The Marlboro' Democrat.

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY FOR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

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A PITHY SPEECH

By Senator Newlands on Jefferson Day in New York.

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS

The Senator Says the Real Democrats are in the Republican Party as Well as in the Democratic Party, and that Bryan Will Lead Them to Victory.

The speech printed below, delivered at a big Democratic gathering in New York on Jefferson Day by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, is somewhat sensational, but it will be read with interest:

What is Democracy? Who are Democrats, and have we a Democratic party? These are the questions to be determined before the next national election. Democracy is a faith, not an association. Democrats are those who believe in that faith, not those who are simply enrolled in an organization. The Democratic party should be a homogeneous association of men who intend to put their faith into practice, not of men who make a pretence of faith in order to secure office and spoils. Democratic faith implies equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It implies trust in the people as the source of all power. It teaches the holding of all power close in the hands of the people. It means government near to the people. It means that each county as to county affairs shall govern itself, and not be governed by the State; that each State, as to State affairs, shall govern itself, and be governed by the nation; that the nation, in all matters of the general welfare and defence, entrusted by the Constitution to its Government, shall govern itself and not surrender the exercise of its powers to the States. It means that the will of the people, when expressed in constitutions and laws, shall be inforced according to their letter and spirit unaffected by partiality and undisturbed by the changing passions of the hour. It means the highest respect for and obedience to the law, constitutional and statutory. It means a government of law, not of men. It means that the constitutional distribution of powers, national or State, shall be maintained. It means that the powers of government shall be exercised for and dedicated to the benefit and happiness of our own people, and not for the benefit or conquest and subjection of other peoples. It means construction, not destruction. It means peace, not war. It means that our systems of finance, transportation and production shall be framed with a view to the prosperity of the many and not for the advantage of the few. It means that as to all public utilities, national, State or municipal, the Government shall either own or control; that if such utilities are entrusted to private enterprise regard shall be had only for a fair return, not speculative advantage. It means the open door for competition and co-operation, not the closed door of monopoly. It means the protection of the rights to the many, not of the interests of the few. It stands against caste, ranks and privilege. It stands for humanity.

DEMOCRATS IN DISGUISE.

Judged by these principles, there are men in the Democratic organization who are not Democrats. Judged by these principles, there are men in the Republican organization who are Democrats. Judged by these principles, Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat. Judged by these principles, in most matters relating to domestic legislation Theodore Roosevelt is a Democrat. Should all the real Democrats in both parties be united in one organization they would control the legislation of the country. In the last campaign the country showed that the Democratic party had lost, but Roosevelt's message showed that Democracy had won. The Democratic party had declared for an immediate assurance to the Philippines of ultimate liberty under American protection. Roosevelt expressed not the assurance, but the hope, of such liberty. The Democratic party in its platform had declared for many domestic reforms. Roosevelt wrote into his Administration platform a demand for these reforms. Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organization, will support this demand, and insure its accomplishment. No mischievous spirit, no mere desire to dismember the President's party or to embroil his administration prompts the support by the real Democrats in the Democratic organization of Roosevelt's domestic policy. They do it because it is their duty to support the man to whom Providence has assigned the opportunity of accomplishment. But one man can defeat the accomplishment of Roosevelt's domestic policy, and that is Roosevelt. Could we, during the next four years, cut ourselves loose from the external complications which have absorbed us for the last eight years, we would witness the triumphant success of Democracy in all the domestic reforms now pressing upon the attention of the country. And these reforms would be accomplished mainly by the aid of the Democratic organization, standing behind a Republican President of Democratic faith, who will bring to his support all the men of the Republican party of like faith.

WHAT UNITED DEMOCRATS CAN DO.

The union of Democrats, whether nominally in the Democratic or the Republican organizations, on the irrigation question, accomplished the passage of an Act the most important in the history of the last half century; an Act broad, comprehensive and enduring, which without other legislation will, within the next fifty years, develop an empire in the region west of the Missouri dedicated to homeseekers and the home-builders, on whose sturdy virtues the perpetuity of the Republic rests. The union of Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organization, can, within the next four years, open up the steel highways of this country to the equal, proportionate and fair use of the entire people. The union of Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organization, can, within the next four years so scale the tariff wall as to destroy the monopolies erected under its shelter. The union of Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organization, can, within the next four years, shape a system of taxation that will bring wealth under proportionate contribution to the expenses of the Government. The union of Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organization, can, within the next four years, amend and reform the public land laws so as to preserve the great natural wealth of the country—wealth of coal, of iron, of copper, of lead, of timber, and of land—for the entire people of the United States, including generations yet unborn, instead of allowing the public wealth to be absorbed and monopolized in this generation by a favored few. The union of Democrats, whether in the Democratic or Republican organizations, can, within the next four years, under Roosevelt's courageous leadership "shackle greed and cunning," eradicate graft and fraud from the public service, and restore the simple ideals of the Republic.

