

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. XXV.--NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894.

NUMBER 32.

Butter has not depreciated in price like grain, notes the American Farmer. It is higher now than when wheat was \$1 and rye and corn sixty cents a bushel.

At Washington, alleges the Detroit Free Press, there is a list of all the known Anarchists in the world, and their place of residence when last heard from. The French Government has a similar list.

The Japanese in New York have formed a society to promote the welfare of their people in that city. The first step to be taken will be to establish a free night school, where lectures on pertinent subjects will be given.

The Atlanta Constitution observes: An interesting plan is under discussion in the Legislature of the colony of Victoria, Australia, for the relief of farmers who wish to borrow money on their land. The Savings Bank Commissioners are to be authorized to "assist producers" by lending them money to the amount of half the value of their land, under a plan by which borrowers will repay principal and five per cent. interest in extended half-yearly installments. The Commissioners would be recouped by four per cent. mortgage bonds, issued locally and guaranteed by the Govern-

There is a dearth of good poetry in these times, according to the poetical editor of a New York magazine. He says that the demand for it has for a good while been greater than the supply, and he believes that the producers of it have been discouraged by the newspapers. For years past a number of papers have often taken occasion to sneer at a great deal of the poetry thrown on the market, and the younger poets especially have felt disheartened under the slighting remarks of writers who were unable to appreciate their verse. It is evident that these poets are determined to withhold their products from the public until such time as they can have a reasonable assurance of better treatment. The older poets are hardened against abuse, but they cannot turn out poetry every day.

The statement that advances have been received at Copenhagen, by way of Greenland, that the two young Swedish botanists, Björling and Kallstenius, had started for Labrador in a small open boat will revive interest in these early explorers, thinks the New York Press. Björling and Kallstenius, with five assistants, set out two years ago on a voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions. Their hazardous expedition awakened much attention at that time from the fact that the young men defrayed the expenses of the journey out of their own limited resources and were actuated purely by enthusiasm for scientific research. Nothing had been heard from them for a long time, although repeated efforts had been made to find traces of them, and it had begun to be feared that they had suffered the fate of so many others who have braved the perils of the polar zone. Many besides relatives and friends will hope that the brave Swedish explorers will yet be restored to their homes.

"The Province of Ontario has set a fine example for our States to follow, by prohibiting the sale of turkey, grouse, quail, cock and snipe for a period of three years," remarks Outing. "If every State in the Union would join in making the sale of game unlawful for three years, there should be grand sport when the close period ended. The short cut to having plenty of certain birds will be found in a prohibition of traffic in them. And the too rapid destruction can be lessened in another way, and this partial remedy concerns every sportsman. Too many men complain about the ravages of the market shooters, yet make no effort to lessen the annual slaughter by limiting their own bags. Men who would scorn to sell fur, fin or feather killed by their skill, are far too frequently a bit hogish in their estimate of what constitutes a satisfactory bag. There is more true sportsmanship in sparing a few birds for 'seed' than in loading a coat with dead ones. The man who measures the pleasure of a day's outing by the number of victims he secures has no license to howl at the pothunter, for he is like him in everything save the selling. Not one bird or fish should be killed merely to swell the count. Don't complain about the uselessness of individual effort—hold your hands a bit, gentlemen sportsmen afield, and you will do some very useful work in behalf of the game."

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE COACHMAN.

Owen McCabe Couldn't Get the Job Because He Was Worth \$50,000.

ONKONTA, N. Y.—"The Mugwump up our way," said a Cooperstown Democrat, "still think that the finest letter Cleveland ever wrote was the one in which he refused to employ Owen McCabe as his coachman, although McCabe was recommended to him by one of Cleveland's most steadfast supporters."

"For twenty-five years McCabe had been a coachman for the late millionaire, Edward Clark, of New York and Cooperstown, who made the bulk of his great fortune in the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Clark died in Cooperstown not so very long after Cleveland became President in 1885, and in his will he left \$50,000 in cash to McCabe."

