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15 Aug 12

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

COTTON REPORT

Droughts, Wind and Worms Damage the Crop Very Materially.

SIZE OF PRESENT CROP

Estimated a Nearly Thirteen Million Bales.—Condition on August 25th Shows Gr at Falling Off Since the Report of Condition of Crop Made on July 24th.

A total production of 12,918,200 bales of cotton as the final yield this year is indicated by the Department of Agriculture's official report of the condition of the growing crop of August 25, which the crop reporting board, from reports from its correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, estimated Friday at 73.2 per cent of a normal.

This estimate based on a ratio of the average yield for the past ten years to the average condition of the crop on August 25, for the past ten years, would mean a final yield of 181.65 pounds per acre on the planted area of approximately 34,000,000 acres, allowing for an abandoned acreage of 1,000,000 and provided the crop does not decline or improve from the date the condition was estimated to time of picking.

These estimates of production, while unofficial, were reckoned by the official method adopted by the Department of Agriculture and used by the crop reporting board in its monthly estimates of the final yield of the important cereal crops of the country.

Unofficial advices from the cotton belt indicate the most important declines in the crop were due to severe droughts, hot winds and worms. Reports indicate that heavy shedding caused by hot weather was the chief factor of deterioration in practically all States, except Louisiana and Mississippi, where there has been excessive rain. Heat and drought very greatly damaged cotton during the month, especially in Texas and Oklahoma.

Since the date on which the condition was taken—August 25—there have been rains which greatly relieved conditions and considerable improvement is looked for when the October report is issued.

The condition of the growing cotton crop on August 25th was 73.2 per cent of a normal, as compared with 89.1 per cent on July 25, 1911; 72.1 per cent on August 25, 1910; 68.7 per cent on August 25, 1909; and 63.7 per cent on August 25, 1908, and 73.5 per cent, the average of the past ten years on August 25, according to the crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimated from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau.

Comparisons of conditions by States follow:

States.	1911	1910	1909	1908	Av.
Virginia	96	102	82	80	
N. Carolina	76	87	76	78	
S. Carolina	74	86	73	77	
Georgia	81	95	71	77	
Florida	85	95	74	78	
Alabama	80	94	72	73	
Mississippi	70	86	71	76	
Louisiana	69	84	60	70	
Texas	68	86	69	78	
Arkansas	78	94	78	75	
Tennessee	88	92	78	82	
Missouri	88	96	78	82	
Oklahoma	62	88	85	76	
California	100	99	95		

HIGHLY RESPECTED NEGRO.

Sells Property for Seventeen Thousand Dollars.

A special dispatch to The State from Rock Hill says Mayor John T. Roddy, has bought the Henry Toole business block on East Main street for \$17,000. This is simple announcement, but behind it is a story that should prove interesting to people all over South Carolina. Henry Toole is a negro; at the same time he is one of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Rock Hill—in fact, he is one of the incorporators of the old town of Rock Hill, for even at the birth of the town he was a freeholder.

He is a barber and for 41 years he has followed that trade until a few months ago, when he sold his shop. Henry has been courteous and industrious all of his life and he holds the esteem of every white man in Rock Hill.

During Reconstruction days he was connected with the Ku Klux Klan. He served 42 days in the jail at Columbia for participation in that affair and has regularly voted the Democratic ticket since then, and has always attended the white Episcopal church here. He owns a fine plantation in York County and another one in Lancaster, and besides his home here he is in possession of other property. He is a splendid example of what a negro can accomplish.

Women Ran Mormans.

Two Mormon church elders were drummed out of Kanra, Iowa, by a brigade of angry women. Mormons delivered proselyting speeches. The women were incensed.

PLEASED BY REPORT

SENATOR SMITH'S CONTENTION CONFIRMED BY IT.

Says He Was Glad of Opportunity to Protest Against Reckless Estimate of the South's Great Crop.

The State says when asked for a statement in reference to the government condition report published by the United States department of agriculture and the advance in the price of cotton, Senator Smith, who arrived in Columbia from Chester Friday night said:

"Of course it was very gratifying to me that my contention was right. And also to see that the telegrams from the commissioners of agriculture were practically verified by the report from the agricultural department at Washington.

"I am glad that I had the privilege of being in a position to protest against the agricultural department at Washington using its immense official power in such an outrageously reckless manner.

