

RACE PROBLEM

Discussed by President Roosevelt at Lincoln Banquet.

GIVES SOUTH ADVICE

And Pays Tribute to this Section and Commends the Anti-Lynching Crusade.

Must Learn to Depend on Himself.

As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in New York last week, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. He appealed to the north to make its friendship for the south all the greater because of the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, and said that the problem was to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type, that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers.

The dinner was held in the main ball room of the Waldorf Astoria, and in the number of guests and elaborateness of decorations is believed to have exceeded any function of its character ever held in New York. The guests numbered more than 1,300, including 275 women, who dined in the Astor gallery.

The president said in part: "In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying: 'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'

"In his spirit in which this Lincoln sought to bind up the nation's wounds with fierce hatred, with wrath, with fear, with the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit which all Americans should show now, when there is so little excuse for malice or rancor or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother.

"Lincoln, himself a man of southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the union be saved, for high though he put peace before the sword, he was not a pacifist; he was ready to fight for the slave; and when he was ready to fight in earnest, for it is a sign of weakness to be half-hearted when blows must be struck. But he felt only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great heart, and he loved all his countrymen alike in the north and in the south, and he looked above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of eternal friendship.

"Of today, in dealing with all our problems, white or colored, north or south, should strive to achieve just the qualities that Lincoln showed: His steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite patience and forbearance with those who said that right lies clearly in his way; his earnest endeavor to do what was best, and yet his readiness to accept the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing effort to cure what was evil; coupled with his refusal to make a bad situation worse by any ill-judged or ill-timed effort to make it better.

"The great civil war in which Lincoln towered as the loftiest figure left us not only a reunited country, but a country which has the right to claim as its own the glory wrought by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray, by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee; for both fought with equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light; the light which shined on all; that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the union was essential to the welfare of mankind. We are now one people, a people with failings which we must not blink, but a people with great qualities in which we have the right to feel just pride.

"All good Americans who dwell in the north must, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the south, a friendship all the greater because it is in the south that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before the people; the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that he would grudge him if he were of another color. To solve this problem it is, of course necessary to educate him to perform the duties, a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him.

"Most certainly all clear-headed and generous men in the north appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathize with the south in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, feel an honest wish to help her, where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for those brave and earnest men in the south, in the face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the betterment alike of white and black. The attitude of the north toward the negro is far from what it should be, and there is need that the north also should act in good faith upon the principle of giving each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward of labor. But the peculiar circumstances of the south render the problem there far greater and far more acute.

"Justice for all men. 'Not that I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem is an approximately perfect solution, but we can safely say that there can never be such solution at all unless we approach it with the effort to do fair and equal justice among all men; and to demand from them in re-

turn just and fair treatment for others. Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, quality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law. As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the principles of righteousness we cannot afford to be indifferent or to be indifferent to the oppression or mistreatment of any man who, against crushing disadvantages, has by his own industry, energy, self-respect and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him to the respect of his fellows, if only his skin were of a different hue.

"Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him—a wrong sure to react in the long run upon the rights of such a man. The only safe policy upon which Americans can act is that of all men up, not that of 'some men down.' If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored man can be raised, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same advance among the whites will be raised to an even higher degree, and no less sure that the debasement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant debasement of the whites.

"The problem is so to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of each be fully and not jeopardized; that the backward race be helped so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. The working out of this problem must necessarily be slow; it must be in the fashion to obtain or confer the rights of freedom, industrial efficiency, political capacity and domestic morality. Nor is it only necessary to train the colored man; it is quite as necessary to train the white man, for in his shoulders rests a well nigh unparalleled responsibility. It is a problem demanding the best thought, the utmost patience, the most earnest effort, the broadest charity, of the statesman, the student, the philanthropist; of the leaders of thought in every department of our national life. The church can be a most important factor in this effort. But above all else we need for this nation, the sober, kindly, steadfast, unselfish performance of duty by the average plain citizen in his everyday dealings with his fellows.