ONLY JINGOISM IN THE WAY.

All that is necessary to accomplish this is freedom from external complications. For eight years we have been engaged in foreign activities. Starting in the Cuban war for freedom we ended in the Philippine war for conquest. Having acquired mere right of way over the Isthmus of Panama by a treaty which guaranteed Colombia's sovereignty and bound us to protect it against the nations of world, we, in a moment of temptation wrested by force of arms that sovereignty from Colombia and took it ourselves. We have been engaged in diplomatic negotiations for the open door in China; for reciprocity treaties with Cuba; for the adjustment of the debts of American republics. We have been engaged in instructing American republics in the decencies of international life. We have been engaged in law making for the Philippines and for Porto Rico and for Panama. Whilst we have been conquering other countries monopoly has conquered our own. We have time to settle the railroad question in the Philippines; we have not the time to adjust the railroad question in the United States. We have the time to give a moderate tariff to the Philippines; we have not time to correct an excessive tariff in the United States. We can expend vast sums in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Panama, in colonial exploitation and in naval expansion, but we have no money for the internal development of the Republic. Our harbors and our water ways are neglected. Our reform legislation rests in committees, and as a result either of favoritism or neglect in legislation, the greatest plutocracy in the history of the world has been created, whilst we have kept our eyes strained towards the horizon of imperial and international grandeur.

WHAT WILL ROOSEVELT DO?

Will the many-sided Theodore Roosevelt devote himself during the next four years to the Democratic policy of domestic reform indicated by his messages, or will he continue to engage in activities external to our country, which will absorb its attention and postpone domestic reform? If the former, Democracy will be triumphant before his administration ends. If, on the other hand, he continues to dazzle our people with startling exhibitions of international pyrotechnics, plutocracy will be as firmly intrenched at the end of his administration as it was at the beginning, and some other Democrat—a Democrat who is not an imperialist abroad, as well as at home—will be called upon to lead the destinies of the country. The country demands Democracy—whether under Republican or Democratic administration. Democracy is triumphant now if Roosevelt stands by Democratic faith, if not, four years hence Democracy will gird its loins for another struggle against plutocracy, which is strengthening in wealth and power every day and every hour. And its standard bearer will be the man who for years have been pre-eminent for steadfastness, for courage, for patience under defeat, for faith in the ultimate wisdom and power of the people; the man who has been undeviating, consistent, courageous; the man whose integrity nobody doubts and in whose sincerity everybody believes. The question will then be the development of the Republic at home. The agency to be employed will be a conservative Democracy, and the leader of this Democracy will be the man who has stood true to its principles amidst all the glamor and illusions of imperial administrations.

Girl Brutally Killed.

At Little Falls, Minn., there is great excitement over the discovery of the dead body of Minnie Kintop in the woods. The body was entirely stripped of clothing, a handkerchief was tightly twisted about her neck and the head was a mass of bruises. Two negroes were seen in the vicinity of where the body was found and search is being made for them. The girl, who was about to leave for the northern part of the State to take up homestead claims had been in Little Falls purchasing supplies. She left there Monday evening for Darling, from which station she was to walk to her home. After leaving Darling she was not seen again until her body was found.

Shook Too Hard.

The minister was a great hand shaker, shutting down like a vise. One day he shook a little boy's hand, and absent mindedly gave an awful squeeze as he said: "My little fellow, I hope you feel pretty well today?" With tears in his eyes the little boy answered: "I did till you shook hands with me."

STILL AT THE HEAD.

An English Army Officer Says the World May Still

Turn to American Battlefield for Examples of the Highest Military Efficiency and Valor.

