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THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

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TRIED IT LONG AGO.

Manual Training In The Days of Bill Arp.

HOW IT PROVED TO BE A FAILURE

Boys Could Not Be Kept at the Plow or With the Hoe—The Old Schoolmaster Had Hard Time.

Manual training is no new thing. About sixty years ago we boys had it at the Manual Labor school in old Gwinnett. We had to work with our hands three hours a day. We worked with the hoe or the ax or plowed corn and cotton or hauled wood or did some kind of farm work and the three hours of manual labor was intended to pay for our board. But that was a mistake. The boys didn't do one hour's faithful work; they frollicked. Captain Garmany, the old hero of Shepherd's plantation during the Creek war, was the overseer and he said he had rather fight Indians than watch those boys. He was a good-hearted, brave man, but he couldn't manage a hundred boys who hadn't been raised to work and whose fathers were rich and had negroes to work their farms. Most of these boys had been wild at home and had been sent to this school to be tamed and reformed. Poor Captain Garmany. He pleaded with them and took the foremost row and showed them how to hold the plow or split rails or grind the ax, but when he was watching and training one squad in one field another squad in another field would slip off and go in a washing. The old-fashioned wagons had lynch pins to hold the wheels on and sometimes the boys would lose a lynch pin on the way to the woods and the wheel would come off and they would go back to the blacksmith shop to get another pin and fool away the time until the three hours were out and not a load of wood hauled. Captain Garmany gave up in despair before the year was out and they tried another with no better success. As a general rule a rich man's son is not going to work with his hands. We had a very fine lot of boys from the best families, such as the Gouldings and Holts, of Columbus; the Lintons, of Athens; the Allens, of Clarkesville; the Hendricks, of Butts, and a lot of Harrises and Hoyles and Woffords and Johnsons, but they eat more than they earned and so the experiment proved a failure and the manual labor feature was abandoned and my father who had inaugurated it and was president of the board, had to foot the bill of $3,000 for its failure. Since that day it has been set down as a maxim that three hours of work of a rich man's son won't feed him. But these boys didn't turn out bad. Most of them made good scholars and good citizens. Thomas Allen became comptroller general of the state. Ned Goulding was colonel of the Ninth Georgia and William T. Wofford a brigadier general, and Dr. Jim Alexander and Dr. Hendricks stand high in their profession, Gib Wright and Bill Wright and Ramsay Alexander and James Maltbie became judges of the circuit courts.

I was ruminating about good old Dr. Patterson, our principal—how fat he was and how faithful and indulgent and sometimes of a hot sultry afternoon, while we were blundering along through Caesar's commentaries he would go fast asleep in his chair and we would skip a whole paragraph and keep on reading and skipping until his book would fall on the floor and wake him up. Then he would hunt all about to find out where we were at but he never complained or made any sign of suspicion. I remember our debating society and how once a month on Friday evening we had to take sides and discuss some great question. About a dozen of the older boys were engaged in it and though I was the smallest, I was right smart and my father helped me and I held my own with the big boys. I remember when the question was who was the greatest man that ever lived and each boy had to choose a different man and advocate his claims. If two or more wanted the same man Dr. Patterson had to settle it. My father told me to choose Ben Franklin and I have never changed my opinion since, for I convinced myself that he was the best all round man that history tells of. He was the fifteenth of seventeen children, never went to school after he was 10 years old, was apprenticed to his brother, who was a printer; ran away from him when he was 17, hired to a printer in Philadelphia; next year was sent to London to buy stock for a new printing office, but the promised money was not sent, so he hired to another printer; after two years returned to Philadelphia, invented a copper plate press—the first in America—married Miss Deborah Read in 1830, when he was 24 years old; founded The Pennsylvania Gazette and rose to competence and renown. Founded the Philadelphia library in 1831; published Poor Richard's almanac for twenty-five years; in 1736 was chosen postmaster of Philadelphia; in 1843 founded the University of Pennsylvania; in 1744 founded the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Sciences, investigated electricity and took rank with the great discoverers and was elected F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh. In 1753 was appointed postmaster general of the colonies. He was the defender of all colonial interests, was sent to England to have the stamp act repealed; labored hard to prevent war, but failed; came home and signed the Declaration of Independence; was sent to France to secure aid and recognition and succeeded; signed the treaty of peace at Paris in 1783; died in 1790; on motion of Mirabeau the national assembly of France put on mourning for him. In the constitutional convention of 1787 his last motion was that congress should open its sessions with prayer and this is done to this day.

