five astute officers of the State drew

their perdiem and mileage and enjoyed

He pictured the change in Neal's

and he was described by men who b

fore would have been glad to tie his

shoestrings. There was one man who

stood by him - Wide J nes. Do you

think Wilie Jones would as ociate with a dishonest man? Would be be in-

timate with a man, who, as it has been

intimated by the State, has east the

Mr. Nelson then emphasized the fact

that Superintendent Griffith had testi-

fied that he would not have accepted a

payment and have given a receipt in

full to Neal when Griffith took charge

of the office. The books and accounts

of the penitentiary might not have

careless in the discharge of us duty.

This man has done nothing more for

which he must be held responsible

than have the 25 or 30 other officials

connected with the institution while he

was there. Mr. Nelson called atten-

tion to the fact that Neal had been

tried and acquitted on one of the items

of the indictment, although on a differ-

ent charge. Can Neal be held guilty

of not turning over this money? He

says that he deposited the money when

The chairman of the investigating

committee has said that there was con-

usion in the accounts, although the

management of the farms was all right.

The chairman of the committee did not

testify that Neat had purposely held

Suppose Neal had been unfortunate

cent he owes? Has the State lost a

cent by him? If anything has gone

wrong in this institution, whose fault

fooled the public? Has Neal fooled

the general assembly? Shall the leg-

islate committees be without blame ?

Are the penitentiary directors of that period blameless? If they had done

their duty and have made monthly ex-

aminations of the books these derelie-

tions would have been stopped at once

If the board of directors knew of his

physical condition, should they not

have been more guarded? What has

been Neal's conduct? Did he not of-

The hue and cry of the populace and

the press is hard to withstand. This

man was denominated the "king-mak-

er" of the State, and but for his prom-

inence as a public officer he would

never have been prosecuted. If he

had been a private party, and an em-

ploye of a corporation, nothing would

ver have been heard of it. This he

said with the greatest respect for the

prosecuting officers who are trying to

Mr. Nelson confined himself princi-

ally to a discussion of the evidence.

He spoke with his usual carnestness

MR. G. DUNCAN BELLINGER,

Within that time and under such cir-

cumstances there is apt to be impres-

n a most creditable manner.

for to pay the State every cent as soon

as he knew how much he was dee

And did he not pay it?

lo their duty.

down?

all hearts.

of his dearest friends.

it? Is it Neal's fault? Has Neal

ose times. Has he not paid every

back anything

he received it. The State has not dis-

been kept ship shape, but is Neal to be

battk \$2,600 ?

High Tariff Legislation a Menace to Our Material Prosperity. Johnston's TRUSTS AN ENEMY TO SOUTHERN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

market.

home and exact for their goods a pre-

No two industries in the South are

more directly antagonistic to the Re-

publican high tariff than cotton grow-

ing and cotton manufacturing. In

I view of this fact, how strange it seems

that this new movement to Republi-

canize the South should apparently be

fathered by the cotton mill presidents

of our neighboring States of North and South Carolina! Perhaps the stock-

holders will soon apply the proper cer-

rective. It is possible, too, that the

men behind the looms may have some

thing to say about it. The Democratic

party has always favored our access to

the markets of the world. The Re-

publican tariff helps to shut those

What has been said of cotton grow

lemand at the ballot box, though they

that have monopolized the home mar-

ket and that sell to foreigners cheaper

What our cotton producers and cot

ton manufacturers most need is a

not sell permanently to other nations

unless we permit them to sell to us,

The Hamiltonian doc rine of pro-

tection to "infant industries," to round

off and perfect the symmetry of our

scientific basis, although the South

was compelled to make the heaviest

sacrifice for this national good to the

enrichment of the North. But in most

lines we have now passed beyond the

stage of "infant industries," and the

It is an economic wrong, and ought

to be for any free people an intolera-

ble minsuce that they should be taxed

to protect an industry that sells its

products in foreign countries cheaper

than at home. Why should we pay a

premium in order that our trade com-

To illustrate, Southern Russia i

now entering into competition with us

Americau steel rails to equip a road in

Russia to open up cotton lands can be

ought in the English market cheaper

than those same rails can be bought in

the American market to equip a road

through cotton lands in Georgia or

The steel company is only one of the

These trusts, like the serpent in the

Our government er renditures are

on protection scaffolding are too many

ly now about demolishing the tariff

system, but common sense and com-

mon justice cry out for reform of its

The Republican party, judged by its

past, is not competent for this work.