"In the first place, it is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. Every vicious, venal, or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a whole. The colored man who respects himself, who does that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of the race is moral and industrial uplifting.

"Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all, the criminality of every kind, are the most potent harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who falls to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to cooperate in a lawful way in bringing colored crime to justice, is the worst enemy of his race to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is vital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

"In the next place the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, north or south. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national in character, it is done in accordance with the principles already laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it is wise to remember that each normally do most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro let us do each other's duty as we would be done by, and also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality, who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

"The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the papers in the north, who have recently done such effective work in the crusade against lynching in the south; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last twenty years. Let us uphold in the hands of the white men who have led the way in this crusade. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Rev. Robert Strange, bishop coadjutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of October 8, 1904:

"The Bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races; a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing, as regards civil privileges, in no way interferes with recognition of the fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained.

"What should the white man of the south do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair

field, and a cordial godspeed, the two races working together for their mutual benefit and for the depliment of our common country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his living, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must have justice, equal rights, and protection before the law. He must have the same political privileges, the same suffrage should be based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, white or black, of their color or condition. The white man of the south should give hearty and respectful consideration to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should not only give them equal opportunity to qualify every laudable ambition, and to seek every innocent distinction among their own people. Finally, the best white men of the south should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earnest, and sympathetic discussion they might understand each other better, smooth difficulties, and so guide and encourage the weaker ones.

"Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina bishop, this representative of the Christian thought of the south.

"BELIEVES IN THE SOUTHERNER. "Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the southerner as I believe in the northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and his and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For we are all Americans, and we shall go up or down together, and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution, and the common sense of all my countrymen.

"The southern states face difficult problems; and so do the northern states. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will be solved, for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land; the same in the qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow.

"ADMIRE THE SOUTH. "I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the south, as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the north. All of us alike, northerners and southerners, easterners and westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present. Only thus can we be sure that our children will inherit a brave and noble Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that 'rights exalts the nation.'

"ASKED TO SPEAK. Secretary Hay Invited to Southern Educational Conference.

As one of the principal speakers of the Southern Educational Conference to be held in Columbia, Governor Heyward has invited Secretary of State John Hay, quite a noted orator and a man who has displayed a great deal of interest in the movement for bettering educational conditions in the south. Preparations are going right ahead for the conference there in the month of May. Mr. Hay was invited by Mr. E. J. B. Gardner, who is asking that Mr. Hay be invited to the Governor Heyward Tuesday sent the following letter:

"Sir: As you are doubtless aware, the Southern Educational Board will hold its approaching annual conference in Columbia on April 26-28 next. In behalf of the people of my state and also in behalf of the entire south, I have the honor to request that you will attend this conference and deliver one of the addresses. The pleasure of welcoming you cordially and sincerely will be ours, and your visit will give us the added gratification of being able to have before us a man who has displayed a great deal of interest in the work of the board.

"Permit me to urge that you will give this your careful thought and that you will accept this invitation, which I so earnestly and cordially extend. I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly yours, Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

"Some Quaver Doings. There are some queer doings in the so-called high life of the people of the north. A dispatch from Newport, R. I., says as a sequel to two divorces which two years ago caused sensation—those of Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell and Mrs. Mary Isabelle Kemp—it was learned recently that suit had been brought, or was about to be brought, against Hollis H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., now the husband of Mrs. Kemp, to recover for counsel fees in connection with securing the divorce of Mrs. Kemp. The suit is brought by Col. Samuel R. Honoy, and it is stated on trustworthy authority that the amount claimed is \$25,000. Mrs. Hunnewell is a daughter of Mrs. Frederic N. Nelson and a sister of Mrs. Bayfield C. Vanderbilt. She brought action for divorce against Mr. Kemp in the Rhode Island courts, and the case was heard and a divorce granted at Newport on May 29, 1903, the grounds being neglect and refusal to provide. Under the laws of Rhode Island Mrs. Kemp had to wait six months before the divorce became operative, and on November 27, 1903, an absolute decree was granted by Judge Dubois at Newport, and an hour later Mrs. Kemp was married to Col. Honoy at Providence, R. I. Mr. Hunnewell was divorced from his wife about six months prior to this, she afterward marrying John S. Tooke. This is certainly a mess. A man being sued for the lawyers fees securing a divorce for his wife from her former husband is something unusual, but it could only take place among people who have mislaid what little morals they may have started life with.

