

LOST BIG SUMS.

Dispensary Run on Loose Methods Irregularities Being Common

SO EXPERTS REPORTS.

Charleston Owes Over Thirteen Hundred Dollars After Adjustment of Account.—Farnum's Beer Establishment Financed by the State, Which Lost by Unauthorized Actions.—State Will Lose Heavily.

In its report filed with the State dispensary commission the American Audit Company charge chaotic conditions of bookkeeping, gross neglect of duty, misapplication of large funds and loose methods of conducting the institution. Startling disclosures are made and the report asserts that the State lost many thousands of dollars.

The company says that with opportunity of examining missing books disclosures dwarfing a \$100,000 bill for \$8,000 for its services. Many irregularities and criminalities are charged in the report, which consists of 250 typewritten pages. For one year alone arbitrary entries aggregate \$100,000 and one book over \$80,000. Illustrating the loose methods the report says:

UNAUTHORIZED ENTRIES. "In order to illustrate more fully the extent to which unauthorized entries were carried, we refer in detail to two entries in journal 1, folios 123 and 124, for \$5,000 each, under date of September 30, 1906, made for the purpose of transferring \$10,000 from the account of the Carolina Glass Company to the account of the Richmond Distilling Company.

It appears that on April 11, 1904, the sum of \$5,000 was paid over to the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia for credit of the Carolina Glass Company and that on May 12, 1905, an additional sum of \$5,000 was paid to the bank city of Columbia. The amounts were erroneously paid by the Palmetto National Bank to the Richmond Distilling Company.

"The cash items referred to above were charged on the dispensary books to the Carolina Glass Company's account and the wrong application of the \$10,000 was presumably discovered by the auditor of the Carolina Glass Company during the fall of 1906. A refund from the Richmond Distilling Company being unobtainable, the entries mentioned above were passed on the dispensary books without the authority, so far as we are able to ascertain, of the proper officials.

"The characteristic inattention annotated above shows that the physical condition of the accounts was an unknown quantity to the party or parties responsible for their keeping, irresponsible times elapsing before discovery and adjustment took place."

AS TO FARNUM'S ACCOUNTS. "The pages of the report are devoted to the account of the Consumers' Beer Bottling Establishment and the transactions of J. S. Farnum with the State dispensary. 'The account is badly mixed up,' says the report, 'and it seems that agreements between this establishment and the board of directors as to the amount of royalty to be paid the State on the beer sold were changed at intervals without any records of such changes being made.'

"A critical observation of the management of transactions carried on with this company in success 'vestiges dispels the idea that a fair profit ever accrued to the State out of the sales and repurchases of beer. 'Beer supplied by this company to dispensers and hotels for account of the dispensary was billed to the latter at inflated prices apparently agreed upon, although at intervals additional invoices were rendered to the dispensary, recharging State profits on original purchases resold to the State as herein indicated. That the dispensary officials acquiesced to a refund of State profits is shown by the credits given for the additional invoices. No trace of the authority room which this acquiescence emanated could be found.

FINANCED BY THE STATE. "The dispensary having abandoned these profits or royalties placed the Consumers' Beer Bottling Establishment in a position to realize a profit on beer obtained at first cost from and financed by the South Carolina State dispensary. 'No agreement or contract between the State board of directors and this company could be located, and it was therefore impossible to verify the correctness of the prices and terms from which sales and purchases originated.

"A thorough investigation of this account with the means at hand leaves no doubt in our minds that this company and its predecessor failed to carry out the stipulations and conditions governing operations in beer in the State of South Carolina.

MONEY CAUSED CRIME.

Gold Tainted by Blood of Murder Found Under a Floor.

Money which was the cause of a brutal murder seven years ago was found a few days ago by a carpenter who was tearing up a floor in the old Harvey mansion, five miles east of Wheeling, W. Va. The money, safely enclosed in a strong box, amounted to \$11,000. Col. James Harvey, a wealthy retired farmer, was the victim of murderers who entered his home with the object of stealing the money which was the purchase price of a farm he had sold. Two men with criminal records were arrested, convicted on circumstantial evidence and hanged for the crime. A. S. Bell, who purchased the farm and all of its effects claims that under the contract the \$11,000 belongs to him.

