

GINNERIES REPORT OF THE CROP.

CENSUS OFFICE INSTRUCTED TO CANVASS ANNUALLY.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The annual report of Hon. W. R. Merriam, director of the census, was made public today. Speaking of the prospect of meeting the legal requirement for the completion of the four principal reports by July 1, 1902, Mr. Merriam says: "The work of tabulating the returns and results of the field work of the enumerators and special agents of the 12th census has progressed with reasonable celerity. The law provides that the four principal reports shall be placed in the hands of the public by the 1st of July 1902, and this requirement has rendered it absolutely necessary to maintain a clerical force adequate to complete the work within the prescribed period. The statisticians made estimates of the time needed to finish the particular branch assigned to each of them. The plans so submitted have been greatly interfered with owing to the absence of clerks from duty owing to sickness or annual leave. It was hoped by the first of November a large number of employes could be dispensed with; but inasmuch as the work has been retarded, owing to the difficulty of maintaining the clerical force at its maximum, it is not likely that there will be any material reduction until after the first of the year. The officials of the office believe that their allotted task will be completed in ample time."

The director gives a list of prosecutions for violations of the law in connection with the census work, saying of them: "It was hardly to be expected that out of the large number of agents employed in the field work—about 55,000 in all—that there would not be some who would prove incompetent and unfaithful to duty. The director has endeavored to enforce the census act to the letter and through the assistance of the attorney general has proceeded against all offenders."

The report includes detailed statements from the different chiefs of divisions in the bureau. Mr. S. N. D. North, chief of the manufacturing division, reports that the work of his division is rapidly drawing to completion. Speaking of the success of the bureau's two reports on cotton, Mr. North says: "This office has secured from cotton producers, cotton exchanges, cotton factors and cotton manufacturers an overwhelming approval of the services rendered by these reports. I am therefore, led to recommend that congress pass a joint resolution authorizing and instructing the census office to make a similar canvass of the cotton gineries annually. Under its present organized system of machinery this office will be able to publish this cotton report as early as the month of May or June in each year, or three to four months in advance of their possible publication through agencies of any other kind. The commercial advantages resulting from these earlier, more accurate and detailed statistics as to the volume of the annual cotton crop are too obvious to be further dwelt upon."

DYNAMITE USED TO WRECK TRAIN.

Robbery Purpose of the Criminals.

York, Pa., Nov. 16.—The southwestern express on the Northern Central railway, due in this city at 10.40 p. m., was wrecked last night by a charge of dynamite placed under the track near the Black Bridge, a short distance north of York. The train was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour when the explosion occurred. Passengers on the train were severely shocked and consternation prevailed. All escaped injury. A piece of rail two and a half feet long was blown out of the track and three coaches were derailed and drawn over the ties a distance of 200 feet before the train was brought to a stop. Engine No. 3,053 which drew the train had its headlight blown off and the windows of the cab were shattered. The trucks under an express car and a day coach were badly wrecked.

Keeping Out the Chinese.

The character of the objections to Chinese immigration into this country is briefly set forth by The New York Commercial, from which it will appear that "the man and the brother" idea is in eclipse. The entire west, voting the republican ticket, is opposed to personal contact with the Chinaman. The Chinese coolie can outbid the white man for work. "Thus it is so," says The Commercial, "that our own laborers are supplanted by Chinese in shops, on railroads, on ranches and in the thousands other industries of the west. At the present time the situation is not so bad, for the Chinese residents are well settled to occupations that do not come into such close competition with our own workers. But the west knows what a wholesale immigration signifies. It has felt the effects of it once and it is not prepared to entertain another multitude of the heathen." All this, however, should be overlooked by a missionary people who esteem it a privilege to raise the standing of an inferior race. But against this mission the west energetically protests. They claim that the Chinese "can never adopt our habits, tastes or our ambitions. Therefore they cannot become good citizens of the republic. They have no desire to affiliate with the American people, but herd together and maintain to a startling degree, the habits and customs of their own land. This mode of living is devoid of all the comforts an American laborer of the lowest grade has a right to demand as his own, therefore they can and do work for less than he gets. The people of the west maintain these things, and they are in favor of the exclusion act."

There is in this argument much in common with that of the people of the south have to say about the colored question. We would suggest to The New York Times that there should be no discrimination against "colored gentlemen" of the Chinese race. A rule that will not cover the Chinaman will be of but poor service to the African—Atlanta Constitution.

