APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE.

Prudence and Moderation in Our Politics

Strongly Urged By the Religious Press.

Baptist Courier. Our editorial of last week, "Our Dumuch thought and prayer, may be blessed of God in doing some good. It think; it is time praying people to pray; it says: the time has come for religious people to be heard and feit. We are glad that the other religious papers in the cal factions? Is there no possibility of uniting the people again? If the two State are speaking out along the same line in no uncertain sound. We are sure that the editors of these papers have no other purpose in view than the highest good of the people. These papers are published in the interest of morality, righteousness, purity, justice, peace—for the education and development of the people in the highest and noblest sense of the word. While they are devoted to the furtherance of their respective denominations, they all mercial prosperity of the commonhave at heart the welfare of the people at large. We produce only a part of

what these papers say.

The Associate Reformed Presbyte-The divisions in this State must be a lamentation to all good citizens of whatever faction. They ought to be healed. Surely there is enough genuine patriotism in the State to rise above selfish interest and local jealousics. We heartily endorse the calm words of the Baptist Courier in the issue of this week. They deserve the earnest and

The Christian Neighbor, among other things, says:

The present trouble in this State appeals to Carolina's "children of Issachar," if such there are, to come to the front and tell the people what they ought to do. The people are prepared, or ought to be prepared, to appreciate rest from strife and have peace through out their beloved State.

Refraining from adding "fuel to fire" -from partisan strife in word or spirit -this editor would bumbly assay to persuade the people so learn from things written aforetime, not only in the Scriptures, but in the pages have peace is to "follow after the things will supersede overt acts of violence, triotic, sinful, devilish. and all unadvised language, spoken, abroad in the State. Some of our utterwritten or printed. A peace that is practicable, and certainly desirable, is larges, verbal and printed, have too deal of praying on the part of God's were considering the Florence and does not give the right to interfere with that which we would fain persuade the divided and disturbed people to accept. To realize order, quiet and peace, mutual concessions must be made. All of instead of conciliato y love. We may nor have we lost faith in prayer, not excited, much less when irritated we may not be able to sweeten the tone and striving against one another. Not hardly of one another, then to speak and act uncharitably, offensively, and so on, from bad to worse, until a great matter is kindled from a small fire, illustrating the Scripture: "Where envying and strife are, there is confusion

and every evil work." Will not our harrassed people turn away from such a state of things and have peace at all hazzards? For what is the State without peace? what a family without peace? and au

individual without peace? Now, as already stated concessions must be made. Let those who houestly think as they do remember that equally honest in their views. Let them see on what point they can agree, then let them see if they cannot so concede to each other's views as to leave off strife in words and deeds if they can do no more. 'Let not Ephraim envy Judah, nor vex Ephraim." Iss. 11:13.

It will make for peace for men to enjoin their tongues, their pens, their presses, from irritating and inflammatory expressions. Let the more magnanimous among citizens of differing views be first, foremost and liberal in concession toward the ending of strife and the securing of a a law-abiding, order-observing and peace-loving Commonwealth.

Last but not least: Let all Christians pray for the peace of our Palmetto "Jerusalem." "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain, that build it; except the Lord keep the city, The watchman waketh but in vain."

The Southern Presbyterian had an can give:

Religious papers have no business interfering with politics. But there and peaceful solution be the better way? are times when politics may seriously interfere with religion, and in such a case it becomes the duty of the religious press to speak out, and exhort to unity and peace. As we approach the season for another political campaign in this State, religious and quiet people may well look forward with apprehension to the stirring up of discord and bitterness that may intensity for years. Unless something is done to

vails, and the utterance of bitter senti- msn to bring about again an era of good ments, the whole State in which we feeling and brotherly kindness. live will suffer. Already it is getting a bad name for its unhappy divisions, and the remedy for this State of things are necessary, just as there selfish stood as reflecting upon any man, or trickster on both sides, and workers set of men. whose sole object is to get petty office for themselves. Nothing will heal this unrest and even of unfriendliness, and unhappy strife so readily as the triumph of Christian brotherhood. . . . If every man would strive to be slow

to be law-abiding and peaceable himself

peace and unity of action than on any we believe the gold and wise men of and constipation. Do you want to cure seen enough of the wreck and rain selves a this time. caused by dissension carried to the There is no reason why our people lively, and in general enjoy things as furnish testimonials of cures which tramp to get a living in this world to have some commercial value he would

ings are excited and a bring in a better stand apart, and find fault with each state of things. And let all Christians other, we cannot hope to be a prosperpray for peace, and seek from God ous and happy people. The material that quietness of spirit which is His and religious and social interests of the own gift. It was a heathen historian people are suffering all over the State concord little things grow into great strained relations. We can see and feel ones, but by discord great States go to the unhappy effects in our churches, mended and endorsed by a number of our brethren and fellow-citizen. We trust that those words, written after peace among yourselves.'

