

Too Late.
If I had told her in the spring
The old, old story briefly,
When the sparrow and the robin
Began to sing,
And the sowing was over chiefly,
But haste makes waste, and the story
Sweet,
I reasoned, will keep through the
sowing,
Till I crop the corn and sow the wheat,
And give them a chance for growing.
Had I even told the tale in June,
When the wind through the grass
was blowing,
Instead of thinking it too soon,
And waiting till after the sowing?
Or had I hinted, out under the stars,
That I knew a story worth hearing,
Lingering to put up the pasture bars,
Nor waited to do the shearing?
Now the barn is full, and so is the bin,
But I've grown wise without glory,
Since love is the crop not gathered in,
For another year the story.

STORM SWEEP.

Much Damage Done in the Eastern Part of the State.

The storm of last Tuesday night and Wednesday did considerable damage in different parts of the State. At Georgetown on Tuesday night, 13th instant, the wind began to rise at about 9 o'clock, coming from the northeast in gusts that increased in violence each hour accompanied by heavy showers of rain and attained a maximum velocity of about 80 miles an hour near midnight. Towards morning the wind changed completely around, blowing strongly from the southwest. The storm came without warning from the weather bureau and the rice planters have suffered severely. A large part of the rice crop being out and lying in the fields. The damage to property in town will foot up fully \$10,000.

MARION SUFFERS GREATLY.

A dispatch from Marion to The State on Wednesday says a terrible storm has been raging since last night. Houses are blown down, trees uprooted, telephonic and telegraphic communication is entirely suspended. Crops are ruined and the electric light wires are broken down in many places. Communication even by private conveyance is cut off. No fatalities have been reported, but information as to the extent of the damage in the county is very meagre.

SEVERE IN FLORENCE.

A dispatch on Wednesday to The State from Florence says a severe wind and rain storm struck this place last night about 12 o'clock and raged incessantly until 1 o'clock today. A great many shade trees in the city were blown down, several fences demolished and considerable damage done in breaking skylights and plate glass in shops and houses. Reports from the country say that the cotton crop is badly damaged. The roads are blocked with trees and the telephone wires are badly broken up. In the city trees were blown on several houses but none were damaged to a great extent.

DAMAGE AT GOODWILL.

As a result of high winds from early Tuesday night to 1 o'clock with light rains until 9 o'clock, crops are badly blown down as well as some fencing and trees at Goodwill. At one time this morning it looked like the storm of 1893 would be repeated. Cotton fields are a queer sight, the wrong side of the leaves turned up and cotton not more than half as high as it was Tuesday, one row lapping over another.

STORM AT LATTA.

A heavy wind and rain storm began at Latta about midnight Tuesday and continued steadily until about 2 o'clock next afternoon. Cotton that remained in the fields unpicked was damaged considerably. No other damage reported except the blowing down of shade trees.

MANY LIVES LOST.

One of the Fiercest Storms on Record Sweeps Atlantic Coast.

A number of lives were lost, much property damaged and several ships were wrecked in the storm which swept up the Atlantic coast Tuesday night and Wednesday. It was one of the fiercest September storms on record, thunder and lightning adding terror to a howling gale which swept drenching sheets of rain over sea and land.

The greatest loss of life was near Wilmington, Del. The tug Israel W. Durham, with a crew of six men and four other men employees of the American Dredging company, was swamped in the Delaware river early Wednesday during the height of the storm. Eight of the ten persons on the little craft were drowned.

At Halifax, N. Y., is mourning a \$500,000 fire. While this fire was not directly due to the storm, the flames were fanned and driven forward by the high wind which prevailed.

New York suffered comparatively little. The wind and rain and lightning and thunder was terrific, but little damage was done. Nineteen coal barges went adrift in the bay and their wreckage strewn the shore from the battery to the narrows, but no lives were lost. Several small vessels also went ashore on various parts of the coast near New York. One fatality was reported in New York when a piece of cast iron fire escape was blown from a building and struck Carl Hertzner, killing him instantly.

