THE SUPERIORITY OF MONEY OVER MAN

THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA IN GAGE'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. Bryan's Speech in Chicago, The True Character of the Secretary's Scheme Laid Bare in a Most Striking Fashion.

Chicago, Jan. 8 .- A host of democrats celebrated Jackson Day by banquet at the Tremont house this evening. The Hon. Wm. J. Bryan was the principal guest. He reached Chicago from Lincoln this morning, being met at the depot by Na tional Committeeman Gahan and others selected to welcome him. For an hour or so prior to the feast Mr. Bryan held a reception in the hotel parlors and shook hands with a large number of cellers. Nearly 500 were seated at the banquet. Mayor Harrison presided and acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Bryan was received with cheers when introduced and spoke in part as follows.

"It is especially fitting that at this time the American people should recall the name of Andrew Jackson and gather inspriation and encouragement from his public career. We are engaged today in a contest very similar to that in which he played so conspicuous and honorable part. During his term of office the national banks attemped to overawe the representatives of the people and control the government. He grappled with them and overthrew them. Arrayed against him were the very classes which have forced a contin-, uance of the gold standard in the United States, in spite of the almost unanimous protest of the peoplethe same classes which are now trying to coerce the government into the surrender of the sovereign right to control the money of the country.

"It seems that every generation presents a combat between the producers of wealth and the money changers. The latter, conducting their campaign in secrecy, fasten themselves upon the body policy and prey upon industry until their hold is broken by an awakened and in dignant public. The present sceretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, is eminently fitted to be the instrument of the financiers in their ef fort to complete the scheme com menced 24 years ago and continued without interruption until the present day. He possesses a sublime faith in the superiority of morrey over man and a supreme contempt for the rights, the interests and the opinions of the people at large. He knows that the gold standard was adopted in the United States without any party ever asking

"Haknows that for 23 years after its ad ption no party ever dared to compond it. He knows that in the campaign of 1896 the party composed of bolting Democrats was the only party which dared to declare the gold standard a blessing; he knows that at the polls 99 per cent. of the voters registered their opposition to a single gold standard, differing only as to the means of securing bimetallism; he knows that the President, to whose partiality he owes his position, sent a commission to Europe to beg other nations to help us get rid of the gold standard; he knows that the senate and house with scarcely a dessenting vote appropriated \$100,000 of the people's money to pay the expenses of the commission while it was seeking relief from the gold standard; he knows that France, by joining in the demand for international bimetallism, condemned the gold standard; he knows that the farmers, the laborers and to a large extent the manufacturers of England, desire international bimetallism; he knows that the maintentance of the gold standand means unmerited advantage to the money owing and bond-holding classes, is undeserved punishment to the vest majority of the people of this country and to the civilized world;

"Not content with advocating a policy which places the destinies of 70,000,000 of freemen in the hands of foreign fit aciers and permits a few London bankers to control our standard of money, Mr. Gage now proposes to give to the national banks full and complete control of paper money of the nation. In voted against the retirement of the greenbacks and 7,000,000 supported us. Since the election there has been President, in his letter of acceptance, gold) all the silver and paper monies | success, have been disclosing schemes now included in the curency of the country, while only one party advocated the retirement of the greenbacks and that party polled less than ranks. per cent. of the total vote.

"Mr. Gage knew these facts, and yet in spite of that knowledge, he is seeking to organize a money trust more dangerous not only to the industries but to the liberties of the people, than all trusts combined. At such a time and under such circumstances the memory of the hero of New Orleans ought to be invoked in every State, county and hamlet to arouse the people to a sense of their

"Twelve months have elapsed since we celebrated this day a year ago and every month has borne witness to the failure of Ropublican polities to bring relief to the people. Just after the passage of the Dingley bill, our opponents were boisterous in there announcement that prosperity had returned. The Republicans were given full swing. They framed just such a law as their hearts desired and their brains devised and what is the result? Read the daily papers and you will find to the items of news arranged under two heads -the formation of trusts and the re duction of wages.