"McCabe had been a worker all his life, and the getting of \$50,000 in a lump didn't make him a bit lazy. He was still willing and even anxious to work, and he wanted to get a job at coach-driving again. Lawyer Walter H. Bunn, of Cooperstown, who is now appraiser of the Port of New York, was one of Cleveland's warmest friends in the village, and he knew McCabe's coach-driving abilities so well that he thought McCabe would just about do to drive President Cleveland's carriage around Washington."

"So Lawyer Bunn up and wrote a letter to Grover, and in it he told the President how long McCabe had been the faithful and trustworthy servant of Millionaire Clark, as well as how careful and competent a coachman he was. He suggested to Cleveland that if he would employ McCabe as his coachman, he would give him the job."

"President Grover, however, refused to give McCabe a trial, and then he kicked over the stool and put his foot in the pail by mentioning the well-known local fact that McCabe had recently received a legacy of \$50,000 from the Edward Clark estate."

"Well, that cooked McCabe's goose, for in his polite reply to Lawyer Bunn's letter, Cleveland said that, while he had no doubt of McCabe's fitness, he couldn't think for a moment of giving employment to or riding behind a man on the box who was worth a good deal more money than he was himself. Bunn showed the letter to some of the Cooperstown and Middlefield Mugwumps, and they thought it was a little slicker than anything that their idol had ever penned. McCabe has never driven any coach horses since, and is at present successfully cultivating a 300-acre farm on South Hill, in the town of Maryland. He has kept his word."

A LIFT FOR KEY WEST.

The Government Will Establish a Coal Station There, Using Southern Coal.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government has determined to establish a naval coal station for the North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea fleet at Key West, Fla. It has been the custom of the Navy Department for many years to order vessels enroute there to coal generally either at Kingston, Jamaica, Carthagena or Colon. It has been demonstrated that the new move will result in great economy in the cost of fuel, but that is not the only consideration that has influenced the action of the government. American coal will be used instead of foreign coal, which is now generally found at Kingston, Carthagena and Colon.

A market will be afforded for many thousands of tons of Alabama, Tennessee or Virginia coal. Recent appropriations will enable the Navy Department to increase the facilities for the storage of coal at Key West, and this will probably be done. It is the Secretary's purpose to send the Montgomery to Mobile about the 1st of October next, where she will receive the testimonial now awaiting her at the hands of the ladies of Montgomery. Then she will, unless some public exigency prevents, cruise for a time in the waters of the Gulf and mieners will be invited to send to her while there fine trial specimens of their coal. All Alabamians hope that the result of these trials will be to secure for Alabama coal the market thus opened. Everything will depend, of course, upon the price at which coal can be laid down at Key West, and its steaming qualities. The Monterey has been ordered to make similar trials of coal in Puget Sound, in the extreme Northwest.

The Navy Department looks upon Key West as a point of great importance in case of war. Any foreign naval power that could maintain itself at Key West in time of war would command the Gulf. As a naval station, its importance to the United States cannot be over-estimated.

BELLE PLAIN, IOWA, BURNED OUT.

The Business Part of the Town Destroyed and the Loss Estimated at \$450,000.

BELLE PLAIN, IOWA.—A fire which started in the roof of a livery stable leaped across the street into the business part of the city, and was soon beyond control. It was impossible to stop the spread of the flames with the apparatus on hand, and telegrams were sent to Cedar Rapids and Pella, but the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of three buildings, was in ashes. In all, over sixty buildings and business concerns were burned out, with a loss of \$450,000. The Burley is the only hotel left standing, and it was saved only by a fortunate change of the wind. So far as known no one was killed only a few injured.

H. M. Neill of New Orleans, estimates the cotton acreage at 21,000,000 acres, and number of bales at 8,999,000 bales.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

After the cabinet meeting Friday four members announced, each to a different person, that an agreement had been reached by the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill. The basis of agreement was not disclosed, but one of the most distinguished members of the cabinet said to a United Press representative: "You can announce that the President will sign a tariff bill within ten days."

Casario, the murderer of President Canot, has been sentenced to die, the jury having only been out 13 minutes.