A fishing steambot, Joseph Church, of Greenport, N. Y., struck on Peaks Hill bar and was smashed to pieces. The captain and crew of twenty-one men were saved. From Wilmington, Del., comes the news that great destruction was caused by the storm. Trees were uprooted, houses flooded and crops ruined. In Chesapeake Bay the storm was particularly fierce. Incoming steamers arriving at Baltimore report that waves in their experience has so severe gale swept down on them at this time of the year. One man was seen adrift in a small row boat in Chesapeake Bay, but it was impossible to rescue him.

Trivial Accident Caused Death.

The accident caused the death of David Dudley, the well-known colored blacksmith, died Monday morning under very peculiar circumstances, death resulting from blood poisoning caused by a fish bone which penetrated her hand about two weeks ago. No attention was paid to the trivial accident at the time the bone became embedded in the flesh, but within a few days the hand became very inflamed, with the discoloration of the tissues surrounding the wound which accompanies blood poisoning.

BREAN says he is ready to take the stump for Parker.

SHOULD BRING TEN CENTS.

Farmers Urged to Get That Price for Their Cotton.

Hon Harvie Jordan, one of the best known farmers in the United States, who is president of the Southern Cotton Growers Association and the National Farmers Congress, is out in a strong interview, in which he urges the farmers of the south to hold their cotton back and not flood the market with it. He says it will mean higher prices, and better times. The interview is of vital interest to merchants and farmers throughout the south and Mr. Jordan says if the plan can be successfully worked out, it will mean additional millions to the south's wealth within the next year or two. Mr. Jordan's interview follows:

"The rapid and continuous deterioration of the cotton crop due to drought, wilt, insects and fungus diseases in the old states east of the Mississippi river, and heavy damages in Texas from storm, boll weevils and toll worms render the situation very different from what the outlook presented on the first day of August.

"The late crop is virtually a failure whether we have frost before November or not. There are but few honest statisticians who would say that this crop will reach more than 11,000,000 bales of cotton. The estimate from the Texas people places the yield at 10,000,000 bales. But even if we harvest 11,000,000 bales there must necessarily be a shortage in mill stocks before we can plant and cultivate another crop. Some of our largest mills in Georgia are actively buying their supplies at present prices for the next year's consumption, which indicates that Georgia spinners realize that we are faced with another short crop and also that present prices for the raw material are not too high.

Farmers who are paying high prices for cotton pickers, so as to get their cotton picked, are doing more to depress prices right now than anybody else. Gather the crop as rapidly as possible, but do not rush the staple too fast on the market. Store these cotton in outhouses or have it ginned and hold it.

"Let every producer determine that ten cents per pound shall be the minimum price at which his cotton shall be sold. The mills can well afford to pay 12 cents per pound for middle grade cotton under existing conditions and if the market is not rushed higher prices than those at present will soon be offered. I cannot fully emphasize the high importance of moving the crop slowly to the markets this season.

"Sixty days later when the situation of the crop is fully known to the trade at home and abroad the demand for our cotton will be intense and those who have the staple still in their control will receive its full value. Sell your cotton in small lots and if the balance is held at home, store it under good cover so as to protect the staple from the weather.

"Those who need money to meet maturing obligations in October can store their cotton in local warehouses and use the receipts to secure loans from local banks. Your cotton has already been sold for future delivery by brokers and exporters who expect the markets to be deluged with the rush of the staple as in past years. Check this rush and teach these speculators a lesson during the next few days. The cotton millars are next willing to pay prices ranging between 10 and 12 cents per pound for this crop, and it will simply be a needless sacrifice to sell any cotton under ten cents per pound.

"Stand steadfast for high prices this season and your position will be maintained. This crop should bring to the producers not less than \$700,000,000. Hold your cotton seed for higher prices and refuse to accept the present low prices offered by the representatives of the cotton seed oil mills.