BANKERS WILL HELP

The Farmers to Organize to Fight the Speculators.

As has already been published, at a meeting of Southern bankers held in New Orleans January 26th, at the time the Southern Cotton growers was in session, a resolution was passed agreeing to raise a fund of \$10,000 to aid the farmers in their efforts to organize for the purpose of reducing the cotton acreage.

Mr. B. F. Mauldin, of Anderson, was appointed as the South Carolina member of the executive committee to raise this fund, and he is sending the following letter to the bankers of the state:

"Anderson, S. C., Feb. 14, 1905. 'To the Bankers of South Carolina: At a meeting of Southern bankers held in the city of New Orleans, January 26th, 1905, a resolution was passed recommending that the banks of the South contribute \$10,000 to aid Southern cotton planters in their efforts to organize for the purpose of reducing the cotton acreage. An executive committee was appointed at this meeting to take this matter in hand, and Mr. John D. Walker, of Sparta, Ga., was made the treasurer. I enclose this circular which lays the matter in a clear business-like manner before you.

"As president of the South Carolina Bankers association, and as a member of the executive committee above referred to, I beg heartily to endorse this circular. Prompt action in the matter is very important, as what is done in the way of reducing acreage must be done at once. It is a large cotton crop of 1904-05 is a matter of vital importance that some systematic plan be made and carried out to insure a small crop for the present year, as another large crop would surely be disastrous, not only to the farmer, but to the banker as well, and indeed to all classes to a more or less extent.

"In order that contributions may be equitable, Mr. Walker, in his circular has given a graded scale.

"Remember that prompt action in this matter is all important. 'Make your remittance to John D. Walker, Treasurer, Sparta, Ga., at once.

"B. F. MAULDIN, Member Executive Committee, Southern Bankers.

"Blind Tiger Whiskey. Greenwood is a prohibition town, so far, at least, as dispensary whiskey is concerned, but the blind tigers that are evidently doing business there in violation of law must dispense a terrible brand of whiskey, if we are to judge by recent occurrences in that town. Some weeks ago one of the policemen of Greenwood was shot and killed his own son, a lad about sixteen years of age. The father said the whiskey he drank had made him crazy and he did not know what he was doing when he murdered his little son. We are disposed to believe that the poor fellow got the truth, as the people who run blind tiger, and whiskey in violation of law, are not apt to be very particular what sort of poison they sell their customers. The police of Greenwood had not recovered from this shocking order before another killing took place in their town. A young man shot and killed a business man who had been treating a short time before. The teatily evidently made the negro mad, and he threw a rock at the young man. Then the shooting took place with the result above stated. In writing up the killing in the Greenwood Journal says that it does not know that whiskey was in any way connected with it, for it had not been informed as to whether the young man had been drinking on the night of the killing or not, but the Journal ventures the assertion that whiskey is at the bottom of every such tragedy. We rather agree with the Journal, and that is the reason why we believe that the whiskey should be sold under the restraints of law rather than by the irresponsible people who run blind tigers in so-called prohibition towns like Greenwood and other.

"Blind in theory and practice we are a race, and we must be careful to prepare the handling of whiskey in such a way that it will be sold under the restraints of law, and not usually run blind tigers. We do not believe that Orangeburg would suffer much in comparison with Greenwood for law and order.

