"There is an universal inclination to steal, both among the rich as well

as among the poor. There are two

sorts of stealing; personal and cflicial.

Under the first head are catalogued

unfair bargains, unfair wages, mis

representation of goods, the evasion

of taxes, refusing to pay outlawed

debts, idleness and dependence. The

sluggard is the very prince of thieves.

The revelations recently made of the

mismanagement and dishonest meth-

ods prevailing in the big life insur-

country. Men regarded as represent-

ing all that is best in the business

of probity; but the Ten Command-

ments of Jehovah will never be out

grown, for the Dorslogue must abide

as the stanch and imperishable frame

NOTHING BUT VANDALISM.

Cemeteries in Wisconsin.

twenty cemeteries have been visited,

al cemeteries the names of those bur-

I believe if the monument wreck-

Bay, in an interview, says:

A dispatch from Milwaukee says

like shattered idols.

it are thieves.

that flows from it.

work of society."

led are lost.

demented person."

Joseph's Cemetery Association.

of pamphlets published in the inter-

Please study up the question of Sun

denies any knowledge of the cometery

desecrations, but will be held until

a full investigation is made. His ar-

Fatal Fight.

After running Mrs. Walker from the

is a married man and has a family,

lived in the Poplar Springs section of

Stand by Your Guns.

strong enough to stop in the Senate

lowe it to your country."

both come from good families.

Laurens county.

Will call upon you soon.

the prisioner.

world, politics and finance have fallen

ance companies have astounded this of 1903 4.

Official stealing is the very meanest sort of thievery, since it concerns the stealing of other people's money.

VOL. XXX

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NO. 42.41

TAFT TALKS.

He Does Not Paint an Altogether Rosy Picture of

THE PHILIPPINES

Political Conditions in the Islands Not Encouraging. An Outbreak of Ladronism Recently. Sentiment for

Immediate Independence,

is Very Popular. In an interview with an Associated W. H. Taft, who arrived Wednesday the Philippines, after describing var-

"The political situation in some rewrit of habees corpus in the province of Cavite and Batangas, the neighborand the use of the supreme court of the United States and constatt it ry in Cavite has put an end to this bandess; Complaints were made against the of cotton. Yet the final crop was 11,constabulary and while many of them were unfounded, it was probably true that a change in the constabulary nor a late crop, but between the two. ought to be effected, and it is now un der consideration by the government. The distressing agricultural depres sion, due to the loss of 75 per cent, of the agricultural cattle, drought, lecust and the cholera, as well as other causes, will probably not cease to be for several years. This naturally subjects the government to criticism because this alien government is much more likely to be criticized for existing con-

"Some of the younger men of education have been advocating immediate independence. It, therefore, became necessary to state with considerable emphasis the policy of the administration on this subject and to say for self government in that time; indeed, it will probably take a much longer period.

ditions, however free from blame in

respect to them, than a native govern-

The party consisted, as is known, senators and congressmen, and their interviews represent all sides of the Philippine question, but, with a selfrestraint and moderation which cantacitly agreed between the members of the congressional party on both sides that it would be most unwise for them to discuss before the Filipinos their difference of opinion, and therefore that any statement should be made by the representative of the administra tion as to the policy of political administration. Hence the sight which some of the irreconcilable Filipines had hoped for, to wit: a constant com batbetween Republican and Democratas an audience, was not presented, and I cannot express too emphatically of difference of opinion to the proper

representatives in congress. While the conditions in the Philippines are not as favorable as we would like to have them and probably will not be favorable until the depressing conditions shall be fo lowed by a prosperous season, still progress is being made. The government is more cili cient; in efficient men are being climinated and things are settling to business. Economy is being practiced more and more in the government. It is

"Of the questions which were open to say that before we reached the islands a satisfactory law had been en acted, which, it is hoped, will rapidly the issues directly to the supreme

"There was also remaining unsettled a question about the title to onehalf of the friar lands -those owned previously by the Doministan order. After a conference with the representatives of the vendors, a satisfactory compromise was effected by which good title to the lands will be immedpossession given, as far as that possession is in the yendors, and the difference as to price, a matter of some you. Sorely have you suffered arbitration.

Horrible Accident.

A dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle says Mrs. Q Corburn, living about ten miles from Johnston filled a tin syrup can with hot tomatoes preparing to can same. After pushing on extent as to inflict total blindness.