It would be difficult for good Ameri-

can citizens to find better employment

just now than knocking bricks off the

By all means let us have broad con-

which we fully reciprocate, nor by dis-

have to change its economic policy,

which is now a high trust-breeding

Some people are always fussing with

the weather. If it rains they pine for

dry weather, and if it is dry they quar-

rel with the dust. If it is cold they

pine for summer, and when it is hot

they long for winter. What is to be

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

protective tariff that is antagonistic to

Augusta, Ga., June 19, 1901.

to the national welfare.

done with such people?

and too insecure for us to talk serious

fable, are biting the breast that warm

nany thus sheltered by the tariff.

ational welfare no longer

etitors may get a discount?

than to home people.

clange of products.

such sacrifice.

Texas.

ed them into life.

going to foreign countries.

markets against us.

WHAT WE MOST NEED IS ACCESS TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Editor Constitution: Your recent | soil who have toiled so long to make admirable editorial on the tariff in its others rich. And they are not withrelations to future party policy, must out other prospective allies, for every be my excuse, if any be needed, for industry that reaches a vigorous exthis communication. porting development becomes ipso

We have heard much of late about facto, an economic enemy of a high the elimination of the negro question tariff, excepting always, and, of course, from Southern politics, and the conse- those brigands of commerce, the trus's quent upbuilding of a strong Republi- that are able to crush competition at can party in the Southern States, based, as the rumor runneth, on the further mium in the home mark topyer and ance of our material interests-as above the price asked in the foreign though adherence to Democratic prin ciples would retard our progress.

Assuming for the sake of argument and that only, that the face issue is eliminated, and that the Southern people are now entirely free to pursue their "business" interests, they can scarcely be expected to sacrifice thointerests by adopting the economic policies which, from beginning up to this date, have characterized the Re-

publican party.
It is a serious mistake to suppose that sentiment alone has controlled in making the North Republican and the South Democratic. Aside from war passion, now, happily, abated, the Republican party has always adopted an economic policy that was distinctly sectional and hostile to the South. Its first task was the abolition of slavery, and no sooner was that accomplished, at fearful cost to the South, than it began its high tariff policy, which was a less open, but equally effective. method of carrying on an economic war against the South scarcely surpassed in material hardship by the Republican pension policy under which the South pays her proportion teshare of \$150,000 000 annually to the common treasury, only to see it paid out among beneficiaries residing mostly beyond her borders. Being in the minority, she could offer no successful re-

Previous to the civil war the average tariff rate varied from 5 per cent, in 1789, to 20 per cent, in 1816; to 40 per cent in 1828 (known as the "Tariff of Abominations"), to 24 per cent. in. 1842, to 27 per cent. in 1847, and to 25 per cent. in 1857.

Then came the Republican tariff of 1861, about 36 per cent., of 1864-65 about 47 per cent., of 1890 about 50 per cent., and finally the Dingley tariff of 1897, estimated at about 57 per cent.

This Republican legislation, especto benefit the South. Had it borne equally upon all sections it would have failed, in large part, of its purpose. It was framed by a hostile, sectional party that took special care of its own local interests at the expense of the minority section, though in later years there has been an engerness to enlist recruits by sheltering a few Southern products, which are certainly entitled to equal favor in whatever discrimination is to be made now or in the future. The Federal Congress, with its North in majority, will never pass a tariff bill in whose special privileges the South will be permitted to participate on equal terms with the North. Our best hope lies in cutting down the special privileges rather than in trying grab our share of the spoils.

Whatever benefits the South may have derived from the uniformity clause of the constitution in reference to taxation, they were wholly disproportionate to the benefits received by the North. This disadvantage was not due to any fault or want of wisdom on the part of the generation of Southern people then in life, but to in the production of cotton. But our social, financial and material environment, created by forces operating before that generation was born.

It is important in this connection to bear in mind one of the simplest and plainest truths of political economy, namely, that a tariff on imports is in effect a tax on exports.

Whether a given tariff rate on imports produces an exactly equivalent burden on exports may be open to doubt, but that a tariff tax levied on goods coming into a country lessens the exchangeable value of goods going out of the same country is not denied, so far as I am aware, by a single reputable thinker or writer on the subject. Any business man can make his own practical application of this truth.