"I believe that conditions as they actually exist warranted a lower condition report. I have not had the pleasure of meeting any of the California cotton growers, but it is ludicrous and perhaps from another view, more than ludicrous for that State to be set down seriously in a cotton crop condition report as being 100. It might be interesting and enlightening to know what the comparison of the present crop in California was based upon. It has been in only the last two or three years that California has made any cotton at all. I presume the department scarcely sent an agent from the East across the continent to California to estimate the condition of the crop in California, as compared with the condition of the crop in the East. However, in spite of all this, it is gratifying to suppose that the secretary of agriculture took the pains this last month of ascertaining through his own personal supervision, some approximation of the real condition of affairs.

"It is absurd, even now, to predict a yield of the present crop with any degree of accuracy, for the reason that the deterioration is still continuing. In most States the fertilizers are now exhausted. And therefore the plant being at its maximum in size or fruitage has little or no chance, under any weather conditions, of increasing its fruitage, but it is subject to deterioration. There are limited areas in the cotton belt where on account of the richness of the soil, the plant may continue to bear and a late frost might add somewhat to the yield in these localities. But I think I voice the opinion of every practical cotton grower when I say that the major part of the cotton area where fertilizers are used have reached the limit of any further improvement and is subject now to no change in condition except one of deterioration.

"I think the September report will show a still further decrease in condition and a consequent shrinkage in the guesses as to the size of the crop. I take this occasion to state to all parties interested that even were a 15,000,000 bale crop made, he would have need for every pound of it. And if the value of cotton is to be measured by the price of other articles 15 cents a pound is little enough in all reason."

HARD BATTLE WITH LIONESS.

Man Hard Pressed.

Battling with a mountain lioness and her two cubs, after one wrist had been broken and his arm dislocated, C. C. Garnett, a timber contractor, of Cheyenne, Wyo., fought with the beasts until Charles R. Smith, his assistant, came up with a rifle and killed the mother lion, the two young ones escaping into the mountains.

The fight took place in the mountains near Estabrook. Unexpectedly Garnett came upon the lioness, playing with her cubs. Before he had time to prepare himself for the attack, the animal sprang at him. Her first blow broke the wrist of Garnett's right hand, and the second tore his shoulder, as well as dislocated his arm.

But with his left hand he managed to draw his revolver and fire several shots at the angry beast. Garnett's assistant, Smith, was close by, and hearing the sound of the struggle, ran to the rescue and killed the lioness.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Occurs in French Aviation World Last Saturday.

On an aviator burned to death in midair and another dashed to the ground and killed formed two shocking accidents in the French world of aviation Saturday. Louis D. Grailley, of the eight Cuirassiers, while making an aeroplane flight near Troyes, was the aviator burned to death. The blazing aeroplane fell with its pilot at Rigny-La-Nonneuse, about 25 miles from Troyes, and was completely incinerated. Captain De Camille, one of the most experienced aviators in the French army fell with his monoplane while flying at Nangis Saturday and was instantly killed.

FALSE DATTIA ISSUED

GREAT INJUSTICE DONE THE COTTON GROWERS.

Senator Smith Declares that if New England Yankees Had Cotton They Would Systematize.

A dispatch from Chester to The State says a crowd numbering about 500, the majority of them farmers gathered in Henry's woods at 11 o'clock Friday morning for the big farmers' rally. Much to the regret of those present E. W. Dabbs, president of the State Farmers' union was unable to be on hand, and United States Senator E. D. Smith was the only speaker.

J. G. L. White, president of the Chester County Farmers' union, presided and seated upon the stand were Senator P. L. Hardin and Col. T. J. Cunningham. Mr. White, in an interesting talk, in which he charged his hearers to exercise greater vigilance in endeavoring to obtain a better price for cotton, introduced the speaker of the day.

Senator Smith began by referring to previous visits to Chester and the rapid passing of time since he enlisted in the warfare for better prices for cotton. He ridiculed the "Back to the Farm" movement as the conception of fellows who are too lazy to work and want the prices of the commodities of life reduced.