THE COST OF THE STRIKE.

One Railroad Alone Presents Chicago with a Bill for \$450,000.

CHICAGO.—Bills for damages to railroad property by the strike rioters are coming into the City Hall. J. T. Brooks, Second Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, has presented a bill which aggregates \$149,691. The largest item is \$101,601 for 729 freight cars destroyed and forty-two damaged. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago has presented a bill of \$21,347. The largest item is for fourteen freight cars destroyed and fifty-eight damaged.

Lake Erie & Western also want \$10,010; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, \$220; Chicago & Northwestern, \$110; Chicago Refrigerating Line, \$1,101; New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company, \$345; Monon, \$330; Fort Wayne & Pierre Marquette, \$75; Chicago & Erie, \$100; Swift's Transportation Line, \$100.

Trigonator Line \$100; Central Car Trust Company, of New York \$600; Chicago & Grand Trunk, \$12,150; Grand Trunk Railroad, \$7,765; Grand Trunk Company, of Canada, \$5,235. Besides these claims, shippers filed through Mr. Foster claims amounting to at least \$500,000. This was done by the shippers or the express declarators of the railroads that they will pay no claims whatever made against them by shippers for freight handled during the strike. The General Managers' Association takes the ground that the city and county in not furnishing adequate protection to the railroads, are directly responsible for all damages to freights.

Mr. Hopkins smiled when he saw the bill, and remarked: "Wait until we get through with them."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Barely Hold Their Own in the West, While Fusionists Develop Strength.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Official returns of the election for this county show the Democratic ticket to have gone through completely by majorities ranging from 917 to 4,725. The average falls about 1,200 short of the majorities secured by the Democrats in the presidential election of 1892. In the other counties of west Tennessee, nearly all of which have been heard from, the Democrats have held their own barely. In some counties the fusionists have elected their county ticket while the Democratic nominees for the Supreme bench have received large majorities. This is the case in O'Brien county, where the Democratic Supreme Court gets a majority of 600. This indicates that the Populists have sacrificed the Republican Supreme Court nominees in order to get in the Populists' candidates for local offices. In many county, middle Tennessee including the city of Columbia, the Democrats have a gain of 1,300, which offsets the loss in Shelby.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

The People's Party Meet at Raleigh, the State Capital.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Marion Butler presided at the opening of the People's Party convention. Prof. John Graham, of Warren, was permanent chairman, and J. W. Denmark, of the Progressive Farmer, secretary. W. T. Faircloth was nominated for Chief Justice, Walter Clark Associate Justice, to succeed himself, D. M. Purches to succeed Judge McRae, H. G. Connor to succeed Judge Burwell, and W. H. Worth for State Treasurer.

Prof. Kilgo Elected President of Trinity.

DERHAM, N. C.—Rev. John C. Kilgo, of South Carolina, who was last week unanimously elected president of Trinity college, has been connected with the successful Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. Dr. Kilgo was financial agent of Wofford and lectured to some classes. He was also presiding elder of the Spartanburg district of the Methodist church.

Attempt to Blow Up a Whole Family With Dynamite.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—An unknown party made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to murder Louis Penn, colored, and his whole family, at Gallatin, at an early hour Monday morning by placing a bomb in the window of the sleeping room and exploding it. Penn and his wife were badly cut about the face and body by the flying glass, but the children, and a woman who was visiting the family, escaped unhurt. The house was badly wrecked. A white lady living across the street saw a man at the window, but could not recognize him. There is no clue.

POISONED HIS BABY BROTHER.

MILLVILLE, N. J.—Andrew Furman Dilks, the infant son of Andrew Dilks, died from the effects of an overdose of medicine administered by his two-year-old brother, Willard. The baby had been sick, but was recovering. Mrs. Dilks had fallen into a doze, when Willard got out of bed, and, taking the medicine bottle, poured the contents down the infant's throat.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

A \$10,000 box works has been chartered at Norfolk, Va.

Another tobacco factory will be built at Roanoke, Va.

A company is to be formed at Lynchburg, Va., for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements, wagon skein, farm bells, iron fences, etc.

