A COMPARISON.

LOOK AT HOME.

Why Decry Russia for Conditions that Exist in This Country.

A Riot in St. Petersburg Is No Better or Worse than a Riot in the City of Chicago. We have Had More Presidents Assassinated than Rbssian Czars.

As we pass through life many things happen which we do not appear to see—things that are important and which affect nations. Then, we only too often fail to see ourselves as others see us, add to that that we are liable to get into grooves and wear them so deep that we cannot see from their bottom what is going on around us.

It has been and is the custom in the United States to damn Russia for every thing without rhyme or reason at times; and to magnify many times every happening there that tends to injure Russia, be the happening small or large.

We have had a magnificent opportunity to witness that spirit in what the press and people have to say about the war between Japan and Russia, and every little labor trouble that the wires have called to our attention.

I am not setting myself up as an apologist for the government of Russia, nor as a defender of its people; neither do I intend to censure either. My aim is to simply point a moral by a little comparison between that country and the United States.

Every strike and every row in Russia is at once heralded to the outside world as a rising of the people for the purpose of overthrowing its government. The cruelty of the government is no doubt greatly magnified in a like manner. The ruler of Russia is pictured as standing in hourly fear of assassination; and every time an official is assassinated, it is put down as an attempt to overthrow the government. It has about reached that point where thinking people put little faith in those accounts.

In order to become fair judges we must see ourselves as we are. Then we will be in a position to judge Russia.

It must be remembered that there are bad men in every country—men who are not happy unless they are creating strife, anarchists, communists, socialists and other brands. We have a very large number of that kind of people with us, and Russia seems to have her full share. There is no doubt about that. We must recollect that we have lost more presidents than Russia has lost rulers by assassination. We have continual strikes and riots with bloodshed just as Russia has, but the methods of the strikers or rioters are somewhat different.

President Lincoln was assassinated; and so were Presidents Garfield and McKinley; and the person of President Roosevelt has to be watched and guarded by trained secret service men all the time to protect him against the very class that in Russia seeks the life of Nicholas. Does all of that mean that the people of Russia as well as those of the United States are oppressed by the head of those governments? Are we to understand that bloody strikes and the assassination of our presidents are conspiracies against our government any more than the same happenings in Russia should be so styled? We must apply the same rule in both countries.

We have in the United States almost continual strikes and labor troubles; so has Russia. The amount to riots here as well as in Russia, why not give them the same classification in both countries? They are too well known here to require a list of them with the particulars in each case. But I will call attention to the strikes when President Cleveland had to send United States troops to quell them, and one that is now in progress in the city of Chicago, the teamsters' strike. Among other things the papers convey the information that the citizens of Chicago asked for state troops to quell the rioting; drivers of wagons had to go armed with armed policemen accompanying them. On May 4th more than half a hundred were hurt in all day rioting; on May 6th it was said that the troops would be ordered out as the number of strikers was increasing and the public peace threatened; on the same day murderous assaults were made on the negroes who had been brought into the city to take the places of the striking teamsters; on May 10th, while President Roosevelt was in the city, the rioting continued almost in his very presence; and on May 15th the strikers, the press informs us, had poisoned some of the horses. No man can tell where it will end.

If these things had happened in Russia what an outcry would have been raised by the press and people of this supposedly free country of ours! Before condemning Russia in that way, magnifying every event many, many times, had we not better throw aside some of our prejudices and climb out of our old and deep ruts, and take a calm survey of home affairs?

It seems that the people of Russia have not as much supposed freedom as we are supposed to have; but, we do not enjoy the same tranquility that the people of England do. Of the three governments, that of England, to judge by results is the best—at least, so far as assassinations, strikes and riots with bloodshed are concerned.

Russia has many problems to confront and so have we. They are serious ones, too. Just now we have confronting us several dangers, and among them may be mentioned the great and increasing power of our money barons and lords; the increasing number of violence of labor riots, the two foregoing being styled a conflict between labor and capital; the proper regulation of the governments of our large cities; the flocking to this country of all classes of European immigrants including anarchists, communists, socialists and the like; the great strides that are being made toward a centralized government, all democratic principles being crushed in the rush, and last but not least, the race problem.