is there no hope of bringing about a relations of life. better state of feeling between them? These are questions of the gravest importance, and they deserve the calm, yea, the prayerful consideration of every Christian patriot. On the answers that social, educational, industrial and com-

It is not for us to say which fagtion is most to b'ame for this unusual and deplorable condition of things rian printed a large part of our editorial, and said, by way of introduction:

The divisions in this Santa Carolina. Both are greatly to blame; and it is infinite folly to stop to belongs to each, when each one is so evidently culpable. It is enough for us to know that our State is in a deplorable condition; that our people are divided; that intolerance, abuse, misrepresentation, anger and the intensest passion are the ruling spirits of the hour; that father is against son and son thoughtful consideration of every citibrother and neighbor with neighbor; that under these adverse influences the

and anarchy and ruin are threatened.

Is there not patriotism and religion enough in South Carolina and among South Caroliniaus to put a stop to this mad carnival of bitterness and hate? Will the fomentor of strife and the breeder of discord among neighbors and friends, whether he occupies a high or low position-will such an enemy to and measures, and pursue the middle the peace and well being of society continue to be made the hero of the

By tongue and pen, we have counof history of our own State and the seled moderation, unity, peace, the ob-United States, that the only way to servance of law, wisdom and prudence in the execution of law, respect for peace abound throughout the Com- to stir up bad blood, to incite to faction-

much of the sulphurous odor. spoken of neighbors and friends, they ! of debate on the hustings, we may not own speech and action, and every man can counsel moderation, forbearance

and brotherly love. We believe the hour has come when the pulpit should speak out with no uncertain sound on the subject. We do not believe in discussing politics in the house of God, but this is not politics. It s always in order for the pulpit to cry, 'Peace, peace," to the angry passions f men, and to apply the principles of Christianity and the Bible to political conduct. It is not politics to remind the people that whose bateth his broththose who differ from them may be er is a murderer; that righteousness exalteth a pation, but sin is a reproach to any people; that when the wicked reign the people mourn; that it is a duty they owe both to God and man to be peaceable and law-abiding citizens; that the right of suffrage is a fearful responsibility, to be exercised in the fear of God and not in the fear of party or men; that the peace and highest good of the people should be more to every Christian and patriot than the triumph of faction or party. These and like lessons

need to be taught with all the forces obedience to the laws and to all conpossible from every pulpit in the Can the readers of the Advocate give an intelligent statement of the matters of political principle that divide our people into two hostile camps and cause

so much bitterness of speech and feeling? Is it necessary that these principles of government should be established in fire and blood? Are the liberties of the people endangered by the ascendancy of either faction? Are not the factions agreed in most things that able editorial, only a part of which we are of the highest concern to the people? Are their differences worth fighting over? May not a more rational How much of this party enthusiasm.

cians? May the people open their eyes, may the Holy Spirit quicken their consciences, may they see the dangers that with expansion on the other. There is mitigate the intense feeling which pre-

THE EDITORIAL OF THE BAPTIST COURIER. What we shall say in this article is can only come from the citizens them- not intended as partisan politics: This selves. After ail, the froth and foam is not a political paper, it is not pub-of political strife do not indicate as lished in the interests of any political dire changes as extremists like to por- party or faction. We have avoided . There are good men on anything of the kind, and shall conboth sides; there are honest men bent time to do so in the future. What we of on changes which they are convinced shall say, therefore, must not be under-

That there is a widespread feeling of bearance on the part of very many of to speak and slow to wrath, would be thoughts have been indulged, men's ing descriptions of the secret treasures administered. Fifth, to promote ecouas himself in his opinions, and would things have been spoken and written, fore Aladdin's gaze. You perused the Sixth, to oppose unnecessary commercontrol his own feelings and their ex- and all this has led to strife and bitter-The duty of every citizen is not only dition of things upon any person or thing that the words suggested. persons. We only speak of the condibut to allow his neighbor the privilege of differing from him in his opinion and his vote.

That was when you were a boy. To learn the maintain inviolate the funday, possibly, you are unable to do it. Shall it continue so always? Is there no way of bringing our people together, Most probably because your liver is The prosperity of a State depends of restoring good feeling, quiet and slnggish, and as a consequence you more on the internal conditions of peace within our borders. To this task suffer from sick headache, dizziness,

caused by dissension carried to the point of war, and certainly the s eds should stand apart. We are one people you did when a boy? All you have to seem almost miraculous. Hood's for an houset man.

There is no reason why our people lively, and in general enjoy things as furnish testimonials of cures which day than it was a hundred years ago be unable to return them to the Mill Carlos has got back from another trip to the day than it was a hundred years ago. Creek Distilling company or to other the day than it was a hundred years ago. point of war, and certainly the s eds of should be exterminated before they bear such terrible fruit. If Christian men will use their influence to act with prudence and moderation, if they will frown down violent and partian with proposed and moderation, if they will frown down violent and partial solution and section. The proposed and the prosperity and bappiness of overy will show respect and the proposed and actions, if they will show respect and condition and section. Your money is returned. What more Headache, Indigestion, Billiousness. But it took fifteen years before it was worthless and which are certain to but it took fifteen years before it was cause a great loss to the State.