"Strictly Non Political. One of the sections of the constitution of the Southern Cotton Growers Association provides that 'this organization and all of its associates, under its system of state and county and sub county division organizations, shall not cooperate with any national party, nor in any manner use their organizations, or membership to aid any political machinery, policy, or combine, but shall exercise and perform all powers and duties herein provided as a non partisan agricultural and commercial organization, and shall adhere to the policy of the purposes recited in article 1 of its constitution by and through its system of organizations, strictly in accordance with law, and by suggestion, presentation, to such law making bodies, as, from time to time, becomes necessary, without reference to parties or party policy. Should any member of this organization, or any of its associates, be elected to any national, state or county office, such election shall not constitute an endorsement of his position as an officer, and no person offering for, or holding any of the above named political offices, shall not be eligible to any position in this association. This is a wise provision, and it adheres to, to steer the association safely through the rough waters which the alliances and other promiscuous organizations among the farmers were created. This movement among the cotton growers is of too much importance to be endangered by affiliating with any political party or made the stepping stone to office by designing politicians. In the light of the above provisions, we are glad to see the sympathy and support of every man, woman and child in the southland in needed, and every effort should be made to enlist them in the cause. For this reason as well as others we are glad that the Southern Cotton Growers Association has been made strictly non political. It is welcome to all ranks, regardless of their political affiliations.

"Served His Right. Richard Davis, colored, was sentenced in Columbia, on Tuesday to ten years in the penitentiary for shooting at two men on the streets of Columbia two months ago, while riding on a street car.

KILLED A MAN.

Mrs. Bivens, Wife of Senator Bivens, of Dorchester County, Shoots and Kills a Peddler for Insulting Her at Her Home in the County.

The Columbia State says just after the senate convened for business Saturday morning Senator J. D. Bivens of Dorchester received the following telegram: 'Your wife killed the Jew. Come home at once. Particulars later. 'J. A. Limehouse.'

The State further says that Senator Bivens was dumb-founded on receipt of this news from the deputy sheriff of his county, and immediately left for his home. Just after he had gone communication was established on the long distance telephone by a friend, but this disclosed little. Just before he left, Senator Bivens said that he supposed the telegram referred to a Jewish peddler named Greenberg, who had been peddling a store in the neighborhood of Ravenel, where Senator Bivens lives.

When the State received the news of the tragedy it immediately set about to obtain the particulars, but the district has so very few white people that this was difficult. The telegraph department at Columbia knew nothing of the killing, and the State wired its correspondent at St. George, the county seat of Dorchester. The following message was received:

"A telephone message from Summerville, S. C., on Friday, Jan. 27, 1905, informed that John D. Bivens, wife of Senator Bivens, had killed a burglar peddler named Greenberg, who had been peddling a store in the neighborhood of Ravenel, where Senator Bivens lives. The particulars of the killing cannot be ascertained.

"Next the news was sent to the Charleston correspondent of The State, who writes as follows: 'A dispatch received here Saturday afternoon states that Mrs. John D. Bivens, wife of Senator Bivens of Dorchester, killed a peddler named Greenberg Friday night, and Saturday the jury of inquest exonerated her from a charge of justifiable homicide. A burglar named Greenberg was arrested at Dorchester, but was released and prosecution dropped on his promise to quit the town. He returned Friday night, calling at the residence of Mrs. Bivens, who, for fear of an alarm, bringing a number of neighbors to her assistance. The premises were searched and Greenberg was found in an outhouse. He vented the explanation that he had returned to the place at the request of Mrs. Bivens, and the remark enraged the woman, who accompanied the party, to such an extent that she drew a shotgun and shot him, which she carried and Greenberg was killed. Mrs. Bivens was released on a nominal bond.

"Saturday night Senator Cole L. Blease of Newberry, who is a close friend of Senator Bivens and who accompanied him home, having been summoned by counsel for Mrs. Bivens, wired The State the following message: 'Magistrate Cummings has brought over the dead body of Greenberg. I returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Mrs. Bivens released under bond to appear at next term of court.'

