

GOOD FOR LEVER

Comes Out Flat Footed for the Farmers Free List in a Speech.

LUMBER WAS INCLUDED

Congressman Lever Makes Effective Argument for the Free Entry of Tariff Necessities, Including Lumber, Which Reverses His Vote in the House for a Duty on It.

Two South Carolina Congressmen spoke in the House debate on the free list bill Tuesday. They were Messrs. Byrnes and Lever, in the order named. Both spoke with good effect, and received generous applause when they made telling points, as they often did.

It was Mr. Byrnes' maiden effort as a member, and his colleagues congratulated him warmly upon its success. Mr. Byrnes twitted the Republicans for their flop from support of Canadian reciprocity to opposition to the "farmers' free list," and decried sectional arguments.

Mr. Lever spoke at length upon accomplishments of the Democratic party already in this session, and upon the free list bill now under consideration. He began by vigorously controverting the idea that the party was wanting in constructive ability, initiative or cohesiveness. He charged that it was a time-worn argument of the Republicans to frighten from the support of the Democratic party, the over-sensitive business element.

Mr. Lever said "the action of the majority of the House, during this short session, must be a cause for unutterable chagrin and disappointment to those who expect in the future to rely upon it. We have done business in a business way; we have shown both our power of initiative and our capacity for constructive work of the highest order, and a sincerity and unity of thought most gratifying to all patriotic citizens who desire a correction of the abuses which have grown up under Republican administration."

He reviewed briefly the work so far accomplished, pointing out first, the reform in the rules, which, as he argues, has restored the House of Representatives to the plane intended for it by the Constitution, this being done through the selection of a committee on committees to assign members to committees, rather than to allow that authority to continue with the Speaker, who abuses it.

Secondly, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, which will make the Senate a body responsive to the people and prevent the recurrence of the scandals connected with election to it.

Thirdly, he pointed out and commended the action of the party in passing the Corrupt Practice Act, intended to purify election and "to prevent the use of money for the debauchery of our citizenship—a practice which has become a stigma upon the honor of our country."

Fourth, the passage of the Canadian reciprocity treaty he lauded as the result of Democratic legislation and in line with the Democratic policy. He argues, that it is a long step in the right direction.

He pointed out strongly that these substantial legislative reforms "have been accomplished without the necessity of the application of the gag rule, so well known and relied upon under the old regime, when 'Cannonism' was in control. It means that the rights of the individual member of the House have been restored to him."

Finally he took up the free list bill, and argued that it intimates an economic revolution, and means an attack upon a system under which trusts, combines, and monopolies have grown strong, beyond the power of the Government to control. It is a measure to give relief from the burdens of high protection to a large class of our people and that, too, without regard to sectional lines. It is not a free trade measure nor a step in that direction. "The Democratic party has never stood for free trade."

The bill is built up in accordance with the six principles laid down in the Walker report of 1846. "This free list seeks not only for 'imperative' reasons to relieve the tariff taxpayers of the country of some of their burdens, but at the same time carries into effect the righteous principle that these burdens shall discriminate neither for nor against any class or section."

He quoted from a speech delivered by him in Columbia during his campaign, that "a Democratic bill would have given the Western farmer free binding twine, the Southern farmer free bagging and ties, and the lumber consumers, along the Canadian border line, free lumber," and then quoted Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, to the same effect in language almost identical, to show that there was no difference between the rank and file of the party in the House and its accredited leader.

He combated the charge that the bill was sectional in its character and argued forcefully that all sections were treated with equal and exact justice. He contended that the bill would be beneficial to all classes without regard to sections because it

PILLAGE AND MURDER

GUNBOATS KILLS TWO HUNDRED REBELS IN ONE CITY.

Chinese Brigands Have Sacked Half Dozen Important Towns—The Dead Lie Unburied in the Streets.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says rebellion, brigandage and anarchy are stalking through the western half of Kwang Tung province. The loyal troops are fighting desperately to crush the uprising, the seriousness of which is revealed in further dispatches from Canton.

Wu Sum, the Chinese who was educated in Japan, is the leader of the revolt against the Manchu dynasty. The brigand chief, Luk, of Shuntak, is at the head of a horde of outlaws whose object is robbery and murder.

These combined forces have thrown themselves with fanatical disregard of their own lives against the troops and since the first outbreak Thursday night much blood has been shed. Sedition is rife among certain of the troops and it is feared that the disaffected soldiers will desert their officers if the revolters appear to have the upper hand.