Fire destroyed a quarter of the business portion of Marion, Ia. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Orange Page, the celebrated murderer, was hanged privately by the Wake county sheriff at Raleigh, N. C., Friday.

G. W. Ford, heading a movement to build a cotton mill at Louisville, N. C., Franklin county, of which this is the county seat, grows some of the finest cotton in the South and generally a bale to the acre.

F. H. Fries, of Salom, N. C., has been appointed receiver of the Reidsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, judgments against which were obtained for \$25,000. It contains 6000 spindles. C. Clarke will continue to superintend the mill.

The Chester (S. C.) Gingham Mill will start up Sept. 1, under the superintendency of Geo. W. Daugherty, who also has under his charge the Catawba Spinning Mill, same place. The latter mill has commenced running night and day.

The Gaffney (S. C.) Cotton Mills have declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent. This was paid at a meeting of the stockholders on Friday.

At the completion of their first year of operation, their plants have acquired a wide reputation. The Mountain Land (N. C.) Cotton Mills will be in operation for a short time this month with a putting of 5000 spindles on their picker building. In this addition will be placed 2 twisters, 4 balling machines to produce fancy col. and drug twines, and 6 rope machines, a whole product of which will find a ready sale, with the superior finish they know how to put on their goods.

C. R. Makepeace, of Providence, R. I., will be the designing engineer for the New Bath (S. C.) Cotton Mills mentioned several months ago in the Textile Exchange. These mills are to cost at least \$300,000, and work will be begun this coming fall. Ablechery may also be located on the property, which is situated between the towns of Aiken and Augusta, Ga.; there was developed and used on this property by the old Bath paper mills which burned down, 600 horse power from the Horse creek, which flows into the Savannah river. A far greater power will be developed here for these new textile enterprises. The dams must all be reconstructed as the old ones washed away.

Rich, the Republican governor of Michigan, has been renominated.

Geo. S. Henderson, congressman from the 7th N. C. district, was renominated at Salisbury, by the Democratic convention unanimously.

L. F. Livingston was renominated for congress by the Democratic convention at Atlanta, Ga., which boldly declared for free coinage, 16 to 1.

The Pullman Co. has, near Chicago, about which is the trouble occasioning the big strike, resumed work Thursday.

J. C. C. Black, Democrat, and Tom Watson, Populist, will oppose each other for congress in the Augusta, Ga., district. Mr. Black has just been renominated.

M. E. Crowell, of Goose Creek township, Union county, North Carolina, has six acres of corn that bids fair to make sixty bushels an acre. One gentleman who has seen the field says that it will make at least seventy-five bushels per acre.

DECLARED FOR FREE COINAGE.

Proceedings of the Oklahoma Democrats in Their Conventions.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—A red-hot time was had at the Democratic electoral convention at El Reno. The report of other resolutions, committed president of the Southern State would be considered. The resolutions, as finally adopted, endorsed the administration, declared for the free coinage of American silver and demanded that Congress at once pass a tariff bill based on the Chicago platform.

Wants a Location.

A printing and book-binding establishment having about \$15,000 invested in equipment desires to find a new location in a town of from 10,000 to 15,000 people, preferably in North or South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia or Georgia, although any other Southern State would be considered. The company desires to locate in a town where there is a good local printing business, and preferably some financial backing could be secured in the way of stock.

A Rolling Stone.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The Daily Advance made the announcement that the entire plant of that newspaper had been sold to Deputron Gliddon, who will be both editor and publisher hereafter. Mr. Gliddon is a native of the Island of Guernsey and has been engaged in newspaper work on both sides of the Atlantic. He has edited papers in four States in the United States, the last having been in Colorado.

COTTON IN THE TROPICS.

Immense Tracts of Land Suitable for Cultivation of the Staple With Cheap Labor in India and Oceania.

(From The Nineteenth Century.)

