WAS A QUIET AND ORDERLY MEETING AT DONNALDS. voted a friend than this same Editor 28th July, and Jonesboro, Franklin, THE APPALACHIAN RESERVE, after every rainfall the soil was wash. more, if lucky, he may be able to graze the cottage of the poor man and the

Opening of the Campaign in the State.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

The Candidates Were Numerous and the Issues Were Few.

opponents.

scrutiny into his private life and public

career. He would make the campaign

He thought that taxation would not

soon be lowered. He has been reliably informed that there is very little money

in the coffers in the State treasury, and

the Governor and Treasurer will be ob-

liged to borrow money with which to

ment. The interest on the public debt

must be paid promptly in order to maintain the credit of the State. For

that reason he would advise economy

The policy of the State is settled on

The rural districts are in need of

good roads. He views with alarm the

exodus of the people from the farms,

and believes that good roads and good

schools would help to reclaim the

white citizenship for the country dis-

He called attention to the danger of

negroes having the controlling influ-

ence in politics on account of our registration laws. The white children

with a division among the whites the

negroes might be used as the balance

He stated that he wants the office of

Governor for one term and one term

only. He claimed an experience which

as State treasurer, member of the sink-

will receive a flattering vote here, al-

though the favorite seems to be Mr.

want to. He thanked the people of this

judicial circuit for the honors they had

in the past bestowed upon him. The

office of Governor has its duties and

its responsibilities as well as its

He declared that he had not been

fortunate enough to get all of the edu-

cation he wanted, and he is an advocate

ter citizens. He said that he is in the

race to the finish notwithstanding the

fact that it had been rumored that he

Good roads is a hobby with him, and

he advocated good roads for the State.

We have railroads and street cars, but

we want something for the people at large. He said that he had often won-

dered what would be the value of the

wagons and vehicles ruined by running

There are a great many convicts in

this country, why not use them to make good roads? Build a little bit at a time

and eventually all of the highways will

cluding his speech, Mr. Ansel went out

among his friends and showed the other

candidates a few things in the art of

hand shaking.
It had been reported that Col. J. H.

Tillman would be on the defensive, but

Dr. Timmerman replied that it is not

an issue and everybody knows where

that he is in favor of the law properly

Mr. Tillman then took another tack

years, and Capt. Heyward had never

had one, but wants this one mighty bad.

The rest of his 'time was devoted to

Col. Talbert's jokes.

enforced.

over rocks and roots and ruts.

had withdrawn.

the question of education. The col-

port which has been given them.

conduct the expenses of the govern-

The political meeting at Donnald's We all favor capital, but we want to on Saturday was attended by a large see capital come among us and be crowd, probably two thousand persons, and by nearly every candidate for be elected Governor of South Carolina Congressional and Senatorial he would do his utmost to see the offices. The regular State campaign illegitimate combinations of capital ing at Donuald's was a prelude, a kind State might be conserved. of dress parade, so to speak, which had been arranged for the convenience of the people in the corners of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens and Greenwood counties. It was attended by a larger crowd probably than will attend any meeting this sum- didates for the Senate, all long-winded

important one. All of the cnadidates for Governor, four of the candidates for the United States Senate, all the Congresional dealing in a most kindly way with his candidates in the 3rd district, and a great many of the candidates for the minor State offices were on hand. The crowd was a good natured one, and the day passed off pleasantly and harmoni-ously. A barbecue was given by private persons and a very creditable colored brass band from Laurens County furnished music for the occasion. The principal interest seem dt, be centred in the speeches of the candinates

for Governor.
Col. Talbert was the first speaker. He declared that this gathering reminded him of some of the old Allaance camp-meetings. He declared that a candidate for any office, partic-larly that of Governor, ought to first examine himself and see if he has the manhood to fill the place. He stated his opposition to the use of money in elections. He declared that he is a candidate on his record and on his merits, and is opposed to political con- tricts. spiracies and the use of money in elections.