Taking everything into consideration and looking at the matter from a dispassionate standpoint, it seems to me that we have no room to complain of Russia so bitterly and to damn her for everything when we are in a great measure in the same boat with her. As stated we must give like events in both countries the same interpretation, and then draw our conclusion. From long standing prejudice, we see the mote in the eye of the Russian government, but fail to see the beam in the eye of our own government and people.

I write this not for the purpose, as stated, of defending Russia, but for the purpose of calling attention to home matters. It is often the best way in which to force a truth home. I desire to turn the light on matters of a serious nature at home. We have enough here to keep us busy without crossing the Atlantic to dictate to other people, and to interfere with their home affairs.

WILLIAM P. CALHOUN.

FARMERS NOT COMPELLED.

To Answer the Questions of Agents as to Acerage.

A dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Constitution says advices received indicate that in some parts of the south the opinion prevails that the last congress passed a law compelling cotton planters to report, on demand from agents of the census bureau, their acreage, condition, number of bales ginned, etc. This is not the case. The only legislation affecting cotton statistics enacted by the fifty-eighth congress was the following joint resolution introduced by Representative Burleson, of Texas, and finally passed as a part of the bill providing for the collection of marriage and divorce statistics:

"Be it resolved, etc., That the director of the census be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect and publish on the same dates and at the same time he makes publication of the ginners' reports of cotton production, statistics of the consumption of cotton, the surplus of cotton held by the manufacturers and the amount of cotton exported, the statistics to be summarized as of September 1 of each year, so as to show the cotton production and consumption of the preceding year." It is obviously to the interest of the farmers to know something definite as to the amount of cotton consumed, exported and on hand, and the statistics which will be published as a result of the passage of Mr. Burleson's resolution will bring out the facts. It seems impossible to convince the planters of the South that it is equally to their interests to have accurate statements as to acreage, condition and production issued by the government, despite the weight of the evidence in that direction. The census bureau had a considerable amount of trouble last season with ginners who refused to make reports for use in the six ginning bulletins issued during the fall, winter and spring, and yet the facts tend to show that conditions would have been materialy improved had this information been freely given by all ginners. It is argued that such information gives the speculator a club wherewith to hammer down prices, but, if this be the case, it should be obvious that in the event of a short crop the farmers would be given a lever wherewith to push the prices up. In the opinion of experts here it is difficult to see how any legitimate interest can be harmed by having the exact facts made public.

Bank for Holly Hill.

The Bank of Holly Hill was organized Thursday with a capital stock of $15,000. The following are the board of directors: H. W. Rhame, A. F. Joyner, W. L. DeHay, C. C. Williams, Robest Lide, A. B. Bennett, Dr. J. L. B. Gilmore. Officers: H. W. Rhame, president; A. F. Joyner, cashier; Moss & Lyde, solicitors. Messrs. H. W. Rhame, A. B. Bennett and A. F. Joyner were appointed by the directors a building committee, with authority to make contracts for the erection of a suitable brick building for the bank. It is expected that the band will be ready for business by September 1.

Drowned Off the Island.

The Charleston Post says J. Amos Kelly, a painter employed on the Isle of Palms by Contractor H. D. Schuacher, was drowned Wednesday afternoon off the island. He left the beach in a boat, which was overturned by the waves in sight of the shore, and the unfortunate painter sank without the possibility of help being rendered him. His body has not yet been recovered. Kelly with his wife and child lived in the rear of Mr. John D. Cappelmann's residence, 200 Rutledge avenue. He was a man of kindly disposition and of good character.

Winthrop Commencement.

Invitations have been sent out for the annual commencement exercise, of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College at Rock Hill, on June 4, 5s and 6. Fifty young women will receive their degrees. On Sunday morning, June 4, the sermon will be delivered before the Young Women's Christian Association, and at night Rev. E. W. Smith, of Greensboro, N. C., will preach the bacalaureate sermon. On Monday the joint celebration of the literary societies and an inspection of the buildings and departments will take place. On June 6, the schedule provides for the alumnae reunion, address to the alumnae by Hon. E. D. Smith, of Sumter. "Daisy Chain Procession," address to the graduating class by Hon. M. R. Ansel, of Greenville, and the award of diplomas and certificates.

Ship and Crew Lost.