TRAINS CAME TOGETHER.

Smashed Up and Burned in Montana—10 Killed; 28 Hurt.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 18.—A special to The Globe from Great Falls, Mont., says: A wreck occurred on the Great Northern near Blair, Mont., 35 miles east of here, yesterday morning in which 10 men lost their lives and in which 28 others were seriously injured. An extra freight ran into a work train and it was among those on the latter train that the havoc was wrought. Forty-one Japanese laborers were aboard the work train which was proceeding westward. It expected to meet the freight at Culbertson. There is a sharp curve near where the trains met and each was running at a speed of 25 miles an hour. So great was the force of the impact that the freight cars were thrown upon the top of the work train, which was piled high in a mass of wreckage.

Almost immediately flames broke forth and added to the horror of the scene. Those uninjured immediately began to rescue those imprisoned in the wreck whose dying groans and piteous appeals for help urged on the workers. At the time the accident occurred the Japanese were at breakfast and before they were aware of the impending danger the cars were smashed into kindling wood and the dead and dying men buried beneath the heap of wreckage. Of the entire number in the car but three escaped death or injury. After an hours work all had been accounted for and there were 10 dead bodies beside the track and several men so badly injured that it is likely they will die. It was impossible to check the progress of the flames and soon seven of the work cars and three freight cars were in ashes. It was some time before word of the wreck could be sent to the outside world. It was necessary to send a man on to Culbertson, six miles away, and he could not be spared for this until everything possible had been done to save those in the wreck.

Word was sent to Glasgow for a relief train and doctors, and as soon as they reached the scene the work of caring for the injured began. Nineteen of the injured were brought to the hospital here this afternoon and the other nine men were left at Havre. Of those brought here all but three probably will recover. Those at Havre were not so seriously injured.

RAILROAD RATES FOR THE EXPOSITION.

In the matter of the opening of the Charleston exposition which is so rapidly approaching, there is nothing that the people are more anxious to get the actual figures of than the round trip railroad rates. Frequently announcements have been made that cheap rates would be offered and in a general way an idea of those rates has been given, but many inquiries have been coming in as to the rates stated in dollars and cents from this and that town. It has therefore been impossible to give the figures owing to the delay of the Southeastern Passenger Association in getting out its exposition circular quoting the figures for the leading points on the different lines in the southeastern territory. This circular has at last been issued and the figures are now available. Below are given the figures quoted for the principal points in South Carolina.

All tickets will be restricted to continuous passage in each direction. The Charleston terminal lines have given notice that it will be impracticable for them to park cars for occupancy at the exposition grounds or at their Charleston terminal stations.

The sets of round trip tickets arranged are as follows, the round trip rates being given:

Column A—Tickets to be sold daily commencing Nov. 30, until and including May 31, 1902, with final limit of June 3.

Column B—Tickets to be sold daily commencing Nov. 30, until and including May 31; final limit of 10 days including day of sale, except in no case shall final limit exceed June 3.

Column C—Tickets to be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, commencing on Dec. 3, and until and including May 29, with final limit of seven days in addition to day of sale, final limit in no case exceeding June 3.

Column D—Tickets to be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, commencing Dec. 3, until and including May 29, with final limit of five days, in addition to date of sale.

Under this explanation the following figures are given:

	A.	B.	C.
Abbeville,	\$ 9.90	\$7.25	\$4.90
Allendale,	4.25	3.15	
Anderson,	11.10	8.15	5.60
Augusta,	6.25	4.55	3.40
Barnwell,	4.25	3.15	2.55
Blacksburg,	11.05	8.10	5.05
Calhoun Falls,	9.55	7.00	4.90
Camden,	5.80	4.25	3.10
Carlisle,	8.20	6.00	4.10
Cheraw,	6.40	4.70	3.40
Chester,	8.65	6.35	4.30
Clinton,	8.75	6.40	4.40
Columbia,	5.85	4.30	3.25
Denmark,	3.70	2.70	
Fairfax,	4.05	3.00	
Greenville,	19.90	8.00	5.35
Greenwood,	9.20	6.75	4.90
Lancaster,	7.60	5.60	3.70
Laurens,	9.20	6.75	4.60
Newberry,	7.75	5.70	3.90
Orangeburg,	3.60	2.65	
Prosperity,	7.45	5.45	3.75
Rock Hill,	9.50	7.00	4.20
Spartanburg,	10.00	7.35	4.95
Sumter,	4.25	3.10	
Yemassee,	2.75	2.00	
Yorkville,	9.85	7.20	4.50

