LAURENS S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

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ROYAL DAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ASSASSINATION OF

GOVERNOR-ELECT COEBEL POLITICAL CONSPIRACY AND

TRAGEDY. The Democratic Leader of Kentucky Shot Through the Lungs White on

His Way to the State House. Will am Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor of Kentucky, was shot down and dangerously wounded while walking the capitol grounds at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, Jan.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a ride ball of small calibre, not over 38, which struck him in the right lung, across the body in a dagonal line, passing out be ow the left shoulder blade. The vital organs were not injured, with the exception of the right

lung.
Mr. Gocbel was on his ways to the Mr. Gotbel was on his ways to the Senate chamber in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Epp Lillard, ci the Frankfort penitentiary. Mr. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side, Goebel being on the right and Chinn on the left. From the outer codes of the empited grounds to the step. edge of the capitol grounds to the step of the capitol building the distance is about three hundred feet. Two-thirds of this had been passed and the men were walking slowly, when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three story building, which stands lifty feet east of the capitol building. This building is used for offices by nearly all the leading officials of the State, Governor Taylor and the Scretary of State baving rooms on the first floor.

As the shot was heard Goobel gave a quick involuntary exciamation of pain and made an effort to draw his revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets all striking the brick sidewalk close to where Goebal iny. None of them touched him, however.

Lillard hastily turned around to ald Goebel, who was supported by Chinn, who had his arms about him a most as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help," said Chinn to Lillard, and turning to Goebel, he asked "Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they

get you?"
"They have got me this time," said
"They have got they have killed "I guess they have killed

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was bastily carried to the cflice of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol Hotel, about on thousand feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Here he was laid on a sofa, while Dr. Hume made a hasty examination, pronouncing the tenant was on wound to be of a nature that must cause small squad. were summoned to attend him. After a careful examination of the wound the doctors announced that, while exceedingly dangerous, it was necessarily fatal, unless complications or blood polsoning should set in. The patient himself kept up his courage, insisting again and again that he was not going

It was decided by his friends to call in also the services of Dr. McMurty, a prominent surgeon of Louisville, and urgent message were at once sent for him. After the wound had been dressed Seantor Goebel showed great exhaustion and it was announced by the physicians that he would in all probability die in a short time. He rallied, however, and under the influence of an opiate sank into a gent'e slumber, which lasted several hours.

The bullet which struck Mr. Goebe was fired from a window in the centre of the third story of the office building just east of the capitol. That window was raised about eight inches from the sill to permit an unobstructed passage for the bullet when Mr. Goebel should come within range. Both Chinn and Lillard assert that, while the first shot came in the direction of the window in the third story, there were other shots fired from different portions of the same building. Some of those who heard the shots say that at least one shot was fired from the office of the Secretary of State. This, however, is not true. There were several men in the office of the Secretary of State, who rushed to the window as soon as the shots were heard, and all of them declare that there was no shot fired at all from that part of the building. The window in the third story was left open, no effort being made to close it by the would-be assassin, while not another window in the building was nor were there any places where builets had been fired through

As soon as it was known that the bullet which struck Mr. Goobel had come from the building to the east group of men gathered in front of the door on the east side. Others rai around to the door on the west side to prevent the escape of anybody from Several men attempted to ented the doors from the outside, but were prevented by groups of moun-taincers who stood in the doorways. Some of these men held Winchesters in their hands, and presented an aspect so generally uninviting that no attempt was made to seach the building, and nobody gained entrance to it for several minutes after the shooting had been done, and the assassion had ample op-

portunity to escape. That the shooting of Mr. Goebel was the result of a carefully laid plan is without question. The man who did the work had evidently taken his stand at the windew, which had previously been raised in orde to allow the free passage of the bullet, and waited until is victim was in full sight before

Ever since the leflux of mountaineers last week a large number of them hav been sleeping in the upper part of the It is not known, howhad any knowledge d crime. There has en discovered the pointing to any man,

The man who fired the shots took the precaution to conceal his ocation by using smokeless powder cartridges. A score of people had a full view of the side of the building from which the firing was done and all of them de clare that not a sign of powder smoke

was visible. Both Chinn and Lillard are men of experience in affairs in which powder smoke is a more or less prominent feature, and they both declare that while they could tell the general direc-tion from which the bullets came, they could not guess at the spot from which

they were fired.
"I tried hard to get a sight of the fellow," said Lillard. "de kept pouring the lead down at us and I swear there was not a sign of anything to incate from where he was shooting As many shots as he fired would make considerable smoke if ordinary cartidges were used, but never a sign of moke could I see."