Missionary Slain. Mutilated beyond recognition, the body of Miss Agnes Templeton, of the Baptist woman missionary of the Episcopal Indian mission, at Valverde, in Arriba county, N. M., was found in a grove near the schoolhouse in that place. Miss Templeton was working under the Baptist Missionary board in New York city. Her predecessor, a woman, was murdered in a similar manner. Either Mexicans or Indians are supposed to have committed the murder, which is reported to have been preceded by a criminal assault. One man is under arrest as a suspect.

THE chances now are that Roosevelt and Bryan will be the opposing candidates in the next presidential election. Bryan will win. BRYAN was given an ovation by the Democrats on the floor of the House on Monday when he visited that body. Bryan is a true blue Democrat, and will always find a warm welcome among real Democrats.

THE Baptist Church is a great factor in the upbuilding of the State materially and morally, and Orangeburg appreciates the privilege of entertaining the convention of that great church. The delegates are welcome, thrice, welcome, to our hearts homes.

THE Newberry Observer says "Col. William Jennings Bryan may never be president, but he has furnished to the American people an example of fidelity to principle, fearlessness in advocating them, and unblemished private and political integrity, that is entire too rare nowadays. That is a handsome, but deserved, compliment.

490.15 on account of constabulary service. This amount is based upon the entire amount of section 7 of the bribe law in counties which voted out the dispensary under that act. According to the report but two counties have made the levy necessary to place funds with the State treasurer for the purpose of discharging their obligations to the dispensary in this particular. The counties of Pickens and Newberry have settled their indebtedness, amounting to \$2,549.16, leaving \$22,941.78 due by eleven counties.

A balance of \$6.60 against John Black, former member of the board of directors, represents a charge on December 21, 1906, for one ton of the collection of which is contingent on a counter claim made by John Black for mileage and per diem allowance of \$4 per day for five days on a trip to Peoria, Ill., in December, 1906.

"This matter rests with the commission for such action as may be deemed necessary," states the report. CLAIM AGAINST CHARLESTON. Several pages in the report are devoted to the account of the city of Charleston. It is set forth that \$6,361.55 is the amount of profits withheld from the city of Charleston. Against this claim upon the dispensary there is a counter claim of \$7,678.68 against the city. Of this latter claim, \$5,462.78 represents the expenses incurred by the State dispensary resulting from the difficulty between Waters and State constables. The remainder of the charge, \$2,215.90, represents the expenses of the constabulary force in the city of Charleston from July 18, 1901, to October 9, 1901.

The account as adjusted shows that the city of Charleston is due the State dispensary \$1,317.13. Says the report: "Practically all purchases made by the dispensary over a period of five years came under our observation in the course of our examination, revealing the fact that the privileges stipulated were not as a rule adhered to in the settlement of accounts, practically in regard to the purchase of high grade liquors.

"Regauges certified to by United States gaugers were obtainable at all times and any losses or gains disclosed should have been promptly brought to the notice of shippers either in the shape of a claim for or shortage credit memorandum, as the case might be. "Judging from the losses shown by regauges taken and coming under our observation, notably on liquors purchased of the Richmond Distilling Company, Clarke Brothers & Co., and others, it is evident that a great saving would have been effected to the State had this matter received the attention of dispensary officials.

"A large percentage of the low grade bulk liquors purchased in recent years were bought of the Richmond Distilling Company, which company received settlement on a basis of regauges.

CFOAKING BOOKKEEPING. "The bookkeeping affairs of the South Carolina State dispensary during the years 1905 and 1906 were in a position of object confusion, which chaotic state is reflected in the nominal earnings recorded for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1906, in which year the books show a net income of less than 1 per cent on sales approaching \$2,600,000.

"The enormous quantity of purchase invoices which were omitted from the books during the year 1905 a large percentage of which has never been passed through the books indicates that cash disbursements were made without knowledge of conditions or regard to consequences. The failure to enter invoices covering purchases does not appear to have caused any delay in the payment or acceptance of drafts drawn against the institution.

GROWS SECOND.

South Carolina Next to Massachusetts in Cotton Manufacture.

The Cold Statistics of the United States Census Reveals the Above Facts.