The Chilean cruser Presidente Pinto has foundered in the Gulf of Ancud, north of the Island of Chiloe, off the southern part of the coast of Chile. According to one report, her commander, Capt. Whitesides committed suicide in despair. Another version says he was drowned. The presidente Pinto carried a crew of 171 officers and men. She was built in France in 1892, and was constructed of steel, with copper sheathing. Her speed was about 19 knots. She was 268 feet long and her armament consisted of four 6 inch guns, two 5 inch guns, and ten small rapid-fire guns. She had three torpedo tubes.

Portrait of Timrod.

The Columbia Record says: "The gift of a portrait of Timrod to the city by Hon. W. A. Courtenay was most kindly and thoughtful and was highly appreciated, this city having been the home of the poet. Captain Courtenay has done more in preserving and perpetuating the writings of Timrod than any other man, having personally collected and published one or more editions of his poems. The portrait will be hung in the library, which has been renamed in honor of Timrod."

SOUTH Carolina will have open bar rooms again in less than ten years. The so called prohibitionists will then see how easily the whiskey element in the State fooled them.

CHECK CRIME

By Training the Children to be Truthful and Honest.

A Very Readable Article on the Subject Which We Clip From the New York American.

As long as the world shall continue to exist, as long as it shall be inhabited by human beings, we shall continue to have criminals, just as we have albinos, or men with six fingers—that is to say, we shall still have born criminals, men in whom a cruel fate has sown the seed of cruelty, and whose way of reasoning is different from that of normal people, and who are doomed from the day of their birth to commit crimes. There is no therapy against this inherited disease. The only things one could do would be to kill them or to place them in institutions where they could not do wrong.

But besides these born criminals, whose number is only between 30 and 40 per cent. of all criminals, and who commit crimes because of inherited or acquired tendencies which latter may be developed by diseases such as typhus or inflammation of the brain, there are others far more numerous—habitual criminals, or criminals who err because they are unable to withstand a sudden temptation of an outburst of passion, and these we can redeem and bring back to the right road.

First of all, we can direct and guide the abandoned children, the orphans, the sick and mischievous children. These are the ones who most often go astray, who are driven to crime from hunger and neglect. While they are still young, while their evil tendencies have not yet grown beyond control, it is possible to exterminate these evil instincts. For this reason there are fewer youthful criminals in the cities of London and Geneva, where there are numerous institutions of correction for children.

To-day all civilized countries have begun to see the importance of taking hold of the children and more is being done than any one had dreamed of a few years ago—the States have made education compulsory, and humanitarians have founded institutes which look after the welfare of children outside of school hours—while the parents are working in the factories—and endeavor to keep them out of evil company and away from the streets.

A wonderful institution which deserves to be copied everywhere is that conducted by Mr. Barnardo, in London, who surely has saved many thousands from misery and crime, for this the greatest of all modern philanthropists takes special care of the poorest of the poor, the sons of drunkards, of convicts and the abandoned and orphaned children.

The tendencies and inclinations of each child are carefully studied and work is given it in accordance with its ability. But Mr. Barnardo does even more, and here is where his institutions are superior to all others. As the children who are under his care nearly all come from degenerate parents and more than others are apt to give way to temptation, he tries to do his utmost to keep them away from evil influences. For this reason he has employment offices everywhere and sends his wards to Canada, to Cape Colony and to Australia, to places in the country, where quiet rural life may make them useful and honorable citizens.

Mr. Barnardo keeps an eye upon each and every one of his wards through their whole life and never loses sight of them, and statistics show that in spite of the evil tendencies many of them must have inherited only two-teaths of one per cent of them have gone astray—in only two cases of every thousand has his wonderful system of education failed.

It is exceedingly important to teach the children to detest alchol, for alcohol is at the bottom of more crimes than any thing else—first because the use of it develops all evil tendencies; second, because many crimes are committed while under the influence of liquor, and, third, because the saloon is nearly always the meeting place of criminals, where they lay their plans and gather to devide their spoils.

If alcohol could be taken out of the world the most brutal and cruel forms of crime would cease, and the drink evil is per se as important a problem as the problem of how to prevent crime. But there are many other things which must be done to prevent crime. The social inequality, the great difference between the very rich and the very poor, must disappear, and laws must be changed to effect this.

