

Monetary Differences Only.

Text of the Protocol Now Made Public the First Time.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The reports the State department has received from the peace commission in Paris indicate that that body has proceeded in exactly the line anticipated, consequently the action of yesterday was not a disappointment. It was fully expected that the Spanish commissioners would endeavor to make better terms than those offered by the American commissioners. It was not expected that they would close at once with the American proposition. While they have not in exact terms submitted a counter proposition the Spaniards, by entering upon the argument of the American proposition, have shown a disposition to negotiate relative to the Philippines that has shown to be erroneous the prediction that they would indignantly spurn any proposition that contemplated a relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over the Archipelago. It is quite probable the way is now open to a compromise between the two sides, and that a monetary difference will be found to be the only one of substance. This, it is believed, is represented by the difference between about \$40,000,000, probably the maximum allowance which the United States will be willing to pay Spain for the improvements in the Philippines and \$200,000,000 which represents about a minimum of the Spanish claim for compensation on account of the cession of the entire group.

The State department for the first time made public a copy of the protocol between the United States and Spain for the preliminary settlement of the war. The protocol is as follows:

Protocol of agreement, between the United States and Spain. Embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries:

Signed at Washington, Aug. 12 1898.

Protocol: William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively possessing for this purpose full authority from the government of the United States and the government of Spain, have concluded and signed the following articles, embodying the terms on which the two governments have agreed in respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, having in view the establishment of peace between the two countries, that is to say:

Article 1 Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over the title to Cuba.

Art. 2 Spain will cede to the United States the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladroses, to be selected by the United States.

Art. 3 The United States will hold and occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Art. 5 Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Puerto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end each government will, within 10 days after the signing of this protocol, appoint commissioners, and the commissioners so appointed shall, within 30 days after the signing of this protocol, meet in Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and the adjacent Spanish islands, and each government will, within 10 days after the signing of this protocol, also appoint other commissioners, who shall, within 30 days after the signing of this protocol, meet at San Juan, in Puerto Rico for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Art. 5 The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treat of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than October 10, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification, according to the respective constitutional forms of two countries.

Art. 6 Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Done at Washington in duplicate, in English and in French, by the undersigned, who have hereunto set their hands and seals, the 12th of August, 1898.

(Seal) William R. Day, (Seal) Jules Cambon

Editor Angell, of our Dumb Animals, describes Candidate Roosevelt as "an honest bulldog, with very confused ideas of civilization, humanity and patriotism." Editor Angell is evidently not "bullying" Roosevelt.

If you want your machine made new bring it to Randle.

Begging From Schools.

Pointed Statements About an Evil and a Nuisance.

Atlanta Journal. On several occasions the public school children of Atlanta have been asked to contribute to various funds. The objects for which these contributions were asked were all good, but we think the time has come to protest against this method of raising money for any cause.

The superintendent of public instruction of New York State recently condemned this practice without qualification, and his action has received the hearty approval of the New York press.

In several cities of the west the boards of education have forbidden collections in public schools and we hope to see them prohibited every where. We commend every word of the following extract from an editorial in the Chicago Chronicle on this subject:

"As was recently remarked in these columns, it is not enough to say that these school contributions are voluntary. So they are in a certain sense, but in a very important sense they are not. The poor parent can refuse to contribute, and he might do so if the appeal were made directly to him. But he can hardly bring himself to permit his child to be placed in the position of refusing. He may, in fact, be disinclined to give because he conscientiously disapproves of the practice of levying contributions, but he does not wish to throw upon his child the task of explaining. He knows how it is with children—what little aristocrats they often are, or plutocrats, perhaps, it should be said—and he does not care to have his child humiliated among his fellows. Nor does he care to send a written explanation, which is unlikely ever to come to the knowledge of the school and which in any case most likely would be misconstrued. And so he gives when he ought not, either because he is unable or because his conscience disappears.

"Thus this solicitation of contributions becomes a cruel wrong—a mode of extorting from the poor, a mode of inflicting bitter and undeserved humiliation and hardships upon the children of the poor.