"The Associated Press explained the tragedy in the following telegram: 'Bivens, Feb. 11.—A killing took place near Dorchester, Friday morning at about 6 o'clock. A peddler named Greenberg frequently visited the home of J. D. Bivens up to about a week ago, when he made advances to assault Mrs. Bivens and was arrested. He promised to pay a fine and leave him, but he did not return. The next day he returned to the Bivens' house and made the same advances toward Mrs. Bivens, when she shot him with a shotgun, the load entering his neck. Magistrate Cummings was notified of the killing, and he summoned a jury of inquest, the verdict being justifiable homicide. Mrs. Bivens has a nominal bond.

"A letter from Ridgeville, S. C., to the State says Greenberg was in the habit of stopping at Mrs. Bivens when in the neighborhood and that Mrs. Bivens had him arrested for threatening her life and making improper proposals. This charge was dropped upon Greenberg promising to leave the neighborhood and on the evening of the 10th of February Greenberg returned to Mrs. Bivens. About 3 o'clock the following morning, Mrs. Bivens sent for her neighbor, Mr. Platt, to come to her home. On his arrival she told him that Greenberg had attempted to criminally assault her. Mr. Platt, having Mrs. Bivens and Greenberg in the house, went to Mr. R. M. Limehouse, a neighbor who lives about two miles from Mrs. Bivens. The two returned to Mrs. Bivens' about 6 o'clock the same morning. As they reached the back door Mrs. Bivens came to the door and they heard some one running through the house. On entering the house Mrs. Bivens saw Greenberg in the room. They found the door locked. Mrs. Bivens brought a hatchet and they forced the door open and found Greenberg in the room sitting on a box with his hands in his pockets. When asked why he had returned there he said Mrs. Bivens had invited him. At that moment Mrs. Bivens came into the room and fired upon Greenberg with Mr. Platt's single barrel breechloading gun, the shot taking effect in the neck, just below the chin, causing instantaneous death. Mrs. Bivens then said, 'God knows I did not wish to kill him, but I had to do it.'

"Got Five Years. George Rogers, alias George Brown, colored, who killed another negro in Columbia five years ago and escaped, having been arrested lately in Atlanta and brought back, was convicted in Columbia on Tuesday of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

"The bill to establish a State Reformatory passed the House by a majority of 78 to 20. This is the measure advocated by the Women's Clubs led by Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson, and the bill was introduced by her son, Mr. Lawrence Orr Patterson, who is a member from Greenville. It is one of the most important measures brought up in the legislature this session.

"With the creation of two new judicial circuits by the legislature it is hoped that the congested condition of the courts will be remedied and there will be less cause for complaint against the law's delay. It was a circuit measure that two new circuits would have been held. We shall see.

My Valentine.

What shall I send my love? The flowers are dead; The scent of summer roses long have fled; The blasts of winter long ago have blown; With dying leaves—their mission well-nigh spent. I sent my love when undreamed and I were young.

With many a dream undreamed and song unsung, A valentine—such words as lovers write. When hearts are young and happiness in sight. What shall I send her, now, from out the past—The days so sweet, that could not be would not I say? Nor flowers nor words the distance can't o'erleap. 'Tis hearts that languish or 'twixt eyes that weep. The years that parted us have brought us pain. Naught can assuage it till we meet again; But thought can bridge the distance to her heart, And thought, tonight, shall be my valentine.

PARDON REFUSED.

George W. Ennis Will Have to Serve Out His Life Term.

The Columbia Record says on Tuesday Governor Heyward refused to pardon George W. Ennis, a white man serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for arson. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure the release of the man by his neighbors where he formerly lived, in Illinois, and Representative Warner, who wrote a personal letter to Senator Tillman and to Governor Heyward about the case.

