

THE STATE SUMMER SCHOOL.

One Fare For the Round Trip Allowed All Teachers.

State Superintendent of Education McMahan has issued the following: "The Southern Passenger Association has granted the one fare round trip railroad rate asked for the State summer school and the State teachers' association, both to meet at Rock Hill. In each case the tickets will be sold from all points within the State, including Augusta, Ga.

"The teachers will be glad to know that they will not be subjected to the inconveniences of depositing their tickets for extension, as was required last year. Chairman Richardson writes: 'Please note that tickets will be sold June 24, 25 and 26, limited to return July 25, 1902, without deposit.' The school begins work on the morning of the 25th of June and closes the evening of the 23d of July.

"For the teachers' association the tickets will be sold July 14 and 15, with final limit July 19, 1902. The association will be in session the evening of the 15th and the day and evening of the 16th. Other smaller associations will meet on the 17th. It is hoped that many members of school and college boards, and others with sufficient interest, will take advantage of the reduced rates during this week to attend the State teachers' association and remain over for several days to visit the school and see it at work.

HISTORY AT SUMMER SCHOOL.

"The following are the announcements of the history courses in the State summer school; they are designed to be of the greatest practical benefit to our teachers. I have been for a long time on the lookout for some one who can give our teachers anecdotes of South Carolina that can be told to small children so as to instruct and interest them in the great men of the State. I found that Mrs. Means, of Spartanburg is writing a book along that line. Hence her course in the school this year."

History. Prof. Davis—Two courses will be offered.

I. History of the United States.—A course in the history of the United States, beginning with the formation of the union, and tracing its political and constitutional growth. Special attention will be given to critical epochs, such as the alien and sedition laws; the rise of republicanism; the war of 1812; early tariffs and nullification; the administration of Jackson; the Mexican war; abolition and the struggle for the territories; secession, war, and reconstruction; the struggle over expansion.

The narrative contained in ordinary text-books will be amplified and explained by reference to underlying cases and political and social issues.

The object of the course being to assist teachers in presenting the subject to their classes, the text-book used will be that prescribed for the public schools, Lee's New School History of the United States (B. F. Johnson Publishing company, Richmond, Va.) Each member of the class must have a copy of this book, and is advised to bring such other books of reference as he may have. John's History of American Politics will be found useful. (Published by Henry Holt, New York.)

II. History of South Carolina.—(a) A course in the history of South Carolina from its settlement to the close of the Confederate war, embracing epochs of special interest and importance. The text will be amplified by illustration and anecdote, in order to make the subject attractive and interesting. (b) Reconstruction: The latter part of the course will be devoted to a somewhat full presentation from original and unpublished sources of the period of reconstruction, the campaign of 1876 and the rehabilitation of South Carolina under the administration of Gov. Hampton and his immediate successors.

Chapman's History of South Carolina will be used as the basis of the course. Examination will be held on the text-book and on notes. Members of the class will provide themselves with this book, and may bring such other histories of South Carolina as they can procure.

TALKS ABOUT LEADING SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

First Week, Mrs. Means—Carlyle says that history is but a lot of short biographies, and it is proposed in half a dozen talks to tell of some men and women of South Carolina and the relation that they have borne to the nation.

1. The Peopling of South Carolina.—Thos. Smith and the introduction of rice culture; Eliza Lucas, a colonial dame, who first cultivated indigo in South Carolina; the Pinckneys, "friends of Washington."

2. Revolutionary Heroes.—Christopher Gadsden, "the prime mover of the Revolution;" the Rutledges; Rawlins Lowndes; Jasper; Marion; Sumter; Pickens.

3. South Carolina Women as Patriots, Philanthropists and Housewives.—Mrs. Motte; Emily Geiger; Dicey Langston; Jane Thomas; Martha Bratton; Martha Laurens; Theodosia Burr; Pamela Cunningham; Mrs. Snowden.

4. Times and Statesmen.—War of 1812; nullification; secession; Lowndes; Calhoun; Robert Y. Hayne; Legare; Preston; McDuffie; Harper; Perry.

5. Great Pageants in South Carolina.—Washington's visit; Lafayette's reception; departure of Palmetto regiment; Calhoun's funeral.

6. The Indians; schools and masters; judges; writers.

Condition of Dr. Palmer.

New Orleans, La, May 7.—The condition of Dr. Palmer, the Presbyterian divine, who was injured by a trolley car last Monday, has shown such improvement that tonight only his family physician, Dr. Holt, was with him. Dr. Palmer passed a restless night, but all unfavorable symptoms have yielded readily to treatment.