It will be a sad day when wealth will be an embargo on those who asspire to office. He deplored the fact ought to get an education, or as much that the campaigns are becoming so as they can. For it is possible that expensive, for this will eventuate in injury to the poor man. He opposed negroes me the trusts. We need statutory laws of power. which will put a restraint on the combinations of capital. He wants to see factories built. While capital should be given protection, we don't want a none of his competitors had enjoyed, in new political school to be brought in both branches of the General Assembly, with capital. There should be no conflicts between the corporations and the | ing fund commission, etc. He concluded people, between labor and capital. It by saying with deep feeling that he is impossible for a small amount of loves his native State and would be capital to compass large enterprises, but there should be restrictions on the

The several candidates for Governor but there should be restrictions on the

combinations of capital. The betterment of our public roads is no longer a local matter, but a ua- M. F. Ansel, the former solicitor of this circuit. He spoke with much vigor in the crowd and they were ready to making inquiry into the methods of Mr. Appel said he was no stranger here. building roads. The towns and the country should be divided in nothing.

Mr. Ansel said he was no stranger here.

These people had looked into his face. and in building better public roads they should be particularly united. It would require some taxation, but one dollar spent would mean ten dollars in

return in benefits. He next touched upon the question of education. He is in favor of all of the schools and colleges. He would not take one brick out of a single college and would rejoice if there were more. But he wants to see a better public school system. This system should be so reformed and built up that a good Er glish education can be given every white child. He would like to see the common school made the highway leading up from the poor man's door to the highest offices in the land. There are two races and one must dominate the other. The ballot and the spelling book must be taken away from the negro. Let the negro go to the fields where he belongs; let him pay his teachers as he does his preachers, and let the white man's taxes go to educating the white man's children. Col. Talbert was listened to very attentively. He told some jokes, but not as many as usual as his time was short.

Capt. Heyward was introduced as " prominent planter of Colleton County." He commented on the presence of so many ladies. They should take an interest in the affairs of the commonwealth. The housewife does more to control the destinies of a nation than

does the platform of any party.

Some might inquire why does he aspire to the office of Governor? He be macadamized. If this kind of work had been begun 40 years ago we would have had good roads now. After consaid there were a variety of reasons which he might give, but like the little negro who gave his reason for being a Republican, he is in the race because he wants the office.

He is running on his own merits. If he can't get it on his merits he would he started out by twitting his oppon-like to see the office given to a better ents for not discussing the dispensary man. He would not attack or refer un- law. kindly to any of his competitors. He wanted to see South Carolina prosper agriculturally, commercially and industrially. The past year has been the hardest the farmers have had to deal time for speaking had been limited, with, and all prosperity depends on the and Mr. Heyward stated he had alsuccess of the farmer. Appropriation ways favored the law. Mr. Ansel stated of public money should be done most carefully and judiciously under such

and said that Talbert is asking for office on the ground that he has been The dispensary law has been the issue for years, but it has been settled. He did not know whether or not the dispensary would be an issue, but he favored the law as the best solution of years, Mr. Ansel for ten or twelve for it in the House where it was altered that he had voted for the law as the best solution of years, Mr. Ansel for ten or twelve most unanimously for the law as the best solution of years, Mr. Ansel for ten or twelve most unanimously for the law as the best solution of years, Mr. Ansel for ten or twelve most unanimously for the law as the best solution of years, Mr. Ansel for ten or twelve most unanimously for the law as the best solution of years. the liquor problem, and should it be his good fortune to be elected Governor he would seek to do his duty and to He discussed the antiquity of some of enforce the law.

The main question confronting the people now is education. A republic the charges made against him by the like ours must look for its welfare to editor of The State, who, he said, was the enlightenment of its people. The school house is today the best factory Methodist conference and stigmatized for producing true citizenship. It is mandatory upon the General Assembly to provide for the common schools, some talk of moving a college from while it is left to the large schools, some talk of moving a college from while it is left to the law makers' discretion what to do with the colleges. He favors the State colleges, but the conditions there seem satisfactory now and the conditions in the common

'Ilis part of his speech was adroit and artful and was a most to his friends, and he hal some pre-

He charged the editor of The State did not open until Tuesday, the opening meetings of which were held at Columbia and Sumter, and the meetings of which were held at Columbia and Sumter, and the meeting order that the best interests of the Columbia and Sumter, and the meeting of the committee on rules. He then read this statement from the committee on rules. He then read this statement from the committee on rules. He then read this statement from the committee on rules. The next speaker was Dr. W. H. to do with Editor Gonzales's charge Timmerman, who said that like the that Tillman had inserted a falsehood in that statement and had uttered from his chair as presiding officer of the Senate an untruth in regard to the the time would be taken up by the can- Frye and Henderson telegrams: "This man Gonzales is actuated by spite and mer, and for that reason was a most fellows. He is not a stranger in South malice," he exclaimed dramatically. Carolina. He challenges the closest "He is a modern Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man and every man's hand is against him."