Cotton, though largely produced in the tropics, comes in far larger quantity from temperate climates. In 1891 the United States exported in quantity 2,907,359,000 pounds, valued at \$290,713,000, or nearly 680,000,000, and Egypt exported a quantity of the value of about 29,000,000, while the export of tropical India was in quantity only 536,390,512 pounds, valued at £12,743,679, the contributions of the rest of the world being comparatively insignificant. During the civil war in North America, which caused a partial failure of the world's cotton supply, many attempts were made elsewhere to fill the void thus created in the market, and several tropical countries (within my own experience Fiji and Guiana) showed that they could grow cotton equal to the finest sea island of Carolina. But as soon as the war was over the United States quickly regained its former supremacy in production, with the result above indicated.

As the available lands of the Southern States are still largely cultivated, and the negro population, which supplies the necessary labor, is rapidly increasing, the advantage thus gained is likely to be maintained, with the result that a large portion of any increase of the world's consumption will be thence supplied. Failing the United States, there are large tracts still uncultivated in India, where labor is cheaper than in any other part of the world; and

of uncultivated in Burma, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sumatra, Borneo, and the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, to each of which countries Indian labor will either flow naturally, or be carried under the contract system at considerably less than Australia, and several of which, more so, have or are likely to have the advantage of Chinese labor hitherto to be denied to Australia.

Going further afield, there are still uncultivated all but an infinitesimal portion of the tropical South America, and by far the larger portion of the West Indies, Fiji, and the Pacific Islands, which, though they are more distant than Australia from the Eastern labor markets, have all to a greater or less extent the more than compensating advantage of local labor. In respect of every one of these countries we have heard at one time or another, probably with truth of their great fertility, and capability of growing successfully all kinds of tropical produce, and it would thus seem that, all things considered, they between them leave but little opening for cotton cultivation to tropical Australia.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WALSH.

Showing the Percentage of Reductions Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Walsh has prepared by the treasury department a statement showing the average ad valorem rates of duty of the Mills bill, the McKinley law and the senate bill, and the percentage of reduction made by the senate. The most prominent reductions of duty proposed by the senate bill are as follows: Figures showing percentage of reduction: Refined, 60; cast-iron, 66.28; pepper, 49.89; barilla, 50; sugar, 51.36; white, 51.50; paints, ground in oil, 50; zinc, 42.80; lead, red, 49.89; tin, white, and all other not specified provided for, 50; soda, in all forms, 50; iron, 58.33; iron ores, 16.67; fuel, bars, blooms, etc., 45.44; alms, blooms or loops, 76.31; sheets or plates, iron or steel, 45.73; tin plates, 46.05; wire rope made of steel wire, not smaller than No 5 wire gauge, 58.40; sheets, 60.09; chains, 61.50; pen knives and pocket knives, 42.50; knives and forks, 52.09; firecrackers, 63.15; spoons, 55.88; nails, wire, 46.16; shingles, 76.67; bronze metal, 30.58; silver leaf, 61; lead and zinc, 50; sugar candy, 71; mules, 79; cattle, 68; beans, 51; castor beans or seeds, 50; raisins, 40; peanuts, 73; apples, 53; lard, 50; mustard, 47; cotton, cloth, 50; cotton pluses, 50; flax, 50; cables, hemp, untarred, 55; cables tarred, 68; gill netting, 72; shoddy, 71; woolen yarns, 89; woolen shawls, 77; knit fabrics, 74; blankets, 72; hats of wool, 72; flannels for underwear, 71; woolen dress goods, 54; woolen pluses, 52; carpets, 64; silk, 67; silk velvets, 69; india rubber wearing apparel, 39; paper sheathing 50; playing cards, 63; brooms, 50; buttons 41; shoe buttons, 62; firecrackers, 66; coal, bituminous, 47; matches, 41; gunwads, 71; gloves, 50; cocoa matting and mats, 72; clay pipes, 80.

A Tragedy at Sanford.

SANFORD, N. C.—A white boy and a negro got into a fight. The white boy's name was Hart, the negro's Melver. Another negro gave Melver a knife and told him to cut Hart, which he did, three times, the last time severing the jugular vein. Little Hart died in 15 minutes. They were all under 13 years. Both negroes are in jail.