What a record is that for a poor friendless, uneducated boy to make. I have recorded it in this letter as an example for poor boys everywhere.

The territory of Tennessee belonged originally to North Carolina and was called the territory of Washington. The settlers, however, named it Franklin and for three years it bore that name—the state of Franklin. In 1785, after North Carolina had ceded it to the United States, congress got to quarreling over the name and couldn't agree on either Washington or Franklin and compromised on the name of that long, crooked Indian river. Wasn't that a shame? It should be Franklin now.

Well, I gained my case in that debate—at least my father did, for he trained me. I gained it over Napoleon and Washington and Jefferson and Shakespeare and Newton and Demosthenes and others and am still proud to recall the victory.

But the fact remains that there is no greatest man. There is the greatest orator, the greatest philosopher and poet and preacher and statesman and general and discoverer and inventor and painter and sculptor, but each of these is greatest only in his own profession. Outside of that most of great men were weak and childish and some of them corrupt. Lord Bacon was perhaps the greatest writer on political economy and public morals but he accepted bribes while on the bench and publicly confessed it, and was deposed and fined 10,000 pounds and sent to prison. Pope says of him that he was the wisest, brightest and meanest of mankind. Sir Isaac Newton was so absent-minded that it made him appear ridiculous. When the fire burned him he called his servant and told him to move it back. It did not occur to him that he could move back himself. His favorite cat came into his room through a hole in the bottom of the door. When she had five kittens he ordered five smaller holes cut for them to pass in and out. Zerah Colburn was no doubt the greatest natural mathematician who ever lived. When he was 10 years old he could multiply any number of numerals in his head and give the answer instantly, but he was almost an idiot about other things, and when 23 years old lost his faculty in figures. The admirable Crichton when 16 years old was the most learned classical scholar in Europe and could converse fluently in twenty languages, but could not do a sum in the simple rule of three. Goldsmith had no superior as a writer of pure English, both in prose and poetry, but he couldn't utter a respectable sentence in conversation. Dr. Johnson said of him: "He wrote like an angel and talked like a parrot." John Wesley was a very great preacher and a writer of sacred hymns, but he was not wise enough to choose a good wife nor great enough to subdue and keep her after he had chosen. When she left him he said: "I did not forsake her, I did not dismiss her. I will not recall her." Petruchio did not tame his Kate that way. Lord Bryon was an unprincipled rake. Napoleon left a dark cloud over his fame by divorcing Josephine. In fact almost every great genius had some defect or some foul blot in the make-up of his character. Our Heavenly Father did not choose to create one perfect man or woman, not one. Just think what faculties it would require in a man to be as great or orator as Demosthenes or Webster, as great a poet as Milton or Shakespeare, as great a philosopher as Plato or Socrates as great a preacher as Wesley or Jonathan Edwards, as great a composer as Mozart or Beethoven, as great a painter as Raphael or Michael Angelo, as great an astronomer as Newton or Gallileo or as great a general and patriot as Washington—wouldn't he be a wonderful man? If there was such a man and he could live on and on the world wouldn't need kings or armies for he would rule it wisely and well and all the people would say amen.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A New Grain Company.

Chicago, Special.—Incorporation papers for a grain company headed by Geo. H. Phillips, whose concern recently suspended business, have been sent to the Secretary of State, at Springfield. The name of the new corporation will be the Geo. H. Phillips Company. It is capitalized at $500,000, of which the creditors of Phillips' defunct company will hold $200,000. Mr. Phillips says he expects to begin business within two weeks.

Lyncher Convicted of Murder.

Wetumpka, Ala., Special.—George Howard, a member of the mob which lynched Robert White, a negro, in this county some months ago, was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The case was called in the Circuit Court. After the State's evidence was submitted the attorney for the defense announced that Howard desired to make a statement to the court. Upon being sworn Howard admitted his participation in the lynching and gave the names of the members of the mob, which numbered 13.