LOOK FOR ADVANCE

Says Massengale, Who Gives Some Figures to Show Why

A Further Early Rise in Cotton is Sure to Come. This Year's

Crop Earliest in Years. The following which we clip from the Augusta Chronicle will be read

with interest: Norwood, GA., Sept. 26 .- As Grover Cleveland once said a "condition and not a theory new confronts us. So the writer says a condition and a theory confronts the whole world at this time as regards the cotton situation. The bulls and the bears are actively engaged, the one to convince

the world of a short crop of cotton The other to convince the world of a large crop, and on the bull side I align my-elf. Not simply because I am a Southern man and interested in my Press representative, Secretary of War people's welfers, but because I tethe Philippines, after describing various incidents of the trip to Japan, rethe crop of American co ton, and ferred to the political situation in the when I say American cotton I mean cotton raised in the Southern states, will not reach over ten million one spects was not as good as it ought to of five hundred pounds each. While hundred and sixty-five thousand bales be. A wave of ladronism has swept this is one of the earliest crops per over the province of Cavite, and it has haps on record it has been time and been found necessary to suspend the again demonstrated conclusively that an extremely early crop is not indica tive of a large crop. Even if a large acreage was planted relither is an exing province. The same vas true of tremely late crop indicative of a large Samar, but the use of troo" . . . Samar crop, but a crop between the two gen erally pans out best.

SOME CROP FIGURES. The crop of 1898 99 was the largest 235,000 bales, or ever a tale to two acres. That crop was not an early What we call an average date crop. The crep of 1899 and 1900 was a very early crop, bringing into sight in September 1 1: 9 766 bales," acreage planted 22,433,000, and yet only 9, 439,000 bales of cotton were produced The crop of 1901 and 1902 was a very late crop, only 713,498 bales coming into sight in September; an acreage of bales in September and producing 13. 654 629 bales from an acreage of 32, 363,690. So if you will take the cotthat the same results follow and the writer is of the opinion that a million | quering or eliminating it." and a quarter bales of cotton will show

The world spinning a million and ver bales per month will consume a erop of 12 000,000 bales, and even admitting that we have a visible supply world's trade is the best for ages. Dai | weeks. not be too highly commended, it was ly and nightly the hum of the factory spindles are heard around the world-

foot of soil where people are not cloth- over a fee like Russia, this great silent hand. Months afterwards the sured in cotton goods. The Japanese and Russian war is elosed-Japan, the victor over what the medical men of the army did it." was once considered the most powerful empire in the world, both nations will rise Phoenix-like from their ashes, and follow along in the march of comic members, with the Filipino people Russia cotton manufacturing will at lets for one from disease, or 900 per his famous order at Tampa, directing once commence by leaps and bunds cent. better than the average in hisand in five years from this date China tory. Maj. Seaman says:
will consume one hundred million dol. "This record is unparalleled and unmy appreciation of the patriotic stand will consume one hundred million dolwhich our Democratic brethren took lars of American manufactured cotton approached and the medical men of in this matter in remitting a diffusion goods instead of twenty-five millions. And the watchword will be eastward the course of cotton goods take its tained, Maj Seaman said was a work

flight. Clothing always follows civi- of 10 years, beginning immediately af-Lization, not civilization clothing.

in Chira. oring 121 cents, and another reason were taken. why cotton shall and will advance. The southern farmer has just learned ipinos are being introduced very rapid that he is a power in the world. The ly to the place of Americans and on fural free delivery system brings him the whole, in looking back over two in daily contact with the whole world; the declaration of war she was preyears, decided steps forward have been he is no longer a hower of wood and pared to house, scientifically treat and drawer of water, but is today well tenderly care for 25,000 sick and when we started on this trip and in He has just learned his power—drawn of main hospitals, each with from one cat efficier is given rank and authority the settlement of which it was hoped his wisdom from the New Orleans to five attached branch hospitals, were to enforce it, our moderal department the trip might lend aid, one was the convention. He reasons if a fourteen establishment of a special tribunal for million bale crop brings on an average the hearing of disputed questions in of 9 cents per pound, ten million relation to possession of churches and should bring him 131 c nts, and by the ed. rectories and cemeteries. I am glad first day of March, 1906 middling cotton will sell in Augusta at 131 cents. Maybe sconer. The farmers are paying their debts with 10 cents cotton. dispose of these cases. The law refers As soon as that is done the balance

will be stored away and sheltered. This crop will be the carliest gathered since "freedom." That's the ing series by covered walks and runway the darkle reckons. And I hereby extend, on the part of the cotton association of Georgia, an Invitation to jack frost to come along, as you can do no harm. Not a bloom since

the middle of August. I see now a brighter day for the lately conveyed to the government and south. I see the wand of the fairy. 6th of July, 1905, the 12 great mill. wafted over my people, uttering these tary home hospitals possessed a norwords: "B shold, prosperity I give mal capacity of 58,263 available beds. \$200,000, will be left to adjustment by borns the burden of the world, but half of them were in use, or, to be expeace and plenty shall illumine your act, there were 28,561 patients in hos pathway-132 cents cotton in store pital. The apparent hospital over-

Respectfully,
T. E. MASSENGALE. Why Japan Made Peace.