The cold statistics of the United States census bureau frequently reveal some wonderful things. Among these, in a bulletin just issued, is that South Carolina ranks second in the number of cotton spindles in the United States, being exceeded only by Massachusetts, and that during the past year South Carolina actually increased the number of spindles more than 150,000.

This interesting bulletin says: Massachusetts exceeds every other State in the number of cotton spindles, having 9,158,389, or 34 per cent of the total; South Carolina ranks second, with 3,609,969, or 13 per cent, and North Carolina third, with 2,981,386, or 10 per cent. Rhode Island has fourth place, Georgia fifth, New Hampshire sixth and Connecticut seventh. Massachusetts increased its number of active spindles during the year by 207,443, or 3.5 per cent of the total for the State, while in North Carolina the increase amounted to 262,652, or 11 per cent. The increase in South Carolina was more than 450,000 and in New York nearly 100,000. According to Table 3 there were 1,241,661 cotton spindles, exclusive of regauges, added during the year, thus indicating no cessation in the progress of the industry. However, the net increase in the total number of spindles for the year is 1,127,734. This apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that a few plants were dismantled or abandoned, and to the reduction of the spindle capacity in others.

In its annual investigation relative to the cotton industry the bureau makes no endeavor to segregate frame and mule spindles; but if the proportion between these spindles as returned at the census of 1905, when this was done, be applied to the statistics of active spindles in 1907 the figures would be 20,427,935 frame and 5,947,856 mule.

In addition to the spindles designed primarily to spin cotton, 751,251 have been returned as consuming cotton mixed with other fibres. The States which lead in the manufacture of woollen and knit goods naturally lead in the number of these spindles. Of the total number reported, 137,190, or 21 per cent, were returned from Pennsylvania; 110,862, or 17 per cent, from New York; 70,462 from Massachusetts; 52,630 from Connecticut; and smaller numbers from several other States.

Massachusetts leads in the consumption of cotton with 1,253,556 bales or 35 per cent of the total for 1907, followed by North Carolina with 14 per cent, while South Carolina takes third place, with 13 per cent. The fourth position is held by Georgia with 11 per cent; New Hampshire takes fifth, Alabama sixth, and New York seventh. As stated above, a comparison on the basis of active spindles gives some of the States a slightly different rating. Although Massachusetts increased its cotton spindles by more than 300,000, the quantity of cotton consumed increased less than 20,000 bales. If the statistics for South Carolina be examined in a similar manner it will be found that the quantity of cotton consumed during the year is 5,705 bales less, while the number of spindles operated increased more than 450,000. This would indicate a significant tendency during the year to spin finer counts, provided, of course, that the conditions prevailing in the two years were similar and the spindles were operated in like manner.

In the mills of the cotton growing States 70,039 spindles were reported as having been idle throughout the year, which is 66 per cent of the idle spindles returned for the entire country. While the scarcity of labor is largely responsible for this condition throughout the country, it appears more pronounced in the cotton growing States. However, as stated elsewhere, a considerable number of the spindles returned as idle from the cotton growing States were not in fact idle throughout the year, but were new, and had only been installed a short time.

ROBBERS IN FLORIDA.

There Seems to Be Several Gangs of Safe Blowers.

At Hawthorne, Fla., professional burglars dynamited the large safe in the store of F. J. Hammond Thursday night, the explosion setting fire to the store, destroying the building and a large stock of goods, only two boxes of oranges being saved. The force of the explosion tore away the outside door of the safe, but not the portion where a large amount of money was held, therefore the burglars secured nothing. From the Hammond store, and while citizens were fighting the fire, the burglars entered the store of Webb & Barrett, where they secured a small amount of cash.

BRYAN DISCUSSES MESSAGE.

On Some Important Questions It Expresses His Views.

Mr. Bryan was reluctant to discuss President Roosevelt's message to congress, saying that he had not had sufficient time to read it through. He, however, commented freely on several of the most important issues and gave President Roosevelt credit for introducing an original proposal in suggesting the appropriation of campaign funds by the government.