In Australia, which is far ahead of all other countries in regard to social conditions, crimes have decreased surprisingly. The eight-hour working day, the arbitration of all labor questions and difficulties, the high wages and the disappearance of the very poor class have practically wiped out certain kinds of crime, and whatever crimes are committed are either committed during an outburst of passion or by born criminals.

Breach of Promise Suit.

Damages aggregating a quarter of a million dollars as compensation for alleged breach of promise of marriage are asked by Mrs. Katherine Poillon in a suit against W. Gould Brokaw, the millionaire clubman, which was begun in the supreme court in New York Wednesday. Eminent counselt, scores of witnesses, many of them people of prominence from distant parts of the country, and a packet containing more than 200 letters alleged by the plaintiff to have been written by Brokaw, will figure in the case. The authenticity of the letters, upon which the suit is largely based, is denied by Brokaw's counsel.

They Must Go.

The North Carolina supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court sustaining the act passed by the last legislature prohibiting "bucket shops" and the practice of dealing in futures. The law makes it a misdemeanor to open a place where quotations on futures are furnished or to buy or sell options for future delivery when the actual delivery of the goods is not contemplated. The effect of the decision is to close up all branches of cotton exchange houses in that state doing a future business.

How They Value Them.

Two cases were disposed of in a New Jerey court last Saturday. In one of them a man was convicted of stealing a horse. He was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. In the other a man was convicted of criminal assault upon a woman. He was sentenced to eighteen months in jail. From this it would seem that New Jersey values a horse much higher than a woman.

LET US BE FAIR.

A Word In Defense of the Jury that Tried the Bookhart Case.

The Times and Democrat says that in discussing the acquittal at Orangeburg of the men charged with the lynching of Keitt Bookhardt the Saluda Standard falls into several errors, which we desire to correct. The Standard says "it seems morally sure that some of these men were guilty, if not all; but there had been hard work among the jurymen, and then, you know, there is a sentiment among some people that it is no harm to kill a nigger." As to the innocence or guilt of the five men tried and acquitted, we have nothing to say, except that there was strong testimony for and against them which left at least a part of the jury in doubt as to their guilt, which doubt was dissolved in favor of the accused. The charge that hard work was done among the jurymen is all nonsence. There could be no "hard work done among the jurymen" after they were drawn to try the case, as Judge Dantzler kept them together under charge of a constable from the time they were drawn until the case was ended. Nor could there be any "hard work done among the jurymen" before they were drawn, as many of them were not on the jury panel when the case was called, and were drawn after the prisoners were put on trial. So much for the jury fixing yarn.

The Standard goes on to say that the worst feature of this case is that which led up to the killing. According to rumors then current, some of these white men had been altogether too familiar with the negroe's sister. He remonstrated, and in the 'fuss' raised by his remonstration he got locked up and fined $5, while the white men went home to tell lies to their wives. That night the negro, Keitt Bookhard, was taken from the calaboose, terribly lacerated with knives and sunk in deep water with heavy iron bound to him. And then somebody's poor, long suffering, faithful wife was fored to go on the witness stand and swear to save a husband who had undoubtedly been devoting a large part of his attention to the 'colored girl,' when the wife should have received all his affection." Not a word of such evidence as the Standard mentions was brought out on the trial, whatever the rumors may have been before.

We heard the same rumor sometime before the trial, but as it was not brought out during the trial, we came to the conclusion that it was a fairy story and dismissed it. Since the trial we have heard another rumor that is being whispered around, to the effect that it was Bookhardt's intimacy with a white woman that caused his untimely taking off. We do not believe that any woman had anything to do with the brutal murder of Bookhardt, but if a woman was mixed up in it we are rather inclined to believe that it was a white and not a negro woman. In the trial the State failed to prove a motive for the murder of Bookhardt by the men charged with his murder, and we do not think that the Standard should use a mere rumor in making out a case against them in preference to the evidence adduced on the stand. In discussing the case we have no right to go behind the evidence brought out at the trial. Every juryman that was on the jury swore to try the accused "according to the evidence," but the Standard would think the jury should have tried them "according to the rumors" that were being whispered around. We have no objection to the Standard or any other paper discussing the case, but the discussion should be conducted honestly and fairly.

The Garfield Report.