"Every ton of cotton seed is worth \$15 as a fertilizer, and no farmer can afford to sell a ton of cotton seed to the oil mill for less than \$15 to \$20 per ton. The present price of cotton seed is fully \$6 per ton too low."

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Late Returns from Maine Show Gains for That Party.

A dispatch from Portland, Maine, says returns from the small towns in distant parts of the State and a careful revision of last figures place the Republican plurality in Monday's state election at about 27,000.

Returns from 450 cities, towns and plantations out of 650 give William T. Cobb, Republican, 9,954; Cyrus W. Davis, Democrat, 50,158. The same places in 1900 gave Hill, Republican, 72,541; Lord, Democrat, 39,714. The Republican gain over 1900 is now estimated at 5 per cent, the Democratic gain at 24 per cent.

Next year's senate will probably consist of 27 Republicans and four Democrats, as against 29 Republicans and one Democrat in the legislature. It is estimated that the house will be 121 Republicans and thirty Democrats. The last house total 131 Republicans and twenty Democrats.

The latest Democratic gains were in Cumberland county where the party re-elected Pennell as sheriff, a senator and county commissioner. Chairman Simpson of the Republican state committee, telegraphed President Roosevelt that the party had carried the State by more than 25,000.

President Roosevelt replied saying he was delighted with the result and congratulated Mr. Simpson and those who had worked with him, most heartily. Every one knows that Roosevelt is not delighted over the result, because the Republican majority of four years ago has fallen off about seven thousand.

Smothered in Cotton Pile.

Bryant Partin, the six-year-old son of Frank Partin, was smothered to death Tuesday while playing in a pile of lint cotton in front of his father's home near Raleigh, N. C. The boy playfully dug a hole in the cotton and jumped in. He had not been missed at the house and his dead body was found by his little sister, who was digging into the loose cotton. The child was found standing on his head in the center of the pile of cotton.

Farmers Institutes.

Farmers institutes will be held in December in the following counties: Marion, Horry, Florence, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Clarendon, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Colleton, Beaufort, Hampton and Barnwell. Applications for institutes must be in by November 1. These applications must be signed by 15 farmers.

TO ELECT ROOSEVELT.

The Trusts Have Subscribed Nearly Seven Million Dollars.

The New York American recently published a list of the leading contributors and amounts pledged to the Republican national campaign fund of 1904. According to the American nearly \$2,000,000 has already been paid to the national committee. The remainder is to be had on call.

The list shows that J. P. Morgan is the largest individual subscriber, while the Standard Oil, Gas and Electric Trusts are the most generous of the corporation. The American says the ultimate plan is to collect \$10,000,000 more if necessary, as against \$6,000,000 in 1896 and about \$5,000,000 in 1900.

These are the pledges: Standard Oil, Gas and Electric, through William G. Rockefeller, \$1,000,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, \$250,000; United States Steel Corporation, through Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick, \$750,000; American Sugar Refining company, through H. O. Havemeyer, \$800,000; Consolidated Tobacco, \$500,000; Charles M. Schwab and his interested relatives, \$500,000; National Paper and branches, \$250,000; Pennsylvania Reading and Coal Trust, through A. J. Cassat, \$200,000; New York Central system, through the Vanderbilts, \$250,000; other railroads, \$500,000; National Biscuit (cracker trust), \$200,000; American Wool, \$200,000; National Lead, \$200,000; manufacturers, through Messrs. Dolan and Dobson, \$500,000; James Stillman and other bankers, \$250,000; total so far pledged, \$6,750,000.

The American adds: "The list of contributors and sums printed above comes from a source of the highest authority in the Republican party, a member of the great trusts, a man of millions, who was induced to give the facts because of the reports that it was 'hard to raise money to elect Roosevelt.'"

GINNER'S REPORT.

Up to September First of the Present Cotton Crop.

