# INTRODUCTION BY OUR PRESIDENT

Ceremony Unique in History Takes Place on the Mayflower Off Oyster Bay and the President's Success in Avoiding Questions of Precedence Makes All Smooth-Japanese Arrived First and Were Presented. Awaiting the Russians in the Cabin -Tiny Komura and Giant Witte Shake Hands When Presented.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Special.-History was made Saturday in Oyster Bay. Russians and Japanese clasped hands and greeted one another with all outward evidence of cordial, y, and for the first time since nations began to have relations one with onother, an Executive of a great power received the envoys of two belligerent countries on a mission of peace. President Roosevelt.on ehalf of the United States and their people, extended formal greeting to the representatives of Russia and Japan, introduced the plenipotentiaries to one another, and entertained them at an elaborate luncheon, at which Russian and Japanese fraternized with one another as comrades rather than enemies

PRESIDENT'S NOTABLE TOAST. During the luncheon President Roosevelt proposed a notable toast, in which he expressed the earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The occasion was impressive. It was attended not by pomp and ceremony, but by a simplicacy and frankness characteristic of the President and of the people of America.

Due honor was paid the distinguished guests or the President and of the country, and they were received with all the dignity to which their exalted rank entitled them.

The day was ideal. After the sun La: burned away the haze of early morning, the weather was glorious. A brisk breeze just tipped the waves of Long Island Sound with silver, tempering, at the same time, the heat of the

.CHIEF ENVOYS SHAKE HANDS .. It was a notable scene as the diminutive Baron Komura shook hands with the giant Witte at the instance of the President of the United States.

The greetings of the members c. the two special missions were distinctly formal, but not the slightest suggestion of emnity was shown on either side. Neither by word nor by action did they indicate, even by direction, anything but the utmost cordiality.

Careful to avoid any strain, Presif dent Roosevelt, as soon as possible after the introductions, suggested that the party proceed to the main saloon, where luncheon was in waiting. The resident himself le, the party, followed in order by Mr. Witte, Baron Komura, ambassador Rosen and Minister Takahira. Even the formation of this little procession involved a delicate diplomatic problem, but it was agreed that the President solved it admirably.

FOES LIKE FRIENDS.

Although the luncheon was served with the other guests standing, the President escorted the four envoys to chairs in one corner of the saloon, and in half a minute, through tact and delicacy, the whole party was engaged in animated conversation over their dishes. The conversation was generally in French, as Mr. Witte speaks very little English, Baron Rosen and Baron Komura chatted as if they had been life-long friends and Minister Takahira, at one time particularly communicative, entered into the conversation with zest and interest.

Before the Inncheon had proceeded far President Roosevelt rose from his preached by the advocates of that chair, and turning to the assemblage, raised his hand for silence. In an instant there was a hush. Bowing to the envoys, President Roosevelt said:

ENVOYS APPROVE TOAST. .. "Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no answer and to which I have the honor to ask you to and at the critical time there was no drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the people of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest or not only these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may specully be concluded between

The toast was drunk, as the President requested, in profound silence; but in the hum of conversation which followed little was heard but enthusiastic comment upon the character of the President's expression. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura both cordially thanked him.

# Japanese Forces Over 400,000.

Lidiapudz, Manchuria, By Cable .-The Japanese have concentrated in Manchuria, in front of the Russian armies 430,000 infantry, with 1,600 cannon. This is exclusive of the detachment of General Hasegawa, commander of the forces in Korea, and a special detachment, the destination of which is not known. The weather is good and the roads are drying up.

# Train Kills Three.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.-The Guyandotte Valley passenger train Friday had an unlucky run from Logan, killing three men and injuring another. Frank Adams was struck and killed by the train shortly after it les-Logan, Adams' rompanion was seriously injured. John Ashan, an old man, was killed as the train reached Barboursville. He stood on the track in front of the train, thinking it ran on another track. While the locomotive was going to the round house in Huntington, George Zirkle was struck and | fool and a traitor to the cause.