In Column D are quoted only the following figures: Allendale, \$2.55; Denmark, \$2.30; Fairfax, \$2.50; Orangeburg, \$2.15; Sumter, \$2.55 and Yemassee, \$1.70.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

Mr. A. W. Love, superintendent State exhibits, Chester, S. C., now has ready all shipping instructions and marks for all exhibits for the State building and will furnish a supply to all persons wishing to ship, if application is made to him. No shipment should be made without first obtaining these instructions, for loss and confusion may occur, as the amount of freight now being received at the exposition is very large, and it requires every care to prevent mistakes.

WILL CARRY \$7,000,000 IN GOLD.

France Getting Our Coin—Highest One-day Shipment on Record

New York, Nov. 18.—A new high record for gold engagements to Europe from the port was established today when gold to the amount of \$7,082,581 was taken from the assay office for shipment in the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which leaves tomorrow. The gold was ordered in the regular course of business and according to report all but \$1,000,000, which goes to Berlin, will be sent to Paris, the steamship dropping the greater part at Cherbourg. The shipments were made possible by the high rate of exchange, and it was figured today that unless a rapid change of rates occurs, fully \$25,000,000 more will follow.

The shippers and amounts follow: Lazard Freres, \$2,568,109; Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Company, \$1,506,786; National City bank, \$1,243,525; Goldman, Sachs & Company, \$1,005,533; Baring, Magoun & Company (for account of Kidder, Peabody & Company of Boston), \$758,650.

The departure of this amount of yellow metal marks a change of attitude on the part of marine underwriters in this country. For a long time, even with safe and modern ocean going vessels it was the custom of underwriting companies not to risk more than about \$4,000,000 in any one "bottom."

All the gold going out tomorrow will be in the form of bars. The packing of this vast amount of gold was done at the assay office today and was not completed until a late hour. The \$1,000,000 gold to Germany (two-thirds of the shipment of Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Company) was packed in oblong boxes. The remainder was put into brand new oak kegs which were strongly banded with iron hoops and carefully sealed top and bottom.

To offset the heavy gold exports there were unusually large tenders of government bonds for redemption at the sub-treasury. One house turned in 1,685,000 of the 4's of 1925, for which \$2,348,521 was paid out, and other payments for bonds were made, the total being in excess of \$2,500,000. The Bank of Montreal has received \$1,000,000 gold from Austria.

SUICIDE CLUBS.

Every now and then we see it stated in the newspapers that a Suicide Club has been formed in this community or that. The latest report of the kind is from Atlantic City, in which it is stated that a Suicide Club has been organized in that city by a man from Newark, named Bragie. It is reported that he will organize similar organizations in various parts of the State. The local society has thirty-four members and over 100 applications for membership have been received and will be acted upon at the regular meeting. The by-laws declare that once each year the members shall assemble at the place of meeting and each member draw one bean from a jar. He who receives the black bean must, between the time of drawing and the next yearly meeting commit suicide. A sum of money, it is said, will be set aside to defray the funeral expenses of each departed member.

Is it possible that the authorities of Atlantic City or any other city would permit such a club to exist? When by lot or otherwise, it is determined that some member of the club shall take his own life within a given period of time, is not this equivalent to sentencing a man to death? It is not equivalent to murder? It seems to us to be the very worst form of murder, for it compels a man to murder himself. Such clubs have no place in our modern civilization, and they are not to be tolerated—Richmond Times.

Engines of Destruction.

If the theory that the more terrible war is made the less war we shall have be correct, the prospects of peace must be considered as improving steadily.

There is now no great war, going on anywhere and yet never before have there been so many experiments upon various devices for the destruction of life and property.

Ingenuity and invention are exhausting their powers upon efforts to devise the means of unprecedented terror and devastation in siege and battle. Our country is well abreast of this advance, if, in fact, it be not the leader of the movement.

We have increased and improved wonderfully in the last few years our appliances for both offensive and defensive warfare, but we seem to be paying more attention to the former than the latter. In the manufacture of great guns we are especially enterprising.