The cotton report of the census bureau as issued Thursday shows a total of 390,414 commercial bales pressed at the ginneries, ginned from the growth of 1904, prior to September 1, against a total of 17,587 commercial bales in the corresponding period of last year. The report shows 7,567 ginneries operated this season prior to September 1, while the number operated to the corresponding date in 1903 was 2,176. The report points out that in comparing the statistics of the two seasons the allowance must be made for the different conditions of the two seasons. The total commercial bales which would number but 374,821 if the round bales were counted as half bales, compose 358,796 square bales, 31,187 round bales and 431 sea island crop bales. The crop by states and territories follows:

Alabama—26,456 commercial bales, total corresponding period last year 1,314.

Arkansas—76 commercial bales, last year 17.

Florida—1,956 commercial bales, last year 352.

Georgia—63,193 commercial bales, last year 6,283.

Indian Territory—1,055, last year 4.

Louisiana—5,570, last year 448.

Mississippi—2,703 commercial bales, last year 384.

North Carolina—134 commercial bales, last year 35.

Oklahoma—43 commercial bales, last year none.

South Carolina—4,215 bales last year 254.

Tennessee—2 commercial bales, last year 1.

Texas—285,011 commercial bales, last year 6,761.

No figures are given for Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia.

These statistics were collected through a canvass of the individual ginneries of the cotton states by 667 local special agents. The report will be followed by five others, showing the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1904 to October 18 to November 14, to December 13 to January 16, and the end of the season. The final report will give the quantity of cotton ginned during the entire season and will include the quantity of linters obtained by the cotton seed oil mills from regaining cotton seed of this year's growth.

What Is the Matter?

The Galveston News draws attention to the fact that Galveston is now the leading cotton port of the world, having last season taken first place before New Orleans with receipts of 2,406,032 against 2,000,357 for the Crescent City. Following in third place comes Savannah, with 1,168,191 bales, which will doubtless be improved on this season. Norfolk comes next with 479,642 bales, then Wilmington with 321,324, Mobile with 201,678, Charleston with 147,852, Pensacola with 121,368 and Brunswick with 92,786. What is the matter with Charleston? According to the above figures she is very much in the back ground in the matter of handling cotton. Savannah handles over one million more bales of cotton per year than she does: Even Wilmington doubles her. There will be something radically wrong somewhere, and the business men of Charleston should find out what it is and remedy it. We would all like to see the good old city of Charleston take the place of her rather ancient sister, that when the fire apparatus and the crowd attempted to cross it, it fell into the water, twenty feet below. About twenty persons were precipitated with the wreckage into the water.

Collapse of a Bridge.

At Stillwater, Mich., the bridge across Lake St. Croix, which is a half mile long, extending to the Wisconsin side, caught fire late Thursday afternoon. The fire created some commotion and the fire apparatus in responding to the alarm was followed by the usual crowd of persons. The fire had so weakened one end of the spans of the rather ancient structure, that when the fire apparatus and the crowd attempted to cross it, it fell into the water, twenty feet below. About twenty persons were precipitated with the wreckage into the water. Adolph Bog, aged 22, and George McGrath, aged 19, were killed, and five others were seriously injured. The financial loss was small.

Caught in a Gale.

What is known as the "Mosquito fleet" of boats owned and manned by daring negro fishermen, went beyond the bar to the Black Fish banks, out of sight of land, Wednesday morning. Three out of these boats and their crews of four men each have not been heard from 11 o'clock at night, and are almost certainly lost. One boat, "The Pride," capsized and sunk and the captain, John Wylie, and nine others were drowned. Jos. Butler was the only one of the crew rescued, another fishing boat having picked him up. The squall which struck the fishing boats is the edge of a small gale that has been sweeping up this coast all day.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

And Six Others Seriously Injured in a New York Fire.

HEROIC RESCUES BY FIREMEN.

Men Sought to Escape First but Thurst Back While Women and Children Were Taken Out.