It seems that this was originally from Illinois and after arriving in North Carolina he came to this state and settled in 1898. He first settled in Orangeburg and afterwards moved to Barnwell, where he was finally tried in 1892 for the burning of a saw mill and a shed and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and since then he has been serving out his sentence in the penitentiary here.

Governor Heyward took considerable pains to look up the case and its history, on account of the very strong showing made by the man. Judge Witherspoon, who heard the case, has also acted as his Solicitor Murphy, but Mr. G. Duncan Ballinger, of this city, assisted in the prosecution and facts which warranted the refusal of the pardon were obtained from him. It appears that ever since the man has been in this state he has been in trouble. He was first tried in 1881 and given six months for obtaining money under false pretenses. Since then he has been charged with various other crimes, but his final conviction was not obtained until the last case, when he was sentenced to be hung and had the sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Good Democratic Doctrine.

There is no doubt but that President Roosevelt is now preaching good Democratic doctrine in his fight on the trusts. Everything that the President has done so far in the interest of the people against the trusts was advocated by Bryan in his speeches and in the platform upon which he ran for president in 1896 and 1900. The platform of the Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago in 1896, and nominated Bryan, declared as one of its planks the leading of the consolidation of trusts and the railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a strict control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in and on issues, as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

The platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Kansas City in 1900 and which again nominated Bryan, after denouncing trusts and unlawful competition in and on issues, as well as the parent business prosperity, espoused by transportation companies as the most potent agency in protecting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade, and demanded the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this Government may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they were subjected in the matter of transportation.

In both the campaigns following the adoption of these demands by the National Democratic party Bryan in his speeches on the subject pledged himself to carry them out. In fact he was able should he be elected. The details surrounding the injury are conflicting, but it seems that Mr. Easterling's horse while crossing the track got his foot hung some how on the crossing, at which moment the Palm Limited came dashing on, with the above stated result.

Runaway From Home.

The News and Courier says about two weeks ago a young man named Dick Davis went to the home of Mr. R. J. Burchhalter, about ten miles up party from defeat in the next presidential election, when no doubt Bryan and the same host will lead the Democratic host to victory.

Use Cotton Bagging.

The recent suggestion of a Kansas milling competition that the troubles of the Southern planter could be corrected to some extent by the more general use of cotton bagging for Southern products, is being generally discussed and many business men endorse the idea. It depends, of course, upon the farmers whether they will use cotton covers instead of jute for their cotton bales and many uses to which cotton bagging is put, and which the farmers do not originate, they could secure the use of cotton covers by insisting upon receiving these foreign products only in cotton covers. In this way they would be creating a demand for their own staple and thus help maintain the price. Many mills stand ready to make a cotton cover wrapping cloth if the demand is only created, and the cost will be little, if any, higher to the farmers. This is a matter worth considering, and we suggest that the Southern Cotton Growers Association take it up and consider it. There is no good reason why cotton should not be put up in cotton bagging. If necessary it could be made fire proof, and would afford better protection for cotton than jute bagging. Let us get out of the old ruts.

Killed on a Trestle.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says Carrie Hammond, a colored woman, while walking on the Little trestle between the Charleston and Western Carolina depot and the Southern station, was struck by the locomotive of the Glenn Spring train, and killed. The body of the woman was tossed to the embankment on the left of the track. She had a most walked across the trestle, when the engine struck her, and it is probable that she slipped between the cross-ties. Engineer Cummings tried his utmost to stop the train, which was pulling out slowly. Her face and breast were crushed, and death must have been instantaneous.

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TWO NEW JUDGES. FREE HELP TO SICK AND WEAK.

Mr. R. Withers Meminger and Mr. George E. Prince.