It takes a long time to size up the merits and results of a tremendous conflict like the civil war, and it is not surprising that the verdict of foreign military students is constantly changing and drawing closer to a true estimate of the facts. A fresh review of the last stage of war, from Gettysburg to Appomattox, has just appeared in England from the pen of Captain Battine of the king's hussars. In writing of the most critical phase of the contest in America Captain Battine has in mind the recent great military events, and he holds that the world may still turn to American battlefields for examples of the highest military efficiency and martial valor. He says:

"The history of the American civil war still remains the most important theme for the student and the statesman because it was waged between adversaries of the highest intelligence and courage, who fought by land and sea over an enormous area with every device within the reach of human ingenuity and who had to create every organization needed for the purpose after the struggle had begun. Justice has hardly been done to the armies which arose time and again from sanguinary repulses and from disasters more demoralizing than any repulse in the field because they were caused by political and military incapacity in high places, to redeem which the soldiers freely shed their blood, as it seemed, in vain. If the heroic endurance of the southern people and the fiery valor of the southern armies thrill us today with wonder and admiration, the stubborn tenacity and courage which succeeded in preserving intact the heritage of the American nation and which triumphed over foes so formidable are not less worthy of praise and imitation. The Americans still hold the world's record for hard fighting."

The valor of the southern soldiers has long been extolled at home as well as abroad, and at one time the eulogists seemed to forget that valor in any army presupposes equal valor in the foe. The fighting records of the combatants in that great war do not rest upon mere speculation. They were written in blood, and the books are open to the world's inspection. And every elite regiment and elite corps on either side must and can without loss of prestige stand comparison with an elite equivalent in the ranks of the foe. The North had more regiments in the field than did the South, but the ratio of hard fighting regiments was the same. There were seventy northern regiments which lost from 50 to 80 per cent. of their strength in single engagements and fifty-three southern regiments in the same class.

Figures showing losses in actual battles are eloquent witnesses of the valor of individual organization. The highest brigade loss recorded in the confederate army was that of Gregg's South Carolina brigade, which is credited with 1 279 killed in battle. In the northern army a Vermont brigade takes highest place, with a loss of 1,172 killed and the Iron brigade is a close second, with 1,132 deaths on the battlefield. As the northern regiments were regularly recruited, the losses fell upon greater numerical strength than was the case in the South, where recruits were scarce. The famous "Kentucky Orphan" brigade of the South, being made up of expatriates from the land of fighters, was never recruited and literally fought itself to a "frazzle," as the southerners expressed it. Gregg's brigade had the banner regiment in the South for loss in battle during the whole war—the First South Carolina. Its record was 281 killed, and the banner regiment of the North, the Fifth New Hampshire, went a notch higher with a loss of 295 dead on the field of honor.

And when it came to losses in single engagement Balaklava and all the old world records were outdone both by "Yank" and "Jhonnie." In a single charge at Gettysburg the First Minnesota emerged with a loss of 82 per cent. killed and wounded, while the First Texas at Antietam lost 82 2 3 per cent. In the highest numerical loss sustained in a single engagement the fighters of the North and South also showed their common lineage and equal valor. At Gettysburg the Twenty-sixth North Carolina went into action July 1 with 820 men and lost 586 killed and wounded. At Cold Harbor the First Maine heavy artillery charged an intrenched line with 832 rank and file and lost 586 killed and wounded in the space of seven minutes. Both of these regiments continued fighting in the same campaigns until the end of the war. It is a singular fact that over the whole field and throughout the war every phenomenal display of valor, tenacity and stubborn courage on one side was duplicated at some time by the other side. For the "Bloody Angle," held by Lee at Spottsylvania, there was the "Horseshoe Ridge," defended by Thomas at Chickamauga, and for Pickett's charge at Gettysburg there was the rush for the stone wall at Fredericksburg. In the long run neither side was outfought. Both sides sustained the prestige of Americans in battle.—Spartanburg Journal.

Lynched by Negroes.

A special from Mariana, Ark., says: Enraged at the Action of John Barnett, a negro, in shooting and killing Albert Walsfield, another negro last Sunday because the latter circulated the report that Barnett was a dangerous man, 20 other negroes employed in a levee camp near Askew, have taken Barnett out and hanged him. From meagre reports the story of the crime is as follows: Barnett came to the camp early last week and secured work. Walsfield had known Barnett before and told the boss of a camp that he was a dangerous man. Barnett heard of this and the shooting followed.

WHAT IT COST.

Interesting Figures on Life Insurance in this State.

NINETY MILLIONS

Almost Now Carried in Policies. The Three Big Companies Carry a Third of the Risks. Interesting Statistics Gleaned from the Comptroller General.

There has been much complaint among life insurance agents generally that the bitter warfare that has been waging in the management of the Equitable and the disclosures that this contest has brought out have to a considerable extent destroyed faith in life insurance and made business much more difficult to write. But, says the Charleston Post, no such condition is reflected in the Comptroller General's comparative tabulation, just completed, of business done by all life companies operating in this State. These figures are for the year ending December 31st last, the figures for the first quarter of the present year not having yet been tabulated. Whether the figures for the new quarter will show any falling off can not be said, but certain it is that last year's business showed the same steady increase that has been manifest for the past several decades.