At New York seven persons were burned to death and six others were injured seriously in a fire which partially destroyed a tenement building at Nos. 68-70 First street early Tuesday. More than 20 families were asleep in the building and acts of bravery accompanied their rescue, which was accomplished by firemen and police.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the alarm was given. Within the few moments that had elapsed the flames were found to have gained great headway from the first floor and the neighborhood was in a panic of terror. Women and children were being dropped from the windows of the lower floors and dozens of grown persons were fighting in the hallways to reach open air.

A policeman clambered to the roof of an adjoining building and by clinging to the cornice with the smoke pouring into his face, reached down to the windows of the fifth floor and rescued seven children who were handed out by their parents. An officer winding a coat about his head, entered the building from below and rolled down the stairs the body of a half suffocated man. Three times the officer came back carrying two persons in his arms. Then he fell, exhausted.

Meantime, ladders had been run to the top of the building and firemen were clambering up, rescued at least 20 tenement dwellers who were about to be taken out. Men sought to reach the firemen first, but were thrust back while the women and children were taken out. One fireman although badly burned, took seven persons from a single window on the fourth floor. When the work of rescue had been completed and the flames had been hurriedly searched the crowded flats and on the fourth floor, they found six members of the Konovitch family dead.

On top of the building an unidentified man was found dead. Police Capt. McDermott and the firemen who first reached the burning building, believed the fire was of incendiary origin. Their theory is borne out by the statements of the janitor of the building who says that an attempt was made to set fire to the tenement last Thursday night.

THE RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Number of Libraries Established in the Different Counties.

The following list shows the number of rural libraries established this year and the number yet to be established in each county in order to receive the benefit of the appropriation for 1904, under the Aull library act. Supt. Martin is anxious, now that the county superintendents, teachers and patrons of each county to bestir themselves in order that none of this appropriation may be lost in any county at the expiration of the time, Dec. 31st, of this year. Each county is entitled to 12 libraries under this act and should by all means avail itself of this rare opportunity of outside aid before it is too late. The list is:

To be established.

Abbeville	7	5
Aiken	9	3
Anderson	5	7
Bamberg	3	9
Beaufort	7	5
Berkley	3	9
Charleston	3	10
Cherokee	4	8
Chester	7	5
Chesterfield	1	11
Clarendon	9	3
Colleton	6	6
Darlington	9	3
Dorchester	0	12
Edgefield	12	0
Fairfield	12	0
Florence	12	0
Georgetown	1	11
Greenville	12	0
Hampton	5	7
Horry	5	7
Kern	7	5
Lancaster	7	5
Laurens	12	0
Lee	9	3
Lexington	5	7
Marion	4	8
Marlboro	12	0
Newberry	9	3
Oconee	10	2
Orangeburg	12	0
Pickens	5	7
Richland	12	0
Saluda	11	1
Spartanburg	12	0
Sumter	9	3
Talbot	6	6
Williamsburg	3	9
York	12	0

Total, established 303 189

FEIGNED SICKNESS.

But Was Convicted and Sent to the Penitentiary.

A special dispatch to The State says an unusual incident transpired in sessions court Wednesday which will afford a break from the dull monotony of sitting under the stern dignity of his honor and hearing the endless talks of the lawyers, the hesitating, stammering statements of witnesses and the sonorous voice of the court officer. Arthur Salter, colored, was arraigned for stealing live stock. That is, Salter was brought into the court room. Just after he had been placed in the criminal docket, he fell down and gave vent to a number of guttural, groaning sounds, at the same time twisting and writhing his long, lank body. Judge Gary had a physician summoned, who, after a careful examination, pronounced the negro to be perfectly healthy. Salter refused to go by his diagnosis, however, and continued in a prostrate condition in the docket, at times groaning and howling. As the negro kept up his game, the judge selected a jury, and the case was tried. In the meanwhile Salter was removed from the docket to a bench where he lay flat on his back, feigning sickness. He was found guilty. When the court asked for him to stand up he could not be moved by the court officers and Judge Gary pronounced sentence on the man as he lay on the bench. "Your sentence is 18 months at hard labor on the roads of Spartanburg county—this is six months additional, Salter, for your exhibition this morning," remarked his honor. Court officers had to catch the negro by either arm and forcibly carry him from the court room. A number of cases of minor importance were disposed of.