Some of Mr. Garfield's friends are defending his beef trust report. They point out that that report showed that profits on the capitalization ran as high as eighteen to twenty per cent in the case of one company. They also say that Mr. Garfield's critics "seized upon the 2 per cent and ninety-nine cents per head figures alone and derided the suggestion that the packers were making so little money. The fact that the 2 per cent. profit is a profit on gross sales, not on capital invested, and that it means that the packers are making immense sums annually, was apparently lost sight of." Mr. Garfield's friends now point out that "the report says that while the profit on dressed beef was ninety-nine cents a head, the profits on the by-products brought the profit per head to $1.50; and when it is considered that the packers handle millions of cattle each year the volume of their earnings is apparent." But even $1.50 per head is at wide variance with the figures presented by Cuthbert Powell, who for more than twenty-five years has been commercial editor of the Kansas City Journal. Mr. Powell's statement has been given wide publicity. It showed that the average net profit to the packers is $7.41 per head. Mr. Powell concluded his statement in these words: "Apply the average profit of $7.41 on cattle, 20 cents on hogs, 50 cents on sheep and 50 cents on calves, to the total number of head killed in a year by the 'combine' packing houses, gives a total profit of $47,727,412. Figuring upon their total capitalization, undoubtedly heavily watered, of $110,500,000, we have 43 per cent, which is ten times what such money would produce if loaned in large blocks upon the open market. Besides this, the trust is heavily interested in the stock yards at Kansas City and Chicago and owns outright stock yards at numerous other cities, together with private car lines, the profits from which are undoubtedly large."

Killed by Playmate.

A dispatch from Marion to The State says Miss Clinnie, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Smith, was accidentally shot in the breast with a shotgun at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. She with several other children, some of whom had the gun, were playing on the lawn at the home of Dr. E. B. Utley, when the accident occurred. There are varying rumors as to which one of the children had the gun, when the shot was fired, and your correspondent could not ascertain definitely, but it is thought to have been Herbert Crispini, son of Mr. H. Crispini, who recently move there from New York. The child died from the wound at 9.30 o'clock Friday night. She was a bright and popular little girl, and there are expressions of grief and sympathy for the family to be heard on all sides.

One of "Two Johns" Dead.

John Stewart Crossy, known throughout the theatrical world as J. C. Stewart, one of the "Two Johns," the famous fat men of the stage, is dead at the age of 71 years. He was born at Dublin.

FEARFUL MORTALITY

Among the General Officers Killed in Our Great War.

The Army and Navy Journal says from the archives of the Confederacy on deposit in the war department the military secretary, Major Gen. Ainsworth, has brought to light some interesting data concerning the commanders of the Confederate forces in the field in the fateful days of 1861-65.

Deducting eleven names of officers who did not qualify for one reason or another, we have in this list 415 generals, and the records given show that of these 74 were killed or mortally wounded in action, or 18 per cent.

This is a very striking showing when we recall the almost entire immunity of the Russian and Japanese armies fighting in Manchuria from fatal casualties to general officers. We recall but one who has been reported killed in battle in the far East, and if there are others they must be very few; whereas the percentage of casualties among the general officers of the Confederacy are far in excess of the percentage of casualties among the rank and file of the Russian and Japanese armies as given by Gen. Bliss, who has the best of facilities for learning the facts. No less than 23 general officers of the Confederacy were killed in battle during the 11 months of campaigning, and the 8 months of fighting commencing with Grant's battle of the Wilderness and ending with Appomattox. Ten brigadier generals of the Union army were also killed during this campaign, besides 12 colonels commanding brigades, 6 of them at Cold Harbor alone. At Franklin 7 Confederate generals were killed, and during Sherman's campaign 5, the Union army losing 3. At Gettysburg 5 Confederate and 5 Union generals were killed, 10 in all, besides 3 Union colonels commanding brigades. At Fredericksburg 2, Union, and 2 Confederate generals were killed. In all, the Union army lost in killed or mortally wounded 50 general officers, 23 brevet brigadier generals and 34 colonels commanding brigades.

Taking the proportion as one killed to 4.52 wounded, this would indicate that 407 Confederate generals were killed or wounded out of a total of 415. Probably, however, the general officers were the selected victims of the sharp shooters, who shot to kill. In one regiment of the civil war, subjected to the ordinary casualties of battle, the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, 28 per cent of those engaged were killed and 82 per cent were killed and wounded. In forty-two other regiments the percentage of killed in different battles was 18 or more. The ratio of killed to wounded in 56 battles of the civil war was 1 to 4.8, varying between 1 to 3 at Williamsburg and 1 to 6.7 at Arkansas Post. The average among the regular troops was 1 to 4.52.