A few days ago I picked up a copy of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and found under the innocent and unpretending head lines Weav ers and Spinners" seven notices of the wage reductions from four of the six New England States. Is this the result which they promised would follow the opening of the mills in stead of the mints? If our enemies boast that they have buried bimetallism, we point to these wage reductions as the weeping willows which have sprung up about its tem porary tomb? Why is not some court asked to enjoin the employers from uniting together to reduce wages? Can combinations among employers be innecent if cooperation

among miners is a crime? "A few days ago an association of millers tried to justify a reduction of wages by laying the blame on the laws passed for the protection of the operatives. Their complaint is significant because it emphasizes the reastionary tendency of present conditions. If this question grinding process continues, the laboring classes will lose all of the advantages which they have gained in the last quarter of a century. Instead of shorter hours for adults and more education for children and we shall be asked to lenghthen the hourse of labor and to dwarf the intellects as well as the bodies of the children by manual labor during the years when they should be in school. How many plagues will be required to soften the hearts of our financial Pharoh? Does he not know that now as of old (bricks without straw) but presage the coming of the day

"Since the last celebration of Jack son's day thousands of political prodigals have returned to the old home and thousands more are growing weary of the husks. The reception of those who have returned has depended upon the spirit which has animated the prodigals. Those who have come back acknowledging the binding forces of the Chicago platform and willing to work harmonand yet, in spite of his knowledge of | iously side by side with the brethern | all these facts, he is deliberately who were not astray, have been taken planning the gold standard perma- into full fellowship and their wan- harvest financially.

of deliverance?

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898. nently upon the people of the United | derings forgiven. But those who

have swaggered back boasting of their intention to remodel the house and revolutionize methods have found neither fatted calf nor banquet hall.

"There is no humilation in the acknowledgment of error. To a large pertion of our people the money question was a new question in 1896, and as we demanded affirmative ac-November, 1896, 6,500, 000 electors toon the timid and only half convinced arrayed themselves against a platform which was silent, on the time for further study and events in subject. Republican candidate for rapid succession have been vindicating the position taken by the bimetpledged the Republican party to allie forces in the last campaign. keep in circulation (and as good as The Republicans, too, intoxicated by which were carefully concealed during the contest. We may, therefore, expect continuous accessions to our

"I cannot close without impressing upon your minds the necessity of extending and perfecting the work of the clubs, which are necessary to supplement the work of the party organization. We must have clubs in every precinct. Through them we can keep our forces in fighting condition, collect campaign funds and protect the ballot box from fraad and corruption.

"I have so much confidence in the earnestness and intelligence of those who are enlisted under the banner of independent bimetallism that I am sure all things needful will be done.

"I therefore bid you be of good cheer. Unless all political omens fail the 20th century will open with the money of the constitution restored and the motto, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' the controlling principle in all the departments of the government. Then will our people sing a new song of a nation redeemed."

Speeches were also made by Senator Stewart of Navada, Hon. James H. Lewis of Washington, Mr. T. R. R. Cobb of Atlanta and others.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

A Noble Life.

It is indeed interesting and profitable to read and to study the lives of noble men and women, and parents cannot ispend money more wisely than in supplying their children with good biographies of great and good men who stand out promin intly in the world's history, not only as wise leaders but humble Christians. It is also interesting to note how those excellent traits of character descend from sire to son through many generations. Recently we received from he Royal Publishing Company, Richmond, Va., a new book entitled Robert Edward Lee, Soldier, Citizen and Christian Patriot." great advantage in connection this book is that it gives in a brief but charming manner the history of the Lee family for several hundred years, showing that Richard Henry Lee, Robert E. Lee and other master minds sprang from a noble family whose history is as profitable as it is interesting. Besides an excellent biography of Gen. Lee and account of his great military campaigns, it tells how he won the hearts of his soldiers and will retain throungh all ages the affection of friends and foes. The work also contains a large number of interesting historical documents giving the organization of the various armies, together with brief biographical sketches of such men as Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Braxton Bragg. Gen. John B. Hood, Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill, Admiral Raphael Semmes, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. James Longstreet and Gen. J. H. Reagan. This is the only biography of Gen. Lee ever published on this plan, and it is baving a very large scale. The publishers advertise through our columns for active agents, as it is sold only by subscription. Those who distribute such a work as this will be exerting a blessed influence on the rising generation TOBACCO SMOKING AND HEALTH.

