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WILL HELP SOME

What the Reciprocity Agreement Means for the Consumers.

WILL CHEAPEN GOODS

Some of the Benefits that the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada Will Confer on the Great Mass of Consumers in the Cities and Towns and Country.

In presenting the prospective benefits of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, it is necessary to consider that under the present tariff law many of the duties have been wholly prohibitive. The present amount of importation or the present income to the United States through the medium of the custom house is, except in a few instances, no index to the future trade in any particular article or commodity.

The restrictions of the past removed, certain articles, to-day only nominally upon the list of imports from the United States into Canada and from Canada into the United States, must, in the immediate future become important articles of trade in one direction or the other and in some instances in both directions. The following are among the important changes in the present trade conditions with Canada, which the agreement ratified by the bill passed will put into effect at once. The question, then, is: What will reciprocity accomplish? It will—

1. Admit to the United States free of duty articles to the value of \$39,811,560 under which the Payne-Aldrich tariff law there is now a duty. In return Canada by a remission of her duties, will admit free, products of the United States to the value of \$21,957,605, according to the statistics for last year obtainable for purposes of calculation.

2. Place upon the free list: wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, dried peas and beans, and corn upon which the United States at present imposes a varying schedule of duties ranging from ten cents per bushel for rye to 45 cents per bushel for dried beans. All this benefit to the consumer being accomplished at a revenue cost to the United States of less than \$300,000.

3. Place upon the free list cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine at present dutiable at rates approximately 25 per cent., but at a revenue cost to the United States of less than \$275,000.

4. Place upon the free list vegetables of all sorts, including potatoes, cabbages, onions, sweet potatoes and yams, now taxed at from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel, and all other fresh vegetables not enumerated at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and at a cost to the United States of \$380,000.

5. Relieve from the tariff of 1-4 cent per pound the annual importation of 31,841,153 pounds of fresh water fish, and from the tariff of from 3-4 to 1 cent per pound of 13,341,921 pounds of mackerel, eels, smelts, halibut, and herring; 17,085,091 pounds of cod, haddock, hake and other dried, smoked and salt fish, and 10,000,000 pounds of salted and smoked mackerel and herring, at a revenue cost to the United States of \$380,000.

6. Remove the existing tariff on pulp wood and print paper, thereby admitting to the United States free 160,217,569 pounds of pulp wood now dutiable, and \$6,766,027 pounds of print paper, according to the importations of 1910, at a revenue cost to the government of \$300,000, and 75,446,109 pounds of chemically prepared unbleached and 19,345,312 pounds of bleached pulp wood at a revenue of \$175,000.

7. Place lumber upon the free list thereby relieving the American consumer of the tariff of \$1.25 per 1,000 feet upon the 975,975,000 feet of sawed lumber imported last year at a revenue sacrifice of \$1,219,970.

8. Reduce the present tariff on fresh meats from 11-2 per pound to 1-4 cents per pound for the return concession on the part of Canada of a reduction of 3 cents a pound to 1-4 cents. Reduce the tariff on bacon and hams from 4 cents per pound to 1-4 cents per pound, on all other dried and smoked meats from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 1-4 cent per pound, in return for a reduction on the part of Canada from 2 cents per pound to the same figure. These changes in the meat tariff to be effected at a revenue loss to the United States of less than \$8,000.

9. Reduce the duty on canned vegetables from 40 per cent ad valorem to 1-4 cents per pound, at a revenue loss of \$6,000.

10. Reduce the tariff on flour from 25 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, at a revenue loss of \$18,000.

11. Reduce the tariff on maple sugar and maple syrup from 4 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound, at a revenue loss of \$72,000.

12. Reduce the tariff on lathes from 20 cents per 1,000 to 10 cents per 1,000, and upon shingles from 50 cents per 1,000, to 30 cents per 1,000, at a revenue loss for the two items of \$200,000.

13. Articles to the value of \$47,333,158 are affected by the new reciprocal agreement. Upon these articles the total tariff levied at present

DREADED DISEASE

ASIATIC CHOLERA IS KNOCKING AT OUR VERY DOOR.

Six Facts About This Awful Plague that Will Be of Interest Just at the Present Time.

Six deaths in New York and one in Boston of victims of Asiatic cholera give warning that the United States is seriously menaced by the plague which is so serious in Italy that the authorities of that country will not permit any information as to actual conditions there to be sent out to other countries, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.