The business of the "three giants" continues to climb in million dollar strides. In 1903 the Equitable had $10,126,551 insurance in force in South Carolina, wrote $370,660 in 1904, and began the present year with $11,622,655. In 1903 the Mutual of New York had in force $14,754,362, wrote $2 046 754 and began the new year with $15,756,845. The New York Life in 1903 had in force $12,261,697, wrote $2,570,180 and began the present year with $13,570,353. In 1904 the Equitable received premiums amounting to $362,621 36, the Mutual $397,225 23, and the New York Life $446,374 36, as against losses incurred of $119,884, $144,580, $170,423 37, respectively.

There is an enormous difference between the total amount this State pays out annually for insurance and the amount it receives back in losses incurred. But while this is an apparently very unfair difference it must not be forgotten that the losses now being incurred come largely from business written many years ago, when the State was not nearly so well protected by amount of insurance in force; that the reserve or actual cash value of old time insurance policies now in force in this State has grown as steadily as the premiums have been paid in and that this represents a big asset.

To what extent South Carolinians are insured, what they pay annually for this and what they get back in losses incurred are shown by the following interesting table compiled from the Comptroller General's figures showing the comparative standing of the various life companies with reference to South Carolina business. The figures are for the year ending December 31, 1904:

INSURANCE IN FORCE.

	In Force.	New Business
Aetna	$ 2,208,502	$ 325,426
Bankers	1,684,814	113,412
Comm. Mutual	386,969	11,000
Equitable	11,622,655	3,470,669
Fidelity Mutual	1,456,073	362,543
Germania	330,889	205,601
Hartford	632,678	233,533
Home Friendly	833,470	457,730
Home of N. Y.	1,130,463	182,508
Manhattan	644,398	231,575
Mass. Mutual	75,147	16,000
Metropolitan	163,208	151,754
Mutual Benefit	6,423,276	1,472,242
Mutual of N. Y.	15,756,845	2,046,751
Mutual Reserve	697,981	13,162
National	99,000	101,000
N. E. Mutual	1,402,105	289,921
N. Y. Life	13,570,353	2,570,180
Pacific Mutual	1,032,169	738,674
Penn Mutual	4 847,504	1,259,973
Phoenix	1,052,636	77,530
Provident	1,191,054	518,072
Prudential	2,789,492	1,056,518
Security L. & A.	162,000	118,000
Secur. Mutual	313,441	31,202
Security T & L.	227,279	13,370
State L. of I.	1,045,600	412,100
Sou. L. & T.	19,000	12,000
State M. L. A.	974,574	251,742
Sun of Canada	596,517	358,046
Travelers	2,563,377	245,496
Union Cent.	2 856,939	615 860
Washington	305,784	73,500
Virginia Life	7,278,363	2,730,816
Total	$86,291,855	$20,757,963

PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.
Aetna	$ 71,061	$ 11,597
Bankers	52,813	23,500
Comm. Mutual	6,079	17,454
Equitable	362,621	199,884
Fidel Mutual	41,786	16,767
Germania	13,520	1,500
Hartford	15,121	6,000
Home Friendly	55,499	25,924
Home of N. Y.	41,255	11,000
Manhattan	5,248	10,217
Mass. Mutual	2,400	2,000
Metropolitan	2,363	.....
Mutual Benefit	208,412	41,262
Mutual of N. Y	397,225	144,580
Mut. Reserve	201,387	19,500
National	2,057	.....
N. E. Mutual	43,476	14,251
N. Y. Life	446,374	170,423
Pacific Mutual	33,944	1,000
Penn Mutual	138,032	34,500
Phoenix	37,932	19,500
Provident	36,354	4,000
Prudential	92,086	14,107
Security L. & A.	4,300	.....
Security Mutual	7,470	3,000
Security T. & L.	12,000	3,500
State L. of I.	27,758	4,500
Southern L. & T	483	.....
State M. L. A.	33,964	2,075
Sun of Canada	15,056	2,554
Travelers	75,707	37,844
Union Cent.	76,311	29,264
Washington	13,662	1,000
Virginia Life	259,879	71,124
Total	$2,633,635	$943,826

Thus it will be seen that South Carolinians paid out in premiums over two and a half millions and received in death losses and cash surrender values little more than a third of that yet they are carrying nearly ninety million dollars worth of insurance with great reserve values. As it is impossible to find out the average per thousand of this insurance in force any even expert guess at the cash surrender value of this total insurance in force would of necessity be more or less wild. That the total business has increased so rapidly, as is shown by the amount of new business written, is substantial evidence of the general prosperity of the people. And to these figures may be added many million dollars worth of assessment and fraternal business, such as is written by the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and the like, which are popular among certain classes, and which insurance, whatever else may be said of it is better than no insurance at all.

