A GREAT SPEECH

William Jennings Bryan Speakes on the Progress of

CHRISTIAN IDEALS.

As Observed on His Trip Around the World. Shows Stand Pat Argument Examined and Answered. Government Owmership of Railroads Considered.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is very gratifying to be welcomed to this great Southern State, this typical and representative State of the South, so cordially by the representatives of your city and your chief executive.

I appreciate the kind words which they have spoken. I am afraid, however, that it is going to be very difficult for me to measure up to the high opinion that they have expressed. I am glad I am young for I will have a longer time to endeavor to justify their good opinion You have done so much for me in the past and been so loyal to the things which I have stood for that you have an unlimited deposit in my bank, and can draw on it whenever you require it. I shall come here whenever I can help you and if as in the part, you do not need any help, I will come here whenever you can help me. (Laughter) And you can help me by giving me encouragement, or giving me hope, by giving me inspiration.

I appreciate the gathering of this immense crowd before me. "He did not mention his name, but he told them to vote for the best man and everybody knows who that is." (Laughter)

When I have tried to be non partisan I have not always succeeded; but today I am not going to try. I think you are a good deal as they were at a meeting I once addressed at Buckhorn school house, back in '84 As I went in the house, a little school house, one of the Democrats whispered to me "Hit 'em hard, there is not a Republican here." (Laughter) It was his idea of a good meeting (Laughter) But I had a splendid chance to say all I wanted to say. The fact is I really enjoy a meeting better if some Republicans are present. I hate to make a speech on great questions, in great crises, and feel that all the people whom I am talking to are all right and don't need what I say.

I like to feel that there may be some one who needs to be saved, and I can after awhile look back and feel that I have saved some one as a brand from the burning. But if I cannot make a speech to Republicans here, I can make a speech like I would make to Republicans so that you may know how we talk to them up North where they need talking to. (Laughter)

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIANITY.

My trip around the world has been an instructive one, it has given me great encouragement. I was glad that this meeting was opened with prayer. I have been a member of the Christian church since I was 14. I hope I have grown in grace, as they say. I think I have learned to appreciate the Christian ideal more than I ever did before, for I have seen the need of it in the Orient, and I have returned with the belief that what they need in the Orient more than anything else is the Christian ideal that will give them a conception of life worth living up to.

When in China they told me that they were living up to the Confucious ideal, and that in our country we are not living up to the Christian ideal, and I told them that a man could fall short of the Christian ideal and yet live on a much higher plane than a man who lived up to the Confucious ideal. It is the glory of our conception of life, the Christian ideal, and while it is within sight of every one it is beyond the reach of any to entirely fulfill it.

I was glad to find everywhere that democracy was growing. Democracy means the rule of the people We have not visited a land but we found there evidence of growth of the democratic idea. Nothing more impresses one than the fact that there is not a nation on earth where its seed has not been sown in places where it is not now making progress. Even in Turkey, the most backward of all those nations, a man was talking to me one day on the boat—the next day he sent me apologies because he did not talk longer. He said that he had some reform ideas, that he was under suspicion, that he saw a spy watching him when he was talking to me and he was afraid to talk any longer. They are talking reform everywhere, and working toward the Democratic ideal. It is growing in this country I will speak of this growth after a while.

I come to bring you words of encouragement in regard to the ultimate triumph of these ideas to which you have stood so steadfastly.

Before I do that I want to dwell a little while on a subject that has been brought before the Southern people by one of the members of the cabinet, Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, who is visiting North Carolina, making tariff speeches, especially in districts where they have small Republican majorities. I thought it worth while to call attention in the South to the speech he made, and to show how completely this speech proves to you all we contend for on the tariff question. Secretary Shaw is one of the leading Republicans, that is, he is one of the leaders in one branch of the Republican party.

REPUBLICAN PARTY DOOMED.

The Republican party is divided, and it is dividing more and more. I want to say to you Democrats, you know what it was for Democrats to be divided, I want to say to you who suffered terribly while that division lasted, I want to say to you who walked with fear and trembling through the valley of the shadow of death that the division brought about—we have passed through it and our party is now united, and united on the right side. (Applause.) The Republican party is just entering that valley of the shadow of death (Laughter) And it has to go through the same process we did. Our fight was an internal one to decide which would control the Democratic party, the voters or the corporations. That was our fight, and we won it. And our fight has been won by the people; and we are going forward with the Democratic party to meet the questions and to decide them on the people's side. The same struggle through which we passed the Republican party must pass, we may pity them, we may be sorry for them, but we cannot help them. (Laughter) They have got to go through it; they have got to decide in their party as we decided in ours.