From that truth it necessarily follows that a tariff on imports falls with special severity on those particular industries which furnish the experts

given in exchange for the imports. What industries have borne this special burden? In 1820 agriculture furnished 81 per

op of the tariff wall. cent. of our total exports, and with ceptions, independent thought, and slight variations it still furnished in free discussion, to the end that we may find out the truth for the good of 1880 as high as 82.25 per cent. One the country rather than of party. But of the most important items was the South's great contribution of her raw independence of thought does not recotton, which from the first was esquire us to become Republicans-nor sentially an exported product, and does it permit such transformation under existing conditions. The Republican party cannot establish itself which was greater in proportion than the exported product of any other secsentiment of renewed brotherly love,

It is easy, therefore, to fix the status of the cotton grower as a burden-bearer under the tariff.

But in recent years we have turned to manufacturing our raw cotton, and the distinguishing characteristic of have already gone beyond the capacity of the home market. In 1900 our exports of uncolored cotton goods, such as we generally make in the South, amounted to \$13,229,443.

Of the same kind of cloth we imported only \$357,604, a mere bagatelle. showing not only that our mills need no protection in this line, but that a tariff rate on these manufactured cottons would not be of any practical value, no matter how high you might fix it on paper. No man can devise a tariff scheme that will materially help a heavy exporting industry operating under the laws of competition. If it can undersell its rivals in foreign markets, it can certainly do the same thing in its home market with freight harges in its favor.

Our manufacturers of uncolored cotton goods are, therefore, in the same situation now with the growers of raw cotton, and in that fac there is much hope for those patient plodders of the

QUART BOTTLES.

IN THE SHADOW OF BEATH.

A Whole Family Cured.

says: tism, catarrh and neuralgia. I had liver complaint and was very bilious. I was in a bad condition; every day I began to fear that I should never be a well woman; that I should have to settle down into a chronic invalid, and live in the shadow o' death. I had
JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA recommended to me. I TOOK FOUR
BOTTLES AND IT CURED ME, and cured my family both. I am very glad that I heard of it. I would cheerfully recommend it to every one. I have taken many other kinds of medicine. I prefer JOHNSTON'S to all of them." MICHIGAN DRUG CO., Detroit, Mich.

SENATOR VEST ON THE DOG.

When All Other Friends Desert

One of the most eloquent tributes verdict was read. ing and cotton manufacturing is relaever paid to the dog was delivered by tively true of Southern coal and pig Senator Vest, of Missouri, some years ago. He was attending court in a question, yet the penalty is quite seiron, both of which have outgrown home consumption. The "oil gushers" country town, and while waiting for of Texas certainly need no protection. the trial of a case in which he was interested he was urged by the attor-That recent meeting of manufacturers in Detroit, at which foreign marneys in a dog case to help them. He kets were demanded for surplus prowas paid a fee of \$250 by the plaintiff. duets and tariff reductions advocated, Voluminous evidence was introduced months. gives abundant proof that many other to show that the defendant had shot industries in other sections of the the dog in malice, while other evidence country have reached the stage of ex- went to show that the dog had attacked portation, which economically inter- the defendant. Vest took no part in preted, means the stage of tariff rethe trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to make a speech, else their client would From the present indications the exnot think he had carned his fee. porting industries of the United States will soon be in a position to demand a Being thus urged he arose, scanned the face of each juryman for a moment, reform of the tariff and to enforce that and said: will be bitterly fought by those trusts

" Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with toving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to market for their products. Such is us, those whom we trust with the volume of our output that no suf-the volume of our output that no suf-the volume of our output without come traiters to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It The chief obstacle to foreign mark- flies away from him, perhaps when he ts is our exclusive tariff system, which | needs it most. A man's reputation bears so unequally upon us. We can may be sacrificed in a moment of illconsidered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do Trade, in its last analysis, is an ex- us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of halice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in national growth, rested on a genuine this selfish world, the one that never ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prossores that come in encounter with the not a defence. roughness of the world. He guards Judge Gary held that the law exthe sleep of his pauper master as if he cused two classes: Children and were a prince. When all other friends idiots or the insane. To plead insanity desert he remains. When riches take it must be shown that the party could wings and reputation falls to pieces he not distinguish between right and

