 646 in 1896.

Kentucky from 292 in 1867 to 757 in 1896.

Mississippi from 49 in 1867 to 504 in 1896.

North Carolina from 21 in 1867 to 163 in 1896.

Tennessee from 287 in 1867 to 801 in 1896.

Texas from 91 in 1867 to 1,326 in 1896.

Virginia from 90 in 1867 to 238 in 1896.

In eight States reporting statistics, the proportion of divorces to marriage in 1902 was as follows:

In Massachusetts 1 divorce to 16 marriages.

Michigan 1 divorce to 11 marriages.

Vermont 1 divorce to 10 marriages.

Ohio 1 divorce to 8.8 marriages.

New Hampshire 1 divorce to 8.3 marriages.

Rhode Island 1 divorce to 8 marriages.

Indiana 1 divorce to 7.6 marriages.

Maine 1 divorce to 6 marriages.

In these States there has been a rapid increase in the number of divorces during the decade, and this is probably true of the country at large.

South Carolina is the only State that does not allow divorces. She has no divorce law, and will not allow them for any cause.

Such are some of the facts in reference to the condition of our country—a fearful prevalence of murder, suicides and divorces—and an increase from year to year in the number of each which, if not checked, will be ruinous in its effects. The remedy will come when the consciences of the people are aroused, and a public sentiment is created that will make and enforce better laws than we now have. There are about twenty-five different grounds upon which a divorce is granted in one or another of the States. In forty-eight out of the fifty-one States and Territories

description by one party or the other for six months or a year or a longer period is a good ground for divorce. One of our exchanges tells of the following incident:

"A member of the Philadelphia Bar Association was recently consulted by a woman who asked how long it would take to obtain a divorce. He informed her that in the present state of the calendar he thought that ten months would be sufficient."

"Impossible, said she. 'I wish to be married again tonight.'"

"Recently another lawyer was asked if he could not hurry along the signing of a decree, as preparations had been made by a young woman for her second marriage, and that unless the decree were signed it would be very inconvenient for her, as the supper for a second wedding had been ordered."

And such is the state of public sentiment when these women have obtained a legal separation, there are ministers who will sanction and endorse their action as right by marrying them again, there are thousands in and out of the Church who will recognize them as respectable. Their social standing in many communities would not be compromised.

The great truth is lost sight of by the present age, that marriage is not an institution created by the State. It was ordained of God in the Garden of Eden. The law of its perpetuity was laid down and enforced by Christ. Legislatures have no power to add to or modify God's laws. Only on the ground named in the Bible can the marriage relation be dissolved without violating the laws of God.

Another great truth is that there is far more involved in the granting of a divorce than the comfort or happiness of the husband and the wife. The divorce of the parents is often the ruin of the children. It deprives them of the father's care, or of the mother's love, and its effect on them is harmful. But the evil is greater than this. It destroys the family, and you sweep away one of the props on which both Church and State rest. It is a step, a long step, in the direction of anarchy. Society can survive the destruction of the State, but it cannot survive the destruction of the family. The Church can survive the destruction of the State, but it cannot survive the destruction of the family. The family is the unit, and it is the foundation of society, and of the Church and of the State. Destroy the family, and serious injury is inflicted on all that is good.

If the Church would refuse to recognize as a good standing those who had been unlawfully divorced—if ministers of the gospel would refuse to marry them—if public sentiment would emphasize their reproach, this great evil would be checked.

We call it an evil. Is it not a crime? And ought not the civil law so to regard it? If it be a felony for a burglar to rob a home of a hundred dollars, is it not a more serious offense for one of both of those whose duty it is to protect and guard it, to prove false to their trust and destroy it? Should not the civil court take cognizance of the fact that whenever a family is destroyed, somebody has committed a serious offense in causing its destruction? Should it not at the time of granting the divorce, decide also who is the party whose fault makes it necessary, and inflict a penalty on the offender commensurate with the offense?