A dispatch from Tokio says not with- ed for the first time in the field. the top the contents exploded going standing the silence of the government into her face, burning her to such an the real fact is disclosed that Japan prepared this immense hospital sysmade peace at Portsmouth in fear of One eye has already been taken out a financial breakdown. The war On account of the face being so swol- proved more costly than had been callen a thorough examination of the culated and the rice and cereal crops Mukden did arrive in Japan in April ed at Covington, Ga., on Monday of be compelled to restore the funds he

WHY THEY

A Lower Mortality in the Japanese Army from Disease

THAN IN ANY ARMY

That Has Eyer Faced a Foe. They Had Very Nearly a Perfect Sanitary System and Well Equipped Hos-

pitals in Which to Treat

Their Sick Soldiers.

Surgeon Charles F. Stokes of the Unit of hand and trick of eye. ed States navy and followed with a admit of more than the merest refer. mediate resignation of Mr. McCail, the late war.

Dr. Seaman's paper was as follows: responsible for the keeping up of the only 21,957,000 acres-and threw into thors of the Japanese troops; and third, members of the medical profession in the application of practical sanitation, the stamping out of preventable dis eases in the army, threby saving its war-the smashing of the enemy in

> "It must never be forgotten that in every great campaign an army faces armies are enlisted; the killing or contwo enemies: First, the armed forces the opposing foe; second, the far greater silent foe, disease.

"Of these enemies, the history of being produced. The Bumper crop of the first kills 20 per cent. of the total crop, bringing into sight 1 359,545 second kills 80 per cent. This dread!ul and unnece sary sacrifice of life, especially in conflicts between the Anglo-Saxon races, is the most ghastly ton record for two decades you will see proposition of the age, and the Japan September 21 from the Tokyo corres. not al" should be branded in letese have gone a long way toward con-

Maj. Seaman cited tables of statisthat in the (pinion of the administra. its snowy bosom this September from tics of battle records for 200 years

"But the crowning piece of imbeci lity was reserved for our late war with Spain, where more than ten were need of Democratic as well as Republican of over 21 million bales, where in the lessly sacrificed to ignorance and inname of all that's fair will you enter competency for every one who died on Manila must recall his action in ceninto next season with any cotton in the firing line or from bullets. This, soring the cablegram of the chief sur-

"All of these statistics were studied like England's drum beat. And the the Japanese. Their authorities rec sun will soon not set upon a single ognized that, in order to be victorious enemy that slaughters 80 out of every 100 that fall must be overcome. And

The speaker then showed the actual figures of killed, wounded and sick in the Japanese army from February 1904, to the end of April, 1905, which mercial prosperity. In Japan and averaged nearly five deaths from bul-

How this marvelous result was at ter the war with China, when Japanthese are pregnant words and full of ese statesmen real zad Japan would potent meaning. That Japan, now a again have to go to war to preserve world power, will civilize Onina, is her independence as a nation. The beyond davil. And open door assured great amount of Illness likely to appear

"With this point always in view," Maj. Seaman continued, "she sent her students all over the world to study the army systems in other lands. Upon posted on current events of the day, wounned in Japan alone. Twelve sets the chief towns of the 12 military discricts into which the country is divid-

> "The original 25,000 odd beds were rapidly increased in number as the campaign progressed, by the erection of substantial, though exceedingly pain, pine buildings running parallel and so constructed that each was a unit housing 100 patients, but connectways. Great elasticity was gained by this simple form of architecture, for wards could be tacked on indifinitely

within the limitations of the property "One and a half years after the commencement of this war, or on the and On this same day, nowever, only one. preparedness suggests that the Japanesa themselves failed to realize what marked successes would attend the enforcement of their new code of military hygiene and sanitation, as appli-

> "Whether the medical department tem for sick or wounded is of little importance; the fact, however, being that when the ghastly cortege from there was hospital room for every dis wife-murler and, the jury having re- has removed from the coffers of the

and care and nursing ready and wait-

military hospitals is an auxiliary mathine, working in perfect harmony with the whoie. Like the field service, it is indisputably responsible for all the medical and surgical supplies, and issues them upon requisition of the doctors and surgeens. Besides this the department is responsible for all sterilized milk, washing of bandges and rerolling, disinfection of bedding, and the making of chemical tests of urine.