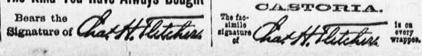
its journeys through the heavens. homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other graveside will the noble dog be found, sad, but open in alert watchfulness, oo colossal and our industries built up faithful and true even in death."

in a low voice, without a gesture. He months in the county jail. made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out, but soon entered with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$500. He had sued for \$200. It is even said that some of the jurors wanted to hang the defen-

LET US ACT QUICKLY .- The farmers of the State in general will do well to heed the admonitions contained in the admirable address recently issued to the farmers of Newberry County, by Mr. Milton A. Carlisle, chairman of the Exposition Commission for Newberry County. He calls upon them to begin the preparation of farm proin the South by proclaiming a mere ducts for exhibits at Charleston," and tells them that it is to "the interest of every progressive farmer to make an ributing a few Federal offices. It will exhibit of those crops "-wheat and oats-" which are now being harvested."

Mr. Carlisle says: "Select now from the best of your wheat and oats in one the South's business interests and also or more bushel lots. Also select a dozen sheaves or bun lles, of the best of each, and preserve them in as good condition as you can." The farmers are also urged to begin preparations for " Exhibits of all other crops especially corn, tobacco, rice and potatoes, and Mr. Carlisle explains the first steps in preparing exhibits of these crops concludes : "Let us all act and act quickly and vigorously in getting up exhibits."

> Raspberries and blackberries require well drained soil highly fertilized. They do best when the ground is mulched.



# THE SOUTH NOT TO BE REPUBLICANIZED. RHEUMATISM and CATARRH CURED THE CONVICTION OF WM A. NEAL.

Former Superintendent of State Penitentiary

The trial of Col. W. A. Neal, former | He declared the outcome of the invesuperintendent of the State peniten- tigation was one of the greatest farces iary, for failure to turn over money to ever perpetrated in this State. These his successor within the time pre-Mrs. C. H. Kingsbury, who keeps a millinery and fancy goods store at St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Mich., and who is well known throughout the country,

Scribed by law, was held last week in themselves finding out where a dittle buttermilk, or a few stawberries or some calbbages went. They wound up by accepting Neal's own statement as attracted much attention in the State, ducted an item of \$722 which Need

Maurens

not only on account of the prominence acknowledged he owed. They never of the defendant and his activity in polifailed to draw their per diem and mileage, the Legislature having approtics during the past ten years or more, priated \$1,000 for their pay. but also from the fact that he was acquitted last year upon a charge that condition. In 1893 Neal came here in FOUR was even more serious in connection power and honored by many fri nds. with the duties of his office. Then when this matter came up poli The case was given to the jury at ticians were arraigned against New

twelve o'clock on Saturday and at five the court was informed that a verdict had been reached. When the jury had been brought into court, a slip of paper was handed to the clerk by the foreman. This slip contained the ver-dict which read; "The State against W. A. Neal. Guilty, with recommen-He Remains True to His M. Van Metre, foreman." Neal was in the court room at the time. He did not evuce any surprise when the

> This is one of the few violations or aw in which motive is left out of the vere. The statutes declare that a publie officer found guilty of the charge in the indictment shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for not exceeding twelve

> "Section 304" of the criminal statutes of 1895 is the law under which the indictment was based. It declares: "It shall be the duty of every sheriff, judge of probate, clerk of court of common oleas, county treasurer and any other State or county officer, entrusted with funds by virtue of his office, upon retiring from office to turn over to his successor all moneys received by him as such officer, within 30 days from the time when his successor shall have entered upon the duties of his office," etc. The features of the case on Saturday

were the verdict returned by the jury Col. Nelson' scathing criticism of the pententary directors and of the committee which investigated the affairs of the penitentiary; the splendid argument of Gen. Bellinger and the charge of Judge Gary. After the construction of the law by the judge, the jury could not find a verdict of not guilty.

The State seems to have been ma terially helped by the resort of the defense to the plea that Neal was addicted to the use of morphine. It appeared that this was a desperate chance for the defense, and Gen. Bellinger's shrewd and logical cross questioning drew from the physicians who testified for the defense an admission that a deserts him, the one that never proves man is morally responsible as long as he knows right from wrong.