Statistics Gathered Impart'a'ly from Over that Tobacco is Detrimental to Health

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

The British Medical Journal 10produces statistics from the Vratch of St. Petersburg, Russia, which give a fine illustration of the influence of tobacco smoking upon the health of Russian students. And as Russian students may be taken to typify that age and class of young men generally, the feet which tobacco smoking produced on their health is probably the effect which it produces of all young men's health.

Dr. Mendelsohu, of St. Petersburg, sent questions in 1890 to all students of the Military Medical Academy and of the Technological Institute of that city. Five questions were to be answered by smokers, (age, how long he smokes, how many cigars or cigarettes a day, whether he inhales the smoke, and whether he often suffers from affections of respiratory or digestive apparatus,) three were to be answered by non-smokers, and nine by students who had smoked, but had given up the habit. He has Institute. A greater proportion of the question. the students of the Medical Academy smoked than of the Institute, more than 54 per cent of the medical students being smokers, whereas only 47 per cent of the Institute students were smokers. But in this there is nothing surprising, as medical students the world over are addicted to vice than other classes of students. While, however, a greater proportion of the medical students smoked than of the Institute students, the Institute students were the heavier smokers, for the Institute student on the door average smoked 22.88 cigarettes a

their health, the statistics obtained the piana part of the trio at Brown's by Dr. Mendelsohn and published in recitat, and here you've sent me an the Vratch are to the effect that the acceptance of a dinner invitation, smokers in both institutions show higher rate of morality than nonsmokers. "Out of 100 smokers," from an analysis of the statistics, '16.09 per cent fell ill from affections of the respiratory organs, out of 100 non-smokers only 10.96; ill from affections of the digestive organs, out of 100 smokers, 11.88, and out of 100 non-smokers, 9.92, affected in both apparatus, respiratory and digestive, out of 100 smokers, were 8.77 per cent, and out of 100 nonsmokers only 3, 22; in general, 35,74 per cent of smokers and 23.83 per

cent of non-smokers were taken ill." This is quite a striking resultthat 36 of every 100 smokers should be taken ill while only 23 of every 100 non-smokers were so affected. And as the statistics were gathered simply running through the number impartially from over 1,000 young and looking at them with that menmen of about the same years and condition, it is not easy to get away from the conclusion that tobaccosmoking has an injurious influence this is what the pictures naturally on the health. Indeed there is only one possible supposition by which we can avoid this conclusion, and the supposition is that weak and sickly young men have some sort of predisposition toward smoking, while the robust and healthy have not, but this is a supposition that is at variance with all observed facts. Tobacco-smoking must be accepted, therefore, as being detrimental to the

Dr. Mendelsohn's statistics showed, moreover, that one third of the student smokers began to smoke before their sixteenth year, while the other two-thirds began to smoke after the age of 16. Of the students who smoked before their sixteenth year, 45.83 per cent became ill; whereas of those who began to smoke after their sixteenth year, only 32.71

These are facts that would bear a great deal of reflection; whether they will get it is a different question.

Miss Allie Hughes Norfolk, Va., was hightfully burned on the face and neet Pain was fright-instantly refleved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel alvo, which heard the injury without leaving a sear. It is the famous pile r medy W. E Polham. besides reaping a rich and profitable

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Decision Under the New Constitution Alout the Liability of Stockholders-I uchanan Holds to Double Liability.

Abboville, S. C., Jan. 7 .- Circuit Judge Buchanan has filed his decree in the bank of Lowndesville case. This came up on the report of the Master, Walter L. Miller.