Our party is to be conducted in the interest of the majority and not in the interest of organized wealth. Now as that division appears more and more distinct the leaders on each side stand out with greater and great prominence. Some Republicans say something must be done some reform must be undertaken; others say nothing is necessary.

Mr. Shaw is one of the ones who thinks nothing is necessary, and is one of the "stand-patters," one of the leaders on that side who declares that the Republican party has done everything it ought to have done and left nothing undone that it should have done, and that there is no unrighteousness in it.

Now he made a speech and I want to say to you he has not paid the South a very high compliment in making the speech down here that he tried in Iowa and it was rejected He comes down here and palms off second hand clothes of Republican farmers of Iowa for brand new suits, and he tries to get the people down here to accept what the Republicans of Iowa refused to accept.

SHAW WAS ROUTED

Shaw went to Iowa and made speeches, and he pointed out the danger of tariff reform, but he was routed in his own party. Now he comes down here and makes in the south a speech that he cannot make in Iowa any more. But I am glad he made it, because the Democrats can prove their positions by the Republicans. All you have to do to prove your position is to take a Republican speech of any length and you will find that the Republican not only contradicts himself, but contradicts all the policies and principles of his own party. Now Secretary Shaw is the secretary of the treasury, and as secretary he has to do with the tariff question, and he knows all about exports and imports, and in this speech at Salisbury he started to show that where we exported and sold abroad cheaper than at home it was a fact that we give a rebate on raw material imported for use in making the thing exported.

He tells you the object of the rebate is to enable the manufacturer to sell abroad cheaper than at home.

When we first asserted it they denied it, and now they admit it and attempt to explain it. In the illustration he gives in his speech he not only admits our manufacturers do sell abroad cheaper than at home, but he admits the draw back is given—thus enabling them to sell abroad cheaper than at home.

What else does it prove. It proves that the consumer pays the tax. A draw back is given to him because he paid it, or else you must regard the Republican administration very benevolent to give a man money under false pretenses. For years we insisted that the consumer paid the tariff, and for years they denied it, and in their own speeches they illustrate it; but it makes a great deal of difference who pays the tariff Mr Shaw has first proved that we do sell abroad cheaper than at home, and secondly that the consumer pays the taxes, and thirdly that the American laborer does not need protection to enable him to receive better wages.

In the first part of his speech he says that they had an investigation, that it continued for three years, that the evidence filled 18 volumes and Senator Gallinger, a New Hampshire Republican, had gone through the volumes and collected the data and stated in the senate that annually there was sold abroad four millions worth of goods cheaper than at home. That is the statement in the very beginning of his speech and he backs it up by reference to the 18 volumes of evidence taken in three years. It is epitomized by a Republican senator and endorsed by Secretary Shaw. He contradicts himself. It is nothing new to hear an advocate of the tariff as it is contradict himself, he cannot make a speech without it.

SHAW CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

When a man gets through defending high tariff he contradicts himself so often we are reminded of the fellow who was travelling through the mountains—he said that he travelled a road so crooked he often met himself coming back. Now after they declare that they annually sold four millions abroad cheaper than at home he forgets all about it and makes the statement which I am now going to read to you (Mr Bryan read extract from Mr. Shaw's speech) He says in one place we annually sell abroad four millions a year at a much lower price than at home, but in the same speech tells you that on one hundred and twenty millions—thirty times as much—we give a draw back of 5 per cents., so they can sell cheaper at home. They either do it, or don't do it.

They either sell cheaper abroad than at home or don't sell it cheaper. If they do not we have given them 5 per cent. to enable them to do what? For them to put money in their pockets and collect from the foreigner unless they practice fraud on the treasury department or they do sell 30 times as much abroad as Secretary Shaw says they sell abroad cheaper than at home.

He can take whichever side he pleases, whichever side he takes it leaves him in a position he cannot defend. He explained the foreigners are selling here cheaper than at home, and estimates he is selling on an average 15 per cent cheaper in this country than they do in Europe. Because of that he thinks if we do not have the tariff they would flood the country with goods sold here cheaper than they do in Europe.

Shaw went from the West to the East, and they scared him, and he is a little timid. Now I have so much respect for a timid man I do not like to frighten him any more than is necessary, but to allay his fears I will say to him if we do get in power and have a chance to revise the tariff we would leave at least 15 per cent., so he need not be scared any more of having our country flooded with cheap goods of other countries. I am not afraid of reducing the tariff so low and not high enough to keep from dumping on us goods from another country. In another part of his speech he went on to argue that instead of selling goods abroad cheaper than at home we were selling at a higher price, and he mentioned several articles.