"I looked around a mighty brief peli," said Col. Chinn, "but there was nothing for metto look at, so I paid at tection to Goebel. The fellow used smokel ss powder all right enough, and I guess he was pretty wise to do it Somebody might have got him if they had known where he was. By the time we knew where to look for him he bad gone, but it was time to look somewhere else."

GOV. TAYLOR ADJOURNS LEGISLA? URE On Wednesday morning Gov. Taylor, topublican, isssued a proclamation de claring that a state of insurrection existed ir Kentucky and particularly in the city of Frankfort, and because of this he adjourned the Legislature to meet at London, Laurel County on

The Democratic members of the Legislature declined to accept the adjournment and decided to meet elsewhere. The Legislature as a body rau through the streets to the opera house only to find a company of soldiers drawn up before it. Then the Logislature decided to deliberate in the courthouse and ran through the streets in that direction. A second company of soldiers beat the law makers to the goal and they then took to the streets, looking for a place in which to hold a session and declare William E. Goebel governor of Kentucky.

Not a member of the Legislature knew whether the body would be per mitted to meet in the capitol building. All they knew was that soldiers were at the Capitol hotel and march in a body to the State House. Clerk Edward Lee, of the House, with Representa-tive Kilday and Lewis, formed the advance guard, and at 9.40 they pre-sented themselves at the south gate of the capitoi grounds. A young lieu-Hon. J.

tenant was on guard, in command of a leading to the legislative halls, stood blockading the stair. Colonel Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of State. papers, which he handed to e. ch mem-It was a copy of the proclamation given

and a few representatives to pass up the stairs. Then the main body of the Legislature came tramping through the doorway, and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant.

Loud cries and exclamations filled the air, and Colonel Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted : "Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the Governor of Kentucky, which I will read. He then read the proclamation in a loud tone, and directed an orderly to pass

copies of the proclamation out into the crowd. The legislators were coming in too rapidly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it impossible or any explanation to be given to the late comere. Adjutant General Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time, after which a col-

icquy ensued and it was proposed to meet in the opera house, but the soldiers reached there before the legislators and prevented their entrance. The selection of London as the meet ing place of the Legislature is significant in the fact that it is right in the heart of the country from which all

the mountaineers who have from time to time come down to Frankfort. Th county is one of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and its inabitants are for the most part radical Republicans. The Democrats say that their lives will not safe a day if they go up into that country. None of then will go. The Republican members tegan drawing their per diem at once, and all of them left for London on the evening trains.

GOEBEL HAS BEEN MADE GOVERNOR. William E. Goebel has been declared Governor of Kentucky by a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Hazterigg, of the court of appeals, at 9 o'clock Wednes-

day night. The justice went to the room of Sun ator Goebel, at the Capitol hotel, where the Democratic leader lay between life and death, and after Goebel had been propped up in bed and his hand raised, the judge pronounced the words of the oath and Goebei subscribed to them, thus becoming the chief executive of trace of emo i m on his pale face, coorly Kentucky. Then he sank back on his calculation the chances for getting the pillow near to death.

The scene was one unparalleled in the history of the world. A man barey alive was assisted to a raised posi tion from what was thought to be his death bed, held in the arms of his since. In early life, it is said, he was nurses while he took the oath of the a bouthlack. After receiving a good Governor of a State.

coom, where he swore in Mr. Backhao returned to his home. Judge Haz erigg declined to make any statement concein'ng the manner in which the offices had been conferred upon the

President McKinley has received a long message from Governor W.S. Taylor, of Kentucky, asserting that the condition of affairs at the present time is most critical, that a riot may occur at any time which will cause bloodshed, and appealing to the President to end the matter and secure peace in the State by recognizing him as Governor

THE DEATH OF GOV. GOEBEL.

The Last Hours of the Victim of Republican Hatred-A Brother and Sister With Him in the Dying Mcments.