Official advice and the refugees arriving from Canton confirm the sinister reports. Bodies of the slain lie in the streets of the city. Famine prices are asked for foodstuffs and the shops generally are closed. In the panic there have been few attempts to bury the dead and the stench from decomposed bodies fills the air.

Retreating to the countryside, the revolutionists attacked and captured Sam Shui, 30 miles west of Canton, and murdered the prefect. The troops were put to flight and the rebels moved on to Wen Chow and Woo Chow, both of which towns they took slight resistance.

Tuk's brigands following in their wake looted the shops of the three towns. The triumphant sweep of the revolutionaries continued westward along the West river and reports from that district say that the movement is spreading and the revolutionists are murdering and pillaging in other places.

While the movement to the west was being directed by Wu Sum, Luk led personally a force to the north and seized the market at Chunglok, 20 miles north of Canton.

Then he made a wide detour to the west of Canton and fell upon Fatschau, a town, 15 miles southwest. Here he first destroyed the palace of the assistant magistrate and then turned the town over to his followers to be looted.

The battle was a hard fought one, the imperial troops giving battle at Tung Shi bridge. Thirty-seven soldiers were killed before the troops fell back. Advances state that Shui Hung, on the West river, has fallen to the revolutionists, who murdered the prefect.

ELEPHANT KILLS TRAINER.

Hundreds of People Witness the Horrible Tragedy.

Hundreds of persons yesterday saw an infuriated elephant hurl its trainer into the air and then after crushing him with its weight, repeatedly piece the body with its tusks.

The tragedy came while James Hildebrand, the trainer, was endeavoring to put the animal, which belonged to a wild west show, into a car. Hildebrand was adjusting the chains which bound the elephant to its mate.

Without warning the elephant became enraged and, wrapping its trunk around the trainer's body, lifted him in the air, and then dashed him to the ground. It is believed he was instantly killed.

With its rage still unsatisfied the elephant began kneading the trainer's body with its forefeet.

Then it dragged the body 20 feet along the railroad tracks in the yard and repeatedly thrust its tusks into it.

Attaches of the show ran to the rescue with pitchforks and drove the elephant from its victim. It is not subdued until its sides were streaming with blood from the goads.

Immediately after the tragedy the elephant was shot. Hildebrand had been the trainer for years, and frequently slept beside the elephant.

WANTS EVERYBODY PARDONED.

Following the unusual number of pardons, paroles and commutations, the governor of South Carolina has received a letter, written in an uneducated tone asking that he pardon all of the convicts in the State penitentiary next Thanksgiving Day. The letter has been taken under consideration by the chief executive. Over 100 prisoners have been liberated by the present governor in three months.

makes agricultural implements, free for the farmers generally, cotton bagging and ties for the Southern farmer, boots and shoe, and fence wire for every section of the country, food products for the cities, lumber for those along the Canadian border line. Concluding he gave assurance that the revision will be thorough, but sane, conservative and gradual, seeking to correct abuses and discriminations and to destroy the iniquities of the resent law.

MANY WERE LOST

Survivor of the Sultana Tragedy Recalls Awful Catastrophe

NOBODY WAS PUNISHED

Closely Following Assassination of Lincoln, Disaster Which Cost 2,000 Lives Received Scant Attention—Most of Victims Were Soldiers Just Liberated from Southern Prisons.

Although forty-six years have passed since the famous Sultana disaster, one of the most tragic events of the civil war, the details are still vivid in the mind of E. W. Stevens, veteran of Bloomington, Ill., and he relates a thrilling story of the wreck which cost 2,000. Only a handful of survivors live and the recurring anniversary recalls gruesome incidents of the remarkable event, probably unparalleled in the marine annals of the world.

It was April 27, 1865, that the Sultana was lost. The boat was a side wheeler plying between Memphis and New Orleans and was regarded as one of the finest boats on the river at that period. As was the case with most of the Mississippi River steamers during the war, she was impressed into the Government service and was in constant use, transporting soldiers and supplies up and down the great water way.

On what proved to be her last trip, the Sultana left New Orleans April 21, 1865, and at Vicksburg on April 24, and picked up 1,965 enlisted men and thirty-five officers who had been paroled after being inmates of Confederate prisons at Andersonville, Macon and Cahaba. They were en route to the Middle States and many were in a sad condition physically from wounds and long imprisonment.