He then proceeded to show that the South is the only place in the world exactly suited for the growing of cotton of the kind that the world requires, and said the total lack of business system is the only reason why the farmers do not obtain a living price for their product. He told of how the merchant and the horse dealer sell their goods at a price which involves payment of every necessary expense plus a profit, and said the farmer should adopt a similar plan. If the New England Yankees had the marketing of the cotton crop, he declared, prices would soon soar to thirty and fifty cents.

The Brussels conference of spinners, Senator Smith declared, was a deliberate effort to lower the price of cotton by an agreement to cut down the output of the spinning mills. This was followed by the issuing of false bulletins from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. He told of his visit to Secretary Wilson and the latter's disclaimer of any attempt to bear the cotton market, also his promise that such a report should not be issued again. This was followed, however, a month later by another report of similar tenor, the effect being to lower cotton \$20 a bale.

Senator Smith told of what senators from the northwest did when it was proposed to bring wheat in duty free from Canada. They rose as one man and fought the proposition, yet when a combine of forces beat down the price of the South's principal commodity the North sits supinely, he said. Men had come to him, he said, asking him to let up in his fight on Secretary Wilson on account of the secretary's age. He realized this, he said, but his people's happiness and comfort meant more to him than the aged secretary's personal reputation.

FLOODED MANY HOUSES.

Heaviest Downpour of the Year Comes at Wrong Time.

The News and Courier says with buildings unroofed by the hurricane, the heavy rain of early Saturday morning did serious damage in every section of Charleston. In dwellings and stores the water poured through the unprotected roofs, flooding offices, store rooms, bed rooms, parlors, and kitchens and causing a property loss which will probably run into thousands. The wholesale houses on East Bay street suffered heavily as well as many of the large retail houses on King street. In private residences damage to household goods was extensive. From midnight Friday night until 8 o'clock Saturday morning 2.48 inches of rain fell. This is said to be the heaviest rainfall of the year within the space of eight hours.

LAST YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

Amounted to a Little Over Twelve Million Bales.

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange makes the total commercial cotton crop of the United States for the season of 1910-11, which ended Friday, 12,120,095 bales.

The items in the crop are: Port receipts 8,838,037; overland to mills, 973,492; Southern consumption 2,363,616; a total of 12,175,145 from which must be subtracted 55,050 bales consumed at ports or shipped from ports to Southern mills.

The crop being gathered will not be any larger than last year's is the opinion of many.

Merchant Caught in Own Trap.

O. F. Cooper, a merchant in Blue Mountain City, Ala., may lose a leg as a result of being shot by a gun he set as a trap for burglars at his store. He forgot the trap on entering the store on the morning of the accident and received the full discharge of birdshot just above the knee.

ARE IN BAD FIX

South Carolina Cotton Mills Face a Very Serious Problem

SHADOW OF THE WEEVIL

Certain Kinds of Cotton Used by Some of the Mills in this State Can Not be Had Because of the Quarantine Against the Section Where it is Raised.

The State says the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina are facing a serious situation as the result of the announcement that the boll weevil cotton quarantine will be strictly enforced after Sept. 10. It is said that the stock of raw cotton of many of the textile plants in the State is very low, and that a majority of the mills will depend on shipments that were to come from the boll weevil territory.

It is the intention of the State entomologist to enforce strictly to the letter the act against the shipment of cotton into this State from the boll weevil territory after September. In the event the law is enforced, it is said that many of the mills may have to close operation.

As already announced, Ellison A. Smyth, the president of the Cotton Manufacturers' association of South Carolina has requested a conference with the State entomologist and the commissioner of agriculture to discuss the situation.

The following letter asking for information on the situation has been received at the State department of agriculture from a well known cotton firm of Greenville.

"We have taken notice of the statement in the papers recently issued by Mr. Conradi, State entomologist, in regard to shipping cotton from the boll weevil infected districts into South Carolina and note that the State will quarantine against such points actively beginning Sept. ten.

"We have addressed Mr. Conradi asking that he advise us what territory the State considers weevil infected. We have also asked that he advise us where we could procure a map showing the infected territory. We are very desirous of working in harmony with the State authorities in this matter, and as we bring a great deal of cotton from Alabama and Mississippi into the State, we do not wish to conflict in any manner.

"Mr. Conradi is at present out of the State, and we are unable to learn when he will return. If you can give us the information requested of him, we will greatly appreciate it."