Judge Gary held that if Neal collects perity and in poverty, in health and in ed the money in question, and did not sickness. He will sleep on the cold expend it for legitimate penitentiary groun a, where the wintry winds blow, purposes, and then failed to turn it and the snow drives flercely, if only over to his successor within thirty days, he may be near his master's side. He then he was guilty under the statute. will kiss the hand that has no food to The payment to the bondsmen was offer; he will lick the wounds and not a compliance with the statute and

s as constant in his love as the sun in wrong. If the party knew the difference between right and wrong insanity "If fortune drives the master forth was not a defence, but if he did not in outcast in the world, friendless and know the difference between right and wrong it was a complete defence.

When the verdict was brought in and read Mr. Boggs moved for a new trial, and it was decided that the motion will be heard on Monday morn ing. In the meanwhile Neal is under bond and was not deprived of his liberty. If the new trial is not allowed friends pursue their way, there by the it is generally thought that an appeal to the supreme court will be taken. It his head between his paws, his eyes may be noted that in the Assman case, which is the only other case of conviction under the same statute as Neal, Then Vest sat down. He had spoken the offender was sentenced to three

Mr. P. II. Nelson opened for the de fense. He declared that the jury be fore convicting his client should be satisfied that Neal had in his possession-not indefinite amounts-but the particular sums named in the indictment. He cited supreme court decisions showing that it must be proved that all and not part of the money was not turned over. He contended that he money was legally disbursed as shown by the evidence of Col. Jones in connection with that of Neal. This ndictment makes four specific charges That Neal failed to turn over to his successors \$1,000 between N vember 22nd and December 10th, 1895, and \$544 between February 24th to 27th, 1897.

Mr. Nelson went on to say that from the period November 22nd to December 9th, 1895, Neal deposited over \$7,000. This was the time when Neal was accused of making away with \$1,000. In February, 1897, 24th to 27th, Col. Neal deposited over \$900. This was at the time the \$544 is charged against him in the indictment. Not only did he deposit these amounts but he checked them out as superintendent.

The superintendent is allowed in the absence of the board of directors to pay out any money necessary in the running expenses. Col. Jones testified that Neal's checks as superintendent showed where that money was disbursed. Neal is not called upon to prove his innocence. The State must prove him guilty. But not one seinilla of evidence has been produced to show where the money went to. The defense has produced evidence that that money deposited by Neal was that which was collected from Fowler and Hammond. Neal had himself so testified and no evidence had been pro-

stminister's historic walls. Watren Hastings hat added an empire to the dominions of his king, but the pomp and circumstance of his royal Sarsaparilla The Jury Recommended Him to Mercy of the Court ing splendor and lavish we lith of the orient, warmed into life the cupidity of the trained busicess man and lulled to slumber the drowsy conscience of the trusted servant. The mighty fell, and was brought to answer charges before an outraged people.

Less than a decade ago the man who sits before you today was elected, by the assembled representatives of the people, to one of the most coveted and esp usible positions within the gittorf Absolute master of a thousand slaves, untrammeled lord over estates baronial in extent, his edict employed the man to administer corporal pusi-hment to the convict, ap-pointed the physician to heal his wounds, and called the priest to administer to his spiritual needs; a centurian with captains and sergeants and corporals and guards under him, " he saith unto this man go, and he goeth and to another come and he

Is a cause for great wonder that he assumed to be the political dietator of a commonwealth of free men? With one-tenth of the gross revenues of the State passing yearly through his hands with sub-superintendents and stewards and cashiers and bookkeepers the creatures of his own despotic will, growing temptation and easy oppor tunity undermine the imposing edities and what once stood for character falls a shapeless mass of ruins. But here made a scapegoat? He jumped on the the penicentiary board for being lax and ginthe analogy ends and the contrast be-

> passed upon by the supreme court and has been declared valid. Neat was elected in 1893 and on his own testi-1899. What is the defense? Is it wuilty except for the reason of insanthe State as soon as he knew how much he owed? Is it that he never made misuse of the funds at all? Does anybody know what the defense really is? this case as throwing light upon the pockets with gain. Fowler furnishes preof of an expressed design on Neal's part to deceive the Legislature and to thus insure his reselection. While he for four years forg t all about this one thousand doilars, which he said had been spent on traveling expenses, he nevertheless remen, bered to render an account for traveling expenses aggregating \$160 from August, 1895, to January, 1896, and he collected this, the reported the accounts of Fowler and Hammond outstanding although he had mouths before collected these amounts and had purposely failed to