"This ought to be obvious enough to the commonest understanding. Yet the astounding statement has just appeared in one of our dailies that collections of money are at last popularly encouraged. Teachers are allowed—yes, urged—to make collections for flowers for the fallen heroes, lectures for the literary, libraries for the bookless, maps for class rooms and no telling what all.

"If this is true the state of things described is simply monstrous. The practice should be stopped; stopped instantly, stopped wholly."

The Atlanta board of education should speak out at once on this subject. It is better to adopt a rule against it now than to wait until another school collection is proposed and then forbid it.

The rule should be positive and there should be no exceptions in its enforcement, no matter to what cause the school children may be asked to contribute.

The Pooling Decision.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Presumably the railway managers will seek a way to evade the rule laid down by the court, but under the conclusion that the semi-public character of the business makes it justly subject to government regulation, the escape will not be found in consolidation of lines which has been so often predicted. Meanwhile it will be proper for the professional agitators to make a memorandum of this case in which the courts failed to decide in favor of the great combinations of capital when large interests were at stake.

"Where ever the soldiers go," says the Philadelphia Record, typhoid fever appears to follow like a shadow of doom. Typhoid kills ten victims where yellow fever does one; but we have become so accustomed to its ravage, and to the unhygienic conditions which promote its spread, that we blindly submit to an unavoidable evil. To be subdued the scourge only needs to be fought with the weapons which science has put in our hands. There is no such percentage of deaths from typhoid fever in the armies of Germany and France as in our army, and no such ravage in the cities of England, Germany and France as in this city."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

The Maria Teresa Lost.

Special to The State.

Charleston, Nov. 5.—The raised Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, Cervera's flagship, which was raised by Lieut. Hobson, was lost in a gale Tuesday afternoon off the Bahamas and about 25 miles this side of Watling island. She left Guantanamo bay last Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock for Norfolk in tow of two Chapman-Merritt wrecking tugs, the I. J. Merritt and Vulcan. Last night about 6:30 the I. J. Merritt arrived at the quarantine station here with the crew of the Maria Teresa aboard, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon she steamed into the dock of the Coal Consumers' Co., to coal for her further trip to Norfolk. The news of the loss of the Maria Teresa had reached the city before the tug arrived at the wharf and many spectators gathered to see the storm-tossed crew and tug. It was learned of the seamen that the trip of the Maria Teresa was without incident until Tuesday morning, when the gale struck them. Under the directions of Capt. Ira Harris every effort was made to keep the Maria Teresa above water, but owing to her battle-scarred condition, it was soon seen that she was doomed. Capt. Harris, whose conduct throughout was characterized by the utmost coolness and courage, then ordered the crew to save themselves, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the last load of them were transferred to the deck of the I. J. Merritt and the Maria Teresa was abandoned. Every man was saved, 112 in all, Capt. Harris being the last to leave the sinking warship with the loss of all his money and clothing.

His conduct is spoken of with the highest admiration by the officers and sailors. None of the sailors were more than partially clothed when they arrived in the city this morning and many of them were without caps and shoes. They were given leave of absence until 4 o'clock and many of them came ashore to purchase necessary articles of clothing. The work of rescue was very much facilitated by the good work of Capt. John Crittendon and crew of the tug I. J. Merritt, who received great praise from the crew of the Maria Teresa for their conduct in the emergency.

The tug and captain and crew of the Maria Teresa will continue their voyage to Norfolk to-night.

J. H. Moore.

Decided Tendency to Confuse the Peace Situation.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The French papers derive their news of the work of the peace commissioners from Spanish sources, and, therefore, the morning papers here to-day are interesting as indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies. It must be recalled that the Spaniards have utterly accepted the refusal of the United States government to assume any of the Spanish debt, and the Cuban question has been set away to await its place in the final treaty, provided differences on the question of the Philippine islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty. As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the Philippine question be mutually agreed on or none of those questions previously agreed on will find a place in the treaty.

This is all the provision or provisional understanding existing. In view of the facts then, the Paris press to-day has indicated a tendency to confuse the situation.