We think the tide is turning, and that there is some improvement in the morals of the land. There are not quite as many homicides now as there were eight years ago. There are some symptoms of improvement in the matter of divorces in the last five or ten years. And there is increasing spiritual power in the churches. With the outpouring of the Holy Spirit that many are praying for, will come a change that will correct many existing evils, and it is from this source that the remedy is to be expected.

**Monazite in Greenville County.**

Monazite in large quantities has been discovered in the creeks and branches around Lennerman in Grove township, Greenville county, and tons of the mineral is being taken out and tested. The analysis by reliable mineralogists show a very large percentage monazite in the samples sent for analytical purposes, and a trace of gold is found in every sample. A New York concern has secured rights from most of the land owners in that neighborhood to mine the mineral wherever traces are found, and the land owners get \$15 a ton for the crude ore when taken from the mine. This royalty is paid for unmined ore, and it will thus be seen the land owner where any quantity is secured is extremely fortunate, as he is put to no expense whatever, and the mineral is found only in branches and marshes where the land is unfit for cultivation. Monazite is worth in a refined state about \$1,000 a ton, and is largely used in the manufacture of arc lights, in combination with carbons for wicks.

**The Old Battle Flag**

Governor Heyward has received a letter from a member of the Eleventh South Carolina volunteers, Hagood's brigade in reference to a captured flag of the company, which will be among those to be returned to the state by the war department. The writer as a survivor asks that the flag be presented to the remaining survivors of the company, whose ranks, he says, are being rapidly depleted by death. It has not been decided what will be done with the state flags when they are received, but the proposition has been that they would be retained by the state as historical relics. Until their disposition is decided Governor Heyward cannot reply definitely to several requests of a similar character he has received.

**Four Killed.**

By the breaking of a cable in the Shreveburg coal mine, near Charleston, W. Va., Wednesday, four miners were killed and ten seriously hurt. Four of the injured will probably die. Three cars were conveying miners from work when a cable parted and the cars were precipitated to the base of the mountain, sixteen hundred feet, with lightning rapidity. Cars and tipples were badly wrecked, and a number of miners frightfully crushed.

## A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

For the Success of the Southern Farmers Cotton Association.

President Smith Says the Farmers and Business Men Generally Will Stand Loyal to the Movement.

The Columbia State says Mr. E. D. Smith, field agent of the Southern Cotton Association, was in Columbia Tuesday of last week after a week's campaigning in Georgia. He visited Augusta, Columbus and Macon in Georgia and Opelika, Ala., where he spoke to a crowd.

Monday he spent at Union and twice addressed crowds which overflowed the court house—farmers in the morning and business men at night. They all expressed deep interest and he is satisfied that Union will contribute liberally to the support of the movement.

In an interview with Mr. Smith, he said to a reporter of The State:

"As a result of my trip I am more enthusiastic than ever over the prospect of success. Every State in the cotton belt east of the Mississippi river is hard at work perfecting its organization, getting the pledges signed, collecting funds to defray the expenses of the local and general organizations.

"All classes of business are co-operating enthusiastically.

"I find that South Carolina has the proper spirit, but it is not general enough. I want to call upon every county, where it has not been done, to call a meeting immediately of the executive committee and appoint an organizer for the county at large and two men from each township as pledge takers, the organizer to fix dates at once where he may meet the people of the township to instruct them as to the general purposes of the organization; the pledge takers to visit every farm and secure the pledges of those who have not yet signed, and to take the names of those who are not signing and to push this work vigorously from now until the time for planting.

"If time permitted I would write a personal letter to the presidents of the several counties in the States, but as my time is so taken up and the time for action is so short, I have to use the newspapers to reach the people in time.

"There is a general impression abroad that the west is not standing by the organization, but has turned its cotton loose. According to information received from the best sources available to us, these receipts indicate cotton shipped to the ports to be compressed and warehoused and not for sale.

"There is a movement in every State to prepare for taking care of the cotton locally by building warehouses according to the standard warehouse system. These warehouses will not cost more than \$1,250 to \$1,500 if the ware room is sufficiently large to hold from 1,000 to 1,200 bales.