The situation in which the textile industry in South Carolina finds itself as a result of the cotton quarantine has arisen a little earlier than was expected, according to the State commissioner of agriculture Mr. Watson said that just exactly this situation has been expected for some years by the department and at Asheville in June, at several places since, notably at Darlington on Friday last, he called particular attention of manufacturers and growers to the necessity and sound business sense of raising upland staple such as the Columbia, Keenan, Hartsville, Coker and Webber, for consumption in our home mills in place of Mississippi cotton which is now being brought in to the extent of upward of 400,000 bales out of the total of about 765,000 bales now annually consumed in the South Carolina mills.

The attention of Lewis W. Parker and of the Textile Manufacturers' association, he said, has been directed to this particular and uneconomic condition of affairs for the past two years, and this and the knowledge that the spreading of the boll weevil over the Mississippi delta would under the law close the source of supply, has been the reason for the vigorous campaign that has been pushed particularly for this year, with a view to getting the farmer to raise his cotton from selected seed furnished him and to sell it directly to the mills.

The knowledge that this cotton would arise has been at the back of a vigorous effort along this line and the commissioner adds, the knowledge that the boll weevil is hastening at the rate of 75 miles a year towards South Carolina, has caused him to endeavor to shape the agricultural development policy in this State to the end that the people would be in a state of unpreparedness to receive the first onslaught of the weevil on the \$98,000,000 cotton crop instead of being found in a state of unpreparedness, as were many of the people in the Southeastern portion of the belt. For five years the campaign has been waged for diversification, giving other money crops and something to eat to take the place of the money which is received for the cotton when cotton alone is relied upon.

Enlarge Exposition.

A result of the passage of a resolution in the house of representatives authorizing the President of the United States to invite foreign countries to participate in the Panama California International Exposition at San Diego, is the determination to enlarge the physical dimensions of the Balboa park. The determination was made by the directors.

WENT FOR THEM

WHIPPED FOUR MEN FOR INSULTING HIS DAUGHTER.

Accusing Them of Attempt to "Mash" the Young Lady, Aged Congressman Used His Fist.

Representative Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma, created a sensation in the heart of the smart shopping center at Washington Friday by assaulting four clerks, one of them whom he alleged, insulted his 18-year-old daughter, Miss Italy Carter, who was with her father on a shopping expedition.

Having dealt summarily with the four clerks, Representative Carter, who is 76 years old, sent his daughter home in an automobile and proceeded to the nearest police station, where he explained the incident which led up to the trouble.

He was not detained and considers the incident closed unless the four clerks demand an investigation. Representative Carter assailed the first clerk, Joseph Josephson, with his fists and when three of the young man's companions came to their friend's aid the Oklahoma congressman brought his walking stick into play and wielded it vigorously until he was master of the field.

According to Mr. Carter, his daughter described to Josephson a certain kind of a coat which she wished to purchase. He declares the clerk thought Miss Carter was untended and sought to engage her in conversation.

"Continuing his advances, which were followed by repulses," said Mr. Carter, "the young man became insulting. When I politely asked the clerk the cause of the trouble, he became infuriated and said uncomplimentary things about my daughter, I told her to accompany me from the store, and as we reached the door he called me several names. I returned and preferred to strike him, when he started towards me. I then gave him as good a licking as my long experience on the plains and as a boxer would permit. I then started to leave when three of his assistants took up the fight. I was plainly outnumbered but I struck right and left with my cane and finally routed the bunch."

DEAD BOY COMES BACK.

To the Great Joy of Another Boy in Jail for Killing Him.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says John Webb, the eighteen-year-old boy who has been a prisoner in the county jail for several days, charged with the murder of Archie Brown, was released this morning when it became known that Thursday night Brown unexpectedly turned up in his home alive.

Brown said that on August 22, when he disappeared, he was suddenly seized with the wanderlust and without notifying his family went off on a pleasure trip. He said that since that he had visited Columbia, Savannah and Athens, Ga. When last seen before his disappearance Brown was walking along the Pacolet river with Webb during the dinner period. Both were employed at the Pacolet mill, where Brown's dinner pail was found. Webb is said to have been somewhat of a tramp, and little was known about him at Pacolet.

It was reported that he had confided to a companion that he intended to rob Brown. The rumor was started that he killed and robbed Brown and had thrown his body into the river. A warrant was sworn out against Webb, charging him with murder, and he was committed to jail.