Governor Heyward, Pres. E. D. Smith, Dr. W. J. Spillman, Mr. E. J. Watson and Mr. Hyatt Made Addresses

Columbia, Special.—The meeting to promote the interests of agriculture Tuesday was as well attended as meetings usually are in Columbia. It has always been remarkable that people of this community are not much given to attending gatherings of various kinds, but there were about 350 people present and for over four hours they sat through the exercises.

interested in every word The last speech, that of Mr. E. D. Smith, president of the South Carolina Cotton Association, made a marked impression and although the crowd had been talked at for over two hours when he commenced, yet Mr. Smith held them almost entranced for an hour and a half, and even then they

were not tired. There was another speech which made a marked impression, that of Dr. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the department of agriculture. Dr. Spillman is a great friend of the south and to the south. His remarks were full of heart interest in the welfare of the south and while he makes no attempt at oratory, yet he has a message to bring and the story tells itself in such a way that it goes directly to the thinking apparatus of his audi-

Mr. Smith's purpose was to tell the assembled farmers that they have a monopoly, that they should control that monopoly by managing the marketing and be free men, and that by the inpouring of more capital to the south through better prices for cotton there should be a more general diffusion of education to make the people stronger and the country better. On the other hand Dr. Spilman, by holding up the egre of the boll weevil endeavored to warn the farmers against giving over their entire farm to otton alone, for calamity may come. There were several good speeches

made. Governor Heyward excelled himself in the graceful manner in which he opened the meeting and Mr. W. A. Clark offered some very thoughtful suggestions in his address of welcome. Mr. F. H. Weston, seeretary of the South Carolina Cotton Association, gave an interesting discussion of the cotton warehouse plan and Mr. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, immigration and commerce had an array of statistics which showed the advantages of South Carolina as compared with the rest of the United States. The same money invested in South Carolina that is invested in soil elsewhere would produce results more remunerative. Mr. Hvatt made a very thoughtful speech in a few words, as others had said about all that he intended to say. As usual, he told some ancedotes to aid in digesting the solid facts which had been presented.

Governor Heyward by invitation called the meeting to order. He addressed a few words of welcome to the farmers and others present. He felt very much like General Grant, who was told by the little boy that he could not go to Richmond, because Lee was there; he could not go to Petersburg because A. P. Hill was there; he could not go to heaven because Jackson was there. There was only one other place for Grant to go-there were no Confederates there.

The first of the regular addresses was made by Col. F. H. Weston, secretary of the South Carolia Cotton Growers' Association. whose subject was "Cotton Warehouses."

Dr. W. J. Spilman folowed Mr. Weston. The secret of the power of this man over his ardience is the fact that he speaks out from his heart that which he feels and knows. It is a talk of a successful specialist to people whom he would have try new ways to broaden the sphere and scope of their work.

Mr. Smith, who was then presented by Governor Heyward, began one of the most remarkable speeches in the history of this movement, although he showed the evidence of fatigue from speaking in many places lately. He began by referring to the fact that although "differsification" is being creed, yet they do not tell us how to market the stuff after it is produced. He referred Dr. Spillman to the condition of affairs at Chadbourne, N. C., where the farmers had diversified and had prospered until this year when they had produced a little too much transportation facilities. Then the farmers of Chadbourne dumped into the streams nearby thousands of dollars worth of strawberries because they could ot get them to market. From this he made the deduction that while it is a good thing to diversify vet it is well to restrict the diversification to the mere raising of enough to supply the needs of one's own fam-

ily. Put the rest into cotton judiciously. In regard to the tardiness with which this movement has been coming on, he said that right after the war there was no money in the south. The northern banker loaned to the southern banker, the southern banker to the merchant, the merchant to the landlord and the landlord to the ienants. That was the chain which pulled the cotton out of the furows and put it in the warehouses of the bankers of the north. Warehouses for the purpose of aiding the farmers in holding their cotton would then have been of no use for the cotton already be-

pulled the cotton in. When he took up this fight with the 14,000,000 bale crop and with a surplus of 3,000,000 bales, it did look like a fool's errand. Men walked around with a supercilious air and said he was too visionary. They dealt in futures expecting the price to go down, and "thank God," said he, "there were enough farmers to stand loval and faithful to make that man out a fool and he cancht the devil and I am glad of it." He also paid his respecis to the farmer who pretended to ber merchant and prominent. The quarbe allied with his neighbors and then

longed t the northern banker who

# ACE ENVOYS MEET SENSIBLE TAIRS TO THE FARMERS M. WITTE OPTIMISTIC DISCUSSES DISPENSARY AT LENGTH fanaticism and to make me swallow his religion. Claushfer and charges

Russian Envoy Makes Light of the Recent Japanese Victories

BELATED ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Russia's Chief Plenipotentiary Declares That the Japanese Would Have to Advance Four Times as Much as They have Done in Order to Reach Russia Proper, and That the Country's Power of Resistance Remains Great.