Observed in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Special.—Labor Day was generally observed in this city. Business was practically suspended and the stock exchange, commercial infitutions and municipal departments were closed. There was a big demonstration by the trades unions at Washington Park, on the Delaware river, where sports, speech-making and jollification were the order during the entire day. Among the speakers was Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland. It is estimated that 100,000 union workmen participated in the celebration.

Lynchers Get 10 Years.

Wetumpka, Ala., Special.—Friday night the jury hearing the cases of John Strength and Martin Fuller, charged with having participated in the lynching of Robert White, a negro, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second egree and sentenced the defendants to ten years in the penitentiary. The case of John Thomas, the white man with whom Robert White and his brother, Winston, had the difficulty, which resulted in the lynching of Robert, is now on trial.

King Edward is so embarrassed by the multiplicity of his titles that he thinks of having his visiting cards printed on posters.

A GREAT CORN CROP

Bradstreet's Figures for the Current Season.

A YIELD OF 1,400,000,000 BUSHELS

With An Estimated Value of $750,000,000—There Will Be "Bread in The Land" For Another Year.

New York, Special.—Bradstreet says: Late advices as to the probable corn crop yield and as to the resulting effect upon the general business of the country have made for a rather saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago. With the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August Bradstreet sent inquiries to all its officers and correspondents not only in the surplus corn growing States, but in the leading Middle and Southern States as well.

A consolidation of the replies from the seven surplus States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by States being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, point to a reduction in the yield of those States of not far from 650,000,000 bushels from a year ago. Smaller decreases are likewise indicated in the smaller corn producing States, like Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky, sufficent to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels. Against this is to be noted larger products reported in such States as New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,000 bushels in the country's crop is to be looked for. A yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a drop of about 30 per cent. from a year ago.

Replies to the question of farm prices being out the fact that the present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent. higher than a year ago. The farm price for the entire United States a year ago as reported by the Department of Agriculture was in the neighborhood of 30 cents, and a 40 per cent. increase in price would point to at least 51 cents per bushel being realized this year, which, applied to a total yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels, would net a total return of about $715,000,000 this year against $751,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of only $36,000,000 or less than 5 per cent.

Special interest of course attaches to the answers as to the probable effect upon general business the coming season of the shortage in corn, and it is in a high degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over in the majority of instances look for little that is hurtful to flow from the corn shortage this year. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield is large, and prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest corn reports, in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns. The results of the inquiry are, therefore, to indicate that far from being the failure earlier indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields, and to the prosprous condition of the farming interest, what would in years of depression be regarded as a very good crop outlook exercises little adverse affect.

Extension of Seaboard Air Line Railway Service.

Effective August 25th, train service was commenced on the Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad, operating from Thalmann, Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line to Brunswick, Ga.; on September 1st, through trains will be inaugurated between Brunswick and Savannah, Ga.

This gives the Seaboard Air Line an entrance to Brunswick, St. Simon Island, Cumberland Island, and Jekyl Island, and forms the short line between Savannah and Brunswick and between Brunswick and Jacksonville, Fla.

Del'ma Case Reviewed.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroler of the Treasury, has rendered a decision which disposes of the famous De Lima case. He holds that under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court the judgment obtained by De Lima & Company for $14,597 from the United States on account of duties paid by them on goods shipped from Porto Rico to the United States, between the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris and that of the approval of the Foraker act, may be paid out of the general appropriation of the Treasury Department without further action by Congress.

Four Killed in Tenement Fire.

New York, Special.—Four persons were killed and seven seriously injured in a tenemnt fire in Brooklyn Friday night. The dead are: Mrs. Rosie Rothgiser, 37 years of age, jumped from fourth story window; Annie Beck 10 years; Tillie Beck, 5 years; Frank Bud, infant. The explosion of a kerosene oil stove started the fire. Mrs. Rothgiser missed the net stretched to catch her and struck the sidewalk.

Lockouts May Be Declared.

Hazleton, Pa., Special.—The miners' convention authorized the representative district executive board to declare lockouts where last spring agreements have been violated by the companies. Preparations wil be commenced at once by National President Mitchell, and the three district presidents for bringing about a joint conference with the operators.