Sold by all druggists.

much may be done to soothe the feel- other, and as long as we pull apart, who made the true statement, "By on account of the present disturbed and

This ought not to be so. It is a most The Southern Christian Advocate unfortunate condition of things, and is time for thinking, sober people to contains a ringing editorial, in which need not exist. Of course every indivi-Are the white people of South Caro- it is perfectly natural that there should lina irrevocably divided into two polit- be divergent views and personal preferences. But these differences of opinion should not make the people think political factions cannot come together hard of each other, and say ugly things,

> We believe our people can be brought together and be persuaded to make an end of strife. We must try to do it. To this end let every man regulate htmself. may be given depend the future moral, his desires; watch and weigh his words, strive to hold his tongue, and cultivate patience, charity and tolerange. Let us no longer abuse one another, and let us cease to impugn the motives of our

> fellowmen. It will be necessary for some folks to make concessions, not always an easy thing to do. Some of our public men, of thinking. Let us be willing to acknowledge that, in somethings at least, others may be right and we ourselves wrong. It will be necessary, too, to forget much of the past. Much of it ought to be forgotten and never spoken of again. Mistakes have been made, no doubt wrongs committed. Let it be in cause of religion and morality suffers, the past, "let by-gones be by-gones." the peace of the State is endangered, This must be done if the era of good feeling is restored. The past cannot be brought back and lived over again. But we are to live for the future; let us work for the future good of our beloved State, for the prosperity and happiness of our children and children's children. We must not be extremists. Let us

rather take a temperate view of men course. There is a happy mean between the two extremes, let us try to find it and stand there. We must not he led by extremists; extreme leaders, speakers and papers have it in their power to do great harm. Moderate men, wise men, cautious men, safe the quarterly and revenue reports. those in authority, and all else that men, men who have been quiet which make peace, and things where-with one may edify another." While tends to the happiness and well-being all through this turmoil, ought to it may not be expected that divine of the people. To do other than this be heard, and we will do well monwealth, yet it may be hoped that all wrangling, strife and blood-shed among friends and neighbors, is unpartitionally and we should be willing for will any process the control of the to ask them to take the ead. them to confer and shape a new

God, and in his overruling providence: bear the stamp of blind and bitter hate we have not lost faith in his promises, our people do not see alike, even when not be able to revolutionize the press, though we fear that our people are not pleading with God for his help and his loving favor in our public affairs. seeing alike they are tempted to think be able to control the utterances of the We believe the time has come for leaders of the factions, but every man fasting, humiliation and united prayer. the pending habeas corpus and injunccan and should set a watch over his We are sure that if the Christian people of every name would make this a matter of special, earnest and constant prayer, we would soon see signs following. We believe the time is now here for our people to meet in their respective places of worship and pray for peace, good feeling, brotherly love

and the return of prosperity.
Please let us be understood in all that has been said. We repeat: We are not writing in the interest of any party or faction; we are not writing with any unkind feelings towards any man or set of men: we are writing in the interest of all, the whole people, the State which gave us birth, which has afforded protection to us and to our fathers, and which, we hope, will be the home of our posterity. For the present good and for the future good of the people we know and love, for their highest good, we are pleading.

Let it be known, ouce for all, that, come what will, we shall be found among those who are willing to submit to the will of the majority, and we stituted authority. We shall, too, be obedient to that highest law: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers . . . the powers that be are ordained of God. . . . Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whomm hon-

The Southern Progress, an Augusta magazine, has the following: Christopher Brothers, of Spartanburg, S. C., have just completed a novelty in the way of a steam engine, which is destined to create a revolution excitement and bad blood is born of the in motive powers. This strongest desire for office, is nursed in selfishness and is matured in lust for gold and that make it superior to all other enpower? And shall the intelligence, pa- gines is the fact that there can no dead triotism and piety of South Carolina be centre, wh le there is out one cylinder; made a plaything by designing politi- thus giving, with half the working parts, the same results that are to be accomplished with a compound engine. It gives live steam on one side, high an low pressure. Having no dead centres it does away entirely with pistons and rods, eccentric and eccentric rods; guides and slides. It will run either way, being reversed by means of a throttle, which also cuts off steam. It has no steam chest nor port valves, thus doing away with all of the most delicate and complicated parts of the old engines. It can be operated by gas, steam or compressed air. The main working parts consist The inventors are thinking about establishing a plant in Augusta for the manufacture of the invention.

The Most Gorgeous Treasure of Arabia.

relation to external issues. We have South Carolina should address them- all these troubles permanently, make your liver active, your imagination

ITILLMAN AND LIQUOR.

