

The Herald and News

ORANGEBURG IN MOURNING.

IMPOSING FUNERAL OF THE LATE CONGRESSMAN STOKES.

Contributions from Various Parts of the Seventh District Assemble to Pay the Last Tribute of Respect to their Deceased Representative by Stokes.

[News and Courier.]

Orangeburg, July 8.—The remains of the Hon. J. William Stokes, the late Representative in Congress from this, the 7th district, were interred in Sunnyside Cemetery, on the outskirts of this city, this morning in the presence of an immense throng; and now Orangeburg County's most distinguished son of this generation rests in the bosom of his native county. Although the home of the deceased is three miles from this city there was a very large number of friends and relatives at the house this morning to accompany the remains to their last resting place. The funeral procession moved from the residence of the deceased towards the city of Orangeburg, the funeral services being held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in this city. There were many carriages and buggies in the procession, and at the church there was such a crowd that many could not get in, but had to remain on the outside during the services. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Chandler, of Rowesville, the pastor of New Hope Methodist Church of this section, which was the church that Dr. Stokes first joined in his young manhood and he continued his membership. The Rev. H. B. Browne, the presiding elder of this district, assisted in the service.

From the church the body was taken to the cemetery and there interred in the plot selected by Dr. Stokes himself a few months ago, since his sickness and probably after he realized that he had to rest at last.

The pallbearers were Messrs G. L. Shuler, T. M. Rayson, A. B. Fungo, C. G. Sumner, E. H. Moss and A. J. Davis. Yesterday afternoon Col. E. S. Perry, deputy sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, arrived in Orangeburg direct from Washington to represent the Government at the funeral and in the arrangements.

As the representatives in Congress are so scattered at the season of the year it was impossible to secure the attendance of many who were notified as they were unable to reach Orangeburg in time for the funeral. Senator B. H. Thomas came in this morning from Washington to attend the funeral of his friend. Fortunate Senator Thomas reached Washington yesterday morning from Nebraska, where he learned of the death of Dr. Stokes, and he hastened to take the first train for Orangeburg yesterday afternoon.

The following representatives were present: W. H. Flemming, Augusta, Ga.; William Elliott, Beaufort; D. E. Finley, Yorkville; W. J. Talbert, Edgemoor; Joseph T. Johnson, Spartanburg; and C. R. Thomas, Newberne, N. C. These gentlemen were driven out to the residence this morning and rode with the procession to the church, being given positions of honor in the arrangements. This has been the largest funeral for many a day, and well it should be, for only the people of this county fully realize the loss that Orangeburg has sustained in the death of Congressman Stokes. All of the stores, offices, banks, the postoffice and other places of business were closed during the funeral hour, and from all over this county there have come solid farmers and business men to be present at the funeral of the man they admired and trusted. Men who admired and assisted the deceased while a young man in his struggle for an education, and later in life while as a young man he was fighting his way to the front in politics, came to shed a tear at his grave. Senator Tillman and the Representatives leave this afternoon on the various trains most of them returning to their homes.

Gen. Joseph L. Stoppelbein, of Spartanburg, an old friend of Dr. Stokes, came down this morning to attend the funeral.

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER. Dr. Stokes had an unusually strong hold upon the farmers and humbler people of his district, and it was be-

cause they trusted him and loved him. Nearest his immediate home, and where he was reared, he was most loved. Dr. Stokes was never a brilliant man, but what he accomplished was the result of incessant, honest work. He made the best use of his opportunities, and he was looked upon as a safe man. He was born near Rowesville, in this county, forty eight years ago, his family being one of the best in this county. He was a gentleman by birth and instinct, a student by training and inclination, and above all a recognized Christian throughout his life career. Like many young men of his time he had to fight for his education, and after graduation he taught school a number of years to earn money with which to pay debts that he had contracted for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his education. While thus engaged in teaching near Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Stokes, during leisure hours, attended lectures at Vanderbilt University, having to travel some distance to attend them and utilizing the leisure moments at his boarding place for study. It was while thus engaged that he graduated at the head of his class in medicine, winning a medal for the best essay on some subject given him by his instructors. Winning this medal under such circumstances was a source of no little gratification to him at the time. Dr. Stokes did not engage in the practice of his profession for any length of time, as he had already established himself as a teacher and seemed to prefer the school room to medicine. It was while in Tennessee that he married Miss Ella Kinless, of Fayetteville, who survives him. Mrs. Stokes is a lady of much culture and refinement, and by her kind heartedness and her own contributions no little towards the success and popularity of her husband. They had no children.