11 PERSONS KILLED.

Fearful Explosion On Board a River Steamer

A BAD WRECK NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Besides Those Killed Outright a Number Are Injured and Several More Are Missing.

Philadelphia, Special.—While the steamboat City of Trenton, of the Wilmington Steamboat Company, was on her way from this city to Trenton, N. J., Thursday afternoon her port boiler exploded, killing eleven persons and injuring over a score of others. Four passengers are missing, but as many sustained slight injuries, it is thought the missing may be among those who did not find it necessary to go to the hospital.

The dead are: J. D. Chew, assistant engineer; Miss Elizabeth Green, Philadelphia; two firemen, names unknown; one deck hand, name unknown; two passengers, names unknown.

Missing: Mrs. John Matthews, Mrs. Matilda Cross, of Philadelphia; two children, who were seen to jump overboard.

Injured: Scalded and burned, Theresa Rhein, Philadelphia, fatally; Louisa Pancholck, Philadelphia, fatally; J. S. Smith, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Barrett, Camden; N. J.; Mrs. Anna Hoover, Camden, N. J.; Cecilia Magrogan, Philadelphia; Henry Magrogan, Philadelphia; S. E. Kephart, Philadelphia; Alice E. Matthews, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. E. Smith, Philadelphia; Bessie Brown, Philadelphia; Edna Van Schack, Hightstown, N. J.; Jeanette Read, Philadelphia; Louisa Robinson; Camden, N. J.; Wilson Mecke, Philadelphia; W. C. Mersbaum, Morrisville, Pa.; J. W. Hastings, Philadelphia; White Lansing, Trenton, N. J.; F. A. Deacey, Philadelphia; Mrs. Caminide, Philadelphia; Miss Carrie Caminide, Philadelphia; Albert Lee, Philadelphia.

After the explosion the boat took fire and ran aground, she lies a wrecked and blackened hulk in the marshes opposite Torresdale, 16 miles above this city. Her hold is filled with water and it is feared more of her passengers and crew may be found in the bottom of the boat, when the water is pumped out. A boat belonging to the police department is anchored a short distance from the stranded excursion steamer, pumping the water from the ill-fated vessel.

The City of Trenton makes daily trips between Philadelphia and Trenton. She left the company's wharf at 1:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon, 15 minutes behind her schedule time. Her passenger list was lighter than usual and she carried very little freight. The vessel was in charge of Capt. W. A. Worrell. The other officers were: Edward Curry, pilot; J. W. Vanderveer, mate; Edward Murphy, chief engineer; J. D. Chew, assistant engineer, and Clayton Peybold, purser. There were about twelve firemen and deck hands aboard.

Columbia Mill Operatives Strike.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Textile Union No. 211, at its meeting declared a strike against the Olympia, Granby, Richland and Capital City Mills until the authorities recinded their action forcing operatives to objure the union. The test of the union's strength will be made when the mills open for work. The striking operatives declare that they have no fear of being idle indefinitely, but will not accept the positions that have been offered them until they have made their fight against the mills. It is understood that the textile union will have the sympathy of the Federation of Labor in the strike now on. Conservative estimates place the number of strikers at 900 or 1,000. It is expected that this number will be considerably augmented during the next week. The mill officials to-day began the swearing out of warrants to eject the striking tenants from the dwelling houses which are owned by the mills and leased to the operatives for two weeks at a time.

Mrs. Young Dead.

Salt Lake, Utah, Special.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, died Thursday, aged 80 years. She was born in Warrenton, N. Y., in 1821, and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement. She was married to Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death became one of the wives of Brigham Young. There are now but four widows of the famous Mormon leader surviving.

Georgia Postoffice Robbed.

Irwinville, Ga., Special.—Thieves broke into the postoffice at Mystic, a small station on the Tifton & Northeastern Railroad Thursday night, rifled the cash drawer and stole two money order books. When they left they attempted to fire the building by taking the chimney from a lamp and setting the flame against a pile of papers. The papers were packed tight and when the postmaster opened the office early this morning they were still smoldering, but had not broken into flames. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves.

Filipinos Captured.