A WOMAN FATALLY SHOT.

By a Man Who Attempted to Kill Himself Later.

At Philadelphia on Wednesday Edward Smedes shot Bessie Helen Davis at the Theatrical hotel, where they were both staying, inflicting a probably fatal wound near the heart and then attempted to kill himself. The bullet flattened against his skull and he was not badly hurt. The couple were members of the chorus in "The School Girl" company of which Edna May is the star. The woman is known on the stage as Bessie Dale. She is 23 years old and her home is in Hebron, Neb. Smedes' home it is believed is in Vicksburg, Miss.

The shooting occurred shortly after noon. Other guests at the hotel heard a pistol shot and immediately after Miss Davis ran screaming down the stairs and fell unconscious into the arms of a servant. A policeman who was passing the hotel ran into the place and when Smedes saw him he turned the weapon upon himself. The wounded couple were taken to a hospital, where it was found the young woman's injury is likely to prove fatal. Smedes is guarded in the hospital by two policeman.

The couple arrived at the hotel on Sunday and registered as Mr. and Mrs. Smedes. Wednesday Miss Davis obtained a position with a company now rehearsing at one of the local theatres, intending to leave "The School Girl" company. She was at the theatre in the forenoon rehearsing with the new company, when Smedes gained admittance to the play house and sought an engagement. He failed to obtain it. Seeing Miss Davis on the stage he went to her and threatened to shoot her if she joined the new company. He was ordered from the place and Miss Davis went with him. They returned to the hotel and it is stated they renewed their quarrel, resulted in the shooting.

On the bureau in the room was found a note written by Smedes, which read: "To those who know and meet my mother help to sustain and keep her." A letter addressed to Mrs. T. M. Smedes, Vicksburg, Miss., and one addressed to Miss Davis' mother at Hebron, Neb., were also found in the room.

A Gift Accepted.

President Sloan, of the South Carolina college, has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan notifying him that the South Carolina college has been named as one of the twenty-five state universities Mr. Bryan is directed to name in Article 17 of the Philo Sherman Bennett will, setting aside $10,000 to be divided equally among such universities. The amount each university will get after inheritance taxes are paid will be $368, the interest on which is to be used to purchase an annual prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. The gift was accepted with thanks by the executive committee of the tructees. Mr. Bryan says he has so far established such prizes in nineteen states.

Why We Color Easter Eggs.

The Syrian nightingale has the loveliest voice of all God's creatures and the saddest song ever heard, says Mrs. Lew Wallace. Shady coverts fringing the Jordan still shelter the bird that "sings darling." There is a legend that the nightingale sat in the olive tree in the garden of Joseph of Arimathea, and the night before the resurrection, through the darkness, she poured out her soul in sorrowing plaint above the still sleeper in the tomb wherein was never man laid. When the first Easter morning broke over the eastern hills the eggs in the nest of the brooding bird sparkled with gold, blue, orange and crimson, and so we color eggs at Easter for a memorial of the lone singer that sang by the holy sepulcher nineteen hundred years ago.

Tired of Life.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says Alec Vandiver Ray, a pauper, aged 84 years, made a desperate attempt to kill himself near the county parish Thursday. He was found lying on the ground near the parish church, bleeding from self inflicted wounds in the legs, throat and abdomen. When carried to the parish he said that he had tired of life, grieving about his little grandchild from whom he was separated when brought to the poor house a month ago. He gave the keeper $1 to give his grandchild and said that he would die. Ray used an ordinary pocket knife in stabbing himself. His condition is regarded as exceedingly critical.

Sensible People.

A dispatch from Anderson to The State says the people of Rock Mills township in that county have voted an additional tax of four mills for school purposes. The vote for the special levy was unanimous, not a single voter having opposed it. Many of the districts in the county have voted special levies to support their schools, and the movement for better educational facilities is steadily progressing. In one instance, at least, in addition to the voting of a special levy, the principle of consolidation has been successfully carried out.

Killed by Gas.

Herman J. Pagel, his wife and two women servants were found unconscious from escaping gas at Pagel's home Wednesday in Chicago. Pagel and his wife are expected to survive, but the servants failed to recover.