HAMPTON'S THREAT

Caused Sherman to Quit Shooting Confederate Prisoners.

To the Editor of The Sunday News: I read with much interest the communication in the last number of The Sunday News, signed by my old friend, B. Frank Ford, who I hope will pardon me for making a few minor corrections in regard to the shooting of Miller. Instead of twenty or so having been called out to draw, there were one hundred and fifty, as told me next day by one of the guard. He also said the number agreed upon was thirty-five, and Miller drew that number, but said it was his opinion that the drawing was a sham, as it was supposed that Miller was the one who shot the man; though he, the guard, did not think so, but thought it was done by one of Wheeler's men; for they had all sworn never to take a forager (better known as bummer) prisoner.

After being the one selected to be shot Miller was taken across the dead line with one of the prisoners, and told the prisoner he did not mind it, only he had nine daughters dependent on him for support and regretted to leave them thus. A young Texan, I have forgotten his name, offered to take Miller's place when he heard this, but Gen. Blair refused it, saying it was not legal.

Miller was shot about twelve miles from Cheraw, in Chesterfield district, as then called, and, as well as I remember, buried on the side of the road leading from Cheraw to Camden. The grave was pointed out to me the next morning as we passed.

At Fayetteville, N. C., we were formed in line again, for the purpose of drawing for our lives. Ten were to be shot, but just as the officer stepped to the first man for him to draw a courier came post-haste on horseback and handed him a paper. After reading it we were marched back in the "Bull Pen" without drawing. At first opportunity I asked one of the guard what was up, when he told me that Hampton had put Sherman on notice that two commissioned officers or eleven privates would be shot for every one of our men shot by Sherman's orders, in retalation for "bummers" killed; so this out a stop to the whole thing, and relieved us of the dread that was hanging over us continually; for Wheeler's men continued shooting "bummers" regardless of Sherman's orders.

I could write you more of the atrocities perpetrated on those that were so unfortunate to be prisoners with Blair's corps, the 17th, but I fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable space.

A. BASCOM COBURN,
Co D, 2d S. C. Bat., S. C. V. T.
Jesup, Ga., May 20, 1905.

A Queer Gift.

At Pittsburg, Pa., John Bertges, a constable having done some slight favor for Anton Lutz, a brewer, and having refused cash payment, received an order for 1,000,000 glasses of beer. The order is not transferable, nor can Bertges collect in bulk, the agreement being that he shall call at the different breweries controlled by Lutz as he becomes thirsty and drink the beer on the premises. Bertges spent most of one day seeing if the order was good. It was. Then he did a little figuring, and is now sorry that life is so short. His figures show that, drinking fourteen glasses a day, Sunday included, it would take him 208 years to get rid of the little present made to him by the brewer.

Bomb's Fatal Work.

At Baku, Caucasia, the governor of Maku, Prince Nakachidze, was assassinated by a bomb which was thrown at his carriage. The lieutenant accompanying the governor and a bystander were also killed, and the coachman is believed to be fatally injured.

THE EQUITABLE ROW

The South Carolina Policy Holders Meet in Columbia.

Governor D. C. Heyward Elected as President of the Socity. The Resolutions Adopted.

The Columbia Record says the meeting of the policy holders of the Equitable Life Insurance company held in Columbia on Thursday was one of the most interesting gatherings ever held in this State. There were present men with policies ranging from $150,000 to men with policies of $1,000, and the meeting was in perfect harmony. The primary object of the meeting was to discuss the recent differences in the board of directors, and the policy holders got down to business at once. There were about 100 present and proxies for about 500 more. The officers elected and the resolutions adopted follow:

D. C. Heyward, president.
J. L. Coker, vice president.
August Kohn, secretary.

Executive Committee—First district, A. T. Smythe and T. M. Mordecai, Charleston; Second district, J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield; Third district, J. Fred Brown, Anderson; Fourth district, Wm. E. Beattie, Greenville; Fifth district, T. K. Elliott, Winnsboro; Sixth district, D. D. McColl, Bennettsville; Seventh district, J. L. Mimnaugh, Columbia. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the president of this society be requested and authorized to apply officially to the president of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States for a list of the policy holders in the Equitable Life Assurance society in South Carolina, with their postoffice addresses and amounts.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States, living in South Carolina, that in any scheme for mutualization and in any election of new trustees or directors for such society that representation be given to this section of the country; inasmuch as a very large portion of the entire outstanding policies of the society are held in the South, and this section is now without any direct representation in the board.