Mr. M. M. Stokes, his mother, and two unmarried sisters, Misses Annie and Lida Stokes, survive him, with the father, the Rev. G. Edwin Stokes, of the Methodist Conference, of this state.

In business Dr. Stokes had accumulated a competency. He was frugal and economical in his personal affairs, although liberal in his dealing with others whom he considered worthy. Probably the greatest efforts of the public career of Congressman Stokes were in behalf of the development of a rural free delivery system. It was his achievements in this work that he took the greatest pride. While many have claimed the joint credit of originating this system along with Dr. Stokes, and some even accuse him that he can hardly be given the credit for originating the idea of rural free mail delivery. He himself did not know where the plan first came from. He found in his searches that a representative from Pennsylvania, a Republican, had several years ago given some attention to this scheme and had even introduced a bill on the subject. But the matter did not take favorably at that time and was not pushed further, so the author dropped the subject and drifted out of congress. It was this discovery that attracted the attention of Congressman Stokes, and his quick perception led him to believe that here was a field for him to devote his efforts for the betterment of the residents of the rural districts, his constituency being composed largely of farmers. Residing outside a town he realized what good and regular mail facilities meant to farmers, and the inestimable value that the development of this plan would prove to them. He threw his whole heart into the work and in his fertile mind met all objections that were originally raised. The plan in general operation throughout the country today is the result of development, the most valuable feature being suggested and urged by Congressman Stokes. He first made his fight almost single-handed, congress rejecting his proposition for an appropriation for this purpose. He then turned his attention to the postoffice department and interested its head in his plans. The system was then treated as an experiment, and with agitation it has grown in popularity and favor. Several of the first experimental routes were located in this district. At this time there are a number of these free delivery routes in this district, and there would be many more but the falling

health of Congressman Stokes the past few months. Congressman Stokes expected great things from the development of this system, which he considers a great educator as well as of value from a business standpoint. Dr. Stokes was not the man to push himself and demand the credit that he deserves for his efforts, but the people of his district know his worth and of his efforts, and they honor and respect him for what he accomplished for them.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DAWES.

His Remarkable Successful Career as Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, July 8.—Comptroller of the Currency Dawes has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect October 1. Mr. Dawes resigned his office in order to enter the Illinois Senatorial contest this fall. His term of office would not have expired until January 1, 1903. His letter to the President is as follows:

Washington, July 3, 1901. William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington: In view of the fact that I will be a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, I hereby tender my resignation as comptroller of the currency, to take effect October 1 next.

"Charles G. Dawes." In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dawes, in explanation, said: "I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for the United States Senate. It would not be possible for me during the next year to make a canvass for the Senate and at the same time administer to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes entered the office of comptroller of the currency on January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Doherty, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the most complicated ever confronting a comptroller. He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee formed by prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and for a time he was severely criticized therefor. His plan was followed, however, and it is now recognized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other property, which was not contemplated by the reorganization committee.

One of the first orders after entering office stopped the practice of the employment of national bank examiners for the private examination of banks. Early in his term he made a ruling levying a second assessment upon stockholders of insolvent banks, where the first assessment had been less than the law authorized, and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This ruling changed the long established practice of the office and was upheld by the Courts, practically without exception.

Comptroller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at the present time thirty-seven receiverships are being administered by two receivers, with greatly reduced expenses. He also uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks. Upon entering office the fug ends largely of the national bank failures of 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he has collected twenty-five million dollars cash from these assets, which covered every description of property.