The Stocks of Liquor Being Held and the Rent of County Dispensaries and at Least Some Salaries Going on at a Great Expense to the Taxpayers.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, May 4.—Although two weeks have passed since the Supreme Court decided the dispensary law unconstitutional the State board of Control has not yet held a formal meeting, so far as is known. If they had some hand. As things now stand the State and counties are piling up expense accounts in rents and possibly salaries. Just here it might be a pertinent queson a platform alike honorable to each, thereby causing bitterness in all the tion whether the counties will be responsible for any portion of the rents and other losses now accumulating. To say the least the people of the State are exceedingly interested in the question and would like to know whether Study his own heart, his thoughts and the State intends holding on to the iquor or disposing of it.

> the Administration intends to make a fight for the dispensary law "as it the opinion that when the people get a chance the law will be placed on the statute books and again become the some of the leaders in both factions, should be willing to do this. We all must be willing to give and take. We cannot hope to force others to our way | without question by a very large proportion of the "Reformers" of the State. There is, however, some division among the Reformers on the dispensary question, and it will be found when the campaign opens that some of them will support high license with regulations in preference to the dispensary plan, which has already occasioned so much trouble and which has received a moral black eye from the Supreme Court which it will never be

Every now and then there is a little

neident which would go to show that

able to get over. The State dispensary has within the Richmond and Danville Railroad station a large quantity of liquor which had been stored there for some time. The railroad authorities did not care to have to pay the insurance any longer, and asked the dispensary authorities to have it removed. The lot consisted of about fifty barrels of corn liquor. The force at the dispensary has been reduced to a minimum, and about the only work that is now being done is on The cases of liquor have been neatly arranged on the first floor, and everything is waiting on orders.

THE PROPOSED TEST CASES. General Buchanan and several visitors There is too much of this spirit line of policy.

There is too much of this spirit line of policy.

We believe there ought to be a great were in consultation this morning for quite a long time. It is thought they associate for the protection of property were considering the Florence and does not give the right to interfere with Darling on cases.

test cases which are to be heard by the Supreme Court next Monday morning. This does not, however, indicate that tion proceedings. HIGH LICENSE BY THE STATE.

A suggestion in connection with the liquor traffic which is being very generally discussed is that of the State rec.iving all of the license money from the saloous and passing some general law looking to the regulation of the traffic. By making the license somewhat high it is thought that the business will be confined to the better class of saloon keepers, and by having the license money paid directly into the State treasury it will tend to reduce taxes and popularize the scheme, and with the general regulation feature satify those who are clamoring for "something like the dispensary."

One gentleman, who was talking over the matter this morning, said that if such a law could be agreed on it would soon be popular among all classes, and would be the best way out of the present difficulty. He estimated that 500 saloon men would open up at an annual license of \$500, and that this would mean a revenue of \$250,000. stand ready to render respect and The general taxes last year amounted to \$735,000, and by turning this fund into the State treasury it would reduce taxes about a third. There would be no extraordinary cost in collecting the license money, as it could be done by the county treasurer. He thought that the entire matter could be amicably arranged in some such way. It is probable that such a scheme will be discussed in the coming campaign.

The National Democracy.

[Special to the News and Courier.] FLORENCE, May 4.—In the last issue of the county papers the following call was issued: "A meeting of all Democrats who are in sympathy with the principles of Democracy as laid down by the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1892, is hereby called for Thursday night, May 3, at 8:30 o'clock at the Court House. All Democrats are expected." Signed: 'Many Democratic voters."

In response to this call a meeting was held in the County Court House on Thursday night of the Democrats "We whose names are subscribed hereknown as the Florence National Demthe formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout their act of co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government. Second, to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the comity of the States, local self-government and freedom of elections. Third, to resist revolutionary changes and the central-That was when you were a boy. To- Eighth, to maintain inviolate the fun- few people who would have

Pecnliar to Itself

So eminently successful has Hood's kind. Don't be misled by the fact that Sarsaparilla been that many leading there is misery and suffering in the

A MAN'S RIGHT TO BE RICH.

Mr. Hewitt in a Speech Says the Possession of Great Fortunes is an Indication that Society is Performing Its Work Successfully-This is the Golden Age.

[New York Sun, 3d.]

In the meeting room of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen at 18 East Sixteenth street a bronze tablet in honor of the founders of the society was unveiled last night. It was thing would very probably have been done to indicate what dissition is to be made of the immense stock of goods on and a large assemblage was gathered, not so much to take part in the meeting or to witness the unveiling, which was very simple and lasted but a few minutes, as to hear ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who had been announced as one of the speakers. Mr. Hewitt's speech touched upon some of the economic questions of the day. His views were set forth forcibly and were vigorously applauded.