The physicians are still hopeful of recovery, although it is doubtful if their patient will regain the use of his limbs.

London, May 7.—The wife of Gen. Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State, who is in this country, received a cable message from her husband yesterday saying that peace in South Africa was probable.

RICE THE CHEAPEST FOOD.

Provides Five Times the Food Material as the Same Value Expended for Beef.

As the "marketing" is now the burning question with every housekeeper, the following statements are worthy of the consideration. The rice committee connected with the Rice Kitchen at the Exposition has issued a tempting and appetizing collection of rice receipts in a dainty little brochure called "The Carolina Rice Cook Book," which can be procured by any housekeeper who is interested in this most important question of what to eat, where to get it, and how to cook it.

The following very logical argument in favor of rice as a food as compared with meat is taken from an article prepared by the literary bureau of the Southern Pacific:

"Whether the present high cost of living is due to the formation of trusts or combinations of small dealers, the fact remains beyond contradiction that articles upon which the ordinary individual and his family are compelled to subsist have advanced materially.

"This advance has been manifested all along the line, but particularly has excited public attention in the matter of recent increase in the value of meat products. The butchers have been included in the list and today good beef, meat, real and pork are selling at an advance of 10 to 20 per cent. The matter is becoming serious, as it directly affects the question of living in the matter of household expenses, and the man with the small salary, in using the parlance of the street, is "up against it." That is why we suggest: "I you can't afford to eat meat, eat rice."

"The value per pound is very largely in favor of rice, as the cereal provides five times the food material as the same value expended for beef. Rice is cheaper, is more easily digested than any other food and can be cooked in over two hundred forms, and it contains every element of nutrition.

The Minneapolis Tribune says: The alleged discovery of Prof. Andrews, of Columbia University, that "rice will pop like corn" if subjected to a sufficiently high temperature, is to be utilized by a Minneapolis company to produce a new breakfast food. Whether rice can be subjected to heat of 400 degrees without scorching or burning it we do not know; but if it can be, it is manifest that it will furnish a thoroughly cooked starch food that ought to be wholesome. It is a well known theory of cooks and chemists that starchy foods produce dyspepsia only when they are eaten raw or undercooked.

Charleston grocers are now selling a very fine rice flour made from best selected Carolina rice, and as it is almost as cheap as the best grade of wheat flour, and more nutritious and more easily digested, rice breads should become the standard breakfast bread on every southern table.—News and Courier.

Schley on Sampson.

Washington, May 7.—Admiral Schley today made the following statement regarding the death of Admiral Sampson:

"I regret very much the death of Admiral Sampson and I sympathize with his family. No one has heard me utter one unkind word about him.

"On account of his death I have requested my friends in Baltimore to postpone the delivery to me, which was intended to have taken place tonight, of the Cristobal Colon service of silver, and they have acceded to my request."

Baltimore, May 7.—Agreeably to the wishes of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley the presentation of the silver service, made from coins taken from the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has been indefinitely postponed. Owing to the death of Admiral Sampson, Admiral Schley requested the committee having the matter in hand to abandon the presentation which has been arranged for tonight at the residence of Theodore Marburg in this city. The service together with a letter of presentation from the donors will be sent to Washington by express.

Wagner Day Music.

Music is to be a great feature of the Wagner Day exercises at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. The details of the musical programme are now being arranged by the joint managers and the first rehearsal for the grand choruses will be held in the Freundschafts Band Hall Saturday evening at 8.30 o'clock. All of the singers are invited and expected to be present and Madame Barbot will see that the voices are properly placed and the music distributed for the concert pieces. The music will all be from German composers and will open with the celebrated "Tannhauser March," with band and chorus. The "Largo" of Handel will be given and the "Exposition Ode," written by the Hon. George Herbert Sass and set to music by Prof. Theo. Saul, will be sung for the second time. This ode was given at the opening of the Exposition, but there is every reason why it should be sung again and will no doubt be heard at even a better advantage on May 22. There will be several instrumental selections by the First Band, United States artillery corps, including the grandly beautiful "Jubel" overture, by Weber.—News and Courier.

As the Miniature Railway is to remain in the county when the Exposition closes it is proper to suggest, perhaps, that more track should be provided and the line be established between Mount Pleasant and McClellanville. Christ Church Parish needs railroad development badly, and a small beginning is better than none. If the little line were planted there among the fertile truck farms it would certainly grow very fast.—News and Courier.