"I hope," said he, "that it will be enacted into law." On important questions Mr. Bryan's ideas coincide with the text of the message. He is strictly in accord with the president concerning postal savings banks and guaranteed banks. Burned to Death. The Catholic convent, academy, monastery and church in Covington, La., were destroyed by fire Saturday. The priest lost his life in the flames. The loss is over \$100,000.

MANY CHANGES MADE.

Where the Preachers of the South Carolina Conference

Are Sent by the Bishop for the Next Year.—Several Presiding Elders Sent Into the Pastorate.

A dispatch says the closing day of the South Carolina Conference, which met at Gaffney last week and adjourned on Monday, will be long remembered by the Methodists in South Carolina. It was expected that there would be many changes in the Conference, but the Bishop handed out a number of surprises. Before reading the appointments the Bishop made a talk, setting forth his reason for making changes.

He said that no one was reduced because of inefficiency, but because he believed in rotation of the ministers both as to place and office. He thought it right that presiding elders should go back into the pastorate and make some new sermons and stay with their families. Seven of the old presiding elders were sent into the pastorate and seven new ones were appointed. All the old presiding elders who had been in office four years and over were superseded by new ones.

The Bishop said he had had all the experiences of the pastorate and was not giving any appointments which he himself had not had. His talk was well received. The Conference was in a spiritual condition, having just held an experience meeting. There were songs and witnessing, and when the Bishop arose to read the appointments the body was in a tender mood. The Bishop begged all to take their work without complaint and do the best work of their lives. The appointments are as follows:

Anderson District. Presiding elder, A. J. Cauthen. St. John's, P. B. Wells, West End, J. M. Lawson, Orrville, S. C. Morris, Autreville, W. R. Graves, Clemson College, I. H. Graves, Donald's, F. W. Henry, Lowndesville, J. M. Friday, McCormick, J. M. Friday, Mount Carmel, J. W. Bailey, Pelzer, E. P. Green, Pendleton, J. F. Anderson, Starr, G. F. Harmon, Jr., Walhalla and Seneca, J. C. Young, Townville, C. L. McCain, Walhalla Mission, J. S. Snighton, Westminster, R. R. Doyle, Williamston circuit, R. C. Boulware, Williamston and Belton, R. L. Holroyd, G. T. Harmon, supernumerary, C. D. Mann, supernumerary, Charleston District.

Presiding Elder, W. I. Herbert. Allendale station, H. B. Browne, Apleton, J. T. Peeler, Beaufort and Port Royal, A. B. Watson, Bethel Circuit, C. W. Burgess, Black Swamp, J. E. Eeard, Charleston: Bethel, M. W. Hook, Trinity, Peter Stokes, Spring Street, G. P. Watson, Cumberland, S. T. Creech, Mount Pleasant, to be supplied, Erhardt, T. L. Belvin, Hampton, J. W. Elkins, Hendersonville, J. M. Collins, Ridgeland, J. R. Copeland, Round O, T. D. Vaughan, Smoak's, J. R. Sojourner, South Hampton, W. D. Patrick, Walterboro, J. L. Daniel, Young's Island, B. G. Vaughan.

Cokesbury District. Presiding Elder, J. C. Roper. Abbeville, J. W. Arial, Butler, W. P. Way, Cokesbury, F. E. Dibble, Greenwood: Main Street, M. B. Keller, Greenwood and Abbeville Mills, G. R. Whitaker, Kinard's, J. P. Boyd, Newberry Central, J. W. Welling, Newberry, O'Neal Street and Molokoh, J. T. Miller, Newberry Circuit, A. H. Best, Ninety-Six, E. T. Hodges, Parkville, E. F. Scroggins, Phoenix, J. E. Strickland, Prosperity, H. W. Whitaker, Princeton, J. L. Ray, Verdery, W. E. Wiggins, Walterboro, O. L. Durant, Whitmire, F. Speer, Lander College, J. O. Wilson.

Columbia District. Presiding Elder, J. W. Daniel. Aiken, W. J. Snyder, Batesburg, J. S. Beasley, Bath, W. S. Meyers, Columbia: Washington Street, H. W. Bays, Main Street, A. N. Brunson, Green Street, B. R. Turnipseed, Granby, L. R. Bedenbaugh, Brookland, J. K. McCain, Edgewood, C. E. Peet, Fairfield, J. I. Spinks, Gilbert, O. N. Roundtree, Greenville, J. N. Wright, Jackson, B. G. Guess, Jessville, M. M. Bramham, Lexington, A. L. Leslie, Lexington Fork, J. C. Holley, North Augusta, J. L. Stokes, Ridgeway, J. R. Inabnet, Wagoner, D. R. Ruff, Langley, E. A. Wayne, Columbia College, W. W. Daniel, Epworth Orphanage, W. B. Wharton.