In joint assembly the legislature of South Carolina Tuesday elected H. G. South Carolina of Anderson judge of the tenth circuit and Mr. R. Withers Meminger of Charleston judge of the ninth circuit. Mr. Meminger was the nominee of the bar of Charleston and as such had little opposition and the nominee from the ninth circuit was Hon. Wm. J. Fishburne of Colleton. There was a very close race between Mr. Prince and Hon. Thos. P. Cothran of Greenville. There was no extended speechmaking in plating the names of the candidates before the members of the general assembly, but Mr. Withers Meminger presented the picture of a high-minded judge in a manner which can but give to laymen a more exalted opinion of the bench.

Senator Pennington of Colleton placed in nomination the name of a man who has been a lawyer and whose integrity as a man are beyond dispute, a man who would wear the ermine with credit to the State—Mr. William J. Fishburne of Colleton. This nomination was seconded by Mr. C. P. Sanders, who declared that it was with unfeigned pleasure that he paid this tribute to the man of his boyhood, a man of mature judgment, of high character and one learned the law.

There were no other nominations, and the balloting resulted in the election of Mr. Meminger. The vote was as follows: Meminger—Senators, 28; representatives, 82. Total, 110; necessary to a choice 76.

Fishburne—Senators, 8; representatives, 32; total, 40. Mr. Fishburne's candidacy had not been pushed and the vote which he received was very commensurate for that reason. The Charleston delegation had been working as a unit for Mr. Meminger. The nominations of candidates for judge of the tenth circuit then being in order, Mr. John R. Harrison of Greenville nominated Mr. Thomas P. Cothran of Greenville. This was seconded by Messrs. L. J. B. owing of the Interstate Commerce Commission, T. B. Alford of Sumter and B. K. Keenan of Abbeville.

Senator Hood of Anderson nominated Hon. George E. Prince and this was seconded by Mr. Richards, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Moss, Mr. Beamguard, Dr. E. J. Etheridge and Mr. Kirven. When the senate had balloted it showed that there was a difference of six votes in Prince's favor in that he had twenty-two votes, while the other had twenty. When the result in that body was a tie, 39 to 39. But when the last 35 names in the house had been called it was seen that Mr. Prince had gained 5 votes at the very last, and this insured his election by 11 votes.

Struck by a Train. A dispatch from Barnwell says Mr. Barney B. Easterling, while on his way home from his farm Friday evening was struck by the northbound Palm Limited train at the crossing above the old mill. The train was instantly killed, his rubber-tired tires ground to pieces, while he, it is feared, is seriously injured. He was taken to Columbia on the same train that injured him, where an examination was made by physicians. Saturday morning he was carried home, where he will receive such care as only friends and a home can give. The details surrounding the injury are conflicting, but it seems that Mr. Easterling's horse while crossing the track got his foot hung some how on the crossing, at which moment the Palm Limited came dashing on, with the above stated result.

Runaway From Home. The News and Courier says about two weeks ago a young man named Dick Davis went to the home of Mr. R. J. Burchhalter, about ten miles up party from defeat in the next presidential election, when no doubt Bryan and the same host will lead the Democratic host to victory.

Use Cotton Bagging. The recent suggestion of a Kansas milling competition that the troubles of the Southern planter could be corrected to some extent by the more general use of cotton bagging for Southern products, is being generally discussed and many business men endorse the idea. It depends, of course, upon the farmers whether they will use cotton covers instead of jute for their cotton bales and many uses to which cotton bagging is put, and which the farmers do not originate, they could secure the use of cotton covers by insisting upon receiving these foreign products only in cotton covers. In this way they would be creating a demand for their own staple and thus help maintain the price. Many mills stand ready to make a cotton cover wrapping cloth if the demand is only created, and the cost will be little, if any, higher to the farmers. This is a matter worth considering, and we suggest that the Southern Cotton Growers Association take it up and consider it. There is no good reason why cotton should not be put up in cotton bagging. If necessary it could be made fire proof, and would afford better protection for cotton than jute bagging. Let us get out of the old ruts.

Killed on a Trestle. A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says Carrie Hammond, a colored woman, while walking on the Little trestle between the Charleston and Western Carolina depot and the Southern station, was struck