Tillman then took up the Jenkins sword incident, and said in substance: "Jenkins is a gallant young South Carolinian. I thought his splended services deserved recognition at the hands of the people of this State, and I raised a fund to present him with a sword, and had invited the President to deliver it. I was not as familiar then as I am now with Roosevelt's public utterances, but I say now that if I had known that he had branded Jefferson Davis as an arch traitor and had compared him to Benedict Arnold, that invitation never would have been extended. But I did not know it. Well, after that invitation had been issued you know what happened. An important incident occurred in the Senate and, as a result of it, Roosevelt withdrew an invitation he had extended to Senator Tillman to an official din-

ner at the White House. That was an insult to a South (arolina Senator, to the State of South Carolina, to my own blood, and I have no apologies to offer for what I did. I would have withdrawn that invitation to deliver the sword if Roosevelt had been a King. I have no apology to offer to anybody for having withdrawn the invitation to Roosevelt to deliver the Jenkins sword."

Heretofore Col. Tillman has always claimed that he withdrew the invitation to President Roosevelt, "at the request of subscribers to the Jenkins fund," but on this occasion he assumed full responsibility for his action, and did not say anything about any "subscribers" or any one else having asked him to take the step. Tillman's reference to the sword incident was not altogether unfavorably received, but the other parts of his speech were disappointing and damaging, and, on the whole, he made an unfavorable im-pression. He had a number of friends his speech was so lame and futile that they could not do so.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES. Mr. Latimer was the first of the candidates for the Senate. His first speech, an Alliance speech, had been made in Donnalds he said. He had been sent to Congress to represent the principles advocated by the Alliancemen, and he is now aspiring for higher honors on his record in Con-

of education, education of the hearts and of the hands. A great tidal wave He said that he had no attack to of education is passing over this counmake upon any one, but he had heard try, and we must get in the swim or get left. The old field school has left that there were candidates who would assail him. In regard to national poliits influences upon the country, and tics, he declared his opposition to the ship subsidy. He thought the marine these influences could be enlarged if more time and more interest should be laws of this country ought to be given the common schools today. He amended, but he stigmatized the ship would in the campaign appeal for the education of the children to make bet-

subsidy as a steal. In reference to the free delivery, he cited the results of his efforts to the end that no Congressional district in the South has more free delivery carriers. He denied that he had been partial to Anderson County. When he went to Congress he got but 3,000 packages of seed, and now through his own efforts he is getting 14,000 packages for his district, or 100,000 additional for the whole State. He had also gotten more agricultural bulletins for his constituents. His record in Congress had not been that of a constitutional lawyer on the floor, but

that of a business man. He said that men went into the primary in 1892 under solemn oath to abide the results of the primary, and after he had been elected they had gone to Washington and had called him a Populist and had kept him from nominating postmasters, etc. Some of the number left the State and are just now slipping back. He spoke vigor-ously and had friends in the crowd.

Col. Elliott thanked those present for the invitation to him. He said i was a healthy sign to see the people taking an interest in public matter as their presence proved. Light vothe stands; Col. Talbert declared himing and indifference produced rings, self in favor of the law and said his The voters in this State are the only ones who vote directly on the candi-dates for Senator. The constitution requires that the election should be by the Legislature, but under party gov ernment, the primary nomination meant the election. This was as it should be, and Col. Elliott said he had always favored the election of Senators directly by the people. He had voted for the order being presented at West.

most unanimously favored.

It would be impossible, he said, at meeting like this, to discuss public issues now pending. That was for the campaign, and the platform of the party especially framed in the State convention with a view to this elec-tion; all the candidates were pledged fore, be no difference between them. For himself, Col. Elliott said, he endorsed each and every plank in it.