Beginning with a brief description of the funeral of Jesse Seligman, which he had attended in the morning, Mr. Hewitt said: "It is safe to say that the assemblage

of men who came to do honor to the stands." Governor Tillman is still of memory of Mr. Seligman represented more wealth than all the accumulated property of the city of New York in 1785, when this society was founded. I doubt whether among all the twentytwo men whose names appear upon this bronze tablet there was the ability to raise \$1,000 at that time.

"This society has accumulated all that it has to-day by what is called the unearned increment; very properly called unearned, for the growth in the value of its real estate, which constitutes, I suppose, the foundation upon which the society now rests, has been contemporaneous with the growth of the city of New York; and it people were not allowed to get the advantage which comes to property from growth of population I take it that population would go somewhere else where the past few days had hauled from the operation of its growth would be advantageous to the people. The first principle of the Constitution of the United States is the right of a man to control his own actions subject only to his not interfering with the rights of other men to control their own actions. Now what is the first right of an indi-

vidual? "It is to work in any direction to which he may see fit to direct his energies, and if he works he works for the purpose of producing something, and that something is property. Therefore, the essence of individual liberty is the right to property. Now, the right to have property involves and requires the right to organize for the protection Governor Tillman and Attorney of property, and hence associations both of employers and of those who are were in consultation this morning for recipients of wages. But the right to So far as is known, up to this time, themselves for that purpose. This printhe State will not take any part in the ciple is absolutely embedded in the Constitution of the United States.

"During the last twenty years there has been a disposition on the part of the State will not try to hold off the public men to overlook this fundameneffects of the decision of the Court in tal principle, and to yield to clamor. In other words, from being statesmen many men in public life have become stricken down in the law the protection which was afforded by it for the rights of citizens and individuals. The result is the conflict commonly called the a military company of sixty members. and Peninsular road at 10:35 in the conflict between capital and labor, the intimidation has become a part of the public economy of this country, and it again. has gradually got to be thought that it is right or may be right for employers to exercise force and violence by means that it is right for workmen by the use of force to compel the stoppage of en- men did not play and we had to take lotte, 25 miles, in 26 minutes. terprise and, what is worse than all, one who had not practiced. Come

willing and desirous to work. "Calling names will do no good. I larged. I think you should establish a and fell thirty feet on the track below. the Richmond and Danville. class in civics. Steps will be taken at | One of them fell on his feet, the other the institution with which I am con- struck his head on the end of a crossile coaches and a baggage car and had it, which he presented to the National nected-Cooper Union-to give this and broke the bone just above the 125 persons aboard. administration of Columbia College is He received medical attention before run was particularly good, and the prepared to co-operate in this movement. The example of these great inwas brought back to college, it prohad things under control in this race ford sale \$10.400. tion throughout the length and breadth | they were such perfect gentlemen. of the land. It is the autidote to communism, to anarchism and to populism, which are diseases so epidemic and so fatal that unless they are checked in time they will destroy society. small fraction which has made itself so conspicious and so noxious during the last ten years must be checked and social scale. If they will work let them startling facts in connection with the eat. If they will not work let them defunct dispensary law.

starve. "It is true that some men, not many, some men have a much larger fortune than they know well how to adminisscribe to the following principles. vis.: ter, and it may seem to be an evil that | bottle and place in other small packto do hereby agree to form ourselves exist, especially where they have been into a National Democratic Club, to be gained by fraud, but it would be an infinitely greater evil if, in order to get for sale. ocratic Club. The object of this asso- rid of the exceptional instances which ocratic Club. The object of this asso- rid of the exceptional instances which ciation are as follows: First, to foster are the subject, perhaps, of just criti- enue department are very plain and blood was issuing from the mouth, Destailleous sale in 1891. cism, we were to undermine the secuthe State of South Carolina and insure | the young the incentive which success alone offers to them for a life of indus-

try, of enterprise, and of honesty.
"I want to give you an illustration on this particular point, because there is so much misapprehension in the public mind upon this subject. doubt not that it exists in the minds of disposed of, and when a dealer enters ization of power. Fourth, to oppose most of the conscientious men in this What a splendid picture it brought the imposition of taxes beyond the ne- room, and I myself have often felt a our people, none can deny. Unkind before your mind! You read the glow- cossity of government economically sense of grievance, which almost amounted to impatience, that some lieve that his opponent, was as honest motives have been impagned, unkind which the genii of the ring spread beother men. But that is only an indifavorite story of yours in "Arabian cial restrictions for the benefit of the cation that society is doing its work obliged to destroy the stamp. These pression, we would see a great im
ness and divisions. We do not under
Nights" when a boy, and your imagin
few at the expense of the many. Sev
successfully, for if these very rich

goods having once been bottled can

successfully, for if these very rich take to lay the blame for this sad con- ation pictured brilliantly for you every- enth, to oppose class legislation which men, the superfluously rich men, despoils labor and builds up monopoly. did not exist there would be very competence, and it so happens that the rels. great mass of mankind enjoy more of the comforts of life than they have possessed at any period of human history. This is the golden age of man-

est man who never sought to make a fortune, but he has taken the rewards A of his great invention, and he told me the last time I saw him in London that that he had got out of his invention £2,000,000-nearly \$10,000,000. contribution which he made to the world by that invention in the saving it has effected in the ordinary operations of society is simply incalculable. If I were to say we were saving \$1,000,-000,000 a year in this country alone as the result of that invention applied to every branch of industry, particularly in the transportation of the goods and the products of the country. I should certainly underestimate the amount. And now I am going to say something