It does not follow that the plague is likely to become epidemic in this country, for proper precautionary measures will preclude that. However, the plague is at our doors, and public health authorities, both Federal and State, realize that they have a serious problem to handle. That they have the situation well in hand, is generally recognized, but it is also recognized that conditions might develop such that the United States would have a genuine cholera scare.

Fortunately the Federal health officers have been preparing for this emergency for more than a year. Cholera is a world disease and moves in cycles. For eight years the present pandemic has been spreading over Asia and Europe and it was expected to reach the United States this year. A year ago the United States public health and marine hospital service issued a bulletin on "Cholera: Its Nature, Detection and Prevention," which gave warning to the coming of the plague and told State and municipal health authorities how to deal with the problem when it reached them.

This is by no means the first time the United States has been threatened with this plague. For centuries there have been epidemics of cholera in India, but it was not until early in the last century that it assumed pandemic proportions and swept over the world. Since 1817 there have been six great pandemics of cholera, as follows: 1817-1823; 1826-1837; 1846-1862; 1864-1875; 1882-1896; 1902-1911.

The first pandemic spread slowly, involving India, Java, Borneo, Mauritius, the Philippines, China, Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Egypt. The second had a wider spread. Europe became infected from Persia and Turkey and it was carried to England, Canada, the United States, Cuba and South America. Since then each pandemic has covered practically the entire world.

The fifth pandemic was perhaps the most serious. It is estimated that in two years, 1892-94, over 800,000 people died of the cholera in Russia, and a terrific outbreak in Hamburg in 1892 cost the lives of 8,600 persons. In 1893 the disease reached the port of New York in the person of immigrants from Europe and a few cases occurred in Jersey City.

The present pandemic began in 1902 and spread through farther India and China to the Philippines. In 1903 it spread as usual by way of Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia to Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and the Black Sea. In 1904 it followed the caravan routes from Central Asia and the following year spread over Russia and Poland and appeared in Prussia.

No great spread of the disease has occurred in the German empire, because of the constant vigilance exercised by the German sanitary authorities, although the continued persistence of the disease in Russia has furnished Germany new infections almost yearly. The presence and spread of cholera in Italy, a country from which this country receives more immigrants than from any other country, makes the menace of cholera to the United States more direct and threatening than at any time since 1892-3.

TRIED TO END HIS DAYS.

Barnwell Man Wanted to Cut His Own Throat.

Jerry Snelling, a son of the late Capt. Jerry Snelling, of Snelling, and a brother of John K. Snelling, judge of probate for Barnwell county, attempted to commit suicide at his home at Snelling Monday morning by cutting his throat with a knife. He succeeded in making several cuts in his throat, none of them sufficiently deep, however, to cause death. He was carried to Barnwell as quickly as possible and given medical aid. He is now resting quietly. No reason has been assigned for the act.

Parole a Negro.

Governor Blease paroled Lorum Washington, colored, of Darlington, who killed John Scott in a fight followed a baseball game over which they had disagreed. Superintendent Griffin, of the Penitentiary, said he had made an excellent prisoner.

Booze Wins in Texas.

The anti-prohibition measure won out in Texas at the Saturday election according to figures compiled by the Dallas News. The total vote to date is: Against the amendment, 234,101; for the amendment, 227,997.

SHOOT THE FALLS

MAN IN BARREL ELUDES GRID OF MIGHTY WATERS.

Bobby Leach of Ontario Dares Death to Accomplish Feat of Going Over Great Crest.

Bobby Leach, 4 years old, of Niagara Falls, Ont., Tuesday afternoon went over the Horseshoe falls in a barrel and still lives. Though he is battered and bruised in the drop of 158 feet over the brink of the cataract he sustained only superficial injuries and that night was able to be about his home.

This is the second time in the history of the river that the cataract has been successfully navigated. Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor made the trip in a barrel October 24th, 1901, and came out alive.

Harrassed by the police on both sides of the river, Leach was forced to make his start from LaSalle, two miles and a half above the cataract on the United States side. Two rivermen took him in a launch to Navy Island, where Leach was placed in a barrel, a steel affair, 11 feet long, with ends of wood. He was hung in a canvas hammock.

The barrel with its passenger was cast adrift just off the mouth of Chippewa creek, hardly a mile above the brink of the Horseshoe, at 2:52 o'clock and was quickly caught by the rush of the upper rapids.