VICE VERSA.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Two white boys named Whitley, aged respectively 11 and 13, and two colored boys named Powell, aged respectively 9 and 11, at Powelton in this county, had been at "outs" all the summer and had several clashes. Monday morning the Whitley boys started out hunting and came across the Powell boys grazing some cattle. The old quarrel was renewed, when the largest of the Whitley boys shot and killed the older Powell boy and wounded the other.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs and Selling Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The farmers of Indiana for the first time in the history of the State are feeding their wheat to their hogs and selling their corn. Wheat brings 43 cents per bushel when delivered at the country stations and corn sells readily at from 45 to 47 cents. The farmers say that one bushel of wheat contains as much nutriment as two bushels of corn, and as hogs are bringing good prices and corns higher than wheat, it is economy to feed the latter and sell their corn.

Trouble in Aiken.

In Aiken, S. C., at the reopening of the State dispensary, simultaneously with the dispensaries all over the State, the dispenser and his clerk were summoned to appear before the municipal court to answer a charge of violating the town ordinance which prohibits a license to sell beer and wines.

In 1950 the foreign born population of this country formed 3.5 per cent. of the whole; now it is 14.77.

PIGTAILS AT WAR.

CHINA AND JAPAN FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

Both Countries Officially Declared War Upon Each Other.

The Japanese minister to England informed the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at London that a state of war existed between Japan and China.

The Japanese minister also expressed the regret of his government that it was not until after the engagement between the Japanese cruiser and the Chinese troop ship Kow Shung that it was ascertained that the latter was a British vessel. The Japanese minister tendered a formal apology on behalf of his government and promised full reparation for the affair.

JAPAN LOST THE 2D BATTLE.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.—The day after the attack on the Chinese transports which resulted in the sinking of the Kow Shung, the Japanese warships Takachichi and Hiyee made an attack upon the Chinese iron-clad Chen Yuen. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese vessels were beaten off, the Hiyee being disabled and rendered helpless. The Chen Yuen, though badly damaged, succeeded in reaching port in safety, in company with two gunboats, which also took part in the engagement, and immediately went into dry dock for repairs.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD NEWS.

South Carolina roads for June show increases in earnings. The Columbia, Newberry & Laurens reports an increase of 15.44 per cent.; Port Royal & Western Carolina, 48.66 per cent.

Frank D. Jones, chief engineer of the Glendon & Gulf Railroad, has been appointed superintendent of that road, in charge of the operating and traffic departments, with headquarters at Glendon, N. C. The office of chief engineer has been abolished, and the duties of that office will be attended to by the superintendent. This road is completed about twenty miles. It is projected to extend from Glendon to Charlotte, N. C., a distance of eighty-six miles, opening up large deposits of coal, iron ore, brownstone, etc., and some of the finest long-leaf pine regions of North Carolina.

The earnings of the Southern Railway Co. as now reported, and which showed for the third week of July an increase of nearly \$6000, are on 2011 miles of road, extending from Washington and Richmond to Atlanta, and including the Western North Carolina and some other small branches. On August 1, 1894, there was added to the system the Columbus & Greenville, 164 miles; Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, 191 miles, and the East Tennessee system of 1305 miles. On September 1, 1894, will be added the Georgia Pacific, 566 miles, and the Louisville Southern, 130 miles; the Knoxville & Ohio, 69 miles, will shortly be added to the system.

Wants to Move South.

Col. Frank Corcoran, of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., has recently been in Washington on his way South. He is reported to be the largest manufacturer of butter plates, berry boxes and that class of ware in the Eastern States. In an interview he said: "I am on my way for a Virginia prospecting tour. It is my intention to remove my plant into Virginia some time this fall, and I visit down in that country will determine just where I shall locate it. My preference just now is to get in the neighborhood of Norfolk or Petersburg, the conditions being favorable. In that region they have plenty of the white-gum timber, which is just the right material from which to make our class of ware."

A Tragedy at Sanford.