Mr. Bessemer very well. He is a mod-

value of all the movable capital of the world one hundred years ago. "One man, by a single invention, has contributed to the aggregate wealth of the world more value than existed fifty years before his birth. Now he has got ten millious of dollars. It is a contributed nothing, to the acquisition of this money. Whom has he robbed? Whom will his children rob? Whom would be the gainer if he had never received one penny for his great discovery? How much would the distribuion of his \$10,000,000 over the face of society add to the fortune of any single

individual, and how much has his in-

vention added to the fortunes of all "Not that I would not impress upon he possessors of these great fortunes their obligations and duty, but, even if men refused to perforn those duties, it is an extraordinary thing that the laws of nature would step in and compel them to do it. A man with a fortune of \$100,000,000 who locks it up in his vault gets nothing from it. It is only by expenditure that he can get any hing out of it. Of course, I should ike to see it expended on what we all regard as enlightened and philanthropic objects, but there is no expendture, that is not immortal, that does

not benefit society. "It is true that when he drives fine coach and gives a fine dinner it may not be as productive a use of it as if he spent it in another way, but it is a use. I heard some one criticise one of my friends for paying \$100,000 for a picture. But the answer which I made commended for taking \$100,000 of his ocratic party." money and giving it to some one else. Even supposing that the picture was not worth a cent, the other man still has the money, and will distribute it in his turn."

CLEMSON ITEMS.

Big Base Ball Game-A Serious Accident

the pleasure of fixing them yet. feet high was cut in the woods, but has account of hot boxes on the Richnot been moved to the college yet. It mond and Danville train, and now the demagogues, and they have graudally might be called a "long, slim, slick, third and deciding race has been won sapling."

Capt. O. M. Pegues went to Walhalla week before last and organized left Jacksonvile on the Florida Central most deplorable result of which is that Dan Wicker has recovered from his gage car attached with 249 passengers. recent illness and is in his usual place and pulled into Washington at 6:10

played here last Saturday. The score average of about 40 miles per hour.

Was eight to eleven in favor of Fur
The train ran from Columbia sure.

instruction on a very considerable scale. nose and between the eyes. He was I am glad to say that the enlightened still unconscious when put on the train the race. Out as far as they went the \$25,000. stitutions should be performed on such duced a general feeling of sadness, for have reason to be congratulated. The a large scale as to spread this instruct the boys had won all of us over to them; average time of the Plant system in

Rough on Single X.

A reporter of The News and Courier recently met a prominent distiller from the West who is thoroughly posted in the details of the internal regulated to its proper position in the revenue laws, and who presents some

He says that the commission who controlled the dispensing of all the are born to fortune. It is true that goods purchased from the Mill Creek Distilling company, of Cincinnati, and from other dealers, were obliged to the Sumo country, from the Constancia Poictiers, brought \$2,600 at the Muller some of these great fortunes should ages the entire purchases made by them, and which small packages were

The regulations of the internal rev-

explicit regarding the change of packrity of property, and take away from age, and every dealer, to matter how large or small, is required to enter for retail every original package which he desires to bottle or place in small packages. The government keeps an official record of every barrel bearing a revenue stamp, from the moment that it come into existence until it is finally for retail or bottling a package of liquor he is obliged to make a report to there is no law or regulation by which they could be dumped back into bar-

As Tillman's X rye seems to have lost its flavor these bottled goods are practically worthless. The State can no longer sell them as before, and unless the governor could dump these goods back into barrels and thus put citizens from all over the United States | world. There is. But it is easier for a them into shape where they would Creek Distilling company or to other to the mine, and tells that our patient at Venice in 1740, was sold by Quaritch

A PROTEST AGAINST DELAY. Senate to Pass the Tarlff Bill

NEW YORK, May 4 .- A great mass meeting, called by representatives of just issued by the Department of forty-two business houses of the city, agriculture it is announced that no to protest against the Senate's delay in unnessary alarm need be felt on actariff legislation, was held in Cooper count of the predicted appearance of Union last evening. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of Cicada, or so-called "e enteen-year

the treasury, presided and made a locust," this year. speech in which he said that he thought that the e were many things worse

even more surprising. Taking the world together, the saving effected by that invention is greater than the total the large audience hugely.