COTTON SACKS

Destined to Replace Burlap Sacks for Shipping Purposes,

UNLIMITED FIELDS.

A New Market Right at Our Door. Charleston Merchants Give Good Reasons Why Bags Make Better Packages than Boxes for Shipping Goods.

While cotton growers of the South are looking across this continent and across the Pacific for the development of a new market for their great staple, they are probably overlooking the best and surest market right at their doors.

The Columbia State says: The farmers of the south do not realize the number of sacks used by the factories in the distribution of fertilizers every winter—betwen 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 are employed to hold the phosphate bought by South Carolina farmers alone. Nor do they seem to understand that the material for these fertilizer bags might be cotton but is burlap, imported from India. The following letter, written by Mr. Geo. A. Wagener, president of the Royal Bagging and Yarn mill of Charleston, is decidedly interesting:

"The difference between the value of cotton sacks and burlap sacks for fertilizers is 90 cents per ton on seamless and 50 cents per ton on the sewed cotton bags. We purchased last year burlaps amounting to $236,000, and the duty on same was $65 000. Now for your further information I will state that the total imports of burlaps from Calcutta for the 12 months of last year from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st was 360 765,500 yards of burlaps and 14,158,700 burlaps bags, and from Dundee, Scotland, and other ports there were 30,000,000 yards, making a total of 390,765 550 yards burlaps all together imported. The total revenue for the United State government on all burlaps and bags amounts to about $23,000,000 annually. I note you say that you have been talking to the farmers on the subject, and I am glad to note that they are inclined to pay the difference in the cost of the bags. You are mistaken, however, when you say that it will take from one to one and a half million bales to make the bags for fertilizers, for by my calculation it would take perhaps 20,000,000 pounds cotton, and, of course, if they would use cotton bags for grits, rice, grain, sugar, salt, cement, etc. it would easily take 2,000,000 bales of cotton to manufacture these bags."

But the field is not limited to the use of fertilizer sacks; it is unlimited in the grocery business, and here is what the grocers of Charleston have to say on the subject:

"Owing to the scarcity of cooperage a number of large manufacturers have been compelled to ship their product in bags instead of barrels. This experience has taught many that the bag is by far the better package, for the following reasons:

"First. No freight to pay on the package.

"Second. The sack is cheaper.

"Third. The sack is of value when empty.

"Fourth. A sack of 100 lbs. is easier and cheaper to handle than a barrel.

"Fifth. The jobber in loading his delivery wagon can put a sack in his wagon with one man instead of two.

"Sixth. The jobber's delivery man can handle the sack to advantage when he reaches the retailer.

"Why cotton sacks should be used instead of burlaps is:

"First. Because the empty cotton sack is of more value to the consumer.

"Second. Because cotton is raised in the United States, and burlaps is imported from India.

"We have examined carefully the cotton sack manufactured by the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing company of Charleston, S. C., and unhesitatingly recommend this package for grist and salt, and will give it preference to the burlaps or barrels when making our purchases of grist and salt."

Signed: Fincken Jordan Co., H. T. Foster, S. Hirschman & Son, J. W. Robson & Son, Melchers & Co., S. H. Wilson & Co., F. Welters, Blohme Milling Co., I. M. Peariatine & Sons, H. Viel, C. Wulbern & Co., Welch & Eason, Otto Tiedeman & Sons, D. Rhodes & Co., F. W. Wagener & Co., Maloney & Carter.

And here is a further endorsement:

To Cotton Planters:

At a meeting of the South Carolina branch of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' association held Wednesday, the following resolution was passed:

The members of the association use for all purposes, when possible to do so, cotton sacks instead of other packages.

First, because the empty cotton sack is of more value to the consumer than jute sacks.

Second, because cotton is a product of the southern States, while burlap is imported from India.

The cotton sacks manufactured by the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing company of Charleston, S. C., have been examined by us very carefully, and this association recommends this package for grist, salt, rice, etc.

The object of this resolution is to create a more general demand for cotton.

THEO. MELCHERS,
President, S. C. Division, Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"The Skin of a Unit."

The teacher, picking up an orange that was lying on the desk, explained that it was a unite. The next day the peelings had been left there; so, picking up a couple, she asked what they were. There was a pause. Presently a bright-faced but shy little girl answered: "Why, that's the skin of a unite."—Little Chronicle.

COMES HIGH.

Enormous Expense Attached to the Operations of Base Ball.

What it Costs the Different Leagues of the Country to Amuse the Public.