Augusta, May 7.—There is some quiet effort being made by the mill operatives to effect a settlement of the strike. This fact developed this morning when it was learned that Mr. Hibbert, secretary of the National Textile Union, had left for Washington to be gone a week.

The McLaurin Movement.

For some time past we have been watching with keen interest the career of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina. He is a man of intelligence, a man of practical ideas and a man of more or less independence of thought and action. He is a politician and politicians cannot always be taken strictly at their word. But there is food for thought in the address which Mr. McLaurin has recently made to the voters of his State. He gives an interesting review of the political revolution in South Carolina by which the Hampton regime was overthrown and the Tillman regime set up. Mr. McLaurin was an important factor in the Tillman movement, and he is in a measure responsible for the new order of things in South Carolina. But he is frank enough to say that the last state of things is worse than the first. He refused absolutely to go into the primary, declaring that "the primary system adopted in the State through the farmers' movement has been prostituted and perverted into a political machine for the purpose of excluding all candidates who are not in full accord with the wishes of Tillman, the dictator." "The vital question is," says he, "Will the people of the State submit to the political tyrant and join in this unholy and unpatriotic work of disfranchising the intelligent people and excluding them from our elections." He asserts that the primary system in South Carolina has been sacrificed upon the altar of partisanship and personal malignity, and has, therefore, become unpatriotic and useless, and should be ignored and finally repudiated by the people. He declares that a party yoke has been placed upon the voters of the State and has become too galling for further endurance.

When the so-called McLaurin movement was inaugurated The Times expressed the opinion that it was the beginning of another political revolution in South Carolina, and it would now appear that it is Mr. McLaurin's intention to call his own followers off and establish a new party in the State. Whether or not this is to be a Republican party we cannot say, but Mr. McLaurin has some distinctly Republican views, and if we may judge from some of his expressions and some of his acts, he is not very far from the Republican party.

At the recent conference of Southern educators at Athens, Ga., a South Carolina speaker brought down the house by saying that his State was a storm center in the political world. It is even so, and those who study the signs on the political weather map see in this address of McLaurin the gathering of ominous clouds. The course and progress of the storm will be watched with interest by the people in all parts of the country.—Richmond Va., Times.

What Henry Watterson Says—McLaurin's Defense.

So far as the address of Senator McLaurin relates to the primary election rules prevalent in South Carolina, it is mainly a local party question in which Democrats in other parts of the country are not very greatly interested. His plea for independence of thought and action is rather too vague to meet with general acceptance. Undoubtedly a certain degree of independence must be conceded to representatives of the people and of States, but there is a probability of carrying this far beyond the bounds of tolerance. When a Representative or a Senator ceases to represent the people who elected him or the State by which he is accredited in any tolerable degree, he can hardly claim that he ought to receive any indorsement. The manner in which the indorsement ought to be given becomes of secondary importance when no sort of approbation is possible.

Now it is pretty generally believed that this is precisely the position in which Senator McLaurin finds himself. It is not that he differs from the leaders of the party upon some questions that have been the subject of differences within the party heretofore. It is not apparent that Mr. McLaurin agrees with the Democratic party in anything that is a party question. He specifies some points in which he differs from the Democracy of the country. But he fails to mention any point upon which he is in accord with the Democrats, or out of harmony with the Republicans. This being true, it would seem that questions of party organization are matters upon which he is not entitled to be heard at all. True, he calls himself a Democrat, but he neglects to mention anything whatever in his views, acts or purposes which entitles him to call himself by the party name.

Mr. McLaurin's recent course in the Senate bears out these observations. It is not merely his differences with his colleague, Mr. Tillman, which separate him from the Democrats of the Senate. Over and over as we find in the reports of divisions that "it was a strict party vote except that Senator McLaurin voted with the Republicans." Here Mr. McLaurin is classed as a Democrat simply because he still calls himself such. He was elected as a Democrat, but on all party divisions he is found acting with the Republicans. So far as can be ascertained he is in his views and in his acts in full accord with the Republicans. They took care of him in committee assignments, because the Democratic Senators declined to recognize him as a member of their party. They were justified in this course because they could not depend on his cooperation in any matter in which Senators divided on party lines.