He thought it proper he should tell something of himself and he then re-viewed his war record, his services on Gov. Pickens' staff, in the attack on Columbia. It could then be understood how the editor of The State could attack him (Fillman) in an article of three and one-half columns, supplemented by an editorial, merely because campaign on the Peninsula, Sever and the conditions in the common schools are not satisfactory. He wants his name is Tillman.

Columns, supples and one-half columns, supples mented by an editorial, merely because his name is Tillman.

Col. Tillman evidently forgot that his father, the late Col. George D. Tillman, never had a more loyal or described by the columns of the Peninsula, Seven Days' fight, Second Manassas, Seven Days' fight, Second Manassas, Sharps-burg, and in Vicksburg as adjutant general to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and in battle of Baker's Creek, Harrisburg,

Nashville, Kin ton and Bentonville besides many other of the smalle

skillful play, but it did not deceive anybody. He did not answer, or attempt to answer Editor Gonzales's 1886, the district having been represpecific charges about the Frye and Henderson telegrams and, as such, his speech was a distinct disappointment His first work was to make a personal examination of the navigable rivers, with a view to have them improved by the government. River and harbon see capital come among us and be used in a legitimate way. Should be part of the Senate journal in publishing the exposure. That part of the senate journal to which he referred was a question of personal privilege on than railroad. Winyah bay was soon

> journal, which had nothing whatever and the good work is being felt every where. If he was sent to the Senate he would devote especial attention to river improvements, of which he had L. de a special study and to which he had given years of work, and give his best efforts towards doing for the State what he had been doing for his district.

The forest reserve bill in the House of Representatives he had supported because he thought it would be of vital benefit to the people in preventing freshets, regulating rainfall and pre-vent the cutting and washing away of land. Much of the most valuable land in the State was not planted because the freshets rendered it impossible, and the freshets had increased to an alarming extent since the mountain forests had been cut away. He said this was the most important measure and should be strongly taken up.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill, the next speaker, said he liked a promising man -of some kind. But the candidates who had preceded him had promised everything and had claimed to have ac complished all the rest, and it left him nothing to do. He devoted himself to the topic of expansion. The Democrats are expansionists, but the Republicans go too far in that direction. The Democrats believe in expansion of commerce and manufactures.

He told a number of bright jokes to illustrate Yankee ingenuity and inventive genius and declared that all they want the Philippines for is to make money out of them. Is it to Christianize these people that Gen. Jacob Smith is sending to their death all males over ten years of age in one of the pro-vinces? We have country enough now; we have far more land than we they want us to murder people in order that we may get their territory.

The reason why German and other nations must expand is because the population there is so dense. They ave 400 persons to the square mile while we have but 21.

In regard to the ship subsidy he expressed himself very unequivocally. He denounced this system of giving money to Tom Jones and prefacing the bill with a "whereas the farmers are poor," etc. Where does it benefit the

How are we going to remedy these matters? By a more general turning for the education of her youth in this nas always been a member of the precinct club at Chester, he attends his precinct meetings and attends the meetngs of the convention when he is sent here. The people ought to take the time to go to the polls. Go to the polls he becomes better fitted for his career and vote for the man you think best fitted to represent you. Mr. Hemphill own forests, but it brings under its sumade a decided impression.

A splendid oratorical exhibition was he speech of Col. Geo. Johnstone, of told how the government had bought rom the effete kingdom of Spain the corpse be Christianized? Herod gave orders for all under two years of age assued orders for all over ten years to be killed. With biting sarcasm Col. Johnstone denounced this kind of method for spreading Christianity. He denounced the proposed ship subsidy as an effort to direct attention from the proposed Isthmian canal. He de-clared that if a ship subsidy is granted it will not help a single south Atlantic port, while the Isthmian canal would build up all ports from New Orleans to

Norfolk. He deplored the fact that the trend of affairs is toward a monarchy and away from a government of the people, as shown by Roosevelt's inauguration as compared with Jefferson's Demo-

cratic procedure.

He painted a glowing picture of the progress of the South in the past twenty-five years and called this the future seat of power in the United States.

He closed amid cheers and thus closed a peaceful and pleasant meeting.