When 500 yards from the brink the barrel was caught in the tremendous current and raced to the chasm.

Within 200 yards of the brink, it struck hard against a rock and a large section of the wooden end was broken off. As the barrel reached the crest at 3:13 it swung straight and went plunging down into the abyss.

Hardly 30 seconds elapsed until it was seen, a red speck, careening in the spume below the cataract. With the terrific outrush of the Horseshoe caused by high water the barrel floated down, tossing, and tumbling in its passage, toward the upper steel arch bridge. Frank Bender, of Chippewa, swam out to it with a rope and caught the barrel by one of its handles. From that point the barrel was towed ashore.

Leach was bleeding and appeared in a bad way, but once out of the barrel he raised himself and waved to the crowds that lined the bank. He was badly exhausted and it was necessary to apply oxygen to revive him.

He thought that his leg was broken, but examination showed that it was merely sprained. "I minded the tumbling about the falls more than the big drop," said Leach. "Like to killed me the way I was tossed about before I hit the brink."

A FIEND LYNCHED.

He Attempted an Assault on a Young Woman.

Following an attempt to assault a young woman in Mount Croghan, a small town near Cheraw, a negro from North Carolina, whose name has not been learned, is believed to have been lynched.

The attempt at assault was committed at noon Monday, and all day and part of Tuesday parties of frenzied men searched the woods for the criminal.

Parties of men returning Tuesday morning were non-committal as to whether the negro was caught or not, but it is thought from the bearing of the pursuers, that the negro was captured and put to death in the woods somewhere.

The victim of the attempted assault is one of the most prominent and well connected young women of that section, and the crime stirred up unusual excitement and anger. Sheriff Douglass, of Chesterfield County, was on the scene and sought to capture the negro, but was unsuccessful.

DON'T BELONG TO THEM.

Padgett Unknown to South Carolina Methodists.

From the Atlanta Constitution comes the report that the Rev. B. L. Padgett, claiming to be a Methodist preacher from Greenville, S. C., was apprehended in a little Madison avenue hotel as being unlawfully in the company of a young lady, also from the South Carolina city.

"Rev. Mr. Padgett says that he has been a Methodist preacher a number of years and that last year and year before he was president of the South Carolina Conference. He declares that his record is above reproach and that when the local authorities are wired about him they will release him."

A well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Columbia, says that he does not know of any such Rev. Mr. Padgett. He is not a minister of the authorized Methodist Church. We have no such thing as a president of the Conferences. He must be a member of one of the sects that inhabit the mountain parts of the State."

Visit Many Towns.

Announcement has been made from the State department of agriculture that the agricultural train to be operated by the Southern railway through the South will visit 37 towns and cities in South Carolina between September 4 and September 27.

WILL BE NEXT

The Nations Chief Farmer is Getting Too Old For His Duties.

YOUNGER MAN NEEDED

Recent Developments in the Department of Agriculture Indicate that the Secretary is Lacking in Executive Strength, Due Probably to the Encroachments of Age.

Because of repeated developments in the Agricultural Department at Washington indicating that the executive grip upon it is weak, the impression is growing that its venerable head, Secretary Wilson, is feeling the encroachments of age to such an extent that he is incapable of handling the complicated machinery of his great department with efficiency.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says it is being said with a good deal of freedom in semi-official circles that some of the most embarrassing troubles that have afflicted the administration might have been avoided if Secretary Wilson had supervised with the proper alertness and positiveness the various bureaus in which trouble has occurred.

In several important instances it looks as the venerable Secretary has been unaware of what has been going on under his very nose, and only when a veritable explosion occurs does he arise to the necessity of doing something to show his authority and accept his responsibility.

First, there was the Pinchot affair. The bureau of forestry is a subsidiary of the department of agriculture. It was built up into one of the leading branches of the Government under the direction of the former chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, and no one regarded the development with greater satisfaction than the Hon. Jeremiah Wilson.

When the Taft administration changed the policy of the interior department and Mr. Ballinger got to work to "kill snakes" there is reason to believe that the Secretary of Agriculture still sided with Pinchot and that the latter had his chief's approval in a number of acts that attracted the fire of the new Secretary of the Interior. But when it was evident that the President was aggressively backing the Ballinger policy, and that if the secretary of Agriculture did not disavow the doings of Pinchot there would probably be a new man holding the agricultural portfolio, Mr. Wilson dropped Pinchot like a hot potato.