The Charleston Post says indicative of the marvelous growth of baseball 164 clubs are members of the national association, over 2,500 players being employed. These clubs are in the principal leagues of the country. The cost of these circuits approximate $1 658,000 in salaries, $571,000 in traveling expenses and $680,000 for incidental expenses, making an aggregate of $2,908,400. This is exclusive of independent teams accounting of which would materially swell the total. Organized baseball is provided for 26,907,265 people, according to the latest figures.

The salaries of the six South Atlantic clubs amount to $36,000, traveling requires $15,000 and incidental expenses another $15,000. The population of the circuit is about 222 301. The managers of the infant minor are bound to hold their salary limit for the season at $6,000 under the national agreement, which is based upon population. These figures will give the enthuelasts an idea of the cost of maintaining the league. The circuit's mileage this season, as already shown in The Evening Post, is 31,120 according to the schedule.

Salaries in the National and American Leagues alone reach the sum of $740,000, and their combined expenses are more than $470,000. The American serves a population of 8,511,994 and the National 9,380,004. Attendance in these two circuits, which means paid admissions alone, last year was:

American..... 6,048,056
National..... 5,328,542

The New York Globe recently gave these figures for the majors:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cities	Salaries.	Traveling.	Other exp's.
New York	$65,000	$10,000	$25,000
Boston	60,000	10,000	25,000
Philadelphia	50,000	10,000	18,000
Washington	40,000	10,000	15,000
Chicago	45,000	10,000	18,000
St. Louis	45,000	10,000	15,000
Cleveland	55,000	10,000	18,000
Detroit	45,000	10,000	15,000
Totals	$405,000	$80,000	$159,000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	$55,000	$10,000	$25,000
Brooklyn	40,000	10,000	15,000
Boston	36,000	10,000	15,000
Philadelphia	36,000	10,000	20,000
Chicago	40,000	10,000	15,000
Pittsburg	45,000	10,000	18,000
Cincinnati	45,000	10,000	20,000
St. Louis	38,000	10,000	15,000
Totals	$335,000	$80,000	$143,000

The expenses of the principal leagues of the United States are approximately as follows:

American—Salaries, $405,000; expenses, $239,000; population, 7,511,994.

National—Salaries, $335,000, expenses, $224,000; population, 9,380,000.

Eastern—Salaries, $150,000; expenses, $104,000; population, 2,137,832.

American Association — Salaries, $140,000; expenses, $112,000; population, 1,445,567.

Pacific Coast—Salaries, $144,000; expenses, $84,000; population, 721,032.

Southern—Salaries, $118 000; expenses $88 000; population. 738,242.

Pacific National—Salaries, $40,000; expenses, $32,000, population, 145,849.

New York State—Salaries, $48,000; expenses, $56,000; population, 657,161.

New England—Salaries, $40,000; expenses, $32,000; population, 468,479.

Central—Salaries, $40,000; expenses, $36,000; population, 426,823.

Indiana – Illinois – Iowa — Salaries $36,000; expenses, $30,000; population, 151,993.

Connecticut—Salaries, $26,000, expenses $32,000; population, 413 191.

Hudson River—Salaries, $18,000; expenses, $26,000; population, 320,729.

Western Association — Salaries, $18 000; expenses, $26,000; population, 181,535:

Cotton States—Salaries, $22,400; expenses, $26,000; population, 117,003.

Northern—Salaries, $21,000; expenses, $25,800; population, 196;309.

North Texas—Salaries, $10,000; expenses, $14,000; population, 334 295.

South Texas—Salaries, $10,000; expenses, $14,000; population, 173,643.

Iowa—Salaries, $16,000; expenses, $21,600; population, 133,197.

Enthusiasts have only to read these figures to figure where the South Atlantic stands relatively in the country.

Came Too Late.

Thomas Yandaw, a conspicuous figure in Norfolk Va., for over fifty years, claimed up to the time of death that he was entitled to a fortune in California. Five years ago he was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the Eastern Virginia asylum at Williamsburg. Two years ago he died and was buried in a pauper's grave. A letter has just been received at Norfolk from the Pacific coast stating that Yandaw was entitled to a large portion of an estate in California worth $1,500,000. Yandaw's wife is dead and he left no heirs.

Found Dying.

At New Orleans Thursday a well dressed young man apparently 36 years old was found lying on a bench in the city park. Employes tried to awaken him but failed. He was sent to the hospital where he died from the effects, it was found, of morphine poisoning. Three photographs of a handsome young woman and a note were found in his pockets. The latter asked that Miss Lela Green, of 2703 Chase street, Anderson, Iowa, and Mrs. L. Matthews, of Toronto, Canada, be notified if anything happened to him.