The captain of the Sultana protested vigorously against taking such a load, stating that one of the boilers was weak and he doubted whether it would stand the strain of the long drag up the river. Gen. Morgan Smith, who was in command of the post at Vicksburg, ordered him to take them all, however, as the lives of many depended upon their reaching home where they could receive the care of their families. Gen. Smith ordered the commander to run slowly and cautiously and expressed confidence in a successful voyage.

At Memphis, a portion of the cargo of sugar was unloaded and the journey resumed. The number of persons on board when the boat left Memphis, according to Mr. Stevens, was 8,434. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning of April 27, at a point known as Hen and Chicken Island, eleven miles north of Memphis, that one of our boilers of the Sultana exploded with a deafening report. The boat was in flames almost instantly, the wind blowing a gale at the time and fanning the fire until it spread over the entire boat, forcing all who could move to leap overboard.

The pilot, an unnamed hero, headed the boat to the shore and grounded it. The river was high and rough and this increased the death toll. Life preservers were scarce and the other means of rescue were limited. Many clung to cotton bales which had been placed around the rail of the steamer to protect the passengers and crew from stray bullets fired from the shores. Some of the cataways who floated a distance of forty miles were rescued.

The great width of the river at this point hindered the work of rescue. Many who swam for miles finally sank from exhaustion. Hundreds of the soldiers were instantly killed by the explosion of the boilers. As the night was cold, smokers were huddled against the smokestacks and over the boilers and were blown into the river. Many of the dead were never identified. Others who realized that they could not be saved, scribbled their names and addresses upon articles of apparel and thus made known their identity.

The War Department ordered a thorough investigation of the great disaster but it amounted to nothing. Nobody was court-martialed and the only tangible result was the exonerated of the captain. It was brought out that he opposed the overload and only yielded when peremptorily ordered. To have refused orders of such a character at that period would have meant death. Despite the enormity of the disaster, it attracted but little attention at the time.

The public mind was inflamed when the momentous events of the great struggle between the North and the South, the assassination of Lincoln, which had occurred but two weeks previous, holding the attention of the entire world to the exclusion of all else. It was never known absolutely how many persons perished in the wreck of the Sultana, but the number was not far from 1,800. The survivors, a few years after the war, organized the Sultana Reunion Association and each year the ewing remaining assemble and recall the incidents of that terrible night.

GIVEN HERO MEDALS

THREE HEROES RECOGNIZED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

John R. Graham, Albert Appleby and Boyce Lindsay, a Negro, Honored by Carnegie Commission.

Thirty-five awards in recognition of acts of heroism were made Monday at the spring meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission at Pittsburg, Pa., and the issuance of nine silver and 26 bronze medals were authorized. In addition the money accompanying the medals, amounting to \$34,100, and pensions to widows of heroes totals \$1,310 annually.

The money is apportioned as follows: \$6,000 for worthy purposes; \$2,200 liquidation of mortgages; \$3,700 for other indebtedness; \$4,000 purchases of homes; \$14,000 or education; \$3,200 death benefits and \$1,000 for restoration of health.

In nine instances the heroes lost their lives and the award is made to a member of the family. Twenty of the awards are made in connection with rescue from drowning, five from railroad accidents, six runaways; five in mine suffocation cases, and one for the rescue of an insane patient from a roof cornice.

In Monday's awards a number of heroes in the South are recognized as follows:

Richard C. Williams, aged 23, saved Melvin B. Mayo from train at Reusens, Va., June 17, 1906, bronze medal and \$1,000 for a home.

Park S. Rushford, aged 25, saved Elbert G. Cunningham from drowning at Mannigham, W. Va., Jan. 19, 1907, bronze medal and \$1,000 for a home.

Benj. Cottle, aged 24, rescued Morris M. Caldwell, aged 3, from runaway at Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 28, 1910, bronze medal and \$1,000 as needed.

John R. Graham, aged 26, a telegraph operator of Thicketty, S. C., was awarded a bronze medal and \$1,000 to liquidate his indebtedness, but the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Monday, for a heroic attempt to save C. Lee Lipscomb, a farmer, May 9, 1910, from drowning in Little Thicketty Creek. The men were seining; Lipscomb got beyond his depth and Graham, carrying a meal sack with five pounds of fish, swam and continued his effort at rescue until exhausted, barely saving his own life.