The Matin, in reviewing it says: "It is well understood that the cession of Puerto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash, and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Turning back to Cuba, the Matin remarks: "The Spaniards declined to concur in separating that debt from the pledge, the mortgage on the loan, and as it was impossible to reach an understanding, they ask that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed, that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for tendering some compensation for the enormous sacrifices they have forced upon the conquered. The Americans finally acceded to the change, and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clauses relating to the Cuban debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines."

Referring to yesterday's meeting, the Matin says: "The Spaniards said they would make their answer known Friday, but it is easy to foresee what it will be—a refusal, precise and informal. The Spanish plenipotentiaries have made up their minds, in the event of the United States adhering to the Philippine proposal, to decline signing the act of peace, to break off the negotiations and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected and the violation of the provisions set forth in the Washington protocol."

The Gaulois remarks: "The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation, and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt. We hope the negotiations will not be broken off, but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Although it has taken the peace commission, at Paris, more than a month to get down to the single question it was formed to settle—the disposition of the Philippines—it would be a safe wager that it will not take three weeks to finish the business. This may seem a rash statement, in view of the apparent deadlock of the commission, caused by the refusal of the Spanish commissioners to agree to surrender the Philippines upon the terms offered by our commissioners. If that deadlock were real, it would be a rash statement, but it is not. There are the best of reasons for the belief that this apparent deadlock is a dummy, trotted out for effect, and that the congressional campaign being over, and the administration no longer having a reason for delaying the negotiation of the treaty, the commissioners will very speedily agree upon the amount of money that we are to pay Spain, and finish up the treaty. Although the treaty will say that we pay this money to Spain for the Philippines, others will regard it as paid for other purposes, inasmuch as the Philippines are ours by right of capture. This idea of the victorious nation paying indemnity to the conquered nation, has only one thing to commend it—it is original—but that isn't likely to make it popular. There will be some sharp talk on this subject in Congress, this winter, and it will not all come from democrats, either.

If Lieut. Hobson, who is still in Washington, has any of the superstition which most persons raised in the South have, he probably regards himself as having been hoodooed. He had hardly recovered from the knockdown given him by the navy department when it refused to allow him to continue his efforts to save the Spanish warships, sunk off Santiago, when the news reached Washington that the Maria Teresa, the Spanish cruiser raised under his direction, had foundered in a storm, while on its way to New York. There is much real regret over the loss of this fine ship, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, but there are naval officials—high ones—who regard the loss with complacency, because the vessel would have been a constant reminder of Lieut. Hobson, who has, they think, already received entirely too much glory for his work. Hobson can't talk about the way he has been treated, but some of his friends can do most emphatically.

The fact that the members of the Fourth Ohio Regiment would get home in time to vote was made apparent by Mr. McKinley's treatment of them. The regiment, which was brought all the way from Porto Rico, by special order of the President to get their votes in, was stopped in Washington for the purpose of being given a reception in the White House. The regiment was first reviewed from the White House portico, and was then received in the East Room by Mr. McKinley, who shook hands and exchanged a word or two with every member. It is the first time that any President ever accorded such an honor to a body of soldiers as large as a regiment, but then, you know, Mr. McKinley regarded their votes as being necessary in Ohio, and hoped that he might catch the democratic members—the Colonel is a democrat—by paying them unusual attentions.

Belva Lockwood, once a Presidential candidate, and for years a sort of a lawyer and claim agent, has been telling some other women exactly what brought on the war. She said it was all the wicked newspapers, and attempted to prove the assertion. The following extract is a fair sample of her speech: "There was no need of the late war, and but for the press, it would never have blackened the pages of our history. There was nothing but what could have been settled by peaceful measures, by the President and his Cabinet. Yet there were legislators who burned for glory and longed for fight, and these, egged on by the press which printed all their wild utterances brought about a declaration of war. Then we forgot our civilization, and from reading the papers, we thought it would be glorious to butcher our fellowmen and great to whip Spain. The papers continually piled the terrible fuel on the flame, until five-year-old children were impregnated with a desire to kill and ran about the streets, stoning everything which bore any relation to Spain. There was more of the same sort, but this was enough to show how fortunate this country is in not having a Belva Lockwood for President."