"Every hospital throughout Japan and every base and field hospital in Manchuria has its bacteriological laboratory.

"Too much cannot be said in enthusiastic commendation of this side of the service. Undoubtedly the pains taking researches have been the means of saving thousands of lives by forestalling possial epidemics, and sav ing individual i by prompt determi nation of the trouble. No man suffers from temperature but whose blood M. j. Louis L. Seaman of New York goes under the microscope. Malaria is Southern man and interested in my people's welfars, but because I to lieve in a short crop of cotton for the lieve in a short crop of cotton for the convention of Military Surgeons Japanese army. Diseases are not guessed at, as they were in Cuba, the at San Francisco on the Korea from years 1905 06 and facts and conditions of the United States, at Detroit, Ill., Pallippines and South Africa, where scathingly assailed from the pulpit of when he made answer to the criticisms often for a full week the physicians the Riverside Baptist Church Sunday cated under the sign of Aquarius, of his utterance made last Tuesday by attempted to diagnose cases by sleight by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. Lin-

"The limits of this paper do not paper on "The Real Triumph of Ja ence to the splendid system of sanita. and Dr. Moore declared with passion-"The Conquest of the Silent tion followed in the field. Suffice it to ate earnestness that the head of the Foe," in which he riterated many of say that during the campaign extendhis former statements and lauded the ling over a year and a half, with from the commandment "Thou shalt not Japanese government for its conduct 300,000 to 600,000 soldiers undergoing steal" in taking vast sums of the of the sanitary and hygienic phase of the severest hardships and privations policy-holders money from the treas-Japanese army 36 men out of every these funds for partisan political "Mr. President and Gontlemen: The 100 who have never reported at sick purposes. uccess of Japan in the recent coeffict | call; 36 men who never saw the inside | with Russia was due preeminently to of a hospital or were sick in quarters, hree fundamental causes: First, thore a record absolutely unparalleled. The ough preparation and organization for war has taught many lessons and de-The crop of 1898 99 was the largest war—such preparation as was never stroyed many ideals in matters milicrop ever grown (until the crop of made before; second, to the simple, tary, as in matters surgical. In surgihowever, there were two or three men 1901-05) and that crop consisting of non-irritating, and easily digested ra- cal technique, or in the after-treatment of the wounded and sick, the ladronism, who had not been captured. sight in September only 982,766 bales to the brilliant part played by the Japanese have taught the foreigner comparatively little, but in the field of sanitary science and dietetics they have demonstrated, what has never units for the legitimate purposes of been done before, that preventable diseases are preventable.

"They have pres rvid their armles for the legitimate purp ses for which quering of an open enemy in the field, instead of having four fifths of its mortality victims to the silent foe.

"It is against this dreadful scourge, 27,874,000 and only 10,425,000 bales warfare for centuries has proven that this needless sacrifice, that the Japan-1904 and 1905 was a medium date mortality in the conflict, whilst the won their most signal victories—vicese have made their hardest fight and tories that will redound more to their credit than even the expulsion of the Muscovite aggressor.

"A dispatch received in Lands

tion there was no possible hope for independence thort of a generation, be-cause the people could not be fisted can look for a short crop.

If precedent is worth anything you conflict in which at least four men have not perished of disease for one from was less than one fourth of the total dead, which is a record not paralleled in the annals of war.

'When contemplating these marvelous figures, with what a ghastly and melancholy smile the hero of sight. It will be shown that the too, in the short campaign of six geon who had requested 50 additional m dical officers and 200 more nurses when the nospital wards were overwith the minutest care and detail by crowded, because such a dispatch would prove the falsity of his claim that he had the situation well in geons and nurses were provided, but not until the horrible condition was

joined the great majority. "Perhaps the same delight may sothe unloading of a ship filled with medical and hospital supplies for San

of mules instead. "Or of another major general during that war, who on being waited upon by certain medical cilicers with a protest against the use of certain water said, in response to their complaint: 'When I want your advice, I will send for you; until I do, you can attend to your own business.'

in the army was taken into considera war, who, when inspecting the camps of the company without authority Thirty million bales of cotton will tion and the steps for its elimination at Moneauk Point with the president other than his own, and devoting of the United States, said on looking at a glass of water furnished tho troops of this infected camp, and which certain medical men had pronounced to contain germs of disease:

Why, it looks all right to me.' "Until the line and staff officers of the American army is taught the scattered throughout the empire in must remain humiliating failure. Its continuance under present condi tious is no less than an evidence of

national imbecility." Battle With a Shark.