Secretary Wilson followed the same course with regard to Dr. Wiley, of the bureau of chemistry. When the policy of safe-guarding the public against injuriously "doped" food products and beverages was being developed, nobody enjoyed it more than the Secretary of Agriculture. But when the fight came to a crisis and the "interests" looked about them for some way of stopping the assault on Lenzette of soda as a preservative, Secretary Wilson raised no objection.

In the present effort to drive Dr. Wiley out of the government service, Secretary Wilson has been revealed in an attitude of ignorance or of vacillation by no means creditable to him. He must recommend some course of action to the President with regard to the technical error in which Dr. Wiley has been apprehended and the task is oppressing the Secretary unexpectably.

Another possibility of trouble for the Secretary is found in the charges preferred against the chief of the weather bureau, Mr. Willis L. Moore, who seems to have done something like that which is ascribed to Dr. Wiley.

It is said that Mr. Moore hired earthquake experts out of the emergency fund, which technically should not be used for such a purpose. Coming at this time, the Moore charge tends to embarrass the Secretary if he is disposed to agree with the Attorney General that Dr. Wiley should leave the service. If Dr. Wiley, why not also Dr. Moore?

But the most conclusive evidence of the Secretary's lack to grasp upon the situation is the fact that an estimate of the size of the forthcoming crop of cotton was published by his department and given to the press without his knowledge or approval.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who is one of the leaders of the Southern Cotton Growers Association went to see Mr. Wilson the other day to protest against the policy of the department permitting such guesses to be given out with its authority, causing great demoralization in the cotton market and giving great impetus to speculation against the farmers' interest.

The Secretary told the Senator that he (the Secretary) had not been apprised of the alleged estimate and that it was without his sanction or warrant of law, and that an estimate had been published by the department it should never be done again.

The estimate was published, of course, and Mr. Wilson's statement in the premises simply shows how much has been going on under his nominal supervision without his really knowing any more about it than he was at the North Pole.

Senator Smith will introduce a resolution calling upon Mr. Wilson to

NAKES A CHANGE

NEWS AND COURIER OBJECTS TO BLEASE COLONEL.

Columbia Correspondent Asked to Resign From Governor's Staff, But He Refuses to Do So.

Leon M. Green, Columbia correspondent for the News and Courier, has refused to accede to the demands of his newspaper that he resign an appointment recently received upon the staff of Governor Blease and says he will resign as correspondent immediately. His resignation will be handed to the head of the News and Courier's Columbia bureau, August Kohn, upon the latter's return this week from a Canadian tour.

"I resign under pressure," said Mr. Green. "I can not comply with the demand made on me. When I was appointed on the Governor's staff, I accepted because of the honor, and I know that the position was given in the right spirit. For the paper I represented to seek to tell me that I should resign either from the paper or from the governor's staff was, in my opinion, an encroachment upon my personal rights."

"I felt that I could still remain on the governor's staff, as I have always sought to give unbiased reports of official acts of the chief executive of the State."

"The position taken by the paper appears to me, and I have no doubt will so appear to many others in the State, untenable, for the particular reason that the position occupied here for the paper was that solely of a news correspondent. I had nothing whatever to do with the editorial policy of the paper. What I have been sending to the papers I represent was the news of the day here—nothing more."

Mr. Green Monday night gave out the letter below which he stated had been written him by Robert Lathan, the editor of the News and Courier. Mr. Lathan said last night that he had nothing to say concerning the matter. Mr. Lathan's letter to Mr. Green is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Green: I have just received your letter of July 20 and regret very much to learn of your determination to remain on the staff of the governor rather than on that of The News and Courier."

"As I wrote Mr. Kohn, I do not regard it as proper for a newspaper correspondent to hold two such positions at the same time; my understanding of the matter being that the acceptance of an appointment as one of a governor's aides entails upon the person accepting it a responsibility of doing all that he can to uphold whatever the governor may do."

"I think it should be a rule of the paper that no one of its staff should occupy any position which might expose him to the criticism that his impartiality might be affected, whether such criticism be well founded or not."

"It is the desire of the News and Courier to do every public official justice fairly and impartially, and in order to do so I think the above mentioned rule a good one."

"It is true that Mr. Kohn was at one time an aide to a governor but that was before I became editor of the paper."

"I appreciate your offer to look after matters connected with the bureau until Mr. Kohn returns, but perhaps it would be better to continue the present arrangement until that time, allowing Mr. Horton to cover whatever may happen, as he has been doing since you have been away from Columbia."