Burned the Prison Down.

In an attempt to escape Wednesday three prisoners set fire to the Parish jail Pontchatoula, La. Henry Taylor, of Vine Mount, Ala., and James Reilly, of Philadelphia, Pa., were cremated, and Lucien George De Las, of La Fayette, La., was fatally burned. The men were arrested last night for disorderly conduct.

A FIRE HORROR.

Fourteen Inmates of a Canadian Convent Burned to Death.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

Perish in the Flames. Great Heroism Displayed by the Sisters of Charity One Man Sacrificed His Life And Two Others Fatally Burned in Rescuing.

A dispatch from Montreal, Canada, says the little village of St. Genevieve is in mourning over the loss of 14 lives in a fire which destroyed the Convent of St. Anne there early Friday. One nun, nine children ranging in ages from 10 to 18 years, and four old women perished in the flames. Two nuns were so severely burned that it is feared they will die.

In their grief over the catastrophe the villagers find some comfort in relating the heroism displayed by Sister Marie Adjuteur, who gave up her life and Sisters Marie Therese and Marie Robertine, who were perhaps fatally burned in their efforts to save the lives of their children and helpless old women in their charge.

One of the first to reach the convent after the alarm was sounded was Alphonse Garaud, who lives opposite the convent grounds. He had two daughters in the institution and his first thought was naturally for their safety. Securing a ladder he raised it at one end of the building at a window of the dormitory where he knew one of his children slept.

When he smashed in the window a great volume of smoke poured out. He rescued one girl and a minute later a second girl jumped from the adjoining window. Urged by Sister Marie Adjuteur, he ascended the ladder again and called out, but received no response. In another moment flames were pouring out of the window and he was compelled to retreat.

The building was a grey stone structure, handsome in appearance massive in character and with the church it formed a central feature of the pretty little village. St. Genevieve is a village and parish of Jacques Cartier county on Riviere des Prairies. It is three miles from Beaconsfield and five miles from Pointe Claire.

Fire at Vanderbilt.

At Nashville, Tenn., the main building of Vanderbilt University was gutted by fire Thursday. The fire originated in the second story of the building from a defective flue. A high wind was blowing and in a few minutes the structure was a mass of flames. A general alarm was turned in and every engine in the city responded. On account of inadequate water supply the firemen experienced much difficulty in fighting the fire. The loss is placed at $200,000, with $115,000 insurance on building and furnishings. The operation of the university will not be interfered with.

Lots of Whiskey.

There must be a great demand for whiskey in the dry town of Gaffney. The Spartanburg Journal of Wednesday, says a large quantity of whiskey in jugs, kegs, etc., consigned to parties in Gaffney was put off train No. 39 at the Southern depot Wednesday morning to be sent back to Gaffney on the next north bound train. The express car, it is said, contained such a large quantity of whiskey in jugs that the express messenger did not have time to put off all of the jugs of liquor and was forced to bring much of the stuff to Spartanburg and send it back on the next train for Gaffney.

Some Good Jobs.

Announcement has been made by the navy department that 29 vacancies now exist in the grade of assistant paymaster of the navy. This is the only grade of the pay corps to which appointments are made from civil life. The examination of candidates for these positions has been set for June 12, at the navy yard in Washington and at Mare Island, California, and in this selection it is the first time when no political influence will have been necessary. The examinations are open to all citizens who are able to to present satisfactory letters from reputable business concerns. Further information can be obtained from the paymaster general of the navy.

Killed by Gas.

At New York four persons were killed by illuminating gas Thursday in a tenant house in the upper East Side. They were Marry Rogers, 75 years old; Helen Clark, 12; Kate Clark, 10; and Elizabeth Clark, 7. Their bodies were found by the father of the three children, Samuel Clark, a truck driver, who with his wife and young son, occupied an adjoining room. When Clark awoke he smelled gas and traced it to the next room, where he found his three children and the woman, a friend of the family, dead. The gas had escaped from a defective asstove.

Arrested for Arson.

The Columbia Record says a warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of J. E. Boyer, a merchant of Brookland, charging him with being responsible for the fire which burned that suburb of Columbia last month. It will be remembered that this fire destroyed practically the whole village and inflicted a heavy lass on the Columbia Mills company and the resident owners of that town. Since that time an investigation was ordered by the comptroller general as required by law, and Mr. Henry W. Holloway, of Columbia, was employed to look into the matter. Testimony was taken from several witnesses in the village, and after some correspondence with Solicitor Timmerman it was decided to arrest Boyer.