AN OLD MONEY ORDER,-The postoffice department is in a quandary as to what to do with a money order which has been presented by Representative Landis. The order was made in April, 1829, by Asa Baker, at Mooresville, Ind., and made paya-ble to Robert Martin. The amount is \$15. Recently an heir of Martin presented the order to Postmaster Charle Smith, of Westfield, Ind., for collection. The postoffice at Mooresville is no longer in existence, which accounts field, the nearest office. Postmaster Smith did not know what to do with the order, and had it sent to Repre sentative Landis. When he presented it to the postoffice officials they were very much surprised. They said they did not know the money or der system was inaugurated at such an early date. The order appears to to sustain it, and there could, there. be genuine and the officials have taken it up for consideration and will try to find some way to pay the claim.

> CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Caff Whitehes

SENATOR DEPEW'S SPEECH.

The Preservation of Our Forest Has Been Too Long Neglect-

known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve," which had been acre a year. It is a form of revenue have plowed deep and destructive heartily commended to the considera- which is not subject to accidents, but gullies through fertile fields and across tion of Congress, was under considera- can be realized upon with absolute certion in the Senate when Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, a member of the committee in charge of the bill, made a strong and argumentative and to the whole people on the other stock. The damage done by the but wise ownership, preservation, and speech in behalf of the plan. He said in their influence upon farms and harthat the results of an navestigation by the committee were so convincing and satisfactory that legislation seemed to be imperative, and then he continued as follows:

Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts of forests to the United States that the important question of their preservation has been neglected too lo The attacks of the settlers upon me woods for clearings and a home have been indiscriminate and wasteful in the extreme. The settlers are not to blame, nor are the lumbermen. The destruction which has been going on with such frightfully increasing rapidity during the last fifty years is due to a lack of that government supervision in the interest of the whole people which can only come from education and experience. The lumberman wishes to realize at once upon his purchase, and as a rule vast fortunes are made in deforesting the land. Railroads are run into the woods, all the appliances of modern inventions and machinery are at work, and this magnificent inheritance is being squandered with a rapidity which is full of peril for the future.

Intelligent conservation of the forests of the country is the highest evidence of its civilization. The climate the soil, the productive capacity of the farm, the equability of the rainfall and the beneficent flow of the streams are all dependent upon the science of forestry. We have wisely set apart already in the West 41 national reserves-about 46,000,000 acres. One can comfortably take care of, and yet of them is already paying expenses and yielding a slight revenue. The experience of the older coun

tries of the world is of great value in this investigation. Forestry has been practiced in Germany for hundreds of years. Except for this wise and thoughtful care by the government, the fatherland would be wholly unable to sustain its crowded population. Twenty-six per cent. of the land of that country is in forests, of which the government owns two-thirds. We have left in our country only 26 per cent. of our territory in woods. Germany has special schools of forestry science. The young forester is taugh all that books and lectures can give and then is placed in a course of from three to seven years in the practical application of his work and personal study upon the ground. In that way pervision, laws, and rules those of pri-

vate owners. In France 17 per cent. of the coun Newberry, who had been saved to the try is in the forest, of which the govast in order to hold the crowd. He ernment owns one-ninth. The ruin caused by floods and by the drying up of streams from deforesting the moun-Philippine islands, 7,000 of whose peo-ple worship our God. They say we are men of France, Colbert, during the ple worship our God. They say we are men of France, Colbert, during the trying to Christianize them. Can a reign of Louis XIV, to prepare and put in force a code of forest laws. Under this code, as perfected, all the to be killed, and Gen. Jacob Smith forests in France, whether owned by the government, by communes, or by individuals, are under the direct supervision and control of the department of agriculture. The same is true in Italy, in Switz-

erland, and in Austria. European governments are going still further in the line of forest preservation. The Italian government found that their vallley farms were being destroyed by count of its location, the woods which the floods which in the rainy season poured down from their deforested mountain slopes. They came to the conclusion that it would be true economy for Italy to reforest these h.lls. They have arranged for the expenditure of \$12,000,000, and this reforests only 500,000 acres. France, feeling the same disastrous effects upon her agriculture and from the same cause, expended \$12,000,000 in the reforesting of 800,000 acres, and has made arrangements for the expenditure of \$28,000,000 more to complete her plan. It costs for this reforesting \$24 an acre in Italy and \$50 an acre in France. Notwithstanding this large expenditure, it will be a half century before the full benefit of the reforesting can be felt. It will be many gen. erations before the soil in the woods will have acquired that quality of absorption and retention of the water whichmakes it both a reservoir and protection for the farms below.