Of course the Army officers know better than to talk for publication about such things, but among them selves some do not hesitate to say that Gen. Lawton's testimony before a member of Mr. McKinley's alleged investigating commission, which was extremely laudatory of the War Department's management of the Santiago campaign, might have been very different had General Lawton not expected to be named to succeed Gen. Graham, who was without warning deprived of his command as Commander of the 2d Corps stationed at Camp Meade, Pa.

A Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) man prayed that he might be rid of his wife. His prayer was granted, for he prayed so loudly that his wife heard him, packed her trunks and left him forthwith.

Lower Than in Years.

Cotton at its Lowest Point Since the Civil War

Cotton is today probably lower than it has been any time since the civil war. In the memory of none of the present trade has the quotations for the great staple been as low in the past thirty years as it now is. Since the opening of the cotton year on September 1, it has declined from 5 1/8 cents for middling, to 4 5/8 cents, at which it is quoted, a drop of 1/2 cent, or \$2.50 on a 400 pound bale.

While there have been greater drops than this in a similar space of time, such a decline with prices so low as they have been is a serious blow to the farmers of the South, depending on cotton as their great money crop. The decline has brought cotton to the lowest point in its history in decades and given the market a feeling of gloom which hardly describes the sentiments of the unfortunate producers. How they can possibly derive any profit from the present prices it is hard to see. As a matter of fact, they probably are not getting out of their cotton what it cost them to produce it, no matter how economically they ran their farms. It is a blue year for the cotton grower.

The following table of quotations on November 1, for the last ten years, will give some idea of the present unfortunate state of the market. The first column gives the quotation for spot middling at Columbia, the second that for middling at Liverpool, the third and fourth columns the quotations for January and March delivery at New York:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Columbia, Liverpool, N. Y. (Jan), N. Y. (Mar). Rows for years 1898-1888.

From September 26 to October 26, this year, the market was unchanged, middling being quoted for a straight month at 4 1/2 cents. Factors were generally hopeful that this was the lowest point that would be reached. There was a good demand almost continuously at Liverpool, and the market held steadily until last week, when weakness, which had been apparent for a few days, culminated in the decline, which, on Saturday, brought the price down to 4 1/2 cents, at which it has since remained. The immediate cause of the further drop is said to have been an estimate by Mr. Neill that the present crop would be one of 12,000,000 bales. Mr. Neill has been more fortunate in his estimates than many others who have essayed to predict past crops, and considerable reliance is put upon any statements made, or alleged to have been made, by him. There is no reasonable doubt, any way, it is stated, that the crop is another great one and if Mr. Neill made the estimate referred to it evidently found ready believers abroad.

The outlook appears to have no silver lining anywhere. Especially is this true of the territory immediately about Columbia. Reports from an area of seventy to one hundred miles, as well as the cotton being received, show that the quality of the crop was materially injured by the storm and bad weather, so that considerable of it will only grade as ordinary or good ordinary and bring from 3 3/8 to 3 7/8 cents a pound, if the present quotations continue. There is absolutely nothing in it for the planters at such returns, and the prospect for them is far from agreeable, so far as their cotton crop is concerned. With an enormous crop this year coming on top of the previous two large crops, the outlook for prices another season, unless there is a sure decrease in the production, is something that is really quite painful for cotton men to consider. The low prices may work out the salvation of the planters by forcing a reduction in the acreage, but such has not yet been the result of low prices in the past, although at no time has there been such poor returns to the growers as now.—Columbia Record.

THE BEST FOR YEARS

The State Fair Will be a Success in Every Feature

The management of the State fair is greatly encouraged at the list of exhibitors as they pour in from all sections of the State and from many sections hitherto unknown as exhibitors. The fine art display will be unusually full. The poultry show will be full as usual. About 400 birds are already on the ground, shown by one exhibitor. Horses from the Woodburn Stock Farm, Pendleton, are ready for show and training as trotters. There are already 20 entries in single harness races and 16 in pairs. The show of horse flesh will upon the whole, be an interesting feature. Enquiries for race horse accommodations continue to come in. The cattle show will be good. In fact all classes of exhibits are coming in for entry. In addition to the Geason College and Winthrop College students, rates have been given to induce the co-educational school at Salisbury to attend the fair. All goes to show that a State fair is educational in its tendencies. The grounds are being put in first class order. All but the main building, including fences, stalls, etc., have been treated to a liberal supply of whitewash, while the main building is being painted.