Pain College, G. W. Walker, Assistant Sunday-school editor, L. F. Beatty, Conference missionary secretaries, H. B. Browne and P. F. Kilgo. Florence District. Presiding elder, P. F. Kilgo. Bennettsville, R. E. Turnipseed, Bennettsville circuit, W. P. Meadoms, Bennettsville and Berea, W. Quick, Brightsville, P. B. Ingraham, Cartersville, H. Etheridge, Cheraw, B. G. Murphy, Cheraw circuit, F. S. Hook, Chesterfield, J. F. Stephenson, Clyde, J. B. Weldon, Darlington, Trinity, M. L. Banks, Darlington circuit, J. R. T. Major, Florence, R. H. Jones, Hartsville, A. T. Dunlap, Jefferson, W. H. Perry, Lamar, J. L. Tyler, Liberty, D. H. Everett, Marlboro, R. A. Rouse, McColl station, G. C. Leonard, South Florence, W. C. Gleason, Timmonsville, E. W. Mason.

Greenville District. Presiding Elder, W. M. Dunnean. Clinton, W. H. Hodges, Orangeburg District. Presiding elder, C. B. Smith. Bamberg station and mills, T. G. Herbert and S. W. Danner, Branchville, E. H. Beckham, Barnwell, R. A. Young, Cameron, A. C. Walker, Blackville station, J. B. Traywick, Edisto, L. E. Wigstam, Ellmore, J. W. Neely, Fort Motte, J. H. Manly, Providence circuit, E. A. Wilkes, Norway, J. A. Graham, Orangeburg, St. Paul's, L. P. McClellan, Orangeburg Mills, N. F. Jackson, Orangeburg circuit, G. W. Davis, Orange, M. F. Dukes, Rowesville, A. R. Phillips, Springfield, G. W. Dukes, St. Matthews, J. H. Thacker, Swansea, G. E. Shaffer. Rock Hill District.

Presiding elder, R. E. Stackhouse. Blackstock, H. L. Singleton, Chester, D. M. McLeod, Chester circuit, A. E. Holler, East Chester, S. M. Jones, East Lancaster, E. M. McKissick, Fort Mill, W. M. Owen, Hickory Grove, S. D. Bailey, Lancaster, W. A. Fairry, Lancaster circuit, W. C. Wynn, Lancaster and Chester mills, F. E. Hodges. North Rock Hill, W. A. Beckham, Richburg, W. S. Martin, Rock Hill, S. John's, T. C. O'Dell, West Main Street, J. M. Rogers, Manchester, to be supplied, Rock Hill circuit, W. H. Arial, Van Wyck, C. P. Carter, Winnsboro, Henry Stokes, Yorkville, H. J. Cauthen and S. A. Webber, supernumerary, York circuit, H. B. Hardy. Spartanburg District. Presiding elder, M. L. Carlisle, Belmont, W. W. Williams, Blackburg, C. C. Derrick, Buffalo and Bethel, E. M. Robertson, Clifton and Cowpens, R. W. Humphries, Campobello, E. S. James, Cherokee, J. T. McFarlane, Enoree, J. C. Chandler, Gaffney, Dufors street, S. B. Harper, Gaffney, Limestone street, I. N. Stone, Gaffney circuit, T. B. Owen, Jonesville, E. P. Taylor, Kelson, J. A. White, Paoli, T. J. White, Reidville, J. H. Moore, Santee, W. L. Gault, Spartanburg, Bethel, M. Dargan, Spartanburg, Central, R. S. Truesdale and W. S. Stokes, supernumerary, Glendale, W. H. Folk, Duncan and Saxon, J. T. Fowler, City mission, J. W. Shell, Union, Grace, D. W. Keller, Union, Green street, J. G. Farr, Wofford College, financial agent, R. A. Child, South Carolina Advocate editor, S. A. Nettles, Inman, H. L. Powell. Kingstree District. Presiding elder, J. E. Carlisle. Cade's, R. P. Bryan, Cordesville, W. T. Bedenbaugh, Cypress, J. E. Carter, St. George circuit, T. J. Clyde, Duncan, T. E. Morris, West End, W. H. Murray, Greeleyville, T. E. Peeler, Grover, B. W. Barber, Harpers, W. H. Inabnet, Harpers, W. H. Throver, Johnsville, T. L. Mullinix, Kingstree, J. S. Mahaffey, Lake City, S. J. Betha, McClellanville, E. K. Moore, Pinopolis, J. P. Winghamam, Ridgeville, H. C. Mouzon, Ralme, W. S. Goodwin, Saters, W. T. Patrick, Sampit, J. O. Carroway, St. George, J. W. Steadman, Seranton, W. S. Henry, Summerville, M. Auld. Sumter District. Presiding elder, Waddy T. Duncan. Bethany, T. W. Munnerly, Bishopville, P. A. Murray, Camden, C. C. Herbert, Heath Springs, R. E. Sharpe, Jordan, S. H. Booth, Kershaw, O. A. Jeffcoat, Lynchburg, S. O. Cantey, Manning, D. A. Phillips, New Zion, E. P. Hutson, Oswego, D. Hucks, Pinewood, J. H. Noland, Providence, W. B. Gibson, Richmond, C. S. Felder, St. John and Rembert, L. L. Inabnet. Sumter, First Church, W. D. Duncan, Sumter, Magnolia Street, J. B. Wilson. Summerton and St. Paul's station, E. S. Jones. Wateree, W. R. Barnes. Transfers, W. H. Hardin Little Rock Conference, W. A. Betts, Louisiana Conference.