The New York American says five fishermen on Long Island Sound were ravenous fish. The fight took place al. with emphatic earnestness. most opposite Captain's Island Light. house. The men heard a commotion in tive of wrongdoing, and the moral inthe water and saw a long body with fluence of such men as McCall and head submerged coming toward the those associated with him in the manbeats at a furious rate. Suddenly the agement, or rather miswanagement head came above water and the fisher men saw it was that of a big shark, pany, will inevitably result in a deadwhich showed fierce-looking teeth. The ly harvest of wrong-doing throughout monster seemed to be mad from hunger. Several fish were thrown overboard and these the greedy, man-eating lish devoured. Then it made lunges at the boats and tried to capsize them. John Smithersez fired two shots from a revolver at the shark, but this unfitness for the responsible office of to fix and enforce a reasonable freight did not frighten it, and the fishermen had to row for their lives to the Port Chester shore, fighting their foe the entire way. The spark followed the sign. That resination will be in the boats until the men had almost reached the beach and then disappeared.

Got off Light.

PLAIN TALK.

Calls McCall a Thief

FROM HIS PULPIT.

the Preacher Taking for His Text, the

Steal," Said the Insurance Man

mand by his Act

The New York American says John . McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was

A demand was made for the im-New York Life had gressly violated of active service, there are in the ury of the company and contributing

Dr. Moore took as his text Exodus. xx., 15: "Thou shalt not steal." His Monuments Wrecked in the Catholic entire sermon was devoted to drawing the distinction between honesty and dishonesty. His unexpected attack upon the president of the New York Life created a sensation in the crowd-

impressively, "the rights of property, be that property great or small—the widow's mite or the fortune of the tire district in which Catholics are tire district in which Catholics are to the forgotten commandment, "theu shalt not steal."

pondent of the London Standard, g.v. ters a fire in the office of every bank, ing the statistics of the war to that and life insurance company of the date, reports:
"Killed, 46,180; died of wounds, who handles other people's money land and in the heart of every man

> President McCall, of the New York Life. In doing so he quoted largely from an open letter that he mailed to Mr. McCall on Saturday.

> A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company," said Dr. Moore, "and from reading that testimony I have concluded that he and right to use the investors' money at his own discretion, unmindful of the fact that the money so used belongs to others.

this man base his right?" cried the intensified, and taps had sounded the minister. Serving in a fiduciary carequiem for many a poor boy who had pacity, as a trustee and not the own er, the testimony of Mr. McCall, with its unblushing confession of misaplace the contemplative commander in propriation, misrepresentation, misthe Cuban campaign, when he recalls management and possible speculation, reveals his manifest moral unlitness for the responsible position that he holds, an office which he has discreditiago, and the substitution of a load ted and betrayed. Office is a sacred trust, and to betray that trust is the worst because the meanest kind of

stealing. "Or even if the then secretary of cy holders money from the treasury

"That money was stolen just as surely as if he had placed his hand in the policy holder's pockets and filched it from them." The minister then quoted the fol-

lowing verse, which is embodied in his letter to President McCall:

'In vain men call old notions fudge

The Eighth Commandment will not

budge

And stealing will continue stealing. That money wrongfully taken, so rumor says, was undoubtedly employchased Wednesday by a big shark, ed either directly or indirectly in which viciously attacked their boats prostituting the ballot and debauchand gave them desperate battle. Ours ing American citizenship," continued

> of the New York Life Insurance Comour land. With many, a premium will be placed upon dishonesty, and with others, business integrity will become an empty name.

of Mr. McCali has proved his moral commerce commission as to permit it to Laucashire. president of the New York Life, and rate. And the railroad lobby was from this pulpit I demand that he reinterests of the company in particular and of morality in general. "I am a small policy holder of the

A New York Baptist Minister

Had Violated That Com-

coln Moore.

ed church auditorium.

'We all recognize," said the divine mpressively, "the rights of property,

"If you would always call stealing ed with sledge hammers, while woodstealing, and a thief a thief, there en crosses on graves have been torn for 1903 4, 118 bales. The shipments thieves. If an office boy steals \$100 from the cilice in which he is employed, he is prosecuted and sent to jail; but if the president of the same company flinches a few hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars from the corporation's funds, he is hailed as a Napoleon of finance and men will be found to become apologists for his Green Bay Diocese were to be found

prit should he be found.