Manila, By Cable,—Owing to the heavy rains active operations against the insurgents in the island of Samar have been temporarily suspended. Captain Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, has been engaged with Gonzales, in Batangas province. It was at first thought that Malvar, the insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few prisoners were captured and two Americans were wounded.

GENERAL TOON GETS WARM

Over the Exchange of Second-Hand School Books.

A Raleigh Special says: The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is not a little angry. The cause was a letter inclosing a little blank sent out by one of the companies which was lately awarded a contract for furnishing text-books. In the blank which is so arranged as to give the name of the pulpit and school, etc., a fixed and harsh rule is laid down as to the exchange of an old book for the new one; what shall be the condition of the old book, that it shall have been used by the pupil in person the first half of the present year, etc., and then giving the additional sum to be paid for the new book. The Superintendent laid the matter promptly before the Attorney General and said he would block this little game or know the reason why. He said two of the five book companies awarded the contracts were trying to work this game.

The following reply was made by the Attorney General to the Superintendent's inquiry:

Replying to your communication of this date with enclosure of Mr. Street Brewer, county superintendent of Sampson county, relative to the exchange of school books under the provisions of the act to establish a text-book commission, passed by the General Assembly at its last session, I have the honor to submit the following:

Section 10, of the said act provides: "That the contractor or contractors shall take up school books now in use in this State and receive the same in exchange of new books, allowing a price for such old books not less than 50 per cent. of the contract price of the new books." Paragraph 5 of this contract entered into between the State of North Carolina and the book contractors is as follows:

"That the said party of the second part further convenants and agrees to supply each and all of the books or publications embraced in this contract at the exchange price or prices herein named in these cases where there is offered in part payment an old book which was in use in the State of North Carolina on the 8th day of February, 1901, or which was in use on July 1st, 1901, or which was in use between said dates, and which is of like grade and upon the same subjects as the one for which it is taken in part payment provided that the time in which old books heretofore in use in the State of North Carolina can be exchanged for new books, be limited to July 1st, A. D., 1901." The text-book laws which is made a part of the contract declares that the exchangeable books shall be "books now in use in this State," the date February 8th, 1901, mentioned in the contract, being the date of the ratification of the act. In your letetr you say "If only the pupils of schools taught since February 1st, 1901, are allowed to exchange, then the exchange of books would benefit but a small part of the public school patrons," alluding to the date mentioned in this letter of Mr. Brewer. According to my construction of the law and the contract made with the contractors, the clause "school books now in use in this State" determines what books can be exchanged, and these words as used in the act mean those books taught in previous sessions of the school and such books as would be used by patrons in the schools of this State if the General Assembly had not enacted the present law porviding for the adoption of new books.

I do not think the certificate, a copy of which you enclose, and prepared by the contractor, to be signed by the teacher of the public school, and undertaking to define the conditions upon which an exchange of books can be effected by a public school patron is authorized under the text-book law. The statute does not confer upon the contractors authority to issue instructions to the managers of school book depositories, designed as their own interpretation of the conditions under which an exchange of school books can be effected, these questions being, in my opinion, within the jurisdiction of the State text-book commission to be determined in accordance with the law and the contract entered into with the publishers. Section 14 of the text-book law declares: "That the said commission may, from time to time, make any necessary regulations not contrary to the provisions of this act to secure the prompt distribution of a book herein provided for and the prompt and faithful performance of all contracts," and for this purpose it is expressly provided in the said act that the text-book commission shall maintain its organization during the five years which is the period fixed for the expiration of all contracts entered into between the State and the book publishers.

In my opinion the execution of the law with reference to the exchange of school books should not be attended by any difficulty. The law clearly contemplates that any book of a certain grade and on a certain subject which has been used in the public schools, and which is in a condition to be used, and would have been used but for the passage of the text-book law, can be exchanged for a book of a similar grade and on a similar subject at the contract absolutely without any conditions imposed by the contractors.

Chinese Authorized to Sign.

London, By Cable.—"Li Hung Chang has notified the ministers of the powers that the Chinese plenipotentiaries are now authorized to sign the protocol," says a dispatch to The Times, from Pekin, dated yesterday, "and has requested them to fix a date for the signing. An edict concerning the importation of arms was circulated among the ministers today. Two other edicts are still required to complete the protocol."