Killed by Policeman. John T. Werner, of Pickens county, was killed Saturday in Central by Policeman Attaway. Werner had been arrested the day before by the policeman and when he got out he began abusing him and a fight resulted.

CAPTURES BURGLAR.

How a Plucky Little Woman Saved Her Valuables.

Mrs. Theresa Calono Finds Nod Crook in Her Home, Turns Him Over to Police and Faints.

Mrs. Theresa Calono chased a burglar down two flights of stairs in her home, No. 74 Elder street, Williamsburg, Wednesday evening and captured him after a struggle. Then she handed him over to a policeman. Admiring neighbors who called to offer congratulations marvelled at the pluck of the pretty, slender young woman. They marvelled the more when they heard that the man was a desperate crook and that he had been released only recently after serving a two years' term at Sing Sing Prison.

Mrs. Calono is the wife of Joseph Calono, a well-to-do commission merchant. She is twenty-eight years of age, and is much admired for her beauty. When she returned at 6:30 o'clock from a shopping trip she was surprised that her rooms were lighted up. She found every jet burning in the dining room.

Hearing a rustling in the next room, she entered. A man, kneeling on the floor, was packing articles he had taken from a dresser into a bag. She had not made the least noise, and he went on with his work, unconscious of her presence. "What are you doing here?" she demanded.

The startled burglar looked up, sprang to his feet and dashed into the parlor. The door leading from that room to the hall was locked. The man darted back again toward the dining room. Mrs. Calono had preceded him but, before she could lock the dining room door, he had overtook her. She grappled with him, but the man struck her in the face, and, shaking himself loose, ran along the hall to the stairway and down to the ground floor.

Mrs. Calono, unmindful of the blow she had received, followed close at his heels. In the ground floor hall, she tripped him by interposing her foot as he was springing for the front door. He recovered his balance, and then she hit him a blow that sent him spinning backward. The burglar retreated to the back end of the hall. Hearing he would go down to the basement and escape, the plucky woman cornered him and again grappled with him.

Then ensued a struggle that took them from one end of the hall to the other. The man gradually edged his way to the front door and managed to get it open. Mrs. Calono through the door and also the loose jewelry he could find in the house. At the Ralph avenue police station the man gave the name of Matthew Endrick. He said he was thirty-eight years old, and had no home. The police recognized in him an old offender.