'I have read the testimony of John has arrogated to himself the power

"Upon what ethical grounds does

"The actions of John A. McCall are flygrant violations of the first principles of honesty and are utterly indefesible in law, etnics and business. "I unhesitatingly affirm that his action in taking vast sums of the polithose sums to partisan political puroses, was a gross violation of the commandment, "Thou Shalt Not

And bend the conscience to their dealing;

"Thus wrongdoing is over . produc-

"I am convinced that the testimony

New York Life, and it is my profound it is thought by attending physicians months more of war would have meant to be out also.

while murder and, the jury having the commended him to mercy, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

while murder and, the jury having commended him to mercy, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

LAST YEAR'S CROP.

Some Interesting Figures Relative to the Cotton Outp .t.

Williamton Gets the Largest Share of South Carolina Cotton-Con-

sumption by Mills. On Friday the national department of agriculture gave out some interest ng information relative to the cotton

were shipped from South Carolina a total of 465,328 bales; 1900 1901, 453, "The monopoly of any commodity 1902 1903, 493 858 bales; 1903-1904, or a combination formed to put up 477,007 bals. During the year 1903 244 bales; 1901 1902, 423,690 bales; the price of the necessaries of life is a 1904 th flagrant form of stealing. Many 215 18 bb. a shipped into the state monoplies are organized robbery. Men mills at ostate bought 569,559 bales. determined to raise or lower the price The total crop of the state for the of stocks or to water stocks on the same time was 831 378 bales.

During the year 1899 and 1900 there

declaration that the earnings justify So much of the South Carolina crop is taken by its own mills and those of 'New York may or may not be a Georgia and North Carolina that the gay summer resort, but it is certainly bulk of what remains is distributed hrough few commercial channels han the crops of some other states. judging from the volume of water Wilmington gets a much larger share of the South Carolina crop than any other port, being 156 446 bales, but "Old fashioned honesty has been supplanted by new-fashioned disbon the receipts for 1903 4 were 2,768 esty, and untruth has taken the place

bales less than the previous year. The most notable change in port eccipts occurs at Charleston where the decrease amounted to 40 492 bales. 899 1900 Charleston received 98 881 bales; 1900 1901 she received 97,416 pales; 1901 2 she rec ived 93,937 bales; 1902 3 ane received 128,672, and in 1903 4 88,180 bales, there were practically no shipments to New Orleans in 1903-4 against 4,430 bales the previous years. Norfolk show a gain of 20,491 bales from South Caro ina, her figures being for 1899 1900

16,169; 1990 1, 48,677; 1901 2, 24,387 the series of raids on Catholic ceme-1902 3, 18,529, and 1903 4, 39 023. teries in Northern Wisconsin and up-Savannah has gained 6,000 from per Michigan has reached such a South Carolina, her figures being, buried is under guard. More than 1899 1900, 1,370; 1900-1, 4,452; 1901 , 631; 1902 3, 6 462 1903 4, 7,259 and the croses on monuments smash- Baltimore has jost 894 bales, her fig ures being, for 1902 3, 1 012 bales, and up and piled in heaps. So thoroughy to Augusta increased 4 989 bales, her has the work been done that in sever- figures being for 1902 3, 77,138, and for 1903 4, 82,127, and to North Atlautic ports (via Georgetown) 1,110

Bishop Fox, of the Diocese of Green bales. The inland movement to domestic mills shows the following changes; an er of the Catholic cemeterles in the nerease of 3 466 bales to New England mills, and 899 to Virginia mills, and a he would be lynched, so insanse have decrease of 5,084 bales to North Care the people become over the repeated lina mills and 1,480 bales to Georgia des crations. Their anger is at a mills. The total movement from the white heat, and they will not be likely state in 1903 4 was 477,007 bales, or

to treat with any leniency the cul- 16.851 bales less than in 1902 3, and the average movement for the five "We have absolutely no clue as to years is 462,625 bales. The average the indentity of the person or persons commercial crop for the same period who are engaged in this wretched is 834,371 bales. 1 believe, and I think the The following is the number of general impression that prevails bales shipped from the principal