and directness, and handled his cause the attorney general, made the closing argument in the case. He had shown the spiritual condition of the convicts considerable vigor in cross-examining was gratifying to the superintendent the witnesses of the defense, and his Col. Jones did not say what money spirited argument was not a surprise. He began by saying that it is an in- had drawn it out as superintendent, correct statement of facts for Mr. Nel- | ter he had deposited it as superintendson to argue that had W. A. Neal ent. New statterneys had vaunted the been a private citizen there would have fact that in he indictment for breach been no prosecution. On the contrary of trust Neal had not a witness to teshad Neal been an ordinary private tity in his behalf and yet he was accitizen, no hope of acquittal would quitted. Perhaps Neal now feels like have entered the breasts of the defense. | kicking homself ail over the courthouse This case is being tried under the law | for testilying in this case, for he has of South Carolina, not under the public so openly contradicted his testimony

in behalf of the investigating committee, he said in reply to Mr. Nelson He said that out of his public career that the State might have spent \$1,000 of twenty years, nearly half has been to conduct he inquiry into Neal's adspent in an effice devoted to the en manistration, but it was worth \$20,000 forcement of the criminal laws and as- to have uncarthed all this rascality. In signed to the prosecution of criminals. passing he remarked upon the ease with which people obtain pardons these

ed upon the mind and heart of any Why did Neal never report from man a reverence for law and a respect for its true representatives. It is but human that in such a field there should be found Keen and bitter disappointments, but one can make light of failure who does his own dury and leaves the result with him who read-This trial presents a question and a for \$172 at him as settlement of his speare says " he was great of heart. test of good citizenship. It has been account. While it is expressly laid I recken he was, considering that h truly said that no law can be enforced opposed by public opinion and it may unfortunately true that juries too often represent public opinion. To the scrious mind, higher than the question demonstrate the mala fides of the repentance and has no parallel in of citizenship as involved in cases like transactions. How did he perform the modern suicides, for most all of them this, is that of manhood and individual honor and assumption of duty. A man who finds it hard to perform a simple duty and easy to shirk it in the face of popular clamor, is a moral coward and he who willingly sitting in judgment would screen the guilty by violating his ptighted word has sacrified his manly honor. It has been his painful and said nothing. Deceived the board in heaven and hell and a future state duty in his lifetime to prosecute some of di ectors and the Legislature by re- of rewards and punishments. He wil The profound importance of this the first time since the days of '76 that each of them and spect the last dollar. tainted with atheism and infidelity

Advertiser.

nefarious designs. Forgot four years | gle and old age a regret.' and until remanded by the investigatxpenses for 1895, but remembered to draw from him \$1.0 over and above what he had taken. In the words of a great lawyer, surely such an invention of finance never was heard of-an exchequer wherem extortion was the assessor, frau! the cashier, confusion the accountant, concealment the reporter

U forth for greater power and the board time and again. How then could the board have known how the false pretenses. owed the State the amounts named in

Continuing, he said: "No titled lord sits upon the bench, but a man | who has sprung from the people, with like passions and sympathies, knowing his duty only as his oath and the laws prescribe. No Burke or Sheridan in words of flery indignation and burning elequence ery for vengeance, only two plain men charged by our fellow cititens with the work in hard, come be fore you begging for the vindication of a violated law and justice for an out raged State. As triers of the fact, you Il not there as lords of the realm, by the grace of a monarch or by inheritauce of a long line of noble aucestors. but only as 'men, high-mudel men. His honor on the bench, the solicitor and I are here because it is our duty. because we voluntarily assume this particular responsibility. But you as good and lawful men when asked if you would give both sides justice, answered yes, and willingly undertoock he burden, and scaled your compact with your oaths.

go hunting and get up a good circulation he would feel better and conclude The indictment in this case has been to live on a white longer. The body affects the mind and when the blood in the veins gets thick and sluigish mony admits that he did not have a the mind gets diseased and morbid and the secretions become stagmant, the emotions are out of time and the rest and peace in death. It is strang Is it that he has settled with that any man of education or refine ment would entertain such an unreason able hope. What did the schoolteacher of Dahan accomplish by killing Dr M tive must enter into the trial of sch-oftencher now? When two en McNeil and himself? Where is the ousiness recklessly in order to flil his world? Do they shake hands ir renew the light, for, of course, they are not in heaven? What does the young man accomplish by killing his sweetheart and then himself? Are they not then forever separated? What does any edy gain by suicide? As Hamler ils we have than fly to others that we know not of?" Why not run away from yourself? Run to the woodsseep on running-jump the branches wim the rivers, get wet, get tiredword in the garden, dig, hoe, chop wook, mount a horse and ride furiously eredit the same.