"Water by a system of forced pumps and tanks can be secured, and the maximum rate of insurance can be had on this cotton so stored at 50 cents per \$100 worth. The different States are taking up this question and are rapidly perfecting a plan for taking care of their cotton locally through this system. This is our ultimate salvation.

"The wheat growers of the west never won their fight until they had completed their system of organizing, placed their wheat in them and secured loans to meet their pressing needs, and sold to the world at large their wheat whenever the purchasing world was forced to give them the price that they demanded.

"I hope that every county in the State, and every locality shipping from 1,000 bales and above, will take this matter up at once and begin to place themselves in a position where they can store their cotton; and rapidly borrow money at the lowest rate of interest; and where they can secure the lowest rate of insurance, and hence make themselves independent of the fluctuations of the market and possibly so to dispose of their cotton as the world demands it at the price they demand.

"I wish to state again before closing this interview that I hope that all those who feel so disposed as well as those appointed by the organization will take the field, and for the next 20 days urge upon the farmers the absolute necessity of reducing acreage, and curtailing fertilizers. For their encouragement I will state that in Alabama a general State organizer has been appointed at a salary of \$2,500 per year. He is actively engaged in visiting every county of his State with the co-operation of the commissioner of agriculture and the president of the State association as well as the county organizer.

"In Mississippi Gov. Vardaman, Senator Noel and other prominent men have taken the field and are urging the work forward.

"The newspapers of this State are rendering valuable assistance, and we are sure that they will continue to do so.

"Friday the 'Holding company' will meet in New Orleans for the purpose of perfecting the final arrangements for the spot cotton of those who care to contribute can be taken in the pool; and efforts will be made to control as far as possible the market for such cotton as cannot be held, and will not be pooled, but forced upon the market.

"Everything now depends upon the farmers to stand by their pledges; the merchants, bankers and corporations are doing their part. It remains alone for the farmers to do theirs. If they fall in this they need not expect nor will they have ground to ask the assistance of the world at large again to help them in time of need."

**Hanged for Murder.**

At Rome, Ga., Bob Sutherland and Courtney Baker, negroes, were hanged Wednesday for murder. Both negroes made lengthy speeches from the scaffold, admitting their guilt. Sutherland killed two negroes and wounded three others at a dance last Christmas. Baker killed his wife.

## COTTON WAREHOUSES

Recommended to Be Erected in All Communities.

Fire Proof Houses Will Enable the Farmers to Place Cotton in Negotiable Form.

At a meeting of the committee on warehouses of the South Carolina division of the Southern Cotton Association held in Columbia, Tuesday, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, on motion of Capt. W. E. Burnett of Spartanburg:

"That it is the sense of this committee that we recommend to every community in South Carolina where the necessity for warehouses exist to build these warehouses through their own efforts or by outside assistance if preferred, or if possible to attain them at a cost of from \$800 to \$1,200 with a storage capacity, respectively, of from 500 to 1,000 bales of cotton."

The Columbia State says this is practically a "call to arms," for without warehouses it will be well-nigh impossible for the farmers to win, and to keep won, the fight which they now have well in hand. The market is now showing the effect of the fight the farmers have been making to hold their cotton for better prices. Advice from Liverpool is to the effect that English manufacturers are organizing to protect themselves against 15 cent cotton, for they confidently expect the market to go to that figure. At very generous estimates there were 12,000,000 bales raised in the south last year, and notwithstanding the cry of "overproduction" this is said to be 1,000,000 bales short of what the demand will be, for the Egyptian crop is reported a failure and the India crop will be little better. If such is the case, and these are the advices which the cotton association has received from authentic sources, all the cotton farmers of the southern States must do it to hold what they have.