Let a Republican state his proposition whichever way he wants to, you can answer it with his own argument.

I think we are going to have some discussion of the tariff in the campaign upon which we shall soon enter. I for one will have no objection if the tariff is made a part of the next campaign. I have been discussing tariff now for about 26 years. I have never heard a Republican make a speech on the tariff that could not be answered by a school boy.

A man said to me one day, "Mr Bryan, I am glad to see you, I have always voted against you, but while I have voted against you I have a son who is a very warm supporter of yours, I have sent him to college." I said. 'That is a mistake you have made, no Republican should send his son to college and expect him to remain a Republican—if a boy goes to college he is apt to become a tariff reformer."

I have never doubted you could make people rich by law, I think that about the easiest way a man can get rich, is to get your taxes, for a man to have the power to put other people's money in his pocket, and he will grow rich rapidly. You can make your State prosperous on the same principles of law that have made some of our manufactures prosperous.

SUBSIDES DERIDED

Suppose your city council decided that there ought to be more nice houses in this town, although you have many nice houses now—suppose your council decided to collect $100 000 every year and divide the same among ten citizens to be selected by council on condition that each citizen will use the $10,000 in building a nice house on a good street. Now that you have ten $10,000 houses and people coming here and riding along your streets would say how this city has grown, how much more beautiful it is and the men who live in the $10 000 houses would make affidavits that your city had a better city government than any city in the nation. (Laughter) What about the others who paid the taxes? Why, on Sundays, when they had time, they could walk by the houses and look at them and enjoy what they had done in building up the city. (Laughter) That is the situation in this country. We collect money from the people and give it to a few people, and are so glad that these few people show such signs of prosperity. It is a very simple process.

I learned something about it when quite small. My father lived on a farm at that time. I used to go out—we had rail fences—I was not big enough to help with the fences, but was big enough to carry ground chunks. We would find the corner of the corner down in the ground, and the men who were doing the work would take a rail and put one rail under the corner of the fence and would call on me to bring the ground chunk.

I got the largest chunk I could and laid it under the rail, and they got under the rail and bore down on it, the fence corner went up and the ground chunk went down. It illustrates what we have done by law; we try to raise our industries by special legislation—we have taken the protective tariff as the rail, and put one end under industry, then what do we do for a ground chunk? We look around for some good fat farmer and let him down as the ground chunk and we bear down the rail, and up goes industry and down goes the ground chunk in the ground. (Laughter)

That's the process. I can understand how a man under that rail when he could not help it would bear the rail up and grit his teeth, but I never could under tand how Republican farmers who had felt the pressure several times would crawl under it again and say, "Try it once more, I think I can stand it."

This tariff question is only one question, but the fact is that in the North there are evidences that those who were once in favor of this policy are now opposed to it. This fact gives great encouragement to us. I want to give you a word of encouragement, the things which we have been contending for are growing. I can give evidences of it that no one will dispute. What is the situation in this country?

Ten years ago the Republican party came in power by a large majority, it won the presidency, senate and house, it has the supreme court and nearly all the United States judges. For ten years that party was enabled to do all it wanted to do, it could pass any law it liked or it could repeal any law it didn't like, it has had unlimited rule, for ten years it has been on trial. It looks as if the Lord intended to take away that excuse they had when they refused to give the people more money, by directing the people where to find more gold mines, so we had more money inspite of the Republican party and we have 50 per cent. more cw.

ROOSEVELT A DEMOCRAT

The Republican party has fallen so low they only have one man in the party who has any chance of election, according to their own papers, if the election were now, and that is the president of these United States—he is the one popular man in the Republican party today. Why is he popular? Because he has deserted the Republican party and adopted certain part of the Democracic platform. (Applause.)

He is in a strange condition. I say to you it has no parallel in the political history of this country. Never before have you seen the time when a party in power, with absolute freedom to act, went down so fast that it had but one man who was popular, and he is popular because he borrowed from the platform of the party who oppose him.