Has a Hard Time.

Consul Profit, at Pretoria, has forwarded to the state department a petition by a dozen American negroes in Transvaal, charging discrimination by the British government against the American negro. They allege that the liberties once enjoyed under the Boer government are now abrogated. The petition says they are barred from riding in second class railroad coaches because of their color; that they are prohibited from walking on the sidewalk "for want of a hat" and that they are not allowed to do business because they are Americans and lastly, they are told "that American natives must expect the same treatment as Africans."

Miss Helen Gould has organized an attack on the boll weevil. She believes a bird brigade will exterminate the pest. Secretary Wilson pins his faith to ants. Meantime the weevil says the Augusta Herald, is sawing wood and saying nothing.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Several New Factories to Be Established in South Carolina.

The Columbia Record says it is likely that a number of creameries will be established in the state as a conference with the commissioner of immigration by C. G. Voigt, of Union, is known. Mr. Voigt came here from Illinois several years ago and has been instrumental in establishing seven cheese factories in various parts of the state. Mr. Voigt is enthusiastic about the industry for this state and says that it is one of the best paying and cheapest investments thought of. Negotiations are now in progress with a Virginia dairy for the removal of his entire dairy to this state and an effort will be made to bring others here, as the factors find great trouble in getting a sufficient quantity of milk.

A sample of the cheese was brought from Union Wednesday, and the quality is so much better than the Western article that it readily sells for fifteen cents per pound against about nine cents for the other. Mr. Voigt says that the dairies here sell a much better supply of milk, and because of the superior pasture lands the cheese is correspondingly better. A cheese factory starts off with a capital of about \$1,500, and the work is very simple. As stated, the trouble is to secure a sufficient quantity of milk to keep the factory running at full capacity, and after it is only running half time. The article finds a sale at once and the factory never has any stock on hand. Arrangements are being made with the next factory (established to have put in an apparatus for making any kind of cheese.

A BOLD RAZ-CAL.

An Atlanta Lady Attacked by a Negro in Broad Daylight.

The residence of M. Benjamin, at White Hall and First streets, was the scene Thursday morning of a bold robbery, when an unknown negro brute attacked Mrs. J. F. Robinson, dragged her about the house, and looted several of the sleeping rooms. The man escaped before assistance reached the residence, but the police have a good description of him and hope to effect his capture before night.

It was about 11:30 o'clock when the negro rang the door bell at the Benjamin residence. Mrs. Benjamin and other members of the family were away from home at the time, having gone to the city to do some shopping. Mrs. Robinson, who is a governess in the family, was the only person in the house, save the cook, who was in the rear.

Mrs. Robinson answered the ring of the bell. The negro confronted her and his actions were such as to arouse suspicions. "Is there any on at home?" asked the man.

Mrs. Robinson told him that several members of the family were in the house, hoping to catch him off, but he was not frightened. He then watched the place and seen the members of the family go down town.

"Well, I'll see who is at home," replied the negro muttering an oath. At the same time he caught Mrs. Robinson and pulled her in the house. He handled her so roughly that her waist was ripped and torn to pieces. The negro dragged the helpless woman through the hall to the staircase, and pulled her up the stairs to the second floor, where he looted every room. The drawers were pulled from the dressers and their contents were scattered about the floor. Beds in the looking room.

Much jewelry was thrown over a floor, and the negro got away with a purse containing about \$12. As a result of her experience with the negro, Mrs. Robinson is prostrated.

WILL NEGROES DIE OUT?

Tuberculosis Said to be Increasing at an Alarming Rate.

While the population of Augusta is practically evenly divided between whites and blacks, the mortality statistics of the city show that from two to three negroes die to every white person. The fact is causing considerable discussion since the recent vital statistic ordinance has been put in force and more complete records kept.