He charged that Neal was a hypoauything to divert the diseased mind from its train of thought. My good old father was affleted with

erite. He referred sureastically to Neal's report to the Legislature that Neal had deposited. Of course Neal opinion or of newspaper criticism. In before the legislative investigating eply to Mr. Nelson be asked where committee. is there a newspaper hounding Neal

1895 until 1899 a dollar of this money? Why did he not know how much he owed? With that mind saturated with opium, did he not keep these items in pointed love or failure to make mone his head for four long years? Capt. Griffith showed his good judgment (alias steading). O hello killed him when he refused to give a receipt for inself her use he found out that he had delitedness when Neal shoved a check wrongfully killed his wife, and Shakedown as law that the motives of the was a Moor and dil not believe in defendant are immaterial to this issue, the arguing of the facts to prove the the most heroic thing that he could do charge will suggest the motives and It was the very intensity of grief and plain duties imposed upon him? Care- are salish or reveageful. It was like essly, recreantly, disregardful of his the Harikus of Sau , or of the ancient trust and with a view to fill his pockets generals when defeated in battle. with dishonest gains. He failed to take bonds, as required by law, if he these suicides of our young men is the hought the parties good. Collected indication that they are not believer large amounts, some of which he re- in the Christian religion. No san sorted and turned in and some he kept man will take his own life if he believe porting Hammond and Fowler as ow- be afraid to. The influence of modern ing \$1,000, when he knew they owed detion on the yeuthful mind has muc nothing, as he had collected \$500 from to de with it, for a great deal of it a State officer has been brought to the Reported a large imaginary sum as Even some of the standard writers

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome tences, his re-election to further his the youth is a blunder, manhood a strug-

Is it not far better to take a more ig committee to have the bookkeeper hopeful view of life and say like the ater up his collections for traveling poet, Horace Smith: The world is very lovely! Oh, my God, 1 thank thee that I live.

Or to say like Longfellow-

" Life is real—life is earnest.
And the grave is not its goal."

It is easy to diagnose a poet's temperament or a philosopher's by his writings-some are gloomy and some and oblivion the remembrancer; in are bright and cheerful. I was rumishort, such as no man, but one driven nating about these young men who into frenzy by guilt, could ever have have just graduated at my alma mater and the other home colleges, and won-He is not the servant of the beard dering how many of them would prove of directors. The superintendent is a success in life and twenty years hence o-ordinate with the board and neither exclaim with the poet, "Oh, my God, a servant except to the State. Neal I thank Thee that I live." Fifty-four made his report to the board and the years ago I was at Athens, in the class board made its report on this showing. of '47, and of the forty-two then living As the reports show Neal deceived there are now but balf a dozen left. Many of them lived and died and made no signs. Some of them saw trouble affairs were when he reported it as un- and some made good citizens, good paid and never credited it on the books? husbands and fathers; and just so his-He obtained his election twice under tory repeats itself all along the genera-

It grieved me that I could not attend Neal in which it specifies that Neal the centennial and commune with the alumni and rejoice with the young and this indictment. Why did Willie Jones feel longly with the old. Then there pay this mency? Because he had it to is old college and new college, and the chapel and the campus and the two halls that are still unchanged. As to the acquittal under the other wonder how many boys have occupied

Mr. Bellinger read his receipt to

to? When did Neal pay Willie Jones?

Due to Unhealthy Condition of

Mind-Chopping Wood a Sure

The increasing prevalence of suicide

ndicates an un healthy condition of

mind and body, and I have thought

that if the man would quit thinking

about his troubles and go to chopping

" Is it not better to bear the

rheumatism and when he felt the acute.

gonizing pains coming on he would

ouse up and limp away and make for

the farm, and would walk faster and

faster as the pains increased, and

would actually make them ashames

and they would leave him for a day o

two. To keep the mind in a good.