New York, Special.-The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with Mr. Sergius Witte, the senior Russian peace envoy, arrived in quarantine Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Witte was in good health. The ship had a good passage, the sea being smooth, except on Saturday and Monday, when it was a lit-

On shipboard, Mr. Witte was generally reticent when the subject of his mission was mentioned. However, to a correspondent who accompanied him from Cherbourg, Mr. Witte said:

"Almost everywhere in Europe, as well as in America, not only Russia, her forces, her rescurces and her power of resistence, are not known. but the people are even mistaken about the true results of the war. The Russians have had reverses, but this does not signify that they have lost the power which was known to the Muscovite empire before the war; it does not mean that Russia has become a negligable quantity nor that the Japanese have acquired by the result of the recent victories such a supremacy as to make the Russian empire consider them a truly redoubtable ene my."

Mr. Witte recognizes the good qualities of the Japanese military, naval and administrative organizations and does not believe any other European nation would have been able to resist Japan as Russia has done.

All the foreign officers of the European armies, he said, who followed the war, were unanimous in affirming that the Russian troops, both soldiers and officers, fought with truly admirable bravery, but they had to withdraw on account of a combination of circumstances with which their personal valor could not contend. On the sea the Russians found themselves constantly in inferior conditions. The squadron of Rojestvensky was sent against Japan, not because the Russians had much confidence in its success, but because they could not renounce from a military and moral point of view any chance, no matter how uncertain, of obtaining even a partial victory. The Japanese, he declared, had not made such progress as was generally believed; in fact, they would have to advance four times as much as they have done in the last year and a half to reach Russia proper, in which case alone they might consider themselves in a position to impose the conditions of peace. According to the Russian plenipotentiary, hose who do not know Russia wel oppose to the reasons the spectre of the internal conditions of the empire, imagining all kinds of cataclysms, but even about this, he said, they were mistaken. Mr. Witte did not wish to discuss at this time the events in Russia, affirming, however, that they have not the character nor the gravity attributed to them.

Mr. Witte indicated, notwithstanding these views, that he does not mean to say that he will not make every possible effort towards the conclusion of peace, adding that he is favorable to peace as a Russian and as a man, having always worked to prevent war and understanding that at present nearly the entire world desires the end of the conflict. He repeated that he will honestly do all that his conscience may suggest to bring about, if possible, an agreement which may be equally satisfactory to the interests of Russia and Japan. After having done this, no matter what the results may be, Mr. Witte feels that he will have accomplished his duty. He emphatically denied having said that Japan's peace terms were intolerable. He also denied positively that he had predicted that the conference would break up in a week.

Another Ovation For Taft. Nagasaki, By Cable.-The steamer Manchuria, having on board Secretary of War Taft and his party, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, arrived here en route to Manila and the distinguished guests received another ovation only lacking in importance to the one at Tokio by the absence of the members of the imperial family. They were ret, however, by the American consul and local Japanese officials, while crowds assembled at the wharf yelled "Benzai, benzai." The streets in the vicinity of the dock were jammed and all the city was bright with decorations, conspicuous among which were the flags of Japan and the United States.

# Japanese Make No Comment.

New York, Special-At the headquarters of the Japanese peace commission no comment was made upon the interview with Mr. Witte, Aimer Sato, who has met all interviewers since the Japanese delegation arrived in New York, said that Baron Komura would make no statement at this time, and from a personal standpoint he (Sato) thought that to make any statement or comment at all would be entering the controversy prematurely.

# Kills His Cousin.

London, Ky., Special.-News reached here by telephone that Nick Garrison, a wealthy and well-known lumber dealer, shot and killed his cousin, Felix Hoskin, near Spring Creek, in Leslie county. Hoskins was also a large lumrel arose because Hoskins had sued began to sel out when the price began | Garrison for an alleged debt. Garrison fled to the mountains and made his es-

Tillman Made No Direct Charges Against the Administration But Puts the Responsibility on Investigating Committee.