Albert J. Appleby, Holly Hill, S. C., received a bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes. Appleby, a farm hand, saved Ruth Ella M. Harbison, aged 40, from being run over by a train at Bowyer, S. C., March 11, 1910. The woman was near-sighted and deaf and walking in front of a train traveling thirty miles an hour. Appleby shoved her out of danger as the train rushed by.

Boyce Lindsay, colored, aged 16, of Catawba, S. C., received a bronze medal and \$2,000 as needed for educational purposes, for saving the life of E. Reynolds Smith, aged 11, at Spartansburg, May 28, 1910. Stepping over in front of an approaching train of box cars, Lindsay flung Smith off the middle of the track, where he had fallen from his bicycle. Lindsay was struck on the right shoulder by the train.

EDITOR GETS A PLACE.

Another South Carolinian Also Finds a Good Job.

Mr. W. B. Bradford, of Fort Mill, S. C., who has had years of experience as a practical newspaper man, and also in the Government printing office, has been appointed assistant clerk to the joint printing investigation committee of Congress. This is an important position. The committee will have a great deal of work to do and has been actuated by the desire to secure expert assistance in its labors. Mr. Bradford is now the publisher of the Fort Mill Times.

Mr. William H. Barron, of Chester, S. C., will be messenger to the House committee on postoffices and post roads.

Greatest Political Machine.

"The postoffice department is the greatest political machine ever constructed in this or any other country and it is openly administered as a political organization." This was the charge made on the floor of the house of representatives by Mr. Cullor, of Indiana, who referred to Postmaster General Hitchcock as being the creator and presiding genius of this organization.

The Worm Turns.

Alleging that his wife has treated him with continuous cruelty for many years, even to the extent of making him cook his own meals and then wash the dishes he used, John S. Nance, of Atlanta, on Friday applied for a divorce. Nance is a railroad engineer, and has been married 34 years. He also charges that his wife drove him from home at the point of a pistol.

Would Wear Pants.

Miss Susan Fowler, celebrated by many as the original bloomer woman, died at Vineland, N. J., Tuesday, aged 87. For many years she has worn trousers instead of skirts.

FALSE BASIS

Congressman Johnson Shows Fallacy of The Protective Tariff.

LUMBER TRUST ACTIVE

In a Letter to One of His Constituents the Congressman Tells Why He Opposes the Doctrine and Points Out Who Profits by the Timber Duty.

Congressman Joseph T. Johnson of South Carolina states that he has recently received a number of letters from various sources in his district, suggesting that he use his influence to induce the Democratic majority in the house to "go slow" in its handling of the tariff question. The following letter, written by him to one of his constituents and friends, shows how he stands on the subject:

"I have your favor of the 21st, in which you state that before the tariff question is agitated very much and before I commit myself, you would like to say some things to me relative to the manufacturing interests of the South, and in the North as well.

"I have committed myself 20 years ago on that question, and so has the Democratic party. I do not believe in the doctrine of protection. The Democratic party has always contended that the government has no right to levy a tax, except for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expenses of the government. The other political party contends that the government has the right to levy taxes not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of protecting American manufacturers from competing with the manufacturers of other countries. It is unfortunate that many people in this country have actually come to believe that business prosperity is dependent upon laws that give certain classes special privileges.

"During all the last week we were engaged in considering the Canadian reciprocity bill. All speakers in opposition to that measure professed their belief that the American farmer would be ruined if Canadian products were permitted to come into this country free of duty. I do not believe it. The statement made of tetter than any other against permitting the importation of Canadian products was that land was cheaper in Canada than it is in Minnesota and other States in that section of the Union, and that the farmer on high-priced land could not compete with the farmer on cheaper land.

"This proposition won't bear analysis. The lands in every State in the Union vary in value. The lands in every county in every State in the Union vary in value, and yet all farmers compete with one another. There are farming lands in every county of the Fourth congressional district of South Carolina that readily sell for \$100 per acre, and in every case within ten miles there are lands equally as productive that sell for \$20 per acre. The arguments that I have heard in favor of protection, when analyzed, are about on a par with the one above suggested. Southern farmers have no protection upon their products, but we sell cotton in Liverpool in competition with the low-priced labor of Egypt and the India. As a matter of truth, the Northern farmer has no protection. It is true that the tariff law levies a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, and similar duties upon corn, barley and various products of the farm; but those duties are put there for the purpose of fooling the farmer and getting him to vote the Republican ticket. The Northern farmers not only make all the wheat we can consume in the United States, but they make a surplus of many, many millions of bushels, which is exported and sold in the markets of the world that is grown in Russia and in other wheat growing countries.