Before leaving the United States I said to the Democrats of my own State who pointed out what the Republicans were drawing from our platform. I said to them I was almost afraid to leave the country for fear they would steal the rest of my platform while I was gone. (Applause and laughter.) The way the Republican party has been stealing my platform places them in worse position than happened to a colored woman I heard of. She was sick and sent for a colored physician. She grew worse, and she sent for a white physician. The white physician examined her temperature and asked her: "Did the other doctor take your temperature?" She said. "I don't know; I ain't missed nothing but my watch yet." (Laughter) I feel so good to see these Republicans coming and endorsing things we have been contending for I almost feel like forgiving them, but I will not take back anything I said against them.

I begin to feel like the young fellow I heard of, a rashful fellow; he courted his girl a year before he had the courage to tell her what he thought of her. One evening he told her he loved her and asked her to marry him She was a very frank girl and she said, "Why, Jim, I have been loving you for these many months and I have been waiting for you to tell me so I could tell you." Jim felt good about it and went out doors so he could get fresh air, he looked up at the stars and said, "Oh, Lord, I ain't got nothing agin nobody." (Laughter) That is the way I was beginning to feel. Let me say again—President Roosevelt has borrowed from the Democratic party. Two years ago the Republicans who put him in nomination for the presidency, ex-Gov Black of New York, delivered an eulogy on war. If there are any men here who were at the St. Louis convention they will remember that time. Ex-Gov. Black after delivering his eulogy on war presented Mr. Roosevelt as candidate for election to the presidency of the United States, presenting him as the god of war, the man of blood and iron; and yet today the fame of Roosevelt rests not upon the characteristics of a man of iron and a god of war, but on the fact that circumstances made it possible for him to bring Japan and Russia together. It is upon peace and not upon war that his fame is going to rest. In the campaign two years ago the main argument made against Mr. Roosevelt was that he had the spirit of war. Yet strange to say, his greatest claim to international fame rests not upon the virtues or characteristics ascribed to him by the man who nominated him, but his having Democratic ideas instead of Republican doctrines which have put him before the country. What else has he done? He arbitrated the coal strike, brought employers and employes together. I am glad to endorse what he did. I said at the time it was a good and noble act and I was glad to give him credit for doing a good thing. But where did he get the idea? From the Republican platform? No. He got it from that hated and despised Chicago platform. There is where he found the doctrine of arbitration—I wrote the plank myself—but I am perfectly willing to loan it to him occasionally. (Laughter.

Mr. Bryan then paid his respects to the trusts and made a convincing argument. John D. Rockefeller had given the whole thing away when he described the trust as an American beauty rose which attains its fullest perfection only after 99 other roses have been pinched off of the bush. Mr. Bryan declared eloquently that he would rather have the 99 small roses for 99 small homes than the one beauty for one large home.

He attacked Mr. Roosevelt's policy on the railroad rate bill. This bill is not based on the Republican platform Two years ago a clerk of the Interstate Commerce commission had urged the Republicans to put this in their platform, but they refused. Subsequently this same clerk came to Mr. Bryan with the suggestion, but even then Mr. Bryan had a rate bill clause in a draft of a platform to be submitted to the Democratic convention. Mr. Roosevelt had to get the Democrats to back up this reform in congress and a Southern Democrat, Tillman from South Carolina was selected to lead the fight in the senate. (Cheers for Tillman) Wherever the president will lead in the cause of reform he will always feel the support of the Democrats. It required 19 years to find out what the Interstate Commerce commission could not do. It may require several years longer to find all the defects in the rate bill, but if the Democrats, get in power, they will give a good rate law.

He then took up the new propaganda, the government ownership or dual ownership, suggestion. On account of the importance, this is treated elsewhere.

Mr. Bryan reasserted his faith in the Democratic doctrine of allowing the Filipinos to govern themselves instead of regulating their affairs by outside force. He spoke of the expensive blunder the Republicans had made, which cost this country $500,000,000 more than enough, the speaker declared, to dig the Panama canal without tax on the people, more than enough to reclaim the arid lands of the West, more than enough to regulate railroad rates, more than enough to build good roads everywhere.

In closing and speaking of the apparent attitude on the part of those who had introduced him that he was "being induced to speak," was conferring a favor on the audience, Mr. Bryan told a story on himself illustrating his always being ready to speak. He said he liked to speak.

Mr. Bryan closed with a particularly attractive period on the corrupting influence of the money power. He said the Democratic party several years ago had warned those people that if they did not stop stealing they would not only be stopped, but would be compelled to restore what they had stolen. He said their morals had become so perverted that they had lost the art of using the money after they had stolen it, and were pursuing a game that was not only debauching, but that would finally destroy themselves as well.

STUNG TO DEATH.

A Fine Horse Killed by Pesky Yellow Jackets.