Edgefield, Special.-Senator Tillman spoke here Saturday to a large crowd, discussing the question of dispensary or Prohibition for more than two hours. The length of the speech precludes our giving it in full, but the leading points are covered in the following report:

TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: It is six years since I have had the pleasure of addressing a public meeting in this my home county. On that occasion the issue was the same one which we have today.

The people have passed on this question five or six times and settled it by overwhelming majorities. That year the aggregate vote for the two candidates who were running as dispensary candidates was 28,000 more than the prohibition candidate got, but there are some people in South Carolina who have never been willing to submit to the rule of the majority. They think they know more, that they are better than the masses of the people, that they have the right to dictate to them what they shall do. So here we have again this same old bone of contention brought forward for politicians to

"THE PRICE OF SILENCE."

I am here today to discuss this question. Some have said it was improper and out of place for a United States senator to meddle with local and irs. These men have felt aggrieved because I will not consent to shut my mouth, and close my eyes to the condition in which I am as much interested as you are, and they have demanded of me the price of silence. I ain't built that way. Thank God I ain't built that way. (Laughter and applause.) When I get to cowardly to stand up in your midst or anywhere else and speak the truth as I see it and understand it then I will have become too cowardly and worthless to represent you any-

I know I shall make enemies. I know many of my best friends are today lined up in antagonism to the liquor system which I devised. Because they have changed am I to surrender my conviction? I again say I ain't built that way. The office of United States senator is a high and noble one, but the office is not worth the price which some men demand of

Therefore I am here in asnwer to your invitation to tell you what I think, not to dictate- I know you are not built that way, you do your own thinking, and not as I say. What is the issue? How shall we sell liquer or whether we shall sell it at all? That is the whole proposition stated in a

There are three systems that have obtained in the State, not in the State as a whole, but in parts of the State: one is the license system, the old barroom system, the second is the dispensary system under which we are now working, and the third is prohibition. The ingenuity of man never devised any more than those three systems for the liquor control. Which one of those is the best? You have eloquent and strong arguments facts and figures as they were presentel in favor of prohibition.

I confess to you as between prohibition and the barrooms, saloons or tionists. But will prohibition prohibit? tionists. But will prohibition prohibt? I say no. These other genetlemen say yes. Let's give the facts.

Here Senator Tillman gave statistics from Maine and Kansas to show that more spirits are sold and drunk and more arrests are made for drunkenness in prohibition territory than in South Carolina, in proportion to prohibition ..

My objection to prohibition is, we are not yet angels, more the pity; I do not see any wings sprouting on anybody's shoulders; we are sinful auman beings, made by God Almighty in His wisdom with shortcomings and the weakness of man; we have our appetites, and it is in the nature of the beast to gratify that appetite for stimulants, and if he cannot get it lawfully he is going to get it some ther way. There has always been and always will be a demand for liquor as a beverage, simply because man likes the taste and its effect, not beas a beverage, simply because man like the taste and its effect, not because he needs it as a medicine, but simply for his stomach's sake as Paul said to Timothy, and somebody will always be ready to supply it for the money.

That being the case, I have tried to deal with this question as a true man and from a common-sense standpoint, to treat men as I find them and not as I would have them to be, but to try at teach them to minimize and reduce the evil of whiskey drinking. I nave not indulged in liquor myself, but I have seen it, some of my family have suffered from it, I have seen its misery, the misery it causes; I have seen too much not to know that if we could destroy the formula of alcohol either from fermentation or anything eise it would injure the medical profession in their business, deprive men of their valuable stimulants in certain diseases, but the sum of human misery would be reduced. But the best thing in my judgment as a practical man is to treat men as they are and try to teach them to restrain their appetites as far as practical and minimize the evil of liquor drinking. You have heard

a good deal about blood money. Sometimes I ge. awfully sick in the Senate when I hear a fellow get up and twaddle about what he knows nothing of; when I hear preachers talking about the drinking of whiskey being blood money. I look back to the history of the world, I find that no man, no preacher, priest or statesman ever dreamed of attempting to prohibit the use of liquor until about 75 or 100 years ago, have not undertook until the last 80 years to say that man should not drink or that it was a sin. I do not hesitate to say I can find in the Bible a dozen or two dozen texts recognizing the use of liquor to where you can find one which