For several days 50 men dragged the Pacolet river for Brown's body. If he had not turned up the mill pond would have been drawn down in the search for his body.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

Eleven Lives Are Believed to Have Been Lost in Her.

The News and Courier says a portion of the stern of a vessel bearing the name "Margaret A. May," was picked up after the storm by Capt. Hernandez on the beach of Cole's Island. It is feared that this is all that is left to tell the tale of the big Philadelphia schooner which sailed from Charleston on the 23rd of August, homeward bound, with a cargo of lumber from the Burton Lumber Company. Capt. George L. Jarvis, Master of the Margaret May and his crew of eight men, are thought to have been drowned. It is understood that Capt. Jarvis had as his guests on the trip his two brothers, which would make eleven souls lost in the wreck of the schooner. It is not known at what point the vessel was probably wrecked.

Say Estimate Too High.

"According to the Farmers' union reports received at this office," said J. Whitner Reid, secretary of the State Farmers' union, "we can not but think that the government estimate of the condition of the cotton crop is erroneous, so far as South Carolina is concerned. We do not feel warranted in placing the estimate higher than 69 per cent, according to reports received by us."

MAY FLY TO PACIFIC

ATWOOD PLANS TO TRY FOR A PRIZE OF \$50,000.

His Recent Trip from St. Louis to New York City Inspired the Daring Aviator to Plan Greater One.

Harry N. Atwood, who has just broken all world's aviation records with his 1,265 mile trip from St. Louis, Mo., to New York city, has begun preparations for a flight across the American continent for the \$50,000 Hearst prize. Atwood announced he will be ready to begin his trip about Oct. 1 and that he will cross the United States in 25 days.

He will use the same biplane with which he made his sensational flights last month and will travel light, carrying only a suit case. At present he is working on a schedule which must include a start at New York city or Boston, one stop in Chicago or Los Angeles, Cal. Atwood is ambitious to write his name in history as the first aviator to span the States.

The conditions governing the Hearst flight, aside from proving a maximum time of 30 days and requiring a stop at Chicago, permit the flier to choose his own route and schedule. Contestants may start either from New York or Boston and finish at San Francisco or Los Angeles. Any self-propelled heavier than air flying machine may be employed and any person in the world may compete. The aviator may descend to earth as frequently as he chooses and make any necessary repairs upon his aeroplane, but he may not change machines enroute.

If Atwood succeeds in crossing the continent, it will be one of the greatest human triumphs the world has known. His reception at New York by hundreds of thousands of cheering people will be overshadowed by the greeting he will receive as the first man to actually fly across the 3,000 miles of the American continent.

"I have never faced a more interesting prospect than this flight to the Pacific offers," says Atwood. "I am anxious to get started. Even if I should fail, the efforts will be worth while."

Atwood did not experience a single accident until the next to last day of his recent flight, when a ring in his engine worked loose. Repairs were quickly made, and he was ready to take to the air again within a few hours. His career from Chicago to the eastward was frequently threatened by strong breezes from the Great Lakes, but at no time did his propeller fail to keep him in the course.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Son of a New York Millionaire Commits Suicide.

New York's financial district was thrown into a panic when Arthur Velt, the 22-year-old son of R. C. Velt, a millionaire head of the light-erage department of the Standard Oil company shot and killed himself on the street in front of the Produce Exchange building.

Young Velt worked in the foreign department of the oil trust. Friday morning he went into the lighterage department and then walked out of the rear entrance of the oil company's building and down New street to Beaver where he stood for a minute as though trying to make up his mind.

Suddenly he drew a revolver and pressing it tightly against his left breast, fired a shot into his heart. He dropped dead in his tracks. At his father's office nothing could be learned as to the cause of the suicide.

DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH.

Frisbie, Aviator, Killed by Fall at Norton, Kas.

J. J. Frisbie, the Curtiss aviator, was killed at Norton, Kan., by a fall on Saturday. He had been giving exhibition flights at the fair for several days. Friday his machine acted badly and he had a fall of about 40 feet, but beyond bruises and a shaking up he was not injured. He announced he would not take the air Friday afternoon, but when the spectators shouted "faster," and would not listen to explanations, Frisbie announced that rather than have the big crowd go away from the park, he was willing to do his best. He ascended with the results stated above. His machine was not safe.

GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

Little Girl Tells Man to Trust in God and Be a Man.

A special dispatch to The State says S. H. Rush and J. L. Buist of that place were passengers on the steamer Apache, which made such a narrow escape from a watery grave during the storm. They were returning from New York. Mr. Rush says a little 10-year old girl on the ship was very consoling and sympathetic to him. He was very nervous and making public demonstrations of his feelings. The little girl was sitting in her father's lap and reached over and put her hands on his shoulder, saying, "Trust in God and be a man."

BOAT RUN DOWN

A Small Launch Containing a Party of Eight Struck by a Barge.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWN

Lone Survivor in Serious Condition, Unable to Explain Cause of Collision—Bodies not Recovered After Diligent Search—Sympathy for Widows and Children of Victims.

Preparations for the celebration of Labor Day at Toledo, Ohio, were given a check when one citizen stopped work and expressed their deep sympathy and many lent their aid in the search for the seven bodies of city officials and employees who met a tragic death by drowning early Saturday morning, when their little launch, a 35 foot craft, was rammed by the barge, Phillip Minch, hurled seven of the occupants to a watery grave.

The drowned are: Harry Batch, city councilman; James Wister, superintendent of water-works; Thomas Purcell, master mechanic at the water-works plants; Fred Shane, secretary of service Director Wells; William Blatt, water-works inspector; William Corroll, book-keeper at water-works plant, and Rudolph Yunker.

The accident occurred about 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning, but word was not received of it in the city until more than two hours later. Professional divers, policemen with grappling hooks and local rivermen have searched the waters of the bay all day but in vain.

Of the party of eight men, who left town for Kelly's Island, only one was saved. The party was swamped near Maumee Bay. What they were doing never will be known.

Mayer, the engineer, who was below looking after the engine was the only one of the party to escape. Mayer declares he did not hear any signals sounded from the barge.

In seven homes the widows and children of the dead men are being cared for by relatives and sympathetic neighbors. Michael Mayer, engineer and part owner of the launch Nemo, is practically a physical wreck at his home after his terrible experience in the water, following the collision. Though he fought desperately for his life and only was rescued an hour after the collision, Mayer remained sufficiently rational until the middle of the day to tell what had occurred.

"I did not see my companions for half an hour after we left the Downtown dock on our way out," said Mayer. "I was attending the engine and the boat was near us when I was knocked down by the force of the collision. A heavy door of a closet fell over me and pinned me to the floor. I was stunned for a time. Water began rushing into the engine room and soon it was up to my neck. I tried several ways to get out and soon the launch parted in the middle.

"I did not see my companions when the collision occurred. I heard some cries and think it was the victims shouting as a warning to the giant steel barge."

Capt. D. B. Cummings, of the Minch, and First Officer F. B. Cummings, his brother were on the bridge; August Swan was at the wheel and Abner Busler was look-out. These men declared they sighted the launch about fifteen minutes before the collision. They declared warning and passing signals were given, but no reply was received.

HANGED FOR BRUTAL CRIME.

Pays Death Penalty for Murder at Sylvester, Ga.

At Sylvester, Ga. Friday William Rose paid the death penalty for the murder of William Bailey in 1909. He was hanged at the jail there while a crowd estimated at 500 people surrounded the building.

After a long visit from a clergyman Rose walked to the scaffold unassisted and without a quiver. In a brief talk to inmates of the jail and officers he stated that he was prepared to meet his judge.

The crime for which Rose was hanged is one of the most brutal in the State's criminal annals. According to the State's evidence Rouse attacked Bailey after a quarrel while the latter was unarmed. After wounding his victim, who fell prostrate on the floor, Rouse is said to have severed Bailey's jugular vein and wind pipe with a knife.

Rouse then placed a pistol in Bailey's right hand, overlooking the fact that Bailey's right arm had been shattered by a bullet. Having made sure of Bailey's death, Rouse sat above the body and drank a bottle of whiskey while he sang "Bill Bailey Won't Come Home."

Hunter Kills 28 Rattlesnakes.

While out hunting Cleo Johnson, of Wrightsville, broke the record on rattlesnakes. The dogs with which he was hunting treed and when he found them, they had 28 rattlesnakes cornered. There was one monster snake, fully grown