SANFORD, N. C.—A white boy and a negro got into a fight. The white boy's name was Hart, the negro's Melver. Another negro gave Melver a knife and told him to cut Hart, which he did, three times, the last time severing the jugular vein. Little Hart died in 15 minutes. They were all under 13 years. Both negroes are in jail.

VICE VERSA.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Two white boys named Whitley, aged respectively 11 and 13, and two colored boys named Powell, aged respectively 9 and 11, at Powelton in this county, had been at "outs" all the summer and had several clashes. Monday morning the Whitley boys started out hunting and came across the Powell boys grazing some cattle. The old quarrel was renewed, when the largest of the Whitley boys shot and killed the older Powell boy and wounded the other.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs and Selling Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The farmers of Indiana for the first time in the history of the State are feeding their wheat to their hogs and selling their corn. Wheat brings 43 cents per bushel when delivered at the country stations and corn sells readily at from 45 to 47 cents. The farmers say that one bushel of wheat contains as much nutriment as two bushels of corn, and as hogs are bringing good prices and corns higher than wheat, it is economy to feed the latter and sell their corn.

Trouble in Aiken.

In Aiken, S. C., at the reopening of the State dispensary, simultaneously with the dispensaries all over the State, the dispenser and his clerk were summoned to appear before the municipal court to answer a charge of violating the town ordinance which prohibits a license to sell beer and wines.

In 1950 the foreign born population of this country formed 3.5 per cent. of the whole; now it is 14.77.

BAST FIBERS.

THE UNCULTIVATED ONES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Issues Something Very Interesting on Fiber Culture.

THE ROZELLE HEMP PLANT.

This is the "Jamaica Indian Sorrel" (*Hibiscus sabdarifolia*), the plant which furnishes the "rozelle" (or oriselle) hemp of the Madras territories. In India it is a small bush, cultivated in many portions of that country, its stems yielding a strong silky fiber. Its retting the twigs when in flower. Its fleshy calyxes, of a pleasant acid taste, are much employed for making tartaric acid as well as jelly, and in the West Indies the fruit is much esteemed for making cooling drinks. Another culinary use of the plant in India is the preparation of its leaves in salads. The species grows in southern Florida, where it is planted in March and comes to maturity in December.

E. N. Knapp, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., states that the plant thrives in cultivation, but that it will not stand much frost. It will grow on quite poor land, though it does best on good land, where it reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet. It can be produced from cuttings as well as from seed. Even in Florida it is much esteemed for its fruit, which is used soon after the leaves fall. It is said to make an excellent jelly, and is used as a sauce which, as the cranberry is used in the Northern States.

A superb sample of this fiber is shown in the exhibit of British Guiana.

By the stalks some 10 feet high, as straight and clean as jute stalks. The fiber is produced only experimentally in that country, but it might be used commercially if first shown as an average sample.

A FLORIDA SPECIES.

Another "malvaceous" plant which grows wild all over India, and which is common in Florida, is *Urena lobata*. It also abounds in South America, its Brazilian name being *Guazima*, or *Urazima*, while it is known in Venezuela as *Cadillo*. Its Indian name is *luna-ochra*, the natives of India considering its fiber useful for manufacture into sackings and twine. It is called a "tolerable substitute for hemp" by Dr. Ernest, Caracas, Venezuela, describes the fiber as very fine, white in color, and a meter in length. It is very fine and takes dyes readily.

Fiber of *Urena lobata* was received from Brazil (exhibition 1876), where it is extracted readily and makes very strong cordage. "It takes color well, and the dyes are lasting." In the East Indies it has been used for the manufacture of paper. Spon states that slips of sized paper weighing 39 grains made from this fiber sustained 75 pounds against bank of England note pulp 47 pounds. *Urena sinuata* is another Indian species.

I have found *Urena lobata* growing in many portions of Florida, both on the east and west coasts, though I have never seen its slender stalks over 3 feet in height. It was several times pointed out to me as "ramie" by people who had never seen the true ramie growing. Recently the plant has been sent to the Department from several localities in Florida and one in Indiana with inquiries as to its value commercially. A common name which attaches to the plant in Florida is "