normal condition the body must be ex

erersed. Sedentary occupations are

not healthy for men, and even women

should fly ar und the house with

room or wash the windows occasional-

, or dig among the flowers. It will

of do for them to sit and sew all the

time. I am sorry for these unmarried

girls who have to run the machine all

he day long and get no healthy ex-

ercise except for the ankle bones

When they get married and the babies

ome along they are pretty safe, for

ttle children give a mother diversion

enough. A mother with a babe in he

arms never thinks of smede. Even i

ner husband is cruel to her or is a

irankard, she will live on and on for

We notice that most of the suicide

occur among the youn; men and ar

caused from intemperance or disap

fast, or being caught in embezzlemen

The most alarming feature about

the sake of the child.

wood or digging in the garden, or even

In October, 1899.

indictment, that of breach of trust, it the old room that Briscoe and I lived must be shown that a man intends to in for two long years? I saw it in the teal money from the moment it is put picture and felt like it was still my oom. The ailanthus trees (by a misnomer called the tree of heaven) grew BILL ARP TALKS ON SUICIDE dose to our windows and extended heir nauseating odors to the dormiory where we slept, and the boys all along the line complained, but the faculty said it would soon pass away, and the trees were amported from China, the Celestial Empire, and they were called the trees of heaven. So me dark night the boys (not 1) got axes and girdled them and they died and went to heaven in China, where they

came from.

For some months 1 roomed in new ellege, and so did our tutor, who was cross and never smiled, for he was an old bachelor-peace to his ashes. He wouldent let me nor Chess Howard play on the flute after study hours at night, nor let Ben Mosely and Dick Farmer play on the fiddle. Said it annoyed him, and so some of the boys (ant I) got some old cannon balls from man actually believes he would find the armory and away in the dead hour or night, when deep sleep falleth upon man or a tutor, they rolled a sixounder along the long half 200 feet ight by his door, which was about midway. When it got to the other nd another boy slipped out and rolled it back again, and this rolling and rumhappened just what they thought woold happen. The tutor had opened a crack his door, and when he heard the ball coming for the lith time he slipped

> foot and picked it up and took it in his That was just what the boys (not I) wanted, for they had another one in the fire getting hot. In due time they ook if in the shovel and sent it slowly lown the hallway, and it stopped por ar from his door. Quickly he stepped out and the light from his room showed im the ball. He seized it with his ight hand and straightway dropped it nd used some language that was unecoming, and retreated to his room.

> out suddenly and stopped it with his

The next day his hand was tied up in white handkerchief, which was a and of flag of truce, for he was much more considerate to us and seemed to ike music. I never perpetrated much mischief while in college, but I was an apt scholar to look on and enjoy all

Chess Howard was an expert, and ould play better than anybody, espeendly a hot cannon ball. Chess came to e us some time ago and after while isked me and my wife to give them some music. And so she seated herself at the piano and I took my flute and asked what he would like. And he said play that good old piece that we used to call "Sallie Baxter" when we went serenading in Athens. So we dayed it, and before we were aware of t hess had slipped his own flute out this pecket and was tooting along hind me. Sallie was our coilege weetheart, but we dident get her, for Bird flew there and she followed him

ff to Baltim-re, and is living there But we never thought of suicide. But I forbeat. It is sweet and it's ad to recall the memories of '45, '46 and '47, and I would have felt lost and mely in Athens. It was college then. It is a great university now, and many hanges have come over it, and we old eterans have to keep up with the occasion whether we like the modern nethads or not. They have got interollegiate basebill in the curriculum now and I reckon it is to keep the boys rom committing suicide. It diverts heir minds from the strain of trigononetry and calculus and conic sections, 'rogress is the order of the day in coleges as in everything else. One undred and fifty years ago old Dr. shuson said to Boswell, "In our great holls there is less flogging than for nery. Consequently, less is learned here. So what the boys get at one and they lose at the other." here is no flogging anywhere, and the eachers and professors are thankful if they escape it from the boys.

The average man d csn't need a soul o mike a woman love him; all he needs 1- a swelled head.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature Carthy Hutchers

## trial is shown by the fact that this is CASTORIA. duced to refute it. Mr. Nelsou then came to the invesbar of justice to answer for his peculations. In some things it recalls to by this apparently spleadid financial their bad impression. The latter threw tigation of the penitentiary in 1899 by lations. In some things it recalls to by this apparently splendid financial their bad impression. The latter threw the committee of "five astute lawyers." the student of history the great trial of success, to secure, under false pre- a dark shadow over life and says that