A series of experiments have been made recently with a new dynamite gun that has terrific effectiveness and at every range came up to all the representations of its builders. It proved that it can throw accurately for 3,000 yards, or nearly a mile and two-thirds, 500 pounds of nitro gelatin, an amount of that explosive that would destroy the most powerful battleship afloat.

This gun can throw six-inch shells, each loaded with 50 pounds of nitro gelatin, 8,000 yards, or even four miles and a half.

One such shell if it struck its mark would scatter death far and wide and cripple severely the stoutest ship.

The gun can also fire with great rapidity and accuracy smaller projectiles at a range of 2,500 yards.

It can also handle its heaviest projectiles with remarkable rapidity, firing four dynamite shells, each weighing more than half a ton, within 12 minutes.

Having thus constructed the most destructive gun in the world, American ingenuity has also devised the gun of the longest range, now being completed at Watervliet arsenal.

It will be the largest gun ever made and yet so simple that a child can fire it. This monster will carry a shell twenty-one miles, a great deal further than the gun of longest reach now in use. What will we do next way of destructive inventions?—Atlanta Journal.

McKenzie's Candies always fresh at R. R. Murray's.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY SIGNED.

Two Principal Points of Difference From Rejected Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed today at 12.05 by Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Great Britain.

This treaty is intended to replace the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That convention was amended so extensively by the United States senate at its last session that the British government declined to ratify it. Within a few weeks negotiations began afresh between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, which have just resulted in the signature of the new treaty, drawn with special reference to the objections found by the senate with the first treaty. From a due sense of the courtesy which must be observed towards the United States senate wherever a treaty is concerned, the State department is stopped from making public the text of the new convention, and that will remain secret until the senate itself shall break the seal of confidence.

It is said at the State department that the various publications which have been made of the alleged text of the treaty are all erroneous and conjectural, though, in view of the rather free admissions that have been made of the purposes of the negotiators, it has been possible by the use of the text of the first treaty, to construct one similar in general terms to the new convention.

The principal point of difference between the new and the failed treaty is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, thus leaving the United States the sole guarantor. The excision of the old provision respecting the right to fortify the canal leaves that right by inference optional with the United States. All commerce of whatever nationality passing through the canal will fare alike; there will be no discrimination in rates in favor of United States shipping.

Otherwise the new treaty is in scope similar to last year's treaty. It replaces technically the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concluded on April 19, 1850. By the terms of that old convention the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither should seek any advantage in rights of transit across the isthmus. By the new convention Great Britain yields her right in favor of the United States, which is thus at liberty to construct a canal.

Nothing more remains to be done as far as this treaty is concerned before the senate meets, or, indeed, until the treaty shall have been ratified, rejected, or amended. If it should be ratified, the State department will proceed immediately to negotiate the treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for which it already has arranged in protocols pending before the senate, which will permit the canal to be constructed and prescribe the terms upon which the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is given. It was in anticipation of this action, it is presumed, that the Nicaraguan government, only recently denounced the treaty of trade and commerce with the United States. This treaty contained sections conveying rights as to canal constructions which are to be replaced by more modern provisions.

PROVIDENCE GUARDED BY MILITIA.

Battles Between the Coal Miners Cause Militia to be Called.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 18.—The man who was killed in the battle at Providence Sunday morning, Garrett Givens, was a negro who lived here. Bud Couch, mortally wounded, is also a negro and both were union men in the attacking party. Three of the wounded were negro non-union men, who were guarding the mine. There is a report today that two wounded men were taken to Morgantown and one to Sabree and that they are all dead, having been shot while attacking the mines.

This report lacks verification, though it is believed that the men who made the attack suffered heavily from the fight.

In the battle of yesterday morning at least 1,000 shots were fired while in the battle of a week ago half that number were fired. Early this morning a portion of the Madisonville company and some of the Hopkinsville company went to Providence, under the command of Capt. Thomas. The town is now under guard by the soldiers. A deplorable state of affairs exists not only at Providence, but all over Hopkins county and at Empire in Christian county. More troops are expected.

County Judge Hall and Sheriff Sutton are both at Providence and under their directions part of the soldiers on duty there are scouring the country in an effort to discover members of the union party who engaged in yesterday's battle.

It is said the authorities have secured valuable information bearing on the attack and warrants have been issued for alleged participants in the fighting. Additional troops will probably be sent to this county immediately.