JUSTICE Brewer seems sorry to have caused trouble, but he is not going to take it back. He said the president was playing a game of "hide and seek" with the nomination, and adds that that is exactly what he meant. While he thinks it in bad taste for a judge to criticize the President as Justice Brewer did, we think he sized up Teddy just about right.

PNEUMONIA GERMS.

Some Hints to People How to Avoid the Disease.

The Chicago Herald says the health department began its last weekly bulletin with the aphorism: "Too much fresh air is just enough to prevent pneumonia." After quoting some excellent authorities on the need of fresh air, it concluded its advice on this subject by saying: "Ventilate, ventilate, ventilate—indoors and out—indoors by living in the open air as much as possible."

These are days when pneumonia threatens all persons who do not take reasonable precautions against it. The pneumonia germ is always with us, but it gets better opportunities for work under climatic conditions than under others. When the days come that people shut themselves up indoors with closed windows instead of seeking the fresh air the pneumonia germ finds its victims. It is a simple thing to escape the peril of pneumonia. One does not need to avoid hard work, but one must avoid exhaustion from excessive exertion without proper relaxation, whether that exertion comes through work or through dissipation. One must avoid so far as possible close packed gatherings of men and women in ill-ventilated halls. If one has perforce to stay awhile in such a gathering, a vigorous use of the lungs in the fresh air immediately afterward should not be omitted. The commissioner of health himself took a two-hour walk in the rain the other day and finished it at a meeting in a public hall. Some one regretted that he should have exposed himself to pneumonia so recklessly in the rain and his answer was that two hours of open air under the worst conditions was less dangerous than fifteen minutes in the hall he was in. The story has a moral to be remembered.

Wants to be Judge.

Ex-Senator Robert Aldrich, son of the old judge of that name and cousin of the younger judge, and Senator Bates, both of Barnwell county and C. E. Sawyer of Aiken will be candidates for the vacancy on the bench caused by the resignation of Judge James Aldrich.

Wanted to Lynch Him.

A negro near Columbus, Ga., came very near being lynched for a race for assaulting a colored woman.

WAR COMES HIGH.

Russia sent a draft for \$24,300,000 to Japan on the 24th, in payment of the last portion of the debt incurred in her disastrous war to gobble up Manchuria, and incidentally, annex certain parts of the Japanese empire. The draft was to cover the cost of caring for Russian prisoners taken by the victorious Japanese. The first bill for this was \$75,000,000, but this was offset in part by a Russian bill of some \$40,000,000 for the maintenance of Japanese prisoners.

Wants Too Much.

The Charleston Post thinks that "if Mr. Bryan should withdraw himself from the field of Presidential possibilities and support Judge Gray, of Delaware, for the Democratic nomination there might be something doing along the line of victory." That may be true, but it seems to us that it is asking too much of Mr. Bryan when we consider what the Post says further on in the same article.

The Post admits that Judge Gray is a Gold Democrat and an imperialist, and goes on to say "if he were nominated against the wishes of Mr. Bryan he could not get the support of the Bryan following, any more than Mr. Bryan can get the support of the Cleveland wing of the party, to which Judge Gray belongs." The relative strength of the Bryan and Cleveland wings of the Democratic party is in the proportion of about ten to one, and the Post wants the ten to surrender to the one in order that we might be united. This is a majority rule with a vengeance, yet it is the only way according to the Post that harmony can be brought in the Democratic party. We tried that kind of harmony in 1904, and we all know the result.

"But," says the Post, "if Mr. Bryan himself should put forward Judge Gray as the most acceptable candidate for the Democratic party and undertake to bring up his following in support, it might be possible to make something more than a good showing at the polls. The conservative Republicans, who are in revolt against Roosevelt, would support Judge Gray and if Mr. Bryan could rally his radicals to the standard a majority might be rolled up who would land the Delaware statesman in the White House."

How in the name of common sense could Judge Gray be the most acceptable candidate for the Democratic party, when the Post admits that he could not be nominated in the Democratic convention without the aid of Mr. Bryan? When Bryan polled over six million votes in 1896 the Cleveland and Buckner ticket in that campaign did not carry but one precinct, and yet the Post wants Bryan and his followers not only to surrender to the Cleveland wing, but to nominate and elect Judge Gray, a Gold Democrat, who according to the Post would not vote for Mr. Bryan if he was nominated. This is asking too much. Judge Gray will have to go on voting the Republican or Assistant Republican ticket as he did in 1896 and 1900.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

The Maypole.