does the sin come in: The s.n does not rest upon the Bible authority, it rests upon the preacher's authority, and I object to any preacher changing the Scripture to suit his

discourages it or denounces it. Where

You cannot show me in the Scriptures except in one or two isolated cases where the use of wine is denounced as a sin, and I can show you a dozen passages where it is spoken of otherwise. When a man talks to me about blood money I put him down as an abominable ass. I do not intend anything personal. I cannot see any pos sible excuse for any one to make such

Some say you are going to vote the abominable dispensary out and substitute blessed prohibition. I don't care if you do, and sometimes I rather wish you would so you can get a dose of the physic for twelve months. Now, we come to high license; this

combination which we are facing to-

day, the high license people, the pro hibition people and the blind tigers, the same we have been fighting since 1893. These people who are advocating high license, The State, of Columbia, the News and Courier and some other papers, and some of our fellow citizens, they are not in favor of pro hibition; they tell you so; they say, let's kill the dispensary, then you will have prohibition, and then what-high license. The preachers are going one road, the prohibitionists are going another road and the blind tigers are traveling a third road; they are all alert to kill the dispensary, and when they kill it and it is gone, poor thing; then what? There will be a fight among the people to say whether it shall be high license or prohibition, and what will the dispensaryites do then? If we are so far and few between that there will be no hope of restoring the dispensary. I am going to line up with my friend Talbert and shout for prohibition. I will never consent by my vote and influence to aid in the re-establishment of saloons in any county in South Carolina.

Here followed a little spat between Mr. Talbert and the Senator, which, however, was soon quieted, and Tillman continued. The substance of his closing remarks was for a thorough purging of the dispensary system and for giving it another fair trial.

#### Another Ovation For Taft.

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### Rapidly Enforced.

Norfolk, Va., Special.-The quarantine against all vessels from Southern ports is being rigidly enforced by the and State authorities at the Virginia Capes and in Hampton Roads. Every vessel entering the capes is held for a thorough examination by the United States Marine Hospital authorities. The British steamship Othello from Mobile, to Bordeaux and Havre, and the French steamer Longway, from Port Tampa, were held up, but later passed and came in for bunker coal.

# Poisoned Herself and Son.

Special.-Mrs. Annie Baltimore, Whiteford is dead and her 5-year-old son is in a hospital suffering from the effects of cyanide of potassum, taken by the mother with suicidal intent and by her giving to the child with the expectation of ending his life also. A sister of the suicide was attracted by the screaming of the suffering infant and found him writhing in agony across the body of his mother, who lived only a short time after being found. Mrs. Whiteford, who has been separated from her husband for several years, was a sufferer from melancholia.

# Russia to Issue New Loan.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-The government has decided upon the issuance of another internal loan to the amount of \$100,000,000, of which, however, only \$75,000,000 may be issued at first. The loan will be practically of the same nature and under the same conditions as that of March last, and will probably be issued in about a fortnight. The issue price of the Russian international loan of \$100,000,000 floated last March was 96. The bonds of that loan bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and are redeemable in 50 years.

# BALD HEADS ARE IMMUNE

Consumption and Smooth Cranium. Incompatible, Says Physician.

There are advantages accruing ever from bald heads. It is pointed out by a writer in a medical journal that bald headed men never suffer from consumption, and that a tendency to baldness is an assurance that the dreaded scourge will pass over him whose thatch grows thin. .

At first glance it would seem absurd to argue that a man's hair is indicative of his immunity from disease, but the writer who advances this novel thecay declares that in the five years during which he seriously added a record of his patients' hair or lack of it his case cards have failed to show a single instance of "bald" being entered upon the card of a consumptive.

He had under treatment more than 700 cases, and he makes the further statement that in a census of more than 5,000 tuberculosis cases he failed to discover a single sufferer who was

bald. He makes no efort to explain his theory upon medica grounds, but simply offers the result of his observ f the profession. tion for the benefit and has invited his brother physicians to write him of any case of a bald headed consumptive coming under their observation.-New York Herald.