Stung by hundreds of venomous dole insects known as "yellow jackets" a spirited thoroughbred horse died in a few moments in terrible agony near Brevard, N. C., a few days ago.

A party chaperoned by Mrs. A. S. Haines, a society woman of Memphis, Tenn., had gone to Looking Glass Falls, beautifully picturesque waterfalls, ten miles from this place, to see the falls. Teams must be left at the foot of the mountain and then a half-mile climb over a rugged path must be made. Mrs. Haines's party securely tied their horses and left them not over forty minutes, while they went to the falls. On their return they were astonished to find the finest animal fallen to the ground moaning and writhing in agony.

Its entire body was covered with vicious stinging "yellow jackets," an insect which, unlike the bee, can sting four or more times. As one of the party rushed up and attempted to relieve the animal it groaned and expired. It was afterwards discovered that the horse had been hitched near an unknown nest of "yellow jackets" and, being restless, the buggy wheels had worked back over it, causing the vicious insects to pour forth in countless numbers and attack the horse.

The incident is without precedent in this section in the recollection of the oldest settlers and a singular coincidence is that another thoroughbred horse, this one belonging to Banker Thomas Shipman, of this town, was stung beyond all hopes of recovering by honey bees, the bees swarming all over it, attracted, it is said, from a nearby gum only by the animal heat of the horse's body.

AUTOMOBILE LAW

WHICH REGULATES THE RUNNING OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Upon the Public Highways and Fixing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof.

The following is a copy of the Automobile, or Motor Vehicle Law, as amended and approved by the General Assembly February 21, 1906 to which the attention of all owners or operators of such vehicles, and the public generally is invited;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Every owner of an automobile or motor vehicle, whether the same be propelled by steam, gasoline, electricity, or other source of energy, shall, before operation said vehicle upon any of the streets or highways of this state, file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the County where such owner or operator resides, a statement containing his name and address, with a brief description of the character of such vehicle, including the name of the maker and the number of the motor vehicle, and shall pay to the Clerk as a registration fee the sum of one dollar. The said Clerk of Court shall thereupon issue such person a certificate, properly numbered, stating that such owner or operator has registered in accordance with this Section, and shall cause the name of such owner, with his address and the number of his certificate, and a description of motor vehicle, to be placed in alphabetical order in a book kept for that purpose. Any person, or persons, hereafter acquiring an automobile, or wishing to operate one, on any of the streets or highways of this State shall, within ten days after acquiring the same, register with the Clerk of Court of his County, as required by this Section. This Section shall not apply to any person manufacturing or dealing in automobiles, or motor vehicles, except those for his own private use, or those hired out. The Clerk of Court shall number the certificates issued by him in the order in which they have been issued, and upon the request of the holder of such certificate, shall stamp thereon the number of the same, or issue a duplicate showing the number.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in this State without first having placed upon the back of such vehicle, in a conspicuous place, the name of the county in which his certificate is filed, and also the number of such vehicle, which name and number shall be plainly placed thereon, the number in Arabic numerals, black on white ground, of not less than three inches in height, and each stroke to be of width not less than one half inch.

Sec. 3 A person operating a motor vehicle shall, at request or upon signal by putting up the hand, from a person riding or driving a restive horse or horses, or other draft animals, bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop, if necessary, having due regard for safety of persons, vehicles and animals, and if traveling in opposite direction, remain stationary, so long as may be reasonable to allow such horses or animals to pass. And if traveling in the same direction, the person or persons operating the motor vehicle shall not pass any person or persons in charge of an animal or animals, if requested by such person or persons in charge of such animal or animals not to do so, until such person or persons have gotten to a place where they could drive such animal or animals out of the road, or when passage could be safely effected, or when such person or persons without just cause and excuse intentionally obstruct the passage of any motor vehicle. Provided, That in case such horse or animal appear badly frightened, or he is requested to do so, the person operating such motor vehicle shall cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as shall be reasonably necessary to prevent accident and insure the safety of persons, vehicles and animals.

Sec 4. Any person, or persons, violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall for each offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Tongue Torn Out.