"Let me repeat to you personally what I have already said to Mr. Kohn as head of the bureau, that the News and Courier appreciates the general excellence of the service you have given it during the period of your connection with the paper, and that I am genuinely sorry that you have chosen to take a stand in this matter, a most important one as I see it, to which this paper can not give its indorsement."

"Yours truly,
"Robert Lathan."

First Woman Victim.

Mme. Denise Moore is the first woman victim of aviation. She was killed at Blommes, France, Monday night. Mme. Moore has already made several fine ascents and was about to make a high flight. When about 150 feet in the air her biplane was caught by a gust and capsized. It fell straight to the earth and the woman was crushed beneath it.

Both Pass Away.

Mr. Ellie Hyatt, a young farmer, 25 years old, died at his home at Lucknow, in Lee county, Monday afternoon, after being ill for the past few days. Within one hour after he had breathed his last his wife, Mrs. Mollie Hyatt, died of heart failure. The remains of both were buried near Lucknow.

inform Congress whether or not his department did issue the advance estimate attributed to it in the newspapers; if so, why such an estimate was permitted; and what fluctuations in the cotton market have followed the publication of the estimate.

There is no telling what may grow out of this incident, emphasizing as it does the looseness with which the department of agriculture is being operated under the existing system of control.

CORN SHOW TO COME

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS NEEDED TO FINANCE IT.

Cities and Towns Will Be Asked to Aid in the Movement of National Importance.

The National Corn Exposition will be held in Columbia in 1913. This announcement was made Monday by Secretary Hamby of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and a campaign will be launched immediately to secure \$40,000 necessary to hold the exposition. The cities and towns of South Carolina will be asked to help in the movement.

The following letter was addressed Monday by Secretary Hamby to the president and officers of the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the different cities and towns of South Carolina.

"The holding of the National Corn Exposition in South Carolina in 1913 is now assured provided the cost of putting it on can be guaranteed within sixty days.

"This guarantee is \$40,000—\$20,000 of which is to be paid in cash monthly installments between now and the opening of the exposition, which will be January 29, 1913."

"In addition to the above guarantee, it is necessary to erect on the fair grounds a building sufficiently large to take care of the exposition; this building has been purchased at a cost of \$25,000, and is the largest auditorium in the South, capable of seating 35,000 people. You will see from the above that it required a total of \$65,000 to finance the proposition, \$25,000 of which has been pledged by Columbia for the buildings and \$40,000 must now be guaranteed."

"This is the largest proposition that has been undertaken in this State and is one of State-wide importance and benefit. In addition to the expenditure of \$25,000 for this building without any solicitation as yet, three citizens of Columbia have contributed \$3,500 in cash; one of the railroads entering Columbia, the name of which will be revealed later, has subscribed \$5,000 toward the guarantee; the city of Charleston has already pledged a subscription of \$2,000, making a total of \$35,000, leaving a balance of 30,000 yet to be secured in one of the four ways: either by guarantee or cash, or both."

The officers of the association have already begun their campaign of publicity, securing concessions, arranging for State and other exhibits, securing special transportation rates, etc.

"Monthly installments will have to be paid in cash, beginning immediately, and it is therefore necessary that the opportunity be accorded the undersigned to present this matter to every commercial body in every county in South Carolina which may be interested in the agricultural and industrial development of the State as soon as possible after Thursday, August 10."

"Time and space will not permit me to go into details through this medium, therefore I would respectfully ask that your board of directors and membership grant me an audience at such a time and place as may be most convenient. As it will probably be necessary for me to visit 25 or 30 towns in the State, you will see the importance of giving this your earliest attention, that I may be able to arrange an itinerary that can be carried out at the least expense and in the shortest time."

"Kindly let me know as soon as possible whether you can arrange for such an audience at your regular monthly meeting, or if that time be now past, at some special meeting called for the purpose, giving me the date, place and hour."

"I am convinced that this movement and rebound to the greatest good to this State, which is now in the very best shape to receive the benefits that will accrue to it from the holding of the National Corn exposition here in 1913. Those who realize the agricultural and industrial possibilities of South Carolina will need no urging in this matter, and its mainly to those who have not given it a thought that I wish to present the proposition, that they, too, may become materially interested in an undertaking which will not only be the best advertisement possible to the entire State, but will put it at least two years ahead of every other Southern State in agricultural development."