"The most active opponent of Canadian reciprocity was the lumber trust; but the lumber trust never shows its own hand. It spent its energies in trying to get the farmers and others to protest against Canadian reciprocity; but the real object of its activities was in order that the great timber lords might hold up the American people. There are three holders of timber in the United States who have \$3,000,000 each of standing timber—an area nearly three times as large as all the cotton fields of the Southern States. These three holders own timber enough to build a cottage for every family in the United States. The lumber on the land at its present prices is worth 10, 20 and 50 times what they paid for the land, and the land after the timber is cut off is worth many times what they paid for it. And these powerful influences have put every agency in operation to kill tariff revision—not because they care anything about the farmer's wheat or his buckwheat or his barley—but because they want still further to be able to multiply their almost countless millions by holding up our people on the price of lumber.

"Our New Bedford friends, who have evidently written to you, are not concerned about Southern mills, but they want you to pull the chest-

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DR. H. B. BARUCH WILL BUILD ONE IN THIS STATE.

To be a Charitable Institution and Will Cost One Million or More Dollars.

The State says Columbia will probably have an opportunity to secure a charity hospital costing about \$1,000,000, the erection of which, it is understood, is contemplated by a former South Carolinian, now one of the wealthy physicians of New York City.

The report is that Dr. Herman B. Baruch of New York city is investigating desirable points in this State with a view of placing such a hospital at the most desirable point. This charity hospital will be a memorial to his late father and mother; Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, formerly residents of Georgetown.

For such a hospital Columbia offers many and superior advantages, as the climatic conditions are ideal, and with the steady growth of this city and the State of South Carolina at large, such an institution located at Columbia would mean much. This was brought out at a meeting Tuesday at which the situation was discussed.

The medical fraternity, as well as the Columbia people, will co-operate to induce to secure this memorial to his father and mother, former South Carolinians.

Physicians of the State have availed themselves of the present hospital facilities offered in Columbia. However, with the increasing growth of the community, present facilities are not ample.

Information as to the erection of this memorial reached Columbia as a rumor; however, it is known that there has been a meeting of the medical fraternity to outline the advantages of the city and offer such inducements as would attract Dr. Baruch's attention favorably to Columbia.

BABY ONLY TRAGEDY WITNESS.

Athens, Ga., Man Kills Wife, then Commits Suicide.

With a little wide-eyed baby girl, the only witness, R. W. McKinney, until recently of Newport, Tenn., shot and killed his wife and then himself at 9.30 o'clock Monday night, within earshot of a revival, which was progressing at the Young Harris Memorial Methodist Church, at Athens, Ga. It was at first believed that the two people had been murdered by a third party, but a careful examination of the ground and room in which they were found by the police served to convince them that the man had first shot his wife and then himself. No cause for the shooting is known.

nuts out of the fire for them; and if I could reach the ear of every business man in the South, my advice to him would be to watch for the hands that dare not show their motives and not allow them to work upon the fears of our people. The South has never gotten anything out of the doctrine of protection. It is the law that has enabled the steel trust, the rubber trust and the paint trust, the sugar trust, the lumber trust the rubber trust and the meat trust to garner their millions at the expense of all the people. They don't want this great privilege cut off, but they dare not come out in the open and plead that they should be allowed to continue their exploitations, and consequently they resort to bring pressure to bear upon their representative in congress to prevent them legislating in the interest of all the people.

"The ways and means committee of the present congress is composed of careful, painstaking, conscientious men. They have no desire, and the members of congress have no desire, to do anything that will injure or hinder legitimate business. We realize perfectly that the country has been operating upon a false foundation and upon a false doctrine, and that however vicious that system may be, we must destroy it gradually, conservatively and cautiously. The house is Democratic, but the senate is Republican; so our tariff legislation must of necessity be moderate, or it could not pass a Republican president. I realize fully that it is possible for these great influences to cause depression in business just as I know a man may create a stampede in a theatre by shouting 'Fire!' when there is no fire. But what I want to warn you and all my friends in the South against is permitting yourselves to be stampeded by these people, who do not wish to come out in the open, but who are crying 'Fire!' and business depression in order to create alarm throughout the country and try to stampede congress from doing what the people want it to do, and what is right."

P. H. McGlo.

TWELVE PERISHED.