At Paris, France, Mme. Durel, a widow, owner of a small odds and ends shop at Vanves, a suburb of Paris, is now lying in a hospital at the point of death, owing to the fearful injuries inflicted on her by a female burglar, who tore her tongue out. The widow was about to close her shop, when a rather stylishly dressed woman entered and asked to be supplied with some soap and candles. Mme. Durel turned around to get the things required, and she was then seized by the neck from behind by the woman, who pulled her down. The widow, an aged person, felt herself powerless in the hands of her assailant, and shouted for help. As she did so the other pulled out the widow's tongue by the roots. Two male accomplices of the female burglar now entered the shop and rifled it. They took the money in the till, put all the small goods in the place into packages, and were preparing to leave when four policemen called by Mme. Durel's neighbors arrested them. Mme. Durel, who was unconscious, was removed to a hospital. The two men and the woman, Marguerite LeBlond, are well known as habitual criminals, and have been several times in prison.

Orphan Work Day.

Saturday, September 29th, is the day. It is a very thoughtful habit that is growing upon our people—the setting apart of the last Saturday in September as a day to work for the orphans. On that day, unless yourself is in need of help, devote your income to the fatherless. Give them the proceeds of your day's work. There are 250 orphans in the Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, S. C. And this is only one of our Homes for the fatherless. Remember what Job said "If I have eaten my morsel, myself, alone, and the fatherless, hath not eaten thereof, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade, and mine arm be broken from the blade." Whether, therefore, the reader of these lines be Jew or gentile, protestant or Catholic, let him give the 29th. September to work for the orphans, sending his contribution to the Institution that he is most interested in.

Try dipping lamb chops in lemon juice just before broiling them. They are delicious.

"IN THE NIGHT."

A Fond Father's Lament for His Sainted Baby Boy.

'Midnight and past in the village parsonage. The hall clock is pitiless; twice each hour it tolls through the megaphone of silence like some iron-hearted, iron-hearted ghoul. For there is silence; silence that will not hush; silence which, like the sphinx, challenges the wise with its age-long riddle: 'Why should love outlive life; stricken sore out bleeding, living, loving all the more? Why should love's velvet caress end in unsheathed claws?' These are some of the things the silence speaks. In yonder room the wife and mother—so tired—sleeps by grace of the doctor's opiate, yet her mother-heart aches and dreams under the drugged stillness. Near her, with yet moist lashes, the girl of six forgets in childhood's sleep.

And Guy—poor, brave, patient, little baby Guy—sleeps too; he will wake in God's morning. In his study the pastor sits alone—entirely alone. The day has gone; God seems far away. More than once, standing above some little casket, he has spoken words of comfort to others; now it is night, and in his own need his mutinous heart refuses to image to those words. Only a baby! He had seen the leaves growing and greening but one spring-time; yet his thin, white fingers knew where the preacher's heart strings lay and gathered them all in his little fist.

He never spoke, save in that dialect of heaven, a baby's prattle; but the smile which dawned from his curving lips, almost to the last pain told of love beyond speech, and his deep, dark gray eyes, following father and mother in seeming wonder that they—big, strong and loving—did not give him ease and rest—the look of them hurts now though the lids are sealed. Only a baby! Yet in the courier dreams of the pastor and his wife, he had already grown into a tall fellow, strong and good; the wreck of that vision lies yonder in a little snowy casket.

"The heartless hall-clock tolls. The dawn, careless as the clock, comes through the lattice. It is the hour for the morning kiss; it is the hour of prayer. To the pressure of the pale lips there will be no response—will there be no answer to prayer? The preacher is on his knees. His lips utter the old, old submission: "Thy will be done;" his heart cries: "My boy, my boy!" Then, as his prayer deepens with the deepening dawn, the voice of the incarnate Love whispers: 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'"

The above was written by Rev. W. E Abernethy, of the North Carolina Conference, on the death of his baby boy. It is a masterpiece.

Poisoned Their Father.

A double murder was committed near Aiken Saturday, when Rev. J P. Spells, a prominent negro preacher at that place, was poisoned. His sister, who came to see him in his dying agonies, took a drink of coffee at his bedside and she died immediately. The two negroes were highly respectable and the entire community is pushing the matter to learn all that can be brought out. His two daughters, Missouri and Priscila, have been arrested and lodged in the Aiken county jail and everything points to their guilt. There is nothing that can be learned as to why his daughters should do such a thing, but the authorities have placed the charge on them and they will have to show some defense. No one else had access to the home in the way of preparing the coffee and other food It is said that an analysis of the case will be made in every detail and further particulars are awaited by the people of the community. The crime, if perpetrated by the daughters, is one of the most heinous in the criminal annals of the state.

Invited to Charleston.

It seems that the new cruiser North Carolina and the battleship Georgia cannot be accommodated in the waters of these states on account of their draughts, for their christening. Governor Heyward therefore Friday wrote Governors Glenn and Terrel extending them the use of Charleston harbor for the christening ceremonies, and warmly urged them to come to this port of their sister state for this purpose.