"Thanking you in advance for an early reply, and eagerly hoping that I may have the privilege of meeting your organization for the purpose above mentioned, I am."

Little Boom Started.

A new Democratic presidential boom has started in favor of Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on ways and means. This boom has the backing of the Alabama delegation in congress, each and every man of whom has declared that it will grow to formidable proportions before many days have passed.

First New Bale.

The first bale of the 1911 cotton crop to be marketed was brought to McRae, Ga., by T. J. Smith, of that county. It weighed an even five hundred pounds, and was bought for 25 cents a pound by T. W. Both. It was a remarkably fine staple, grown from a specially developed early seed.

COMES SOUTH

Will Establish a Model Farm in the Charleston District Soon

SOIL SECOND TO NONE

General Manager of the National Corn Exposition Will Purchase Several Thousand Acres Near Charleston and Will Induce White Settlers to Clear and Cultivate Land.

The News and Courier says it is authoritatively announced that Prof. George H. Stevenson, general manager of the National Corn Exposition, will locate in the Charleston district in the near future for the purpose of operating a model farm colony. Prof. Stevenson, who is reputed to be one of the largest corn growers in the Western Hemisphere, was in Charleston and surrounding territory last March, at a time when the question of choosing the next place for the 1913 Corn Exposition first came up. He was immediately impressed with the vast opportunities presented in this district to the agriculturist, and did not hesitate to say at the time that the soil here was second to none in the United States.

Prof. Stevenson is known to possess extensive farm lands in the Western States and had grown rich through the raising of corn. He is, however, so enthusiastic with the prospects in South Carolina, and particularly in the Charleston district, that he will shortly make his home here. It is now understood that he is now negotiating for the purchase of about 3,000 acres between Charleston and Summerville, on which he expects to build up and maintain a model farm colony.

On the occasion of his visit some time ago to Charleston Prof. Stevenson stated that he had his own pet ideas as to the operation of a large farm. He is a firm believer in intensive farming and thinks that the climate and soil of South Carolina are peculiarly adapted for this. After purchasing his land he will induce from twenty to thirty thirty white settlers to take portions of the tract and immediately begin extensive drainage operation.

"The settlers will all be men of means and experience and will therefore be able to get down to work in a comprehensive and systematic manner without losing too much time. The latest machinery will be used on the model farm, as well as the latest ideas in the agricultural world. High grade stock of every description will be purchased and raised. As Prof. Stevenson expects to raise corn along extensive lines, he will have the corn, both in quality and quantity, to feed his cattle."

Prof. Stevenson is expected to visit Charleston in the near future for the purpose of perfecting his plans with regard to the model farm colony. The officers of the National Corn Exposition are: Prof. George H. Stevenson, secretary, treasurer and general manager; E. D. Funk, of Shirley, Ill., president; E. G. Montgomery, of Lincoln, Neb., first vice president. The board of directors all live in the Middle West.

The fact that the big corn show is coming to South Carolina is recognized as a big thing for the entire State, and as a big thing for Charleston and the whole coast country as for any other part of the State. The railroads will make special rates for the show—the lowest rates into South Carolina that they have ever made; and it is expected that all these tickets will be good for a journey to any part of the State. Thus the men who go to Columbia to see the Corn Exposition may come right down to Charleston without any extra expense to themselves.

KILLED AT A FROLIC.

Five Negroes Are Held for the Murder of a Woman.

At Spartanburg five negroes were committed to jail Monday as accessories to an alleged murder, in which the victim, Nellie Landers, a negro woman was burned to death. Mattie Russell, also a negro, will also be committed to jail in connection with the affair as, according to the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest she broke a lamp over Nellie's head, causing the burns which resulted in Nellie's death Sunday.

There was a negro frolic in the woods near Cherokee Springs last Friday night. All of those concerned in Nellie Landers' death were there. In an ante-mortem statement Nellie said that the party started to play a gambling game called "skin." She declined to play. Mattie Russell urged her to play, telling her she never would make any money unless she took a chance. Nellie said she replied that she never did want to make money by gambling.

Nellie Landers is the sixth negro victim of a homicide in Spartanburg county in seven weeks.

After Land Sharks.

A hand book for the guidance of land suckers is a book to be published by the immigration commissioners from nineteen states. The purpose is to protect unwary investors against the operations of land sharks and oily promoters. "Promotion committees" will probably be investigated.