The proposition before us is not to reforest at \$24 an acre, as in Italy, or at \$50 an acre, as in France, but at an expense of about \$2 an acre to preserve the forests which have been forming for over a thousand years in trees and soil. Scientific forestry in Germany France, and Italy gathers an annual ed the point where they are commer cially valuable and can be cut, not only without injury to, but, on the con-trary, for the benefit of the whole forst, of from \$1 to \$5 an acre per year

There are many villages in Ger-many which pay all their taxes from the revenue derived annually from forests which they own, while other com-munities which sold or deforested their pauperized by their burdens,

Switzerland presents for our moun of the necessity as well as of the benefit of forest culture. The Swiss dis

of 1300 they had a complete system of can never be repaired.

But this is not all. That farm has tion of Swiss agriculture, both on the over the farms of the valleys and hillsides and in the valleys, but they plateaus. It has turned these peace-yield net to the government \$8 per ful waters into roaring floods, which tainty under all circumstances. Forests under such conditions are a perpetual and increasing mine of wealth

to the government on the one hand vests and upon industries. While 46,000,000 acres of land have been rescued to the West, there has been nothing done in the East. The country had a superb property, unique in every way, unequalled for richness

representations of the speculator, who under that homestead plea, which is properly so attractive to the American, which any settler could secure 160 acres in these forests of priceless value. Then came the harvest of the lumbermen. Each of their employees staked out 160 acres. The sailors upon the vessels that carried off their lumber were induced to make claims for their 160 acres each, and the land was then transferred to the lumber companies, until, for a mere song, this magnificent inheritance of the people fell into the hands of different corporations who are mercilessly destroying the timber. Negligence of this kind on the part

Those wonderful woods should have been preserved, not for speculators and bogus settlers, but for the whole people of the country. They would, under scientific forest management, have been for all time to come not only self-supporting and revenue producing, they would have been more—they would have been the source of supplies of wood for all purposes for the inhabtants of the Pacific coast. They would have been additions to the rural scenery, which in every State and country, when attractive, helps culture voir that supplies them, would create and civilization. They would have been the home of game, where sportsmen could have found health and strations which have been made in pleasure. But, instead, the land will ecome an arid waste, the streams will lry up, and the country will lose not transmitted, the value of these streams. only one of its best possessions, but there will be inflicted incalculable damage upon a vast region which otherwise would have remained always full of happy homes and cultivated farms. The Appalachian forest reserve as

breadth. It is from 400 to 600 feet above he sea. It runs through the States of Virginia, Virginia, North West and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The slopes of these mountains are very steep, varying from 20 at the lowest to 40. The waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are the tributaries of these important rivers: The James, the Roanoke, the Catawba, the Savannah, the New Kanawha), the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yadkin, the Chattahoochee, the Broad, the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuckaseegee, the Watsuga, and the The region affected by these Holston. streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on the other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country n the United States. The timber in this forest is all hard wood, and is the largest body of hard wood on the North American continent. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing, on accan be grown in temperate, semitropical, and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interlacing of tree roots and humus, of grass and leaves, there has been created an enormous sponge for the absorption,

retention, and distribution of the rain-The rainfall in this region is greater than in any other part of the United States except the North Pacific coast. It ranges from 60 to 100 inches a year. The downpour at one time during the past year was 30 inches. Where the forests are intact the water finds its way through this thick and porous soil, goes into the crevices of the rocks and into the gulchess and forms springs and rivulets. Nature, always beneficent in her operation, so arranges this vast collection of the rainy season that during the rest of the year it flows out naturally and equably through the rivulets into the streams and through the streams into the rivers, and waters and fertilizes half a dozen States. The results of an attack upon this

fortress, created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people, is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly populated and fertile country. They kill, they carry off captives, they burn and they destroy, but after the war the survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the net, after paying all the expenses of ruin has disappeared. In its place there are again cities, villages, and happy people. But the lumberman selects tract of hard-wood forests upon the Appalachian mountains. The trees young and old, big and little, surrender to the ax and the saw. Then the soil cmmon lands have poor lands and are is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant harvests in its primeval richness For about three years he gathers a re ain regions a remarkable illustration munerative and satisfactory harvest, but he sees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear.