Owing to the passage of the law of March 4, 1900, the national banking system of the country has greatly increased. During his administration he has created 785 banks. The number of national banks now under his supervision is 4,064, having assets of \$5,630,704,360.

"I thought I was riding into office on a wave of popular enthusiasm!" "Yes?" "But, after I'd paid the bills, I felt as if I'd footed it in, so to speak!"—Detroit Journal.

Bacon—What are points on the races we read so much about? Egbert—Why, the points are the things which the fellows get stuck on.—Yonkers Statesman.

Just One Boy.

BY SYDNEY DAVIE.

"Do you think it is a good likeness?" Herbert stood by his mother and waited for her verdict on the photograph he had handed her. It had just been sent home from the artist's.

"Yes, I think it is," said mother, gazing at it with a loving smile. "Yes, the eyes are good, the hair has its own wave, and I like the expression."

Father, examining it, agreed with her opinion, and she took it again, looking at it more closely. "It is very evident that your mother thinks it a beauty Herbert," said father, jestingly.

She would not have liked to say how beautiful to her was the face from which looked out the eyes, so dear to her, so true in their straight, frank gaze.

"Of course there is no picture like it to Herbert's mother," she said, with a smile. "There are his eyes, his mouth and his hair—his own and no one's else."

"Sure enough, that's so," said Herbert, a graver expression falling over his face. "Just my eyes, just my nose, just my mouth—and nobody's else."

"No; just think of all the millions of faces in the world—and among them all, although some may be very much alike, none are exactly so."

"How could God make so many all different!" asked Herbert. "But, mother, my one pair of eyes and things are just for me to do with. No one else can make them move except me."

"No; they are your own to use, because God has given them to you. Just one pair of eyes, one pair of hands, mouth, ears, feet—all belong just to Herbert Lee. Through all his life he will have the moving of them. They will act at his command. If his heart dictates to them brave, good, upright deeds, such as bring honor to the Lord who gave them, the world will be better for his having lived in it. Otherwise—well, it is sad to think how many feet and hands and eyes are used only for evil; and fearful to think how much evil they may do."

"Oh! I never thought how much there was to it before," mused Herbert, as a few moments later he walked down the street to order a dozen photographs his mother liked so well. "They're going to send the pictures to grandmother and uncles and aunts. They'll like them because there're mine. They'll think they're good ones. I wonder if they always will be."

Later he strayed down by the bay beside which some of his boy friends were at play. Boats for sailing and rowing were tied to the dock, and in one of them he saw a boy of his own age.

"Going out, George?" he asked. "Yes, if you will go with me. Come on."

"You don't mean that you're going out without your father, or some one?" "Yes, I do," said George, fretfully. "Father said he'd take me over to the other side today—they say there's lots of fine shells washed up by the storm yesterday—but a man came to see him so he could not go. I'm going without him, but I don't want to go alone. You come."

"I'll go home and ask mother." "That'll take too long. Some of the boys have gone already and they'll get ahead of us on the shells. You don't need to ask."

heart he knew it would be wrong for him to go on the water without the knowledge of his father or mother.

"Here hands, drop those oars! Feet, skip out of that boat! Eyes, you needn't look so longingly over that bay!" Laughing to himself as he mentally issued the commands, he sprang out of the boat. "Aren't you going?" said George impatiently.

"There's Ben Hyde, if you don't go he'll be glad to go." "Bennie's a little fellow. I don't believe it's safe for him."

"You go long," said George, sourly, and Herbert went his way. "How can there be any danger in a rowboat?"

Toward evening there was great excitement along the beach. "Two boys had overturned in a rowboat."

"How could it happen when the water is so smooth?" was asked. "They got into the wake of a steamer and it tossed them about like a cork, and finally spilled them out."

Men and women and children went about with hushed voices and white faces during hours in which it was not known whether the boys, taken from the water after some delay, could be resuscitated. But at length Herbert was able to carry the glad news of their safety to his mother. At the same time he told her of his desire to go with George, adding, laughingly: "But I made up my mind that it was a good time to begin to make my hands, my just one pair, all the ones I've got to do anything with all my life, move in the right direction."