among thinking people up there is, points in South Carolina in 1903 4: that the work is that of some poor, Abbeville, 2,748; Aiken, 5 217; Allendale, 3,281; Anderson, 7,819; Bam-A reward of \$500 is offered by the berg, 5,172; Barnwell, 3,849; Ben-Kuights of Columbus for information nettsville, 6,676; Bishopville, 10.572; that will lead to the arrest of the Blackville, 4 710; Branchville, 3,631 monument wreckers who raided St. Camden, 4,059, Chester, 6,816, Cito. Joseph's and St. Anne's cemeteries 7,124; Columbia, 63,177; Darlington, and destroyed tombstones worth \$4,-9,369; Donmark, 6,810; Elgeff.ld, 5, 000 in Escanaba. An additional re- 540: Greenville, 14,594; Greenwood

ward of \$200 will be offered by St. 16,977; Newberry, 17,131; Ocangeburg 8,618; Sumter, 45 319; Spartanburg, Alian V. Classon, an attorney in 3,035; Yorkville, 6 306 Deor to, found in his office a package In addition to the above shipment from railway stations in South Care ests of the Seventh Day Adventist iina there were shipped by boats from faith. On the wrapper was written: coastwise points in the state to Char leston 14 815 bales, and from Savanday laws. You will sometime be cal- nah river landings 647 bales to Au led upon to defend religious liberty, gusta and 1,218 to Savannah. which is fast being taken from us. originated on plantations in Aiker nd Edgefield counties 17,988 bal's Thomas Gallagher, a traveling ped- 16,193 bales, of which were delivered

er, of Battle Creek, Mich., was arrest- at Augusta by wagons, and 1,790 bales ed in Gladstone, Mich., tonight. He by canai boats. Fought a Snake at Sea.

A badly lacerated crew arrived at rest followed the discovery made by New York Wednesday on the steamer the officers that the foot prints of ludramayo, guarding a cargo of wild one of the members of the band which animals from Chinese and Japanese wrecked monuments here on Tues | ports. Six leopards and two big snakes day night had a small patch on the caused most of the injuries which bottom of the shoe. A patch similar were inflicted by the animals during to that shown in the footprints was an exciting voyage. Basides these found on one of the shoes worn by animals the Indramayo started out with an elephant, six monkeys of a which he was sleeping seized his rifls. large and savage species and some He fired twice at Sheriff Parish, but A dispatch from Laurens to The their cages succeeded in lacerating the smaller animals. The leopards from missed. Sheriff Parish fired once and State says John P. South was shot arms and legs of six sailors who atand instantly killed at 10 o'clock tempted to ind them on the rolling, Thursday at Boyd's mil', 12 miles pitching ship. In the Red sea, one west of the city, by Leavell D. Wall of the snakes, which weighed 200 Fourteen bullet wounds in his body ker. Walker surrendered and was pounds, and was twenty-three feet were shown by an examination. Sims brought to jail by Dexter Eliedge, long, escaped from his cage and killed Landsberg here because the acting constable. The men were callyled out upon the deck about conductor would not let him ride to neighbors and both industrious young dawn. During most of the forenoon Savannah on his freight train. Parry farmers. It is understood that they the entire crew fought and rolled had a previous difficulty, and S uth, about the deck in a struggle to get had heard that the negro had been who was drinking, seems to have the snake back into his cage. They carrying reports about him to the started out to renew the difficulty. finally succeeded.

Attitude of the Spinners.

house he proceeded to the field, 200 C. W. McAra, president of the oppose him. yards distant, armed with a grass hook, and told Walker that he pre-Master Cotton Spinners' Association posed to kill him. Walker managed of Great Britain says the spinners had no quarrel with American cotton plantto get out of the way and ran to his house, where he secured a gun and ers, had no desire to interfere with when South approached he shot South their legitimate profits and had no cb were used ineffectively to beat off the Dr. Mo re, as he pounded his pulpit dead. South was unmarried. Walker jection to the fluctuations brought about by a small or a large yield. As and at the same time peculiar accia matter of fact, the grower would be dent. Mr. Roberson was helping Each is about 30 years of age and well rewarded in an ordinary season They by a return of 8 cents per pound. By gambling operations, however, the price had been advanced for several ground on his head with terrible seasons to 14 cents per pound and In a letter to President Roosevelt higher, which meant an advance on and carried to his home a few yards the Hon. W. J. Bryan says: "You the world's crop of \$480,000,000. The away, and it was found that his neck have the contest of your life before American spinner, Mr. McAra adds, you, and I desire to render you all the is as badly handicapped as the Europassistance in my power. You have can spinners, the cost of the carriage asked Congress to enact a law so en. of cotton to New England mills being larging the powers of the interstate as great as the cost of carriage by sea

reform element in the Republican A number of citizens were awakened bank-robber. party; you must lead it or suffer the when the safe was blown open and they humiliation of seeing the leadership arrived at the bank as the robbers pass to some one else. Go forward, were leaving. The gave pursuit and You owe it to yourself, you owe it to several shots were exchanged, but no Manila on Monday, killing five paryour party, and more than all, you one was hit. Blood ounds have been ons, injuring 200 and ren lering 8,000 put on the track of the burglars.