Mr. William Goebel, the victim of in assassin, and who had been declared Governor of Kentucky, died from his wounds on Saturday evening at the Capitol hotel in Frankfort. Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Braunaker, of Ohio, his married stater, both of whom have been constant attendants at the dying man's be side, were alone with him when the end came. They had previously requested Dr. Hume to leave them alone with their unconscious brother. The doctor withdrew and shortly after, while they were kneeling by the bedside of their brother, he pave a gasp and was gone. Stricken w to sorrow and anguish the brother and sister did not move from their positions. They remained in the room with the door closed upon every-body until their brother, Justus Goebel, who had been hurrying from Arizona, arrived on a special train, three quarters of an hour after his brother's death. He entered the room and the door was closed a few minutes Son after Dr. Hume was summoned and to him Arthur Goebel announced that Mr. Goebel had died at 6.44

Within a few moments the following announcement had been prepared and

was silently handed about the hotel and in the streets: "To the People of Kentucky: It is with the most profound sorrow that we announce the death of Governor William Goebel. In his last moments he counseled his friends to keep cool and bow to the law in all things. We, and bow to the law in all things. We, nis friends, beg of the people of Kentucky in this hour of affliction to carefully abstain from any act of violence or any resort to mob law. It would be his wish if he were alive that there should be absolutely no stain on his memory by any impruden a stofacy who were his friends. The law is suprome and must in his a be recentablished and and must in tine be re-established and all the wrongs he and his party have suffered will find their proper redress.

"J. C. S. Blackburn, Urey Woodson, J. B. McCreary, James Andrew Scott, B. W. Bradburn, C. C. McChord, Wil-Tem of the Senate "

This was the first intelligence given the public of the death of Mr. Goebal, which had occurred forty-five minutes

Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, who had been previously declared elected as Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Mr. Gosbel, was sworn into the

fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs death of Governor William Goebel and that under the constitution and Colonel Williams, and behind him a law, upon notice of this deplorable letachment of soldiers, completely event, I have qualified and assumed the duties of chief executive of the

"In William Goebel Kentucky has of the House as they passed him. lost one of her greatest and noblest was a copy of the proclamation given sons. His high character for courage, above. Colonel Williams permitted manliness and Lonesty in defense of the rights of the people led to his destruction; and while yet in the vigor of his manhood he has become a martyr to their cause.

"I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions and circumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I am. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me and the dangers which surround me, have already compassed the destruction of civil government in the capital of the State, I hereby solemnly warn and command that all violent characters and militia of the State, now in possession of this city and the public buildings, do immediately disband, lay down their arms and return

to their homes and occupations.
"Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation.' the proclamation concludes. "I nvoke the aid and support of all the law-abiding and law-respecting Christian people of this commonwealth; and I promise, in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet and protection to all individuals, regardless of party or station, under the constitution which I have so solemnly sworn to obey.'

A NOVEL FIGURE IN POLITICS.

A Moral, Upright Man Whose Ambition Was to Dominate His Party and Control Election Machinery.

The Baltimore Sun recently gave bel as a man and a politician: Though a Kentucky politician, William Goebel is free from many of the characteristics which are commonly attributed to men of that class.

He does not drink He does not smoke or use tobacco in ny form.

He does not play cards for money. He is said to be a woman hater. His most marked characteristics are his coolness and determination. Op-While the mass of politicians at ga berings in Kentucky have been induiging in fervid ora ory and appeals to sent mint, Let as sat still without a

Born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. 42 years ago, Goebel when a boy was taken by his parents to Covington, Ky., which has been his home ever since. In early life, it is said, he was education through his own energies he Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel.

Judge Haz erigg went to an adjoining man into his law office. In a few years he ha s lown sich ab lity t at Goveras Lieutenant Governor. This done he nor Stephenson took him as a law partdeath Mr. Goebel was made his execu-

tor without cond. Goebei's ability as a lawyer atnow that any will Democratic contestants.

"The majority of both houses of the liste, and for several years he was the

Legislature declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to Twelve years ago he was elected to swear them in there was nothing left the State Senate to represent Kenton for me to de but administer the oath of county. He has served continuously office. The proceeding was, of course, entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been other-office he has ever held, except that he wise." was a member of the Kantucky con-stitutional convention. He was a can-erous applications for work, and many didate for judge of the court of appeals in the district now represented by out just what they will have to do and Judge T. H. Paynter, and it was he how much they will get for it. The who finally threw the comination to following gives a good idea of the work

Judge Paynter. He has a law practice which, it is said pays him at least \$25 000 a year, and by hard work, economy and the exercise of his marked legal ability, be has accumulated a fortune said to visors of census, one or more to each reach probably a quarter of a million dollars. Ex Gov. John Young Brown recently said of him:

"Mr. Goebel can put more in a 20-line law brief than almost other lawyer

Goebel has made a record, the greater part of which is still fresh in the pub lic mind. From the beginning of his career in politics he fought the Louisville and Nashville railroad and other corporations. He has been the author of several important State laws, notaby the Goebel election law, which regulates elections in Kentucky and nas been much criticised. It is held that this law gives the dominant party too much control of the election machinery.