Given Fifty Years.

At Washington, Del., Charles Conley, the negro who attacked and injured, Mrs. Beatrice Franklin and daughter ten days ago, was sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment Wednesday and thirty lashes at the whipping post. Conley was arrested Monday night and confessed.

Fifty Poisoned.

A dispatch from Tomassow, Poland, says fifty persons were poisoned at a confirmation supper, eating meat cooked in a copper kettle. Nineteen died.

One way of ridding the house of flies is to put into an atomizer 5 cents' worth of the oil of lavender slightly diluted with hot water. Spray it freely into the air and not a fly will remain on the premises. It also leaves a delicate violet fragrance that is delightful.

Alcohol will remove candle grease.

When using a cooking recipe be very careful to divide the ingredients accurately, or failure will be the result.

When making layer cakes spread the batter around the pans with a spoon, making it thicker around the edges than in the middle.

Place a box of lime in the closet in which jams, preserves, etc., are stored away. It will prevent mould from gathering on the fruit.

When making ice cream pack newspapers tightly around the top of the freezer to prevent the ice melting too rapidly

DEMOCRATS and republicans of Warrick County, Indiana, have signed an iron-clad agreement and posted $500 forfeit each guaranteeing that neither will use money nor other illegal influence in the coming election.

A monument to the memory of George Washington was unveiled at Buadpest, Hungary, thousands of persons attended the exercises, in which the first president of this country was eulogized highly, as were the people of the United States.

MISSOURI republicans are urging Roosevelt to run for president again.

THE Cuban government is making strenuous efforts to restore peace before the arrival of Secretary Taft and party.

THE COMING HOG.

An Article That Should Interest Our Farmer Friends.

The thousands of farmers who are especially interested in porcine pursuits will be pleased to learn that something out of the ordinary is going on in Indiana. About ten years ago a Hoosier picked up two pigs in Pennsylvania which struck him as odd, and brought them home for an experiment. The peculiarity of these pigs was that they had hoofs like a mule—no splits, but just one solid foot. Another feature that struck the wandering Hoosier farmer was that his purchase, as they grew larger, looked suspiciously like razor-backs, the long snouts being especially conspicuous. This led to an investigation of a genealogical nature that was at first not reassuring, as a wild-eyed rumor was run down to the effect that these pokers with the queer pedal extremities originated in Arkansas. Veracious chroniclers insist that the original razor-back ran wild along Red river and through the canebrakes of the lowlands, and they trace the "mule-foot" in a direct line to these plebeian forefathers. However this may be, it is a matter of pig history that the Arkansas farmers round up what they call "mule-foot" hogs much the same as they hunt Sir Reynard Fox—with dogs, rifles and clubs In fact, it is a favorite amusement to organize into expeditions and pursue fleet-footed "mule-foot" as he scampers like a deer through the fastnesses bordering the bayous. It seems, however, that the "mule-foot," like most other animals, may be improved by changing his environments for the better, and when introduced to the luscious Hoosier clover and the mammoth corn ears of the White river bottoms he sheds a lot of his rustic characteristics and becomes more civilized. He retains his long nose, however, and his pedal trade mark. He cultivates better table manners, as it were, and abandons the disposition to fight on the slightest provocation The variety being cultivated in Indiana are as black as Stygian night and have the reputation of being good fatteners, those who have been experimenting with the breed declaring that they are money-makers. In this respect they are said to be equal to Durocs, Chester Whites or Poland Chinas. If the well-authenticated stories coming in may be accepted, the "mule-feet" are marvels as weight-makers. In fact, some of the figures are staggering. A farmer living near Elinburg, Ind., recently sold a three-year-old that tipped the beam at 720 pounds Another breeder, in the same neighborhood, had a two-year-old not long ago that made the scales show 580 pounds. Last winter one of the sons of the same owner pulled down 610 pounds, while four others, at the same killing averaged 250 pounds each. The owner of this herd, who is the leading breeder of the variety, says they require little attention, which makes them possess another valuable point for the farmers interested in hog raising.