The Master found in favor of the double liability of the stockholders of a bank, that they were liable not only for their stock, but under the constitution and statutes to 105 per cent besides. He also found that a married woman who subscribed for stock was liable just as any other stockholder. The Master found that a deposit of title deed was an equitable mortgage as between the par ties. All these points Judge Buchanan sustained. The following at torneys were engaged in this case Parker & McGowan, DeBruhl & Lyon, Frank B. Gary, Graydon & Graydon, L. W. Perrin, of Abbeville; Prince & Tribble, Bonham & Watkins, Quattlebum & Cochran & J. N. Brown, of Anderson, and Buist & Buist, of Charleston.

This is is the first time this question has ever come up in our courts and it has therefore attracted wide received in all 5,000 answers from attraction. Lawyers, bankers, stock-1,071 students, 556 being of the holders and business men throughout Medical Academy and 515 of the the country at large are interested in

To One He Writes Legibly.

(From the Chicago Daily News.) A well-known musician, who writes very illegible hand, once sent an unusually hopeless sexawl to a friend. The latter studied a minute, gave it up in despair, and then sat down and wrote in reply: "I shall be most happy to dine with you tomorrow at 6. Kindest regards to your wife, etc." In less than half an hour his friend appeared breathless at his

"There's some misunderstanding," day to the medical student's 19.64. he said anxiously. I wrote you a As to the influence of smoking on note asking you if you could play

but I didn't invite you to dinner.' 'Well' returned the other blandly, "I didn't suppose you'd really sent says the British Medical Journal couldn't read a wo d of your note, and in that case hereafter I mean always to take it for granted that you're asking me to dine.'

For one of his correspondents, at least, the offender now writes legibly.

McClure's Magazine for January.

its pictures. As an example of general excellence in magazine illustration it is, indeed, an extraordinary number. Every picture but onebeautiful reproduction of Burne-Jones' painting "Vaspertina Quies" -has relation to the reading-matter-is strictly illustrative, in other words; but such is the intrinsic interest of them and the vividness of their execution, one derives from tal satisfaction which is usually to be had only from reading. They are, in other words, each and all, good story in themselves. But then

would be in McClure's, which lives

to the rule of never failing, whateve

else happens, to tell a good story.

In this particular number the good story is told also in most of the art icles-not merely in those which are stories by confession, but in the others as well. For example, Mr. Hamblen's account of his own personal experience as a railroad brakeman, with its almost daily episode of daring and disaster, is as absorbing as any of the fiction. No less is true of Mr. Dana's chapter of recol lections in life in the trenches at Vicksburg, with its close, living view of Grant, Sherman, and the other generals there. By Warman's account of his sojourn at Karlsbad is a bit of humorous, attractive descript ion; Robert Barr's character sketch of Mark Twain, from his own intimate acquaintance, offers a distinctly new view of the great humorist; and Norman Hapgood's study of Boutet der Nonvel, with the fine reproductions from De Monvel's work, gives one an excellent idea of the leading artist of our times in the portrayal of children. The fiction of the number consists of the second instalment of

and several good short stories. THE S. S. McCLURE Co., New York City. WEBSTER MAY NOT GET THERE.

ienator McLauria Will Oppose Confirms tion-Civil Service Racket.

[Special to The State.]

Washington, Jan. 8.—When The State correspondent called at Senator McLaurin's residence today the robust Senator of six weeks ago was sitting in a big arm chair looking daughter of Mr. J. D. Scott rocked thin and pale as a ghost, with a over backward with fatal results. shaved head. "I am doing finely," Her neck was broken and before a he said, "and if nothing happens in | physician could be called in the the Senate sometime during the fied family, died. coming week.

opposition to Webster's confirmation as Internal Revenue Collector, Senator McLaurin said: "I have no special information in regard to it. But it is my personal intention to oppose confirmation, and if the information and the entire weight of the body upon which my opposition is sustained, the Senate, I believe, will reject the nomination." He has requested that no action be taken in the matter until he is able to give it of that place his personal attention.

The great speech in the civil service debate was made to day by Hepburn of Iowa, against the present system. Seventy-nine Republicans are pledged to a radical modification of the law and 38 to its total repeal. The speaker is under promise to make the bill reported by the civil service committee a special order. That means an early disposition of the question in the house.