Resolved, further, That this meeting of policy holders desires to place upon record their confidence in the stability and solvency of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States. And the policy holders should not be deterred by anything that has happened from continuing to keep alive their policies by paying their premiums thereon as they severally become due.

Resolved, further, That this meeting of policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States express their sincere and hearty wish that the present difficulties existing in the management of the society should be speedily and amicably adjusted without resort to any further litigation—and that such plan will be adopted to secure harmony and a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties as will tend to continue the prosperous condition of the society and increase the same.

Died a Pauper.

Edward W. Mitchell died recently in Chicago and the members of the Chicago board of trade made up a fund to bury him. A writer in the New York American says Mitchell died a pauper; he was once a great man. Where the names of Gates, Morgan, Armour and other stock plungers and market plungers are now printed Mitchell's name was printed thirty years ago. Mitchell was a big grain operator in Chicago when Fisk and Gould were piling up money in railroads in New York. In 1868 he 'cornered' the wheat market in Chicago. He had a company of fellow conspirators against consumers. They shot the prices sky-high. Mitchell made a million or more. Then he went into the market as a bigger plunger. He was betrayed and sold out and found himself penniless. That was thirty-five years ago. Mitchell for ten years sought to regain his fortune, but he was outclassed by keener minded men. Then he became a pauper. And every man that has tried to 'corner' a food product has died poor. There is a retribution for food gamblers. It does not seem to follow stock gamblers. The same evil fortune may yet overtake 'those conservative business men' who, through the infamous meat trust, are robbing the people of the United States. What a warning the lives of such men as Mitchell should be to our young men whose main desire is to get rich regardless of the means used to attain their ends. At one time he was a million dollar speculator but today he fills a pauper's grave. What an object lesson such a life affords.

The Laziness Anti-Toxin.

The Atlanta Journal says the anti-toxin for laziness is more than a joke. It is a genuine product of science. The discovery is based upon the theory that physical exhaustion is the result of a poison in the tissues caused by strain. To use a mechanical figure: The furance fires of the body are forced and fanned into tremendous heat. In the combustion of the fuel the grates are clogged with cinders. These cinders left over in the tissues are poison. The poison is counteracted by the counter poison—the anti-toxin. The real value of the discovery, doubtless, is to be found in its ability to counteract nervous exhaustion and to strengthen convalescents. But the imagination applies it to many things. The college athlete whose veins are infused with the stuff ought to beat his competitor, and thus the hypodermic syringe must be added to the gymnasium. The golf and the tennis and the basket ball player will also want the decoction. And every fan will want to see his team inoculated. Dope may win the pennant. And who will bet on the races so long as he is ignorant of how much each horse has been syringed? Yet, the pace of civilization is rapid enough now. Is the wight who goes undoped to fall behind the procession?

He Fooled Them.

A report comes from Charleston that many people on James Island have been taken in by a seller of soap, which they paid for and never received. The inducements of attractive presents, to be secured with large purchasss, brought in many orders and the agent reaped a harvest at the rate of $8 per box. The seller has departed for parts unknown and it may be well for other communities to be on their guard if the soap seller and prize distributor should put in his appearance in their neighborhood.

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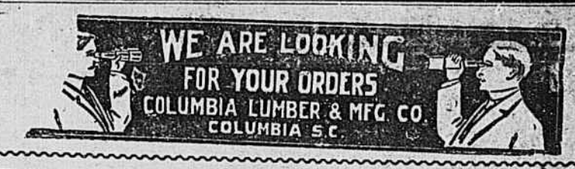

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Ancient Arabic Order of Mystic Shrine, Imperial Council June 20-23, 1905. Rate one fare plus $1 00 for round trip from all points.

Toronto, Ont.—Account International Sunday School Association, June 20-27, 1905. Rate on certificate plan.