Seven of the greatest mountains have never been climbed.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The South Carolina section of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The mean temperature for the week ending July 31st, was slightly below normal, although the departures averaged only about one degree per day. The extremes were a maximum of 96° at Yemassee on the 25th and a minimum of 61° at Greenville on the 26th. There were several days with high winds in the northwestern and south central counties which were damaging to certain crops, particularly cotton. Hail fell in a number of localities on the 28th but it did no material dam-

The precipitation was excessive locally in the central and eastern portions, and was fairly copious over the eastern half of the State, but with numerous localities that had little or no rain: the southwestern counties had very little rain and in places the soil is exceedingly dry to the injury of all vegetation; as a rule the moisture conditions were generally favorable. There is an unusual diversity, however, in the amount of precipitation for different localities, which in turn has caused a corresponding diversity in the condition of all crops, ranging from very good to very poor.

Over the greater portion of the State. farm work made favorable progress and nearly all crops have been laid by. although late corn and cotton continue to receive cultivation. Caterpillars have appeared in some of the coast counties, and a red spinder infests cotton in places while fice on cotton have not entirely disappeared.

There are more numerous reports. than heretofore of serious shedding of cotton squares, young bolls, and leave s, caused by both excessive rains and drought, and in places by lice. Rust seems to be spreading and in the north central counties it affects whole fields. Cotton is deterioraing most on sandy lands, and is doing well on clay lands, where it has a large weed, but in place is not well fruited. A few localities report a marked improvement in cotton. Early corn is nearly ripe, and is not affected by the prevailing weather, while young corn made a marked improvement in all sections and has become promising. Tobacco curing is well under way, with the early crop poor, while late tobacco is much better. Rice is doing well. Sugar cane, sweet potatoes and gardens are doing well generally. Weather unfavorable for haying and fodder pulling in the coast counties, and considerable hay was damafter cutting, by the heavy rains. Peas for forage are doing well. Some turnips have been sown.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

### Discussed Dispensary.

Parksville, Special.-Hon. W. Jasper Talbert and Former Solicitor J. W. Thurmond locked horns in a dispensary discussion Sunday. A union meeting was in progress at

the historical Red Hill Baptist church, seven miles east of here. Col. Talbert and Dr. D. A. J. Bell were on the programme to speak upon the subject: "Is it an opportune time for the Christians of South Carolina to make a decided stand against strong drink as a beverage?" Both gentlemen were uncompromising in condemning the dispensary.

The assembly was large and . the speakers stood in the pulpit. At the close of Dr. Bell's address, Mr. Thurmond advanced and delivered a very earnest speech, advocating the dispensary. He declared that if it was rightly conducted it is the best solution of the liquor evil and that there would be open barrooms in South Carolina within two years if the prohibitionists should win their fight.

The whole situation was unique in the discussions held in religious assemblies. A number of prominent people were present and the interest grew intense. Yet there was no breach of religious decorum.-V. M. I., in Columbia

Auto and Trolley Crash.

Camden, Special.-An automobile in which John R. Valentine, a well known society man of Philadelphia, his wife and two friends, were riding was struck by a trolley car here early Monday morning. Mrs. Valentine sustained a fracture of the collar-bone and Mr. Valentine was cut and bruis ed about the head and face. Mr. Valentine is a noted whip and is master of the Radnor Hunt Club, of Bryn Mawr, near here.

# South Carolina Items.

President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, has asked Governor Heyward to appoint 100 delegates from this State to the annual meeting of the Farmers' National Congress, to be held in Richmond, September 12th to 22nd. The delegation will be appointed after consultation with the South Carolina division of the asso-

# The Election in Anderson.

Anderson, (Special.)-Little interest is being taken in the race for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Geo. E Prince. The election has been ordered for the 22nd of August. Messrs. E. J. Kay and H. M. Prince have announced themselves as candidates. It is probable that others will enter the contest within the next week. No campaign meetings were arranged by the executive committee, and unless something old. Yesterday the mother cow was is injected into the race to enliven it a very light vote will be polled.

As a result of a conference with Gorernor Heyward a delegation, consiting of Assistant Attorney General Townsend, Attorney W. Boyd Evans and Congressman Lever, will go to Washington Thursday for the purpose of laying the matter of South Carolina Spanish-American war claims for pay of soldiers before the War Department, The amount involved is \$30,000, due for the services of South Carolina soldiers from the time they arrived in Washington after the war until the time they were mustered out.