If Mr. McLaurin is unwilling to resign his seat in the Senate because he no longer represents his State, this is hardly a reason why he should seek to conceal his party affiliation. He does well not to seek a nomination as a Democrat, but it is not easy to see why he should any longer deny that he is a Republican. If he has, as he intimates, many friends in South Carolina who approve his course, it must be because they, too, have become converts to the Republican faith. If he believes, in spite of all the facts to the contrary, that his service in the Senate is still desired, he can easily satisfy himself by appealing to the people on that question. His term expires next March and his services in the Senate from South Carolina is then likely to terminate, unless South Carolina has become a Republican State, which nobody believes.—Courier-Journal.

PAUL LEIGESTER FORD MURDERED.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AUTHOR OF "JANICE MEREDITH."

His Brother Kills Him and Sends a Bullet Through His Own Heart.

New York, May 8.—Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was shot and killed today by his brother, Malcom Webster Ford, writer and athlete, who immediately sent a bullet into his breast, dying instantly. The shooting occurred at 10:20 a. m., in the handsome new mansion which Paul Leicester Ford had built at 37 East 77th Street, and had occupied for about a year.

At the time of the shooting there were in the house besides the two brothers, Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Miss Elizabeth R. Hall, the novelists' secretary, and the servants. The novelist was sitting at his desk in one corner of his library, a large, attractively appointed room at the back of the house on the second floor. It is supposed he was busily engaged at some literary task. Miss Hall was at her desk in another corner of the room about 30 feet from Mr. Ford. Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford was in her own room at the front of the house on the third floor.

Malcom W. Ford called, as he often had done, and went to his brother at his desk. Words were exchanged in a tone so low that Miss Hall could not hear what was said, though she says that possibly she might have distinguished the words if she had been paying any attention to this particular meeting of the brothers. Suddenly there was a revolver shot and Miss Hall, jumping up, darted from the room. Then, according to the statements of the police, Miss Hall said to herself that she must act more bravely and reenter the library.

Meanwhile Malcom Ford had called her. As she turned towards him, he placed his revolver to his heart, fired and fell, dying instantly. When Miss Hall turned to look at Paul, he was still standing at his desk, but rapidly losing strength. She helped him to a sofa and then ran next door for Paul Ford's physician, Dr. Emanuel Baruch. In less than five minutes Dr. Baruch arrived and the dying man, still conscious, was carried up to a room beside his wife's and placed on his bed. He spoke to his wife, and asked the doctor for his opinion, showing that he expected death and was going to meet it calmly and bravely. A few moments later, about 20 minutes after he was shot, Mr. Ford died.

Newberry, May 6.—A safe belonging to Wheeler and Bowers, cotton buyers at Prosperity, in this county, was blown open with dynamite at 3 o'clock this morning and robbed of \$240. The safe was in the Prosperity postoffice building. Mr. Wheeler, living but a few yards away, was awakened by the explosion, and upon going to the postoffice three shots were fired by a man standing outside the door—evidently as a signal—for a light, which Mr. Wheeler had observed in the building, was immediately put out by some one inside. Only a few dollars of money belonging to the postoffice was taken.

A Pastor's Farewell.

A country minister took leave of his congregation the following way: "Brothers and sisters, I come to tell you good-bye. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples; and the Scripture saith, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I am going away to a better place—to be chaplain of a penitentiary. My text this morning is, 'I go to prepare a place for you,' and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good-bye."

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful as your druggist will tell you. Get a sample bottle from DeLorme's Pharmacy or Sumter Pharmacy. Regular size, 75 cts. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Newcastle, Pa., May 6.—The Shengango tin plate works, in this city, the largest tin plate plant in the world, was almost wrecked by a cyclone today. Every stack was torn from its foundations and hurled through the roof of the buildings, steam pipes were broken and torn away and the roof torn off. The damage done will reach nearly \$100,000. A panic occurred among the two thousand employees at the plant, but, strange to say, not a single employee was injured.

Wants Others to Know.

"I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers for constipation and torpid liver and they are all right. I am glad to indorse them for I think when we find a good thing we ought to let others know it," writes Alfred Heinze, Quincy, Ill. They never gripe or distress. Sure, safe pills. J. S. Hughson & Co.

Senator Henderson stated to the Aiken county convention that as he was going before the primary in the race for the United States senate, he would tender his resignation as senator from Aiken county, and now announced his intention so the people of Aiken county could begin to think of his successor. That he was in the race for the United States senate to the finish and felt confident of winn'ig.

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Which have since fattened up, and being acclimated are really more fit for present use than fresh ones.

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They will be sold worth the money.

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