LABOR DAY SPEECH

Hon. William Jennings Bryan Makes Characteristic Speech.

LABOR DAY GENERALLY OBSERVED

Mr. Bryan Advocates Close Organization and Opposes Strikes—Makes Vigorous Speech.

Kansas City, Special.—Labor Day was marked by the largest and most imposing parade of labor unions ever seen here and by the participation of Wm. J. Bryan in the procession and exercises. Eight thousand men marched through the streets grouped in their unions and each union wearing a distinguished uniform. Mr. Bryan occupied a carriage at the head of the line and was cheered as he was recognized. A striking feature of the parade was the hod-carriers' union, negroes, 225 men, led by a negro band.

The orator of the afternoon was Wm. J. Bryan, who was preceded by Mayor Reed. The pavilion at the park was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Bryan took for his text the Bible verse, "Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Mr. Bryan said "Each decade of our history shows greater production of wealth, and the men who produce it have less to show for it. Is this a good condition—a right condition? The solution of the problems that confront us is in legislation, not in legislation for or against classes, but for equal justice before the law. The strike is today the only weapon the laborer has, but it is weak and ineffectual. If the laboring men were half as active on election day as they are in enforcement of their strikes, they would wield a force that would right the evils which beset them.

"The great danger of today is private monopoly. Not that any monopoly is worse than others, but the principle is bad which tolerates any private monopoly. I have heard that the true solution of the problem is for the laboring man to divide profits with the trusts. That has been given as an argument for the trusts. Such a thing would be immoral and impolitic. It would be like dividing the spoils of the highwayman. It would be permitting a man to rifle your pockets and then offer to divide the proceeds with you. Today the only people who sympathize with you are the others who toil in other parts of the Lord's vineyard. In the present great steel strike, where did the first expressions of sympathy come from? From Texas. They have no steel mills there; they are farmers; they are tillers of the soil and laborers, like yourself. I want to warn you to resist the overtures of the trust. Beware when corporations ask you to join them. The farmers can stand the encroachments of the trusts longer than you can. The farmers live off their farms. When trust prices get so high that the farmers cannot buy, they will eat the products of their own industry. Their wives can even go back to the primative method of making clothes by weaving. But when the farmer can no longer pay trust prices, then there will be no more demand for the products of your toil, and you can make no more wages.

The offer of the trusts to divide with the laboring man is a pitfall. Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly? No. How many of you would like to try a lawsuit, when the judge on the bench is the opposing party to the suit? There are good judges, good jurors, yet do you want judges and jurors to try your cases when they are interested in the outcome there vs.? When you permit private monopoly to dictate terms of division, then you place yourselves wholly at their mercy. You allow them to water their stock and then expect them to divide with labor on a just bases. You are witnessing a battle between labor and the great steel trust. This trust was willing to unionize some of its mills but would have others open to non-union labor. Why? Because the trust wants some mills that it can depend on in the event of a strike. It is an unequal struggle, for the trust can close down its mills for years, but laboring men cannot live a year without work. It is your duty to crush monopolies with the best resources at your command, the ballot.

"Government by injunction is an iniquitous system, and one of the questions demanding attention at the hands of the American people. The courts are the servants of the people, and for a court to rule by injunction is for a court to dispense with a jury and to condemn a man for violating a law that the court itself made. Under the process of government by injunction the court constitutes itself the power to make the laws, execute them and pass judgment on the offender. The whole thing is wrong. Under the system a number of employers can organize themselves, go into court and get an order prohibiting others from organizing for the same purpose. They can get an order prohibiting workingmen from getting other working men to refrain from working. The employers can organize to crush labor, but others are forbidden to organize. I am opposed to government by injunction, not that it is directed especially against the laboring man, but that it does away with trial by jury. It is a menace, not only to one class, but to all. It is within the power of the laboring man to do away with the system."

Generally Observed in Texas.

Houston, Tex., Special.—Labor Day was observed by nearly every city in Texas and in a manner much more elaborate than has been the case in the past. At Houston the parade included about 3,00. Fort Worth surpassed that number. At Austin Governor Sayers was the orator of the day. Galveston has a picnic at Dickinson with several thousand people from Galveston and Houston.