L & N. IN KENTUCKY POLITICS. The New York Journal Correspondent Declares the Railroad Company is Responsible for the Present Reign of Terror.

Mr. James Creelman, the famous orrespondent of the New York Journal, writes as follows:
"The real author of the reign of

terror in Kentucky is the Louisville and Nashville Rattroad company. This giant corporation has controlled the councils of the D. mocratic party in that State and bas dictated the nomi nation and election of every Governor since the civil war. It is the champion and defender of lawless corporate

"Governor Goebel led the fight in the Kentucky Sanate and in law suits against the criminal and tyrannous power of the Louisville and Nashville Rairroad and its corporate allies. Mr. Goebel's enemies may abuse him, but the fact remains that during his long service in the Kentucky Senate no corporation was able to buy or bully him. He was incorruptibility itself in his official life. He forced the railroad to pay its share of the taxes, he introduced and passed laws protecting railroad employes, and he brought scores of actions for damages in the courts. would be allowed to enter without a pass. They decided, however, to meet at the Capitol hotel and march in a oi the House; L H. Cart, Speaker Pro crime in the days of Boss Tweed.

"Not only did Senator Goebel attack the dread Louisville and Nashville, but he boldly grappled with the unspeciable Southern Pacific Railroad company. He discovered by reading the charter which Collis P. Hunting wound to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time. Go bel, who showed great fortitude and courage throughout, smiled weakly as he heard the verdict and feebly rolled his heat from side to side in token of dissent from that opinion. He was then carried to his room, on the second floor carried to his room, on the second floor of the Capitol Hotel, and, in addition of the Capitol Hotel, and, in addition of the capitol bridge of the capitol bridge of the hall, with the capitol Hotel, and, in addition of the capitol bridge of the capitol bridge of the hall, with the capitol Hotel, and, in addition of the capitol bridge of the capitol bridge of the hall, with the office as Governor, and then issued the from the Kentucky Legislature that the State had dishonored its name. This extraordinary charter permitted the State had dishonored its name. This extraordinary charter permitted the State had dishonored its name. This extraordinary charter permitted the State had dishonored its name. The capitol bridge of the common wealth the capitol bridge of the common wealth that the people of this commonwealth that the complices could plunder the people of all the other States, provided that all the other States, provided that they did not plunder Kentucky. Mr. Goebel sought to revoke this almost incredible charter. t was a desperate struggle, and Huntington won the fight. Sentucky campaign the Huntington forces joined with the Louisville Nashville and the trusts to defeat Mr.

Goebel. I made the tour of Kentucky with Mr. Goebel and Mr. Bryan in the last political fight. I had a good opportunity of studying this remarkable man the most masterful personality, per-haps, in the whole Sout . It is true that in the convention which nominated him for Governor he resorted to political methods that one can hardly condemn too strongly, but it must be emembered that be was engaged in a ife and death struggle with what had emembere 1 that he hitherto been an irresistible force in the Democratic party. He was fighting fire with fire.

"It was the Louisville and Nashville tailroad company and its confederates that inspired the spirit of murder in Kentucky. Again and again I was told during my trip with Mr. Bryan that Mr. Goebel would not survive to take his seat, even if helwere elected. The combined corporations could not afford o let him live.

How soon will this condition of things spread to other States? I have certainly seen the faint stirrings of this spirit of the vengeance of overbrown corporate power much nearer home than Kentucky."

WANTED THE TROUSERS -A young fellow on the South side has a Megro valet, an old-fashioned Southern darky. 'Here, Jeff, I want those trousers pointing to a rather loud striped gar nent that Jeff had long had his eyes "All right, san," said Jeff, with a

sigh. Next morning Jeff brought the trou sers back with a big grease spot still rominent on one knee Can't you get that spot out ?" said

the owner of the trousers. No sah." "Did you try turpentine?"

"'Fo de Lawd, I done sacchurated 'em wid turpentine." "Did you try coal oil?" "Yes, sah, po'ed a quart ob lle on 'Did you try a hot iron ?"

"Puty nigh bu'nt'em up !"

"Did you try berzine?"
"Done tried b nzine, kerosene, and il de other zines, an' 'tain't tech dat rease spot."

"Well, did you try 'em on?" queried the master with a twinkle in his eye.

'Yes, sa,' replied Jeff with alacrity, "an' dey's a puffect fit, grease spot an' all, sah."--Chicago Record.