But the most important thing remains to be told about the "mule feet." They are immune to that dread disease which, in the words of the temperance orators about the rum traffic, "annually destroys" thousands and thousands of the most promising porkers: Cholera has been a pig problem ever since Noah's cruise ended, and fortunes have ineffectively been offered for a sure cure, but this, aided by the efforts of all the animal doctors for centuries, has failed to wipe out the disease. The "mule-foot," however, unlike the rest of the pork family, never catches this complaint. Traits acquired in his original habitat, or his constitutional construction, have made him proof against this scourge of the porcine race. The fact that "mule-feet" hogs are not addicted to the cholera habit, a disease so popular with the ordinary hog, gives them an especial interest in the eyes of the animal scientists. Experiments along that line have been made by expert veterinarians during the last few years, and they are still at a loss for an explanation. That they are immune from cholera however, has been proved conclusively. Recently as a test, a sixty-pound shoat was placed in a pen with a herd of drooping, cholera-stricken hogs. The "mule-foot" lived on, contended with his lot, while the remaining members of the herd went on their sorry way to hog heaven. Another test was that of placing thirteen fully developed "mule-feet" in a lot with forty ordinary pigs that were threatened with cholera. The forty gradually "went to rest," while the "mule-feet" were never touched. The cholera-proof "mule-foot hog thus baffles science. There have been scores of explanations, but none has satisfied the farmers. The principal and most experienced breeder of the variety, after a close study of his herd in an effort to solve the "mule-foot's" disregard for the arch enemy of the pig family, when consulted on the subject, only shakes his head and says: "I don't know why they don't have it, but they don't. That's all there is to it" If it turns out to be a fixed characteristic, there can be little doubt that this type of hog will become immensely popular with breeders and eventually be in general use. If, in addition to needing little attention, fattening well and growing to great weight, he is able to present such a certificate of character as immunity from cholera, who can doubt that "mule-foot" is the coming hog. Herds of these new fangled pigs are springing up all over Indiana, and those who have experimented with them report good results. It would be odd if this queer-footed creature, with his reputed disreputable, slab sided ancestry, who has encroached for his hoofs on the horse family, should so grow in grace and grease as to eventually lay over the heretofore all-potent Poland-Chinas, Chesters and Durocs But the bottom rail may get on top in the hog world, as it often does among humans, and perhaps some day we will all be invited to a festival to witness the coronation of His Majesty "Mule-Foot," King of all the hogs and prospective progenitor of a race that won't be bedeviled with cholera.

Ten Cents Minimum.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the officers and the county chairman who compose the executive committee of the South Carolina division, Southern Cotton association, at a meeting in the association offices in Columbia instructing Mr. F. H. Hyatt, the treasurer, to ascertain what facilities the banks will be prepared to offer the members for holding the price of cotton this season to ten cents or above, and to inquire of the warehouses just what accomodations they can furnish. The members in attendance were evidently determined as one man to insist upon ten cents as the minimum price for this season's crop, and general approval was expressed, unofficially, of the Jordan plan to organize in each State a corporation which shall carry the crop until such time as it may profitably be marketed.

A pinch of salt added to the coffee will improve its aroma.

A lump of champhor placed in the china closet will prevent any silver which may be in it from tarnishing.

Try sharpening the scissors by attempting to cut a large darning needle for a few minutes.

Discolored china baking dishes can be made as clean as when new by rubbing them wich whiting.

Peach stains will yield readily to a treatment with spirits of camphor. Soak the stain for a while in the camphor and then wash it in water.

A lump or two of white sugar placed in a teapot which has been thoroughly washed and dried will keep it from becoming musty if not used constantly.

Horsehair furniture can be quickly cleaned by first beating it and brushing all dust from it, then wipe off with hot water to which has been added a tablespoonful of ammonia. Be sure to wipe with the grain of the cloth.

If freshly cleaned tiles are rubbed over with paraffin they will keep clean for a long while.

When frying eggs have the fire low and slide them about the pan to prevent burning the thin whites.

Glass which has become dusty must be thoroughly dusted off before it is cleaned in any other way.

Remember when putting meat in the ice chest not to place it against the ice. Ice draws the flavor out of meat.

To remove fly specks from varnished surfaces use equal parts of water and skim milk warmed.

To blow out a candle hold it high and blow upwards. This will prevent the sparks scattering.

A few drops of lemon juice added to scrambled eggs while cooking will improve them.

Spread newspapers on a newly washed floor which must be walked upon before it is thoroughly dry. They will save foot-marks.

If a wash tub which leaks must be used before it can be properly mended, fill the cracks from the outside with common soap.

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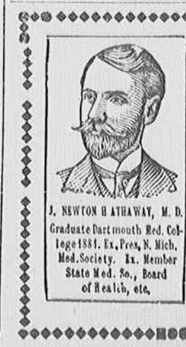

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