It was developed at the meeting that if the farmers in different communities in the State will take the proper amount of interest in building warehouses, it will be possible to make arrangements whereby the funds subscribed locally will be augmented by the same amount by capitalists who are interested in this great movement. The entire committee was present, Messrs. E. W. Robertson, Columbia; Leroy Springs, Lancaster; W. E. Burnett, Spartanburg; B. Harris, Pendleton; T. B. Stackhouse, Dillon; L. W. Youmans, Fairfax.

Mr. Stackhouse and others of the committee expressed the belief that there would be many warehouses built, and that the movement should be started at once in order to get the buildings ready for occupancy by the time the new crop comes in. Architects and contractors were consulted as to the cost of erecting warehouses and the information received was very satisfactory, for it showed that the cost is not prohibitive, and that almost any community which has the progressive spirit can raise enough money to build a warehouse which will accommodate all the cotton raised in that neighborhood, or at least all of the surplus cotton.

On motion of Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, the following was adopted unanimously:

"That we urge upon the farmers the importance of storing their cotton promptly on being ginned in the standard warehouses where they can get negotiable warehouse receipts, thus saving it from loss in weight and damage and putting it in negotiable shape so that they will not be forced to sell only at their own pleasure, as it has been demonstrated by the action of the New Orleans convention that reasonable prices can be maintained irrespective of the size of the crop by the judicious marketing of the cotton, which can only be accomplished by the effective warehouse system."

Mr. E. D. Smith, president of the State division of the cotton association, was present by invitation and offered the following suggestion, which was adopted in the form of a resolution: "That any information as to construction or outside assistance can be obtained by communicating with the Columbia office of the Southern Cotton Association. That a copy of the resolutions be filed in this office and that a copy be given to the press with the request that all county papers publish them."

Mr. E. G. Seibels, an insurance expert, told the committee, by invitation, what requirements will be necessary to make a warehouse well-nigh fire proof and an acceptable risk. Mr. C. C. Wilson stated, as an architect called in by invitation, that these warehouses could be built 30 by 100 feet with a gravel roof and best pattern for \$1,200, the sprinkler system to cost about 25 per cent more. Such a house would have a capacity of 1,000 bales. A 500-bale capacity warehouse could be built for \$800. If storage for any more than 1,000 bales is required separate warehouses should be built.

Mr. E. W. Robertson was elected chairman of the committee and Mr. F. H. Weston secretary.

**Murder and Suicide.**

Mrs. Isaac Abrams, aged 50 years, was beaten to death, and Mrs. Sadie Chatham, aged 30 years, her daughter, was fatally injured by the younger woman's husband, John E. Chatham, 35 years old, a prominent druggist of Chester, Pa. After murderously assaulting the women, Chatham attempted to kill his one year old child, and then shot himself in the head with a revolver, dying later at a hospital. The baby's head was grazed by a bullet and one of its ears was badly lacerated, but the little one is not seriously hurt. The weapon used by Chatham upon his wife and mother-in-law was a hammer.

**Cortelyou Resigns Chairmanship.**

George B. Cortelyou Wednesday took the oath of office as postmaster general. At the conclusion of the ceremony he announced that in a few days he will retire from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. He will be succeeded by Vice Chairman Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, who will become the acting chairman of the committee.

## FLOATING PALACE.

The Biggest Ship Ever Built Arrives at New York.

The Monster Vessel Marks an Advance in Science of Marine Architecture.

The Cunarder Caronia arrived at New York from Liverpool Wednesday on her maiden voyage after a passage of seven days and nine hours from the latter port, made at an average speed of 16.33 knots. The Caronia brought 155 saloons, 258 second cabin and 1,286 stateroom passengers, making, with her crew of 440, a total of 2,138 persons on board. One death occurred on the passage, on March 3. The steamer was not urged on her passage, owing to the engines being new. She made 19 knots on her trial trip.

The Caronia is the newest and largest of the Cunard fleet operated between New York and Liverpool. Constructed in accordance with the requirements of the British admiralty, the Caronia is prepared for service, in both times of peace and war, and can be converted into an auxiliary cruiser with all armament required for a vessel of that class. Provisions have been made for speedy installation of twelve rapid-fire guns of large caliber, and in her hold ample provision is made for the storage, care and handling of all necessary ammunition.