A storm broke when Frederick R. great sum. He will leave it to his Coudert took issue with James C. Car- According to the entomologist's reckon-

ter and roundly denounced the income | ing these insects will make their aptax measure as bad, dishonest and un- pearance during the last week of this democratic. One-half of the large month. crowd hissed and interrupted this expression of opinion, the others cheered and applauded and hurled back the immediate vicinity of New York, epithets applied to Mr. Coudert by his Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and along opponents from the body of the hall. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:

"That we should preffer a more con- and the District of Columbia. sistent and courageous measure of tarifi tortions and oppressions of the McKin-

income tax provision we are more op-posed to the existing system of tarifl taxation, which casts on the working its range is in the Southern States. classes nine-tenths of the burden of Its last appearance was in 188

Democrat against the bill as whole, locusts will and demand that every Democratic six weeks. Senator and Representative vote for the repeal of the McKinley law. "That the defeat of the bill by Dem-

ocrats would be a disaster to the Nawas: "It seems to me that he ought to tiou and an act of treason to the Dem- The Counters of the Silver in Philadelphia's

> The Fatest Speed Yet Made on any South ern Road.

THE RACING TRAINS.

The third and last race of trains be-Atlantic Coast Line roads took place Richmond and Danville. The con-

test is for the purpose of obtaining from The "manual of arms" is "all the go the government the fast mail contract now," since we have our guns. We between Washington and Jacksonville, have two field peices but have not had Fla. The first race was won by the Richmond and Danville, the second by A flag pole one hundred and fifteen Coast Line, the latter, it is claimed on

by the Richmond and Danville. The Richmond and Danville flyer We are glad to announce that Mr. morning with six coaches and a bago'clock the next morning. The dis-A match game of ball, between the tance is 765 miles and the run was Clemson and Furman teams, was made in 19 hours and 40 minutes-an

of lockouts and other similar appli- was eight to eleven in favor of Fur- The train ran from Columbia to ances to coerce their workmen, and man. Our team hasn't been practicing Charlotte, 106 miles, in two hours and but a week and a half. One of our 12 minutes; from Rock Hill to Char-

The distance from Jacksorville to to interfere with other men who are again boys, we'll beat you next time Washington is 17 miles further by the Coast Line than by the Richmond and One of the Furman boys met with Danville. Consequently the governsee no method of overcoming the evils a serious accident in going over to Cau- ment ruled that the Coast Line should which threaten us but to instruct the tral that night where they were to nave 35 minutes start of its competitor. young in the principles of government. take the Vestibuled. When about two Under this regulation the Coast Line It is mainly for that reason that I have miles from the station a wheel on one left Jacksonville at 10 o'clock 35 minbrought the subject to the notice of this of the wagons rau off. The boys got uses before the Richmond and Dansociety. I think that the work which off and two of them started ahead, ville, but the Coast Line train did not Bouchet, printed on vellum, Quaritch you are now doing in educating young when they stepped off the edge of the reach Washington until 7:05 the next paid \$3,200 for it at the Sunderland sale mechanics and artisans should be en- railroad cut, the night being very dark, morning, 55 minutes after th. arrival of in 1882.

The Coast Line train consisted of four

The Plant system showed up well in for the second edition of 1459 the race was 47.7 miles per hour; of the Atlantic Coast Line 38.4; of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac 31.9. If the lines north of Florence bad kept up the speed that was made from Jacksonville to that point the train would have gone into New York at 9 o'clock a. m. instead of 1:17 p. m.

A Cure of Snake Bite.

To the Editor of the Scientific Americun: Last fall, in company with Mr. H. 500 at the Behague sale in 1880. Carlo, of Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, I was coming down the River Pis-pis in the arms of Henry II, and Diane de gold mine. Stopping one evening at a sale in 1892. Sumo Indian village, we found that the chief had been bitten the foot by a by Moreau. Boucher and Eisen, brought tomagas, the most venomous snake in \$2,600 at the Marquis sale in 1890. this country. The man was in the most pitiable condition. Thin, watery nose, ears, and even from the tattoo marks on his arms and breast. His IX," printed in 1625, brought \$2,536 at. urine was also discolored by blood.

The people were all clamorous for us to give him some Merican seekia printed in 1718, brought \$3,400 at the American medicine), knowing that we always carried a medicine chest with us. It happened that we had been 1499 by Aldus, brought \$2,960 at the discussing that same day the various Gosford sale, in 1882. remedies for snake bites, and Mr. "Les Quatre Dernieres Choses," Carlos had said that he heard that to print d by Caxton in 1474, was sold by cauterize the wound with carbolic acid Quaritch for \$2 500. the government of the package, giving the serial number of the stamp, and when he has drawn off the contents that it had been so long since he had Quaritot for \$5,000. been bitten it might not be possible to cure him, we decided to try the above Aldus in 1504, were sold by Quariten cure. The question was how much to for \$3,300, give him. We decided upon three The "Rdrops dissolved in glycerine, in half Ferrara in 1516, was sold by Quaritch wineglass of water. We gave him two for \$2,500. doses at an internal of half hour that evening. Two hours after the second Aulus, brought \$4,000 ot the Sunderdose we gave him an emetic that great- land sale in 1882. ly relieved him and he soon went to

The next morning we give him Techener sale in 1887. another dose of the acid and left him. Fair and have just returned. Mr. 33,700.