His mother kissed the dear hands, with tears in her eyes, as she said: "If they had not turned that way, they might have been stilled, and these eyes closed—all opportunity for loving, beautiful service gone forever."

—THE MORNING STAR.

Washington, July 8.—The controller of the treasury has passed favorably on a claim of \$205 in favor of George P. Roberts, of Tennessee, filed nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Roberts was a member of Capt. David Beatty's company of independent scouts, which never had been regularly mustered into a service. Congress recognized their services in 1870 and Mr. Roberts was allowed \$1,034. Mr. Roberts, however, had served compulsorily in the Confederate service and did not join Capt. Beatty's scouts until August, 1862. He therefore returned the check to the treasury and asked that he be paid for his actual services. This was on December 6, 1871, and now the matter has been settled, Robert's honestly resulting in his waiting thirty years, and the Government saving a trifling sum as Government expenditures go.

Atlantic Coast Line. On account of Triennial Cavaco Knight, Louisville, Ky., August 27-30, 1901. For above occasion, the following round trip rates to Louisville, Ky., will apply:

From points south of Petersburg and Norfolk—for individuals—one first-class fare for round trip.

For brass bands in uniform ten or more on one ticket, from Columbia, S. C., \$11.15 per capita; Wilmington \$15.30 per capita. Rates from other points will be quoted on application.

Tickets to be sold August 22nd to 25th, inclusive, with final limit September 3rd, 1901. An extension, by deposit, to September 17th, 1901 inclusive, will be accorded under same conditions as from other territory.

Week End Rates—Effective June 8th and continuing to and including August 24th, the following week end rates will apply from Newberry and Prosperity, S. C.:

To Waterloo, S. C., Cross Hill, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C. and Greenville, S. C. Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, good returning, leaving destination not later than Monday following date of sale—\$2. To Glenn Springs, S. C.—Tickets destination not later than Monday following date of sale—\$2.50. Iron-clad signature form tickets limited to continuous passage to be used.

UNUSUAL CONCESSIONS.

The Seaboard Will Allow Stop-over on Buffalo Tickets.

Columbia, S. C., June 20th, 1901. Effective date all season and summer excursion tickets via the Seaboard Air Line Railway to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. and Niagara Falls will allow stop-over privileges at all points north of Quantico and Delmar, Va., within limit of ticket. This will be especially convenient to merchants going north who wish to take advantage of the low rates and stop at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Rates from all points in South Carolina via the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Buffalo are as follows: \$33.15 for ticket limited to return within fifteen days from date of sale, and \$36.10 for ticket limited to return on or before October 31st. These tickets are good either all rail or via Portsmouth, Norfolk and diverging lines.

\$18.00 for tickets leading via Savannah or Norfolk and steamer to New York meals and state-room on steamer without extra cost, thence rail to Buffalo, and return via same route. These tickets to be sold daily to September 30th, with final limit October 31st.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway operates daily in each direction two vestibule trains composed of Pullman day coaches and sleeping cars on quick, convenient schedules.

For any further information write to G. McP. Ratto, T. P. A., Columbia, S. C. Wm. Butler, Jr., D. P. A., Savannah, Ga. R. E. L. Bunch, G. P. A.,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect June 30th, 1901. Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, No. 12, and Daily, No. 11.

STATIONS. Daily, No. 12. Daily, No. 11. Table listing stations and departure/arrival times.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE! FAST LINE Between Charleston and Columbia, Upper South Carolina and North Carolina. Table listing routes and schedules.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. VESTIBULE WEST-SALING LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE "Capital City Route."

Table listing train routes and schedules for Seaboard Air Line Railway, including Northbound and Southbound services.

Table listing train routes and schedules for Seaboard Air Line Railway, including Eastern Time and Local Time services.

Charleston and Western Carolina Rwy Co. Augusta and Asheville Short Line. Schedule in Effect June 9th, 1901.

Table listing train routes and schedules for Charleston and Western Carolina Rwy Co.

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