As a passenger liner there are accommodations in the Caronia's first cabin for 300 passengers, provision is made for 350 more in the second cabin, and the stateroom has room for 2,000. With a crew of 450 men, therefore, the steamer can carry 3,100 persons under normal conditions. She has accommodations for an immense quantity of freight and fuel beneath her deck. Nearly 14,000 tons of dead weight cargo alone can be stored away in her hold. An important feature of the Caronia's construction is the system of water-tight doors in the ship's bulkheads, which can be closed simultaneously from the bridge, operating a simple mechanism. The doors will close automatically also if water enters the compartments. It is claimed that this arrangement renders the steamer unsinkable under any circumstances.

The Caronia was launched at Clydebank, July 13, 1904. She is 675 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 21,000, and a displacement of 30,000 tons. The engines are of the quadruple expansion type, capable of developing 20,000 horse-power. She is expected to maintain an average speed of 19 knots per hour. The Caronia is the first of a quartet of great ships to be put into service in the near future by this line, each of which indicates a notable step in advance of any steamships now in service, in construction, equipment, and furnishings.

The public has become so accustomed to great and startling things that the mere statement that the Caronia is 675 feet long does not carry with it the full impression of its greatness, except by comparison. This enormous length becomes apparent, however, when one realizes that if she were set down on the east side of the Capitol at Washington she would absolutely hide it from view, except thirty-eight feet at either end, and not even the roof line, except the dome, would be visible over her upper decks. Some conception of the size of the Caronia's two smokestacks may be had from the statement that they reach to a height of 150 feet above the keel.

**FRESH TRADE GROWS.**

Decline in Farm Products Exported Offset By Increase in Cotton.

The department of agriculture has issued a report on foreign trade in farm and forest products in 1904, compiled by the division of foreign markets. It shows that the balance of trade in farm products in each year from 1890 to 1904 was in favor of exports. There was a distinct gain in 1899, when the export balance increased to \$555,000,000, a gain of \$257,000,000 over the preceding year; beginning with 1898, the annual export balance for farm products exceeded \$410,000,000.

Domestic exports of farm agricultural products for the year 1904 were \$19,000,000 less than in the preceding year 1904 and \$6,000,000 less than the annual average for 1899 to 1903. The total value for 1904 was \$59,160,264. The exports of forest products in 1904 aggregated \$69,600,430, and were an increase of \$11,000,000 more than 1903 and \$36,000,000 more than the annual average for 1894 to 1898. For the period of 1890 to 1904 the total value of domestic exports of farm products aggregated \$1,109,000,000. Total imports of farm products in 1904 were \$462,434,851, an increase of \$5,000,000 more than 1903 and of \$54,000,000 more than the annual average for 1899 to 1903. The value of imports of forest products exceeded the previous year by \$8,000,000 and the annual average for 1899 to 1903 by \$19,000,000. The value of the cotton exports increased \$55,000,000 from 1903 to 1904, although the quantity exported in 1904 was 479,000,000 pounds less than in 1903.

**Senator Bates Dead.**

A dispatch from Washington says Senator Bates of Tennessee died at 6 o'clock Thursday morning at the Ebbitt House, of pneumonia and defective heart. He was seventy-eight years old. He attended the inauguration ceremonies and death is believed to be due to exposure on that occasion. He suffered a slight chill that day. He occupied his seat in the Senate Tuesday week. He became suddenly ill that evening at the dinner table and steadily grew worse. His lungs improved, but weakness of the heart continued. He was entirely conscious and asked to be buried at Nashville. He served in the Confederate army, from private to major general.

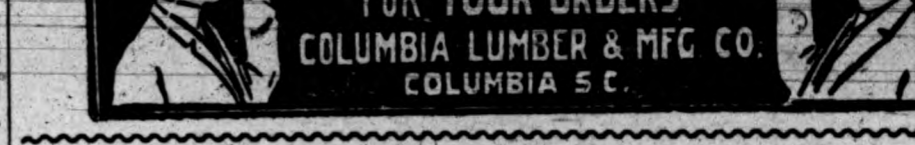
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## INTERESTING DATA.