grassy plains. One freshet in the Catawba river last spring, occasioned wholly by the deforesting of the mountains, swept awaya million and a haff dollars' worth of farms, buildings, and will disappear in a generation or two freshet of last year alone, in the large territory fed by the streams and rivers which came from these mountains, was estimated at over \$18,000,000. This destruction can not be repeated

many years without turning desert the fairest portion of our counand rarity and for the value of its try. This process of destruction is cause it interests many States and in a and rarity and for the value of its product, in the redwood forests of the constantly enlarging because of encroachments upon the forests on accountry. It preserves the hard-wood simply Congress yielded to the shrewd wood. The lumbermen are running generations. It keeps upon the hills light railways so as to reach the here- and mountain sides the woods whose tof re inaccessible depths. The giants influence upon climate, soil, and rainsecured the enactment of laws by of the mountains, which are four or five hundred years of age, and many tory. It prevents mountain torrents, of them 7 feet in diameter and from which will in time, as the destruction five hundred years of age, and many 140 to 150 feet high, are falling in increasing numbers every month before the pitiless and ruthless invasion of serves for manufacturing purposes that the ax and the saw. In ten years the enormous water power which will be destruction will be complete, the forests utilized for a multitude of industries will be practically gone, the protecting which will give employment to thoussoil will have been washed off the hillsides, and the newspapers will be filled of the country. Instead of being an each year with tales of disaster to expense and a drain-and it would be populations, to farms, to villages, and the best expense which the govern manufacturing enterprises, occasioned by unusual and extraordinary rains and the torients which have formed by them and flowed down of Congress becomes almost a crime. brough the valleys.

It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000,000 horsepower which can be easily utiliz-This means a saving of \$30,000,-000 a year in coal alone, which would otherwise have to be used for the gen- He is Disgusted With Political eration of that amount of power for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equably all the year round because of the nature of the sponge which forms the reseran incalculable amount of electrical power. With the successful demon-California and Niagara Falls of the distance to which this energy can be kept in their original condition, to the future of these States can not be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements necessary for manufactures and mining, in a very large section of the United States.

The proposition in the bill is to au- McLaurin. proposed in the pending measure is therize the Secretary of Agriculture. at an expense not exceeding \$10,000,-000, to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1.50 \$2 an acre. The owners, a I am informed, would much prefer selling to the government than to individuals or corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all tim; to come. It is mpossible for the States to undertake this work. New York, in order to protect the Hudson and Mohawk, has peen purchasing a large domain th ough the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year. This is possible because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region one State can not buy the forest sources of the streams because they are in another State. The State which has the forests can not be expected to go to the expense of protecting them in order to preserve the streams and agriculture and industries of adjoining commonwealths. The government does much in many

> Every river and harbor bill carries with it millions of dollars to create wealth by dredging harbors, rivers. and streams. The irrigation propositions which are always before us and some of which have passed the Senate are also for the creation of wealth by making fertile the lands which hav always lain arid, Here, however, is a proposition not for the creation of wealth, for its preservation. This is a scheme not for many local improve ments like the \$70,000,000 public buildings bill or the \$70,000,000 river and harbor bill, or the innumerabl other bills which we pass for localities but it is a public and benficent measure to keep for future generations in many States and over a large area the productive energies which nature has stored for the comfort, the living, and the happiness of large populations, and for the wealth of the whole country. It differs from all other schemes of

ways to create wealth for the people

governmental aid in another way. The Avantages derived by the government from the improvement of rivers and harbors is incidental and indirect. The same is true of irrigation, of public expenditures of every kind; but in this broad and beneficent scheme the government protects its people by enter ing upon a business impossible fo States or individuals, and which n machinery but that of the government can carry on, and which the experience of other countries has demonstrated will prove a source of perpetual re

We have been happy possessors of such extensive forest territories that we have not yet, like other nations felt the poverty of wood. There has aot been brought home to us how de-pendent we are upon it for all purposes in our domestic, home, and business life. It would be little short of a national calamity if we should feel acutely the loss of our wood. That his will occur, and wood become so covered centuries ago that with the de- At the end of three years he can no high as to make it a luxury, is certain foresting of their steep mountain sides longer plant crops, but for two years if this forest denudation goes on. From

ed down into the valleys and ran off his stock. At the end of five years the in the streams and that their country rains and floods have washed clean the to the highly polished woods whose was likely to become a desert. They mountain sides, have left nothing but artistic graining ornaments the palaces were the pioneers in this industry of the bare rocks, have reduced his farm of the rich, this wise provision of na industries. As early as the beginning to a desert, and created a ruin which of 1300 they had a complete system of can never be repaired. ed.