-According to the Echo de Paris, one of the greatest attractions of the exposition will be a huge diamond, bugger than the Koh-i-noor, which was ound in the Da-Beers mine shortly before the war began. The stone has been insured, says the Echo de Paris, for £400,000

CASTORIA. Bears the Banature Charlet Fletchers TAKING THE NEW CENSUS.

Interesting Statement for Those Who Want Positions-The Compensation They Will Receive.

The superintendents of the census of the applicants are anxious to find and the compensation:
The act of March 3, 1899, under the

State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, to have general supervision within their respective districts of the enumeration to be made in June, 1900. in Kentucky can express in three pages of foolscap. His power of concentrating much thought and information into a few brief words has been one of the secrets of his remarkable success as a lawyer."

As a member of the State Senate Graphs has been one of the secrets of the state senate for the consent of the consent of the state senate for the consent of the senate for the consent of the senate for the state senate for the state senate for the senate for the state in pure 1900.

Substitutely can express in three of the duties imposed by the census act upon these sipervisors is the designation of suitable persons to be employed, with the consent of the circular senate for the state of the state of the duties imposed by the census act upon these sipervisors is the designation of suitable persons to be employed, with the consent of the circular senates and the state of the state further provided that such persons shall be residents of the enumeration districts for which they may be ap-pointed, and that they shall be selected solely with reference to fitness, and without reference to their political party affiliations.

The appointment of enumerators will be made with reference to physical activity and to aptness, neatness and accuracy in writing and in the use of figures. The census requires active, energetic persons of good address and readiness with the pen. Only such can do the work with satisfaction to t e government or profit to them-

Each person secking appointment as census enumerator must make a written application to the supervisor for the listrict of which a resident, giving the Coristian name and surname in full: whether a citizen of the United States or not; present legal residence; sex and color; age, place of birth; the principal facts of education and of professional or business experience, in-cluding a statement of all national, State, county or municipal offices held at any time; nature of present occupat.on, if any; previous experience in census work; physical condition, and knowledge of Eiglish and other languages. This application must be made in the handwriting of the applicant throughout and must be certified

The enumeration required by the census act will begin on the first day of June, 1900, and must be completed within two weeks in all cities for which 8 000 inhabitants or more were reported in 1890, and in all other districts on or before the first day of July next thereafter.
It will be necessary for each enum-

erator, before entering upon his duties, to receive a commission, under the hand of the supervisor of the district to which he belongs, and to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge all the duties required of him under the law.

Under the provisions of section 7 of the census act the enumeration in

June, 1900, is restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, and to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. nical establishments, and, by the same section, the schedules of mortality and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments may be withheld from simple than that required of enumerators at preceding censuses.

The compensation to be paid to enumerators is fixed by section 16 of the act of March 3, 1899, and a minimum rate of two cents for each living in habitant, two cents for each death, lifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry is provided for all subdivisions where such allowance shall be deemed sufficient. In other subdivisions where higher per capita rates are to be paid, according to the difficulty of enumeration, the maximum rate will not exceed three cents for each living inhabitant, three cents for each death, twenty cents for each farm and thirty cents for each establishment of productive industry, while in subdivisions where per diem rates are established, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto, the compensation allowed to enumerators will be not less than be not less than three nor more than six dollars per day of ten hours' actual field work each. Except in extreme cases, no claim for mileage or travelling expenses will be allowed to any enumrator, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the

director of the census. Any enumerator who, without justifiable cause, neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his position, after accepting an appointment and qualifying for the work, or who communicates to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, will be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, as provided in section 21 of the census act.

-Mr. J. B. Douthit has tendered his by the board at its meeting next week when the resignation will be as-cepted. Mr. Douthit says that he would have resigned as soon as he was vindicated by the board had not the members insisted upon him waiting until the February meeting. Since the Sonate has confirmed him and he has thus been personally and officially vindicated he interest the second of the diessed, he invists upon his resignation because his private business demands his attention. -Bishop Warren Candler, of the

Methodist Church South, has gone to Havana to establish a church of that denomination there. For the purpose he has raised \$5,000 entirely in the State of Georgia. It had is successful, his church will be the first Methodist congregation in Cuba. - American women will envy the young wife of the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang. It is said that she possesses 2 000 different costumes and

eeps several hundreds of maids to wait upon her and take care of her great array of clothing. CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Bignature of Chart Hilliching

ABOUT COSTLY FUNERALS

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF PEOPLE Bill Arp Talks About the Thousands

-Cheaper Funerals Would Save Money for the Needy Survivors. Solomon says: "A living dog is better than a dead lion. That may be so in a worldly sense, but the dead lion in a worldly sense, but the dead lion costs the most money. I was just reading an itemized statement of now much it cost to bury Senator Morrill. Of course he was buried at the government expense, but it seems to me hi could have been put away for less money. The sum total foots up \$3.442 The casket cost \$400, cedar shipping case \$90, embaiming \$60, carriages \$108, special train from Washington to Springfield \$782, Springfield to Montipelier \$117, fares for attendants from Troy to Washington \$347, Pullman cars \$300, commissaries \$78.