Good New Year Philosophy.

Talmage, in some of his recent atterances, seems to be an apostle of optimis. He says: If any one has anything gloomy to say, let him say it to himself. If he must write it, let him not send it to editorial rooms, but put it in the pigeon hole of his own desk for his heirs and assigns to read further on, for probably they can stand is better than we. I eyee gave \$7 to hear Jenny Lind sing. I never will give a cent to hear a man

We agree with a contemporary in osophy but first-class religion in that sentiment. The groaners are evime an invitation 'b dinner, but I dently back numbers. When you see a constitutional complainer, give him a wide berth. A man with a countenance like a streak of sunshine is always welcome-but if you want to scatter a crowd introduce a fellow into it with whom everything goes wrong. He has either killed McClures's Magazine for January his hogs in the wrong time of the yields perhaps its first attraction in moon, planted his potatoes when they all grow to tops, set his hens when they all refused to hatch, has the rheumatism or some other equally inspiring ailment and manages to withdraw reflections from God's wonderful goodness to mankind in general to the imagined afflictions upon himself in particular.

Bowden Lands,

Through the efforts of Senator Mc Laurin, Mr. J. W. Bowden has been appointed assistant sergeant at arms of the United States Senate. Mr. Bowden was at one time editor of The Cotton Plant, which saw its palmiest days under his management, notwithstanding the ill health which eventually forced him to resign his position. He is a good man and true, and we are gratified by his good fortune, the reward of real

A Puzzled Parent.

[From the Washington Star.] "It is a difficult problem," said he conscientious man, "very diffi

"What is worrying you?" asked

"If I use slang before our sons and daughters it will encourage them in the practice, and if I don't they will say I am a back number."

Bucklen's Arntes Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblates, Corns, and all Skin Erup-Anthony Hope's New Zenda novel tions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robertson & Gilder.

BROKE HER NECK.

Shocking Accident Resulting in the Death of a Young Girl in Spartanburg County.

[Special to The State.]

Pacolet, Jan. 7 .- While sitting in rocking chair before the fire laughing and talking, with the family grouped about, the 14-year-old the way of relapse I expect to go to | young girl, surrounded by the horri-

The child was in a merry mood When asked about the reported and all were enjoying her flow of spirits. She was talking in a lively manner and rocking back and forth when suddenly the chair toppled over and the child fell to the floor with a thud. Her head struck first was thrown on the neck, which broke under the strain. Death was almost immediate.

Mr. Scott is a well known citizen

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Record of the Beginning of Many Things Now in Universal Use

The first steamboat plied the Hudon in 1807.

The first sawmakers' anvil was rought to America in 1819.

The first use of a locomotive in his country was in 1820. Kerosene was first used for light.

ing purposes in 1826. The first horse railroad was built

in 1826-7. The first lucifer match was made in 1829

The first iron steamship was built

Omnibuses were introduced in The first steel pen was made in

Ships were first "copper bet-

comed" in 1837. Envelopes were first used in

1830. Anaesthetics were discovered in

The first steel-plate was discovered in 1830

The entire Hebrow Bible was printed in 1488.

Gold was discovered in California n 1848,

Christianity was introduced into

Japan in 1549. Percussion caps were used in the

United States Army in 1830, The first glass factory in the

United States was built in 1780. The first complete sewing-machine

was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in The first daily newspaper appeared

n 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston ou September 26, 1690. The first telegraphic insstrument

was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842. The Union flag was unfurled on

the 1st of January, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of whites or red, and retained the English cross in one

In 1750 the 'shoe black' came into rogue. The poet Gay, in his day, refers to the business, describing a mother as instructing her son in his

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic

Cures Fever In One Day.

The Clinton Cotton Mills,

[The State.]

The Clinton cotton mills seem to be prospering, or at least developing. The mill was started with a capital stock of 50,000; then the capital was increased to \$100,000. Yesterday a further increase to \$150,000 was