The Maypole is still common in many countries. It used to be general throughout England, and the cutting and decorating of the pole was one of the reasons for going a-Maying. Often the pole was left standing until nearly the end of the year, and sometimes erected for many seasons and were used in successive festivals. The last Maypole erected in London was 100 feet high and stood in the Strand. Taken down in 1717-18, it was removed to Winstead park, in Essex, where it was made part of the support for a large telescope which was set up by Sir Isaac Newton. The May queen traditionally represents the Roman goddess Flora.—Exchange.

The Black Death.

It has been calculated that the terrible plague known as the "black death," which began to ravage Europe about the year 1340, killed at least 25,000,000 of people in Europe and as many more in Asia and Africa. By some the bubonic plague is thought to be similar in nature to the "black death," but it has not been demonstrated that such is the case.—New York Journal.

Elks Lodge of Sorrow.

"I cannot and I will not say that he is dead; he is just away. With a cherry smile and a wave of the hand He has wandered into an unknown land, And left us thinking how wondrous fair It seems, must be since he lingers there."

Throughout the United States on Sunday, wherever there is an organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a lodge of sorrow was held to commemorate the life and work of the brothers who has passed away during the current year. It is one of the most beautiful and touching customs of the order and the occasions are always characterized by services which make them particularly memorable. The warm side of the heart is always turned towards humanity in general by this noble organization, and when it is a matter of their own brethren the appeal to their tenderness is deep and sincere.

"The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." These lines give expression to the sentiment which appeared to predominate in the annual memorial services of Orangeburg Lodge, No. 897, B. P. O. Elks, Sunday afternoon at their hall, and are in keeping with the well known guiding principles of the order throughout the world; charity and brotherly love. Impressively sad, simple and beautiful were the services, and they could not fail to make a lasting impression upon the minds of those who witnessed such a ceremony for the first time, giving them a better understanding of the work of the order and the reasons for the proverbial loyalty of one Elk to another, no matter in what locality or under what circumstances, favorable or otherwise, they chance to meet.

THE HOMESPUN DRESS.

Famous Southern Song of the War Time Period.

The Incident That Led Lieutenant Harrington to Compose It.—His Death Shortly After.

One of the most popular songs of the Southern Confederacy was written by Lieut. Harrington, of Alabama. During the war the song was sung all over the Confederacy in camp and in the homes of the people. Below we print the words of the song and the circumstances under which it was written:

The Homespun Dress. Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl, And I cry in the name; I boast of it with greater pride Than glittering wealth or fame; I envy not the Northern girl, Her robes of beauty rare, Though diamonds deck her snowy neck And pearls bestud her hair.

CHORUS. Hurrah, hurrah! For the Sunny South, so dear! Three cheers for the homespun dress The Southern ladies wear!

Now Northern goods are out of date; And, since old Abe's blockade, We Southern girls can be content With goods that Southern made. We send our sweethearts to the war, But girls, ne'er do you mind Your soldier love will not forget The girl he left behind.

The Southern land's a glorious land, And has a glorious cause; Then cheer, three cheers for Southern rights And for the Southern boys! We scorn to wear a bit of silk, A bit of Northern lace, But make our homespun dresses up, And wear them with a grace.

And, now young man, a word to you, If you would win the fair, Go to the field where honor calls And win your lady there; Remember that our brightest smiles Are for the true and brave, And that our tears are all for those Who fill the soldier's grave.

While Morgan's army was in Lexington, Ky., the woman of that city gave a ball one night in honor of Morgan's men. On this occasion, it is said, the women appeared in homespun dresses. Lieutenant Harrington of Alabama, who was a member of Morgan's army, and who attended the ball, was so deeply affected by the flower of Kentucky's young womanhood appearing at a ball given in homespun dresses, that he wrote the words to the song, "The Homespun Dress." During the evening the young lieutenant met at the ball a Miss Earle, and during those few hours there grew an attachment between the two that was more than friendship.