Nicaragua, C. A.

LOCUSTS TO APPEAR IN JUNE.

Big Meeting in New York Urges the Two Great Broods Due Next Month in Various Parts of the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- In a bulletin two great broods of the periodical

The announcement that hey were to the income tax an unwise measure, but appear in various parts of the country this year was made a short time ago than it, one of which was to have no and the bulletin says that the insects seem to have been confounded with James C. Carter delivered the princi-pal speech of the evening. He de-hoppers," and hence the alarm. The fended the income tax as the most just entomo'ogist of the department says and equitable form of taxation. There that the damage done by these insects were manifestations of approval and is, as a rule, quite immaterial, consistdisapproval when he said that. Mr. ing in the slight cutting, breaking, and Carter also denounced Senators Hill deadening of the terminal twigs of and Murphy for their attitudes toward | fruit and shade trees by the females in the Wilson bill. This seemed to please the act of laying their eggs. The injury becomes serious only when the

> The last appearance of one of these the Hudson River as far north as Troy, and in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Virginia,

Seventeen years perior to 1877 the reform than is now pending, but we insect was recorded in North Carolina, urge that it be passed to a final vote so in Dearborn County, Ind., and in that we may be relieved from the ex- Kalamazoo County, Mich. In all of these localties it is said that the seventeen-year locust may be expected dur-"That while we are opposed to the ing June of the present year. The other brood which is to appear this year belongs to the thirteen-year race, and

Its last appearance was in 1881, in taxation, and extorts from them an Southern Illinois, Missouri Arkansas, enormous tribute for the benefit of a Indian Territory, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South clauses be stricken out. We deem their | Carolina. The entomologist of the deretention no excuse for the vote of any partment says that this visitation of locusts will not last more than five or

IN A TORREST OF DOLLARS

Mint Flee for Safety.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The men engaged in counting the fifty million silver dollars that lie in the recently opened with C of the mint had an exciting experience yesterday afternoon, and narrowly escaped serious injury. The bags, containing tween the Richmond and Danville and each one thousand dollars, have rotted so much during the four years they lay n the vault that 40. contents." When the men began work in the vault they were careful, knowing the erratic ways of coin in bulk, to construct a dam across the front of the piled-up millions, and they built it securely. With the dam in place, they

felt reasonably safe. Several men were on the mountain of silver yesterday afternoon and directly at the dam's base were several clerks weighing the bags. Suddenly a bag beneath the foot of a man above burst. The men on the silver mountain started to come down. The bags broke by the half dozen, and before the men in the vault could realize what was coming over two hundred thousand silver dollars were pouring down upon them in a cataract.

They jumped and ran for there was no knowing but that the millions above might follow. Fortunately no one was caught in the flood and no injury was sustained.

The Twenty-Five Rarest Books.

[The New York Times.] The following is a list made in Paris of the twenty-five highest-priced books in the world: "L'Amoureux Transi," by Jean

The "Psalter of Mentz" of 1457. Louis XVIII paid \$2,400 for a copy of library at Paris. Quaritch's price

The Valdarfer "Boccaccio," printed ford sale \$10,400. Boucher's "Figures de Mollere" brought \$5,400 at the Pichon sale. The Caxton "Boccaccio," printed in

1476, brought \$4,000 at the Techener "L'Office de la Toussaint" brought \$3,600 at the La Carelle sale, Baron Pichon paid \$9 for it in 1847. "Boccaccio," first edition of 1471, brought \$11,300 at the Roxburgh sale. The works of Rabeinis, printed by

Dolet, brought \$2,800 at the Techener sale in 1887. "Monument du Costume," by, Freudeberg and Moreau, brought \$4,-The works of Origene, bound with

Ovid's "Metamorphosis." illustrated. "Entree de Henri II, a Paris et de Charles IX" brought \$4,000 at the "La Chasse Royale du Rol Charles

the Behague sale. "Les Amours de Daphnis et Chloe," Quentin-Bauchart sale. "Le Longe do Polyphile." printed in

The works of Homer, printed by

The "Roland" of Ariosto, printed at The first edition, -1479, of Gelius The works of Monstrelet, printed on

vellum in 1500, brought \$5,600 at the "The Boke of of St. Albans," printed I was on my way to the World's in 1480, was sold by Quaritch for "Historiarum Romanorum," printed

The first folio of Shakespeare's plays was sold by Quaritch for \$6,000. Gutenberg's Bible, second edition, Geo. B. Pense, Supt. Gutenberg's Bible, second edition, La Constancia Gold Mine, Pis-pis, 1450 or thereabouts, was sold by Quariteh for \$15,000