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

CITIZENS HOLD MASS MEETING.

New Cotton Mill Proposition Discussed-Electric Power May Be Secured -To Advertise the City. Greenwood, Special .- An enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of

Greenwood was held here last week to consider a plan to secure new enterprises for the city. The gathering was a most representative one, and it was held in the parlors of the Greenwood club. The matters discussed were more particularly in regard to negotiations with a prominent real estate firm of Philadelphia, who wrote the chamber of commerce in regard to the establishing of a new cotton mill in this city. The parties inquiring want to know what inducements Greenwood offers for such enterprises, and the people of the city with their usual energy are taking active steps towards securing it if it is to be gotten.

The city offers many advantages for such enterprises, and it is not unlikely that if a new mill is placed anywhere in this section it will be at Greenwood.

## THE NEAL SHOALS LINE-

Poles Are Now Up For Several Miles and Wires Will Soon be Strung. Union, Special.-In but a short while the electric line connecting Un-

ion with Neals Shoals will be completed. The poles are already up for several miles this side of Neal's Shoals, and the holes have been dug as far as the Union cotton mills, and the force of workmen will rush the other poles up in short order, then the stringing of the heavy wire will begin. The power house at Neal's Shoals is being gotten in shape, and by the time that everything is completed about the dam, it should be ready to begin operations, then the power that will operate the mills here, beside which, it is hoped, will furnish current for other enterprises, will be

### TAX SAID TO BE TOO HIGH.

Charleston Oyster Canning Company May Suspend Business.

Columbia. Special. - According to a complaint received by Attorney General Gunter from the Charleston Canning company the lieense or tax placed upon oysters is too high and the company is practically forced out of business. The law requires a tax of three cents a bushel of oysters and an annual tax of \$400 on the factory in addition to the barge license. As a bushel of oysters only produce about two quarts of oysters shelled, it can be seen that much of the profit is taken away. The matter, however, will have to be settled by the county board of commissioners of Charleston, as it is not one for the attorney general.

# Success After Many Raids.

Greenville, Special.-Chief Constable Hall, with four men, discovered a moonshine distillery in a cave on the Reedy river four miles from Greenville. The still had been in operation for years and was owned by a man named McCarter. McCarter also owned a grist mill nearby. The flue which earried the smoke was run under-ground to his dwelling and then up the chimney, thus making it almost impossible of detection. The place had often been raided but nothing was ever found. The officers received a straight tip and McCarter disappeared.

# Aaron Williams Free.

Camden, Special.-Aaron Williams, who was last year convicted of rape and sentenced to death has been acquitted at the new trial granted him. The State witnesses refused to testify at the second trial. It was believed from the outset that Williams was innocent of the charge.

# Only Two Acquitted.

Laurens, Special.-The summer term of the court of general sessions was adjourned last Wednesday. An unusually heavy docket was disposed of and it is a fact of much comment that out of the 18 or 20 cases tried only two got off with an acquittal. Ten negroes were tried on the charge of murder. Two of these were convicted of murder with a mercy recommendation while the rest were given verdicts of manslaughter.

# Sold 750 Bales.

Pickens, Special.—The largest lot of cotton ever sold by a planter in Pickens county was sold a few days ago by Mr. J. Samuel Wilson to Heath-Bruce-Morrow company of Pickens. Mr. Wilson sold 750 bales, a portion of two crops. The lot brought 10 1-2 cents round, aggregating nearly \$40,000.

Cow's Brave Defense of Fawn.

During a heavy rainstorm Wednesday one of Mrs. Lawson's cows came home without her calf, only two days grazing when there appeared a beautiful little fawn, chased by three hounds. Thinking, perhaps, it was her lost calf, the cow went to its rescue, as the little fawn was nearly run down. In the struggle for the possession of the fawn between the dogs and the cow two of the dogs were killed, while the third was so badly wounded

it left the field of battle.

The cow brought the fawn to the stable yard, and now tenderly cares for it, nursing it as if it were its real mother. It will be allowed to run at large and will be raised with the cattle.-Roxbury correspondence Richmond Times-Dispatch.