These are the largest items. There

These are the largest items. There is a page full of smaller ones. Then there is decoration of the Senate chamber \$100 and crape and gloves and regalia and flowers \$280, advertising programme \$113, music \$40, etc. But the gramme \$113, music \$40, etc. But the largest item is \$5 000, a year's salary after he died. This went to his son. That is the rule. If a member diewhile in effice his salary goes on for a year. But Vermont was not so very far away. If a member from California or Oregon dies the cost of transportation for the remains and the escape. tation for the remains and the escort runs up into the thousands. Ah, my country! Where the carcass is the

eagles will be gathered together. That is the reason I reckon why the eagle is our national emblem for the treasury is the carcass. I was ruminating about this grand parade over the burial of public men-the expense of it—the glitter and ga-lore and show of it, for at the last it is

a junket, a frolic that members of Congress like and they scheme to get on the grand excursion. Booker Washington says that the negro is never happier than when going to a funeral. White folks set them the example, especially in the towns and cities. truth is that a common man who barely supports his family and is struggling along to educate his children can't af ford to die, for the funeral expenses take all he has left and leaves the family penniless. Poor Tom Brumby had no wife or children, but for years had been supporting a poor old mother and educating an orphan niece. He had when he died \$700 in bank and it took that-the last dollar-to bury him. magine that if he could have spoken in is last moments he would have said his last moments ne would nave said:
"Give it to mother. Oh!give it to my
mother. A \$400 casket will do me no
good." The very last letter that he
wrote her from Manila said: "!!! I do

not live to get back there are \$700 in bank for you. Well, maybe Congress will grant the old laly a pension. Maybe so, but I reckon she will die before she eets it, and as for that prize money I see that the government is fighting it, and that means its non-payment. Dewey's victory is an old song now. I wonder if they would bury him at public ex-

It seems to me that the cost of fu-nerals should be proportioned to the condition of the family. As for me, I feel like a metal casket that would keep out the water and the worms and a plain marble tombstone would be enough. No monument and but a line of epitaph. Some grass and flowers that my unchained spirit would like to see when it hovers over the place where its prison house was buried. Neglected graves are a sign of inhumanity. Costly ones a sign of vanity. and noble men are always proper. Not necessity for the bill. Senator Sullivan this act be, and the same are hereby that they are of any consequence to the dead, but they point a moral to the living. Let us build that monument to the modest and gallant Brumby and difficult to enforce, as it would be implace it on the capitol grounds where it can be seen and where it will speak in silence to the people as they pass. Lot the tribute be one of love, honor and admiration from the oid and the young. Our little grand child who was his niece and loved him, will open her little iron bank when it gets full and send the \$5 to the committee. Every little school girl and boy should have a dime or a pickel in that monument for besides his courage and patriotism he was loving and kind to his aged mother. He deserves a monument for

Several times of late I have read the

talks of Carnegie and Rockefeller to

the young men in a Bible class and their ideas about giving and helping ideas about giving and helping do not please me. Of course, everybody honors them for their large bounties to colleges and libraries, but they say that charities to the poor do no lasting good and that 90 per cent. of it is nished by the attorney general, the ties to colleges and libraries, but they wasted, but that rich men hould help poor young men who are struggling to climb up in the world. My observation is that those struggling young men will get up anyhow just like Carnegie and Rockefeller. I had rather see a hundred poor people relieved from distress than a dozen young men helped on the way to fortune and success. too much prejudice against the poor. Most of them are women and children who are helpless and can't get a start. There is no work for them and so the have to beg or starve. The other day I dropped a quarter in the tin cup of a poor old woman who was crouched on the sidewalk of Marietta street, and her look of thankfulness paid me. The winter wind was blowing and the paying stones were cold, but she sat there esignation as commissioner of the and watched for charity. She was old pal authorities for trial during the dispensary and it will be acted upon and pale and pititul and the skin stuck close to her bony hands. I crossed the street and stood and watched for many mittee and never saw anybody else put any money in her cup. She may be a fraud—an imposter, but I am sure that she is not impoverishing the mil lionaires or anybody else. My idea is that a good Samaritan would stop and investigate that woman's condition and lift her up from the cold sidewalk and ree her to a warm, comfortable home and buy her a pair of blankets and some coal and speak a few kind words and comfort the children if she ha any. City people get hardened to such things and pass by and say why do s she not go to the poorhouse. the scornouse and who will take her there, and would not she be separated from those she loves? I know a man whose charities are more to be com mended than all the munificent gifts of the millionaires. He is not rich nor of nor young, nor childless, but he make more than a good living and is always belping some poor young man or wo man or orphan children. Helping th m not only with money, but with hop and good cheer, tifting them up out o despair and planting them on a good foundation. He has befriended hun dreds in this quiet, unostentatious way