A SAD HOMICIDE

IN COLUMBIA.

Mr. R. J. McCarley, Cotton Merchant, Killed a Negro

WHILE PROTECTING ANOTHER WHITE MAN.

Yesterday at noon the people of Columbia were startled to hear that a negro had been killed on Gervias street, near the union depot, and that young R. J. McCarley, Jr., was under arrest upon suspicion of having killed him in a "free for all" fight. The news was a shock to Mr. McCarley's friends, for he is not of a quarrelsome nature, and they could hardly believe it was true. Subsequent events proved that young McCarley was indeed guiltless, and his father, Mr. R. J. McCarley, the well known and popular cotton merchant, was accused of the homicide. This news was as startling as the other, but Mr. McCarley was arrested, and is even now in the custody of Sheriff Cathcart.

It has been difficult, indeed well-nigh impossible, to ascertain the truth of the deplorable affair, but from all that can be gathered it is said that Mr. McCarley is responsible for the death of the negro, but he seems to have acted from a motive of protection, if he struck the fatal blow, interfering in a fight in which it appeared to him that a white man was being worsted by one or more negroes.

Almost immediately after the affair occurred the important eye witnesses either disappeared or declined to have anything to say. There was so much confusion that even the corner's inquest could elicit no facts, and was suspended after the hearing of one witness.

The homicide occurred at a pump near the intersection of Gates and Gadsden streets, at the corner of Mr. Jno. A. Willis' iron works and almost in front of Mr. McCarley's cotton office.

It appears that a number of negro teamsters employed by Mr. Gregg Strickland were gathered around the pump. In some way an altercation arose between Mr. Lathrobe, a brother-in-law of Mr. Strickland, and one of the wagoners named William Lytes.

In the evidence of the only witness examined, it is stated that Mr. Lathrobe struck Lytes with a pair of knucks, and started to walk away after being pulled off by the other negroes. Lytes picked up a brick in a threatening manner and the difficulty was renewed. Mr. Lathrobe was knocked down. Just at this time, or immediately afterwards, according to the statement of Pete Bracey, an eye witness, Mr. McCarley ran out of his office and cried, "Who is that fighting a white man?" He then struck the negro four blows with a stick. Lytes fell in a dying state, and Mr. McCarley walked back to his office. The police were summoned immediately, and they began to make investigations. When in the confusion attendant upon the incident they heard that Jack McCarley was the one who struck Lytes, Officers Kramer and Henry Duming walked to Mr. McCarley's office to arrest him. He himself was away, and one of the officers waited while the other went for information. He returned saying that Mr. McCarley's son was the one wanted.

Young McCarley, who is an operator in his father's office, was permitted to finish a telegram, and was then arrested by Policeman Kramer. He submitted very gracefully, never entering a protest, although, as developments proved, entirely innocent.

When the police were able to get more light on the matter, they arrested Mr. McCarley and released his son. Mr. McCarley was placed in the keeping of Sheriff Cathcart. He has employed Messrs. P. H. Nelson and Andrew Crawford for his attorneys, and neither he nor others interested in or connected with the case will make any statement.

Lathrobe was arrested as an accessory, but has since been released on bond.—The State, Nov. 8.

Paris, Nov. 4.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the government has resolved not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda adding that this decision was arrived at by the cabinet after exhaustive examination of the question.

London, Nov. 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We have received information from a reliable quarter of a well organized plot in Paris, in the event of the inquiry before the court of cassation proving favorable to Dreyfus to foment a riotous outbreak in the French capital, to attempt to overthrow the civil power and to assassinate the leading champions of Dreyfus."

From one of the pages of this week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter we extract a moral, which may be expressed in statistics. Under the heading "New Mills" we find 11 items—all southern. Under the heading "Enlargements and Improvements" we find 11 items—9 southern, 2 New England. And under the heading "Shutting Down" we find mention of 11 mills—all New England.