Population of Each State When Admitted to the Union:

Does population make a state? What are the great essentials of statehood? These are the questions which, according to the Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, are being discussed in the senate. This correspondent says that the population of each of the original thirteen colonies when the union was formed was as follows: Connecticut, 237,948; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,845; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 24,073; Virginia, 747,610.

The population of other territories at the time they became states and the dates of their admission to the union was as follows: Vermont, March 4, 1791, 85,425; Kentucky, March 4, 1794, 73,877; Tennessee, May, 1796, 60,000; Ohio, November, 29, 1802, 42,366; Louisiana, April 12, 1812, 76,506; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816, 24,520; Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817, 75,448; Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818, 63,211; Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819, 127,901; Maine, March 15, 1820, 298,335; Missouri, August 10, 1821, 66,586; Arkansas, June 15, 1830, 52,240; Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837, 160,000; Florida, March 3, 1845, 72,000; Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846, 153,000; Wisconsin, March 3, 1848, 300,000; California, Sept. 9, 1850, 92,527; Minnesota, May 11, 1858, 172,053; Texas, March 1, 1845, 150,000; Oregon, Feb. 12, 1859, 52,465; Kansas, April 13, 1860, 107,206; West Virginia, Jan. 19, 1863, 440,000; Nevada, Oct. 31, 1864, 42,491; Nebraska, March 1, 1867, 123,993; Colorado, July 4, 1876, 135,000; North Dakota, June 2, 1889, 182,719; South Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889, 328,808; Montana, Nov. 8, 1889, 132,159; Washington, Nov. 11, 1889, 340,990; Idaho, July 3, 1890, 82,385; Wyoming, July 11, 1890, 60,703; Utah, July 4, 1896, 276,746."

**GETS A GOOD PLACE.**

President Roosevelt Appoints a Democrat District Attorney.

President Roosevelt has offered the place of district attorney for the northern district of Georgia to F. Carter Tate, late Democratic congressman from the ninth Georgia district. The place pays \$5,000 a year. Mr. Tate was in conference with the president Wednesday morning and it is understood that he accepted the appointment. Mr. Angier is district attorney now, but his term will soon expire and Mr. Tate will assume the duties of the office there.

No Southern appointment made since Roosevelt has been in the white house will be more surprising to southern people than this, unless it is the appointment of Judge Thomas G. Jones, a staunch Democrat, as federal judge for northern district of Alabama. The two appointments are very much on the same order as both the appointees belong to the Democratic party and the president pursued the same non-partisan policy in selecting each.

The appointment of Mr. Tate, like that of Judge Jones, shows the president in a favorable attitude towards the south, since the selection undoubtedly will meet with the cordial approval of those whom it affects.

In the fitness of Mr. Tate for the position and in the non-party spirit in which the appointments is made, the president has struck a cord that will most assuredly find hearty reception in the whole south as well as in the state of Georgia. It has been known in official circles, here for some time that the president desired to have the services of Mr. Tate whom he regards as one of the ablest public servants in Washington life. It has been the Roosevelt policy to keep an eye out for good men retiring from congress and as soon as it became known last year that Mr. Tate had been defeated by Mr. Bell for re-nomination in his district, the president took up the matter of selecting a place which might prove acceptable to him.

**A Brute Hang.**

Charles Hammons, a white man, was hanged at Morrilton, Arkansas, on Wednesday for a criminal assault upon his 11-year-old step-daughter last October at Plumerville. Hammons insisted in the jury during the Spanish-American war and later went to the Philippines. Upon his return he married Mrs. Alice Thomas and shortly afterwards the assault on the child was committed. The supreme court refused to reverse the verdict of a lower court and Governor Davis positively refused to interfere with the execution of the sentence.

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