and it is not blazoned to the work nor heralded in the press dispatche-

What he has done is now his greatest comfort in his declining years, for he

has without exception the love and gratitude and loyalty of them all. There is no system to his charities for every case stands for itself. I knew

nim on one occasion to send a check to poor young girl with which to r ebase her weiding apparel, the dear-est thing on earth to a bride, for all her caraings had been expended in support of a widowed mother and some small children. Well, that was though Spent to Bury a Distinguished Man ful and generous, but who else would bave done it? I wish that I was rich so that I could do as they say the good Prince Rusert did—go around in disguise and find out who were needy and deserving and help them in secret would take note of the poor girls whihelped their mothers and the your men who wrote kind, loving lette home and I would set them up as make them happy. Yes, I would li-that surt of fun, wouldent you? I would beat I braries and colleges all I pleces But I like Carnogie and Rock feller, too, though they don't s-through my spectacles. It is hard f a millionaire to real ze that the mon is not his—that he is only a trus
with the privilege of using it for the
good of his fellow creatures. It has
been said by philosophers that no may
ever earced a million honesity—that

if he found a gold mine and it paid him a thousand dollars a day he was entitled only to a good living turefit and the rest was God's and was put here for his fellow men. Dr. Hedley told a good story about a Persian whe bought a niege of land the restant was bought a piece of land for a small sum ard when plowing it found a rich vein of gold. He carefully saved all the came in sight and took is to the man from whom he bought the land, saying that he id not buy the gold—he bought only the land. The man refused to reso warm they went before the eadi to have it decided. The eadi knew then very well and knew that one of then had a son just grown and the other had a pretty daughter a little younger, and ney were good, industrious children one had them brought before him and married them and gave them the

DOINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MFASURES BEING DISCUSSED.

gold. Whether true or not, this is a pretty story for the children. Every girl I know will say, "I wish it were

BILL RP.

The Adulteration of Cotton Seed Meal -- Gathering Criminal Statistics-Treasury Appropriations.

The following measures have been acted upon by the Legislature is the last week:

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE. Senator Ragsdale's pill to prevent the adulteration of cotton seed meal and other meals used for stock feed was taken up, and Senator Ragadale was taken up, and Senator Ragsdale explained the purposes of the bill and the necessity for it. The law was first passed in Maine, and other States have similar laws. This bill is the law in New York, which is about the same as that of Massachusetts. He read from the Practical Farmer an article relating to the operation of the law in New York.

The bill provides for an analysis of all feed meals manufactured in this State, the analysis to be made by the chemical department of Clemson college, and there is provided a tax of 25 cents per ton and a tag to be affixed to each sack, stating that the law has been complied with; so much of the tax to go to the treasurer of Clemson. chemical department of Clemson coltax to go to the treasury of Clemson, as is necessary for analysis expenses; the panalty being a fine of \$50 to \$200 or imprisonment from three months to one year. Importers of the meals stated are also to furnish specimens of their product when called upon.

Sentior Russdala standly uprod the

Senator Rigsdale strongly urged the suggested some changes and Senato Graydon opposed the measure. Senator Blakeney thought the bill might be possible to keep out cotton seed hulls Senator Ragsdale replied that the objection was not so much to hulls as other deleterious ingredients. tor Bowen also opposed the bill. The motion to strike out the enacting words was lost and the bul was passed to the third reading, a motion to indefinitel postpone being lost by a vote of 7,to 18 Several amendments were offered and dopted changing the bill in minor particulars. CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Senator Mower's bil to require the keeping of criminal statistics was passed to the third reading. The bil

s as follows : Section 1. That each clerk of the ourt of general sessions shall keep a record and report annually to the at torney general and the solicitor of his name, race, sex, age, alleged crime and learning or illiteracy of every person brought to trial in his court for the year ending December 1st; and in case of his failure to make said report with n the time herein limited, he shall orfeit to the county \$10 as a penalty or each day's delay in making such report, to be recovered by the solicitor I the circuit by an action in any court

of competent jurisdiction. Sec. 2. That the mayor or intenda : of every incorporated city or town within the State shall keep a record and annually report to the attorney general, on blank forms to be furnished by him, by the 10 h of December, the numbers, name, race, sex, age, learn ing or illiteracy, and alleged offenses of persons brought before the munici year ending December 1st; and in case f the failure of any mayor or intendant to make such report within the time limited he shall be fined not ess than \$25 nor more than \$100, or impris