WHITE OUTLAW.

Bryan County Terrorized by a Desperado Named Simms.

IS HEAVILY ABMED.

Large Section of One Georgia County

Terrorized by Him. He Makes Peo-

ple Contribute to His Needs. He Has Already Killed

Two Men. A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., ays while Will E. Simms heavily armed, stood in plain sight, a coroner's jury Wednesday found him guil-

by of murder. Ellabell is in Bryan county, 24 niles from Savannah, and that vicinity is in a state of terror because of the acts of Simms, a white desperado, who has already killed two men, has notified others that he will kill them on sight, and, who, for the last three weeks, has openly defied the officers of the state and county, being, it is said, sheltered and supplied with ammunition by relatives and openlylevied contributions of food and money from various persons of the communi-

sy, enforcing compliance with his wishes at the point of a Winchester. Wednesday, a coroner's jury deliberated on the death of a negro, the latest victim of Simms. The murderer was so near the scene and so well posted as to the proceedings that before a verdict had been reached, he had addressed an open letter to all who were against him, defying them to do their worst, and inviting them to come in the woods and look for

Four weeks ago Simms shot and killed Julius Lansburg, a freight train conductor on the Scaboard Air Line, for no other reason, it is reported than that Lansburg had refused him profesion to come to Savannah on his train. After this crime he disappeared for a few days, but did not leave the vicinity of E labell, merely keeping out of sight in the day time. Friday he killed an old negro man and seriously wounded his son. He openly admitted the deed to some of his relatives, and gave as his reason the fact that the negro had told of the place where Simms was in the habit

of spending the nights. It was for his latest crime that Wednesday's inquest was held. The man who gave the most damaging testimony against Simms im nediately left the vicinity, fearing the vengeance of the murderer, and numbers of negroes like wise are fleeing from the country, being in a state of abject fear that they, too, may become victims of Sinms' unerring rifle. A posse, led by the sheriff, is searching Simms' haunts, with the intention of

taking him dead or alive, if he can be found. Simms is armed with a Winchester and two revolvers. He is a sure shot. He was within sight of the court house, where the inquest was held, but so great is the terror his name inspires that none would dare go to car-

ure him. At the hearing, Sheriff James Parrish, upbraided those who have been giving food and shelter to the outlaw A dispatch from Ellabelle, Ga., says that Will E. Sims, the desperado who has terrorized Bryan county, Thursday afternoon paid the penalty for killing Conductor Julius Landsburg, of the Seaboard Air Line. He is alleged, too, to have killed James

Perry, a negro. Sheriff Parish and Deputles Gibson and Dukes of this county, followed Sims into Liberty county this morning. They found him at the home of a man named Parker, his father-inlaw. A child shouted the alarm to Sims as the officers approached, and the outlaw sprang from the bed in missed, but Deputy Gibson's first shot struck Sims and he went to his knee. All three officers continued to fire rapidly, and Sims sank to the ground. was killed, it is alleged, because Sims officers. There is great bellef in Bryan county that Sims is no longer alive to threaten with death all who

A dispatch from Waterloo, S. C., to the Augusta Chronicle says Mr. Van B. Roberson, a prominent farmer of that place, was the victim of a sad some hands load some cotton at his gin house when suddenly the wagon moved off, throwing him force. Mr. Robinson was picked up was broken. He lived only a few minutes. He was a confederate soldfer and esteemed by everyone. A wife and three children su -vivo him.

Bank Robber.

A man named J. M. Massay, claiming to be from Atlanta, was convicted Burglars entered the banking house and sentenced to 30 days in Laurens the bill passed by the House. The of C. P. Burnett & Sons at El Dorado, jail or a fine of \$50. He took the days. railroad magnates expect to block the Ill., early Thursday morning, wrecked When searched a complete diagram of passage of the bill again. Stand by the safe and carried away between \$8. the Bailey bank was found in his pockyour guns. You have developed a 000 and \$10,000 in curency and gold. ets—leading to the tellef that he is a

Typhoon.

A destructive sypnoon swept over