KNIGHTS GO HOME.

Triennial Conclave at Louisville Closed With the Election of Officers.

HAD A PROFITABLE MEETING.

The Elections Resulted in Placing Prominent Men High Up in the Official Ranks.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—After electing officers and selecting San Francisco as the place of meeting the first Tuesday in September, 1904, the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which has been in progress here since Tuesday, adjourned Thursday. The festivities came to an end in a magnificent ball held at night at the horse show building. The election of officers occupied the greater part of the day's session. In the selection of the grand junior warden occurred the only contest. Henry Bates Stoddard, of Bryan, Texas, was elected grand commander to succeed Reuben H. Lloyd, of California. Geo. H. Moulton, of Chicago, was elected to succeed Mr. Stoddard as deputy grand master. Rev. H. W. Hodge, of Rhode Island, was advanced one rank to the office of grand generalissimo, made vacant by the election of Colonel Moulton. Wm. B. Melish, of Cincinnati, was elected to succeed Rugg as captain general while Junior Grand Warden Jos. A. Locke, of Portland, Me., was made senior grand warden. These officers were elected without opposition.

The only contest came in the election of junior grand warden. There were 15 candidates. Frank H. Thomas, of Washington, D. C., was elected on the second ballot. H. Wales Lines, of Connecticut, was re-elected grand treasurer on the first ballot. John A. Gerow, of Detroit, was elected grand recorder, defeating W. H. Mayox, present incumbent, on the fifth ballot.

When the elections were finished the committee on time and place of next meeting reported. San Francisco was the only bidder and carried off the honor without a strugle. Minneapolis put in a bid for the conclave of 1907. The installation of the new officers followed. Sir Knight Stoddard, the new grand master, was given an enthusiastic reception.

The close of the conclave began today, and became marked after the grand ball. By Friday morning most of the Knights and their wives will have left, either for their homes or for places of interest contingent to Louisville, Mammoth Cave being the point of greatest interest. The ball at night was a magnificent show. The crowd was too great to allow of comfortable dancing, but the Knights and their wives pronounced the event a success. It is estimated that 8,000 people were present. Receptions and excursions on the river were other features of the evening's entertainment

Three Seamen Drowned.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Navy Department received a cablegram for Captain Craig, of the Albany, dated at Aden, announcing that Frank Schliz and Timothy McCarthy, while sleeping on the poop deck of the Albany, on last Sunday night, slid overboard during an exceptionally heavy roll of the vessel. Captain Craig's telegram stated that he remained in the locality where the accident occurred all Sunday night, and until after daylight Monday, but the men were not again seen, and their bodies could not be recovered. On the following Monday, George Perkens went overboard and was drowned, but his body was recovered and will be buried ashore at Aden.

Boy Killed By Lightning.

Texarkana, Ark., Special.—Texarkana was visited by a most severe electrical and rainstorm Tuesday. Prof. Gasby's son was struck by lightning and killed, his neck being broken. He was under an umbrella with a companion, who was badly shocked. Two colored churches were struck and badly damaged. One residence was destroyed and others damaged.

Ex-Governor Buriel Dead.

Lacona, N. H., Special.—Chas. Buriel, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, died at his home here Thursday. The ex-Governor retired in his usual health Wednesday night. When Mrs. Buriel called him she found him breathing heavily, death occurring a few minutes afterward. He was 59 years of age. In politics he was a Republican.

Letter Carriers' Convention.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—The advance guard and delegates of the National Letter Carriers' Association has arrived for the national convention, which assembles here next Monday. The auditing committee of the national association is here auditing the accounts of the association. National Secretary Cantwell, of Washington, has arrived and other national officers will come in. It is estimated that the attendance will reach 1,500. The board of trustees of the Mutual Benefit Association will hold a meeting Saturday.

$50,000,000 Plow Trust.

Chicago, Special.—Nearly 30 plow manufacturers of the United States were in session here to-day, discussing plans for a consolidation of all of the plow interests in the country. After the meeting it was announced that the proposed consolidation was practically a sure thing for present prospects and that about $50,000,000 would be represented in the organization when it should be completed.