A BILL OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE. One of the important measures now before the Legislature is Mr. Crum's good, and it patiently stood the ham bill to regulate the drawing of money mering and filling.

No. 19.

of the shipwrecked man with the money bags. If there was only some one to throw him a life preserver, he might save both life and money. Without help it is let go or die. A great many people have a like alternative before them. Business men come to a point where the doctor tells them that they must "let go or die." I robably he advised a sea voyage or mountain air. There's an obstinate cough that won't be shaken off. The lungsare weak and perhaps bleeding. There is emaciation and other symptoms of disease, which it unskillfully or improperly treated terminate in consumption. in consumption.
Thousands of men and w

stamps for the paper bound 31 stamps for the cloth bound, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

rom the State treasury appropriate o State institutions. The bill is of general scope and importance and pro-

Section 1. The appropriations mad for a State institution shall be paid the treasurer of the institution, wh hall be a bonded officer, the amount the bond not to be less than the arround to be drawn at any one time, and to be fixed by the governing board the bond to be approved by the Attorney General as to its form and executions. tion, and by the Governor as to its su ficiency, and to be filed with the Stat Treasurer. The treasurer of the institution shall draw his receipt warran upon the Comptroller General for the amount needed, which receipt warran hall be contained.

drawn only when actually owing and Section 2 That upon the receipt b the Comptroller General of the recei,

acts inconsistent with the provisions of

-Rev. Charles M. Sneidon, who is to run the Topeka, Kan., Capital, on Christian principles through the week of March 13, has already made a number of rules which he will put in fore in order to show that a paper can be made prosperous without printing a the news. No sporting news will be printed, nor will any police reports g into the paper. Every news item an advertisement will pass under his per sonal supervision so that he can make sure that nothing morally injurious will get into print. Every one of the employees will have to attend prayers

at the beginning of the day's work -In Springfield, Mo., there has re cently been organized a woman's s crety, every member of which has sign the following agreement: nereby solemn y piedge my word speak no evil of any woman, whethe such report be true or not. Any viols tion of this pledge, however, do s no release me from its subsequent obliga tions, which are to continue for a

-There are many who predict tha the time is not remote when the tell phone will be a part of every well of dered home in the United States, momentum which is reducing prices sweeping fast, and, ere long, ways wi be found for the very general en arge ment of the uses of the telephone. I will soon be used as a pleasure or lux

ury instead of a necessity.

—Josiah Emersen, a farmer who voted for M-K niey in 1896, declares his intention to vote for Bryan pro vided the latter is nominated in the ummer, because the kinks in the tal of the three remaining page from a cent litter form the letters W. J. Mr. Emerson interprets this incide as an omen of the outcome of the ne

Presidential election. -An elephant in the Paris 230 ba the toothache so much that he become melanchory, and a surgeon found or I his teeth so far gone it had to citner filled or pulled. It was aveido fill it. No anacatnetic was given to big animal, which seemed to understand the surgeon was working for h



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terrible stages, producing copper-colored spots on face or body, fittle ulcers on the tague, in the month or throat, failing out of the hair or cyclorows, decay of the fiesh or bones, completely and forever eradicated without the use of injurious drugs, leaving the system to a pure strong and health. the system in a pure, strong and health

enit, Too Frequent, Bloody or Maky Urine all functional diseases of the Heart, Lauris Liver and Stomach, also Catarrh, Eupture Rheumatism, Ples, Fistula and all Room and Skin Diseases and all Female Diseases treated according to the latest and besi-methods known to medical science. Home Treatment dence always such

Varicocele or enlarged veins, which lead to a complete loss of cessful. Write for free book just published and Symptom blank if you cannot call.

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aricocele lead to a complete loss of sexual power; also flydrocele, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture and all Private and Venereal Diseases and Weaknesses of men quickly 22% South Broad Street. Atlanta. Ga. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.