Hot Springs, Va.—Annual Convention Southern Hardware Jobbers Association and American Hardware Mfg. Association, June 6-9, 1905, rate one first class fare plus 25 cts. for round trip from all points.

Calhoun, S. C., South Carolina State Summer School, June 21st, July 29th, 1905. Rate one first class fare plus 25 cents for round trip from all points in South Carolina.

Athens, Ga.—Summer School, June 27th July 28th, 1905. Rate one first class fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Summer School, June 20th-July 28th, 1905, rate one fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Nashville, Tenn.—Peabody Summer School. Vanderbilt Biblical Institute June 14th-August 9th, 1905. Rate one fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Asheville, N. C.—Annual Conference Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., June 9th-25th, 2905, rate one fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Asheville, N. C.—Conference of Young Peoples Missionary Association, June 25th-July 2nd, 1905 Rate one fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Denver, Col.—Account International Epworth League Convention, rate very low, and will be given on application.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Account National Association, July 3-7. Rate very low and given on application.

Baltimore, Md.—Account United Society Christian Endeavor International Convention, July 5th-10th. Rate one first class fare plus $1.00 for round trip.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Annual meeting Grand Lodge B. P. O. Elks, July 11-15, Rate one first-class fare plus $1.00 for round trip.

Toronto, Ont.—Account International Sunday School Convention, June 20th 27th, 1905. Rate one fare plus 50c for round trip from all points in South Carolina. Tickets on sale June 19, 20, 22, 23d final limit June 30th. Extension of final limit can be obtained by depositing ticket with joint agent and upon payment of fee of $1.00

Southern Railway can offer many other attractive rates. For full information consult any ticket agent, or,

R. W. HUNT,
Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Cotton Stands Good, But Numerous Bad Reports Are Made.

The following report as to the condition of the crops has been issued by Section Director Bauer:

The first of the week ending Monday, May 22, was warm, the latter part very cool, especially the nights. There were local high winds accompanying thunderstorms on the 16th that did some damage to fruit trees. The latter part of the week was fair with sunshine in excess of the normal amount.

There were general rains on the 16th, heavy in places, and occasional showers in the eastern counties on the 17th, after which the ground dried rapidly. Cultivation of field crops made rapid progress during the latter part of the week. There is still widespread complaint of grassy fields, and a probability that some land planted in cotton will have to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of farm laborers. Labor is scarce in all parts of the state.

Cotton planting has been finished, and more than two-thirds has been chopped, with chopping still in progress. Cultivation has been begun. Stands of cotton are generally good, though there are numerous reports of plants dying on gray lands in the western counties and on sandy lands in the eastern ones owing to too much rain and the recent cool nights. In some of the southeastern counties, some fields have been plowed up and replanted. Excessive rains and lack of cultivation caused the plants to turn red or yellow in many places, and the recent cool nights have checked its heretofore rapid growth. The first squares were noted on the 19th in Colleton county. The general condition of the cotton crop is poor, though promising in a few localities.

Corn is suffering from want of cultivation and is turning yellow, but where cultivation has been practicable it is in good condition. Stands are generally good except on bottom lands where worms continue destructive. There is yet much corn to be planted on bottom lands, in the western half of the state.

Tobacco is doing well. Rice planting is delayed in the Georgetown district by high tides. The week was favorable for truck and shipments of potatoes and beans were heavy. The strawberry season is over. Wheat is promising where not rusted or damaged by the Hessian fly. Fall oats are fine, and spring oats have improved rapidly. Oats are ripening in the eastern counties and some have been cut. Pastures are fine. Peaches are plentiful in the eastern counties, but are very scarce in the western ones. The first shipment of peaches was made this week. Apples are scarce and the trees continue to blight. Melons, gardens and other minor crops continue to do well.

THE popularity of the negro in the large northern cities is being amply and strikingly demonstrated in Chicago just at this time.

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Dr. Hathaway has been established in Atlanta for years and years, and by honest dealings with everyone and rendering the best skilled medical service, he has built up the largest practice in this country. His standing, both professionally and financially is of the very highest, and you can find no better medical aid or advice anywhere. His system of home treatment is considered perfect in every respect, which enables him to treat the afflicted at their homes, and no matter with what disease you are afflicted, how severe it may be or how many doctors have declared it incurable, write him and let him tell you just what he can do for you. The address is J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., 88 Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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