More People Were Killed in Wreck Than Thought.

One more teachers, Miss Margaret Jones, 45 Eagle street, Utica, is reported among the missing, and it is assumed she perished in the wreck at Martin's Creek. Counting Miss Jones dead, the total of the disaster at this time is 12, eight Uticans, and four railroad men.

All of the injured at the Easton hospital are recovering, these most seriously hurt showing marked improvement. The only victim of the wreck who has been identified is Miss Louisa Lindaman of Utica. She was identified by the buttons on her cuffs, which were not destroyed in the fire.

All the bodies of the unidentified will be shipped to Utica tomorrow in a special train over the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna western railroad.

Tornado in Missouri.

A tornado swept Johnson County, Mo., Monday destroying scores of houses. Fain Kelley, 10 years old, was carried a quarter of a mile by the wind and thrown against the ground and his brains dashed out. His mother was struck by flying timbers and may die. His father's home a mansion of ante-bellum days, was demolished.

WORTH TRYING

A Better Staple of Cotton is Desired and It Can Be Raised Here.

BRING HIGHER PRICE

As Result of Experiments During Past Year it Has Been Learned That the Better Grade of Cotton Can Easily Be Cultivated in the State of South Carolina.

A movement of consequence that has been inaugurated in South Carolina by the United States farm demonstration work and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association is that for a better staple cotton. The culmination of this movement will be a cotton exposition to be held in the fall in connection with the state fair and several thousand dollars in prizes will be given for the best results to be shown.

The movement for a better staple of cotton was started in a quiet way last year by Ira W. Williams, state agent of the farm demonstration work and Lewis W. Parker of the cotton manufacturers' association and the state department of agriculture. It is the purpose of those interested in the movement to induce the farmers of the state to grow a staple of cotton that can be used in the textile plants of the state instead of the raw material that has to be bought in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere. The demonstration work has chosen long staple seed which have been distributed generally throughout the State.

As a result of the experiments some valuable facts have been obtained. It has been demonstrated that wherever first-class seed of staple cotton was distributed this cotton has been producing equally as much and in many cases, more per acre than short staple. This has proven most encouraging to both the manufacturers and the farm demonstration work. It has also been demonstrated that the staple of the cotton grown has been such as to enable it utilization in the most successful manner in the mills of the State. The cotton sells readily and last year, for instance, a lot of long staple cotton in Lexington county, brought as high as 23 cents a pound.

In the past one of the greatest losses to the State has been in the raising of a poor staple of cotton both as to length and strength of staple. Many possibilities have been opened up by the campaign and it is toward these possibilities the cotton exposition will tend this fall.

The pushing of an active campaign in this regard and the determination to announce the proposed cotton exposition for this fall was the result of conferences held between Mr. Williams and Mr. Parker. It was deemed that the saving to the state all the cotton growers would produce a better staple of cotton would amount to about one-third of the total value of the cotton crop.

Not only are the mills in the State, but the mills in New England and Germany are very much interested in the growing of a better staple from the varieties recommended by the farm demonstration work.

The campaign is not designed to cut down the volume of the South Carolina cotton crop, but to add to its money value by increased yields per acre on the same or less acreage and by reason of the improvement of the staple.

Another feature of the campaign for the growth of long staple cotton is found in the fact that it will be readily bought by the South Carolina mills and that a great saving will result both to the farmer and manufacturer in the matter of heavy freight charges.

TWELVE PERISHED.

More People Were Killed in Wreck Than Thought.

One more teachers, Miss Margaret Jones, 45 Eagle street, Utica, is reported among the missing, and it is assumed she perished in the wreck at Martin's Creek. Counting Miss Jones dead, the total of the disaster at this time is 12, eight Uticans, and four railroad men.

All of the injured at the Easton hospital are recovering, these most seriously hurt showing marked improvement. The only victim of the wreck who has been identified is Miss Louisa Lindaman of Utica. She was identified by the buttons on her cuffs, which were not destroyed in the fire.

All the bodies of the unidentified will be shipped to Utica tomorrow in a special train over the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna western railroad.

Tornado in Missouri.

A tornado swept Johnson County, Mo., Monday destroying scores of houses. Fain Kelley, 10 years old, was carried a quarter of a mile by the wind and thrown against the ground and his brains dashed out. His mother was struck by flying timbers and may die. His father's home a mansion of ante-bellum days, was demolished.