The Senate bill for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the South
Swiss forests not only are the salva
Six hundred years of which they have been formed by the cutting off of the purchase of a national forest reserve in the South
Swiss forests not only are the salva
but this is not all. That farm has gone down with the torrents, which have been formed by the cutting off of the people by the government entering upon this process of scientific forestry. Instead of this 150 scientific forestry. Instead of this 150 miles of hard-wood forests being deunless measures are taken for their preservation, they would under this cheme last forever, and yield annual ly a harvest for the uses of the people. A few corporations or individuals may accumulate in a short time large for-

tunes by edforesting, fortunes which

administration by the government will

give employment, property, industries, and homes to multitudes for all time. To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the into a government of the United States. It should be done by the government befall is most beneficial to a vast terriof the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert. It con ands and add enormously to the wealth ment could make if that was necessar, -it will be one of those beneficer improvements which will shed bles ings everywhere, and at the same tir. be self-sustaining and a source of ev

THE PRESIDENT BUNCOED.

lasting revenue to the government.

Experiments in This State. The Washington correspondent of The State writes as follows:

President Roosevelt is very sore over the failure of his experiment to build up a Republican party in South Carolina by using Senator McLaurin, and the indications are that in the distribution of Federal offices in the Palmetto State in the future there will be a new deal. The President in talking with Republican Senators has manifested irritation over the trouble he has had in filling the South Carolina offices, and has expressed in no uncertain terms transportation, for light and heat, for McLaurmand Mr. John G. Capers who his disappointment over both Senator has been acting as Republican referee for the State upon the endorsement of

> to be postmaster at Charleston was withdrawn, one of the leading Republicans of the Senate called upon the President and asked why this step had been taken. President Rooseveit explained the difficulties surrounding the case of Mr. Harris because of the disclosures of his non-residence and then he went on to recite some of the troubles which he had met in endeavoring to fill the South Carolina offices, and did not mince words in telling why he was disappointed in the situation in that State.

> He recalled that the most satisfactory appointment he has made-that of Mr. Cunningham to be marshalwas made in the face of the strong efforts of Senator McLaurin and Mr. Capers, who were doing all they could to secure the reappointment of Marshal Melton. He held these two gentlemen responsible also for the troubles over the nomination of Mr. Koester as collector of internal revenue and Mr. Richardson as postmaster at Greenville. In pretty plain language he expressed his opinion that the combination of McLaurin and Capers is a failure in political leadership and intitimated his purpose of looking elsewhere for endorsements to South Carolina offices in the future.

feelings in this respect has reached Senator McLaurin and the result is that he is extremely nervous over his own fate. He believes he has a promise from the President of the court of claims judgeship, which he has been so earnestly seeking, but he realizes that nothing is certain in politics until it happens. He is afraid that the efforts of Republican politicians to prevent the President giving so good an office what they call a "dead one" r cause the man in the White House overlook him. Then, too, he is appointed over the failure of his fru o secure for him the endorsemen Democratic Senators. He started by claiming that he had letters from number of leading Senators, but investigation of these claims proves that they have no substantial basis. The list which his friends gave out contained seven or eight names, but so

Some intimation of the President's

these Democratic Senators have sent to the White House the desired letters of endorsement. This fact and the further fact tha there would surely be a light over hi confirmation have combined to make Senator McLaurin anything but happy. Now his friends, who sometime ago were claiming that his appointment would go in immediately after the vote upon the Philippine bill, are hoping that it will go in as a recess appoint-ment immediately after the adjournment of Congress, but they are not

far as can be ascertained not one of

Charles S. Onderdonk, of Lamy, N. M., owns the largest goat ranch in the world. He has as high as 20,000 goats on his 28,000 acre ranch at one time.

at all certain that this hope will be

realized.

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