One of the mines of the Providence Coal company is running, but the large mine on which the attack was made is idle, due to the disorganized force, and the killing of so many mules during yesterday's shooting.

It is said the St. Bernard and other coal companies of Hopkins county have decided to take out foreign charters in order to get protection in the United States court.

The union officials here disclaim responsibility for the attack and say that the men who were implicated in yesterday's affair acted on their own responsibility. Orders were issued by President Wood to the strikers in camp here to break camp at once and join the strikers in camp at Nortonville. It is believed the camp here will be broken up today.

Badly Beaten.

Columbia, Nov. 13.—The S. C. College football team defeated the North Carolina Military Academy yesterday by a score of 47 to 0. The playing of the home team was fast and furious, while the visitors played well at times.

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthma—The Best—Idiosyncrasy—Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases
SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.
WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. Wells, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel,
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros' Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for asthma and hay fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.
Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.

Avon Springs, New York, Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros' Medicine Co.
Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,
O. D. Phelps, M. D.

Feb. 5, 1901.
Gentlemen: I was troubled with asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
S. Raphael,
Home address, 235 Rivington street.

67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.
Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 30th street, New York City.
Aug 16—6m
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRINCETON FALLS BEFORE YALE.

Old Time Football Played by Both Teams.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16.—Yale defeated Princeton in the annual football contest at Yale field this afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. The score, according to the experts who witnessed the game, represents accurately the superiority of the Sons of Eli over the Tigers of old Nassau. Aside from the general excellence of the Yale team the feature of the play was to be found in the absence of unfair tactics. Probably no game has ever been played on the Yale field where there was less of roughing, slugging and off-side play. During the game, lasting nearly two hours, including the intermission and the time taken out by delays resulting from injuries, but two penalties were imposed, the rival teams being equally guilty. In the first half Princeton was the offender and Yale was awarded 10 yards of distance. In the second half Yale's anxiety cost her some distance and honors were even. On two occasions, players were warned by the umpire for tactics unnecessarily rough, but on these occasions as in the instances of off-side play the dishonors were even and Princeton and Yale were alike guilty once each.

Chopin on Piano Fingering.

This is from a fragment of piano fingering left by Chopin: "No one notices inequality in the power of the notes of a scale when it is played very fast and equally as regards time. In a good mechanism the aim is not to play everything with an equal sound, but to acquire a beautiful quality of touch and a perfect shading. "For a long time players have acted against nature in seeking to give equal power to each finger. On the contrary, each finger should have an appropriate part assigned it. The thumb has the greatest power, being the thickest finger and the freest. Then comes the little finger, at the other extremity of the hand. The middle finger is the main support of the hand and is assisted by the first. Finally comes the third, the weakest one. "As to this Siamese twin of the middle finger some players try to force it with all their might to become independent, a thing impossible and most likely unnecessary. There are, then, many different qualities of sound, just as there are several fingers. The point is to utilize the differences, and this, in other words, is the art of fingering."—Hunerker's "Chopin, the Man and His Music."

An Alternative Conclusion.

A Jersey farmer visiting New York stood looking at a sign in a bookstore window, "Dickens' Works All This Week For Two Dollars." "Waal," he remarked, "my 'pinion is that that Dickens feller is either a mighty poor workman or else he's confounded hard up for a job."—Boston Courier.

Acted Out the Character.

"It was understood that the cashier had been a lamb in Wall street." "Therefore," said I, with a happy smile, "he skipped."—Indianapolis Press.

Evarts and the Author.

When a popular young author came to see William M. Evarts while he was secretary of state in behalf of a consulship for which he was an applicant, Mr. Evarts congratulated him on the fame which he had acquired, but hastened to add, "Although you have laurels on your brows, I suppose you can't browse on your laurels."

Apple Pie Order.

To feel in apple pie order is a phrase which dates back to Puritan times—to a certain Hezibah Merton. It seems that every Saturday she was accustomed to bake two or three dozen apple pies, which were to last her family through the coming week. These she placed carefully on her pantry shelves, labeled for each day of the week, so that Tuesday's pies might not be confused with Thursday's nor those presumably large or intended for washing and sweeping days eaten when household labors were lighter. Aunt Hezibah's "apple pie order" was known throughout the entire settlement and originated the well known saying.