The new ordinance went in force August 22. So far 68 deaths have been recorded with Secretary Casswell. Of this number 48 were negroes and 20 white people. An examination of the records for several years past show that this ratio is about correct, sometimes the records showing an increased ratio. Monthly Sexton Calhoun reports from two to three times as many negroes as are made during the same time in the two white cemeteries.

When questioned as to the probable reason for the greater death rate among the negroes physicians declare that it is due to the unsanitary condition of their homes, the poor attention given to their sick, their carelessness in exposing themselves to diseases, and also to the fact that constitutionally they are the easy victims of a number of maladies.

It is authoritatively declared by physicians that tuberculosis is increasing among the negroes at an alarming rate. They seem to have a predisposition to the disease. It is also a fact that this disease is one to which they more quickly succumb than white people. While locked upon as a robust race, physically strong, it is said to be much shorter when they are attacked. It is probably true that this is in part due to the unsanitary condition of their homes and the exposed occupations they pursue.

It is also true that the birth rate among the race is on the decrease. Looked upon as a prolific race, this will cause considerable surprise among the laity. In the opinion of many eminent students of the race, as the race is brought up to a high state of civilization, the death rate will increase and the birth rate decrease until the negro is practically exterminated.—Augusta Chronicle.

WILL OPPOSE LEVER.

The Republicans to Put Out a Candidate Soon.

The Columbia Record says the Republican congressional convention for the Seventh district will meet in Sumter on September 24th and this convention will, it is understood, place in nomination some one who can capture some votes. A delegate to the convention has stated that the candidate would not be Dantzer, who had announced himself. The delegates said that they were not running this candidate this time for the contest money, which is \$2,000, but he admitted that the money would be accepted if the Republican congress awarded it. It was positively stated, however, that if any candidate was put up it would not be Dantzer. There is a possibility that no candidate will be put in this district, and it is not known what will be done in the First district.

A number have been mentioned as possibilities in the Seventh. Among these is E. O. Aldrich, of Lexington, a white man, and a Republican of long standing. Mr. Aldrich, however, is one of the electors and he would have to resign that. If he had the idea of running in his mind he did not mention it when named as an elector. C. C. Scott, colored, of Eastover, is also mentioned as seeking the honor, as is J. H. Weston, also colored, of the same place. The chairman of the Seventh district convention is J. P. Fordham, of Orangeburg, and it is pretty well understood that any candidate named by him will go through.

From what can be gathered it is evident that there was considerable discussion Thursday night which was not given to the press. There is little doubt that the G. O. P. leaders in this state are preparing for a fight, if not this time, two years hence, and they are counting on getting support from sources not heretofore given.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S VIEWS.

Talks Plainly About the Murder of the Hodges Family.

In a letter to the Supreme Court Reporter Bryant of Lincoln, Senator Tillman of South Carolina speaks very plainly about the crime that caused the Statesboro lynching. He says: "The act of the mob at Statesboro is to be deplored, but more deplorable is the fact that a whole family of white people have been butchered, stamped out, by the two fiends who were lynched and their accomplices. The more deplorable is the condition in the Southern States which make such a thing possible and which promises to make them of more frequent occurrence in the future. Mobs are bad, but they are evidence of the spirit of liberty. We of the South have thrown off the yoke of the black majority. We did it because life has ceased to be worth living in the terms and conditions which existed from 1863 to 1870. We have fraud to overcome the negro majority. The negroes have the memory of eight years of licence, and, inspired by the actions and utterances of President Roosevelt, they have given evidence only too plentiful of a hope and belief that their time will come again. Race antagonism and hatred grow apace. The whites are resolved to govern at whatever cost, because experience has shown that any other course means ruin. Negro equality is something that will not be tolerated, and it comes to war the negroes will be exterminated. The white people of the South are on the top and they will stay there."

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN.

Crude Thoughts as They Fall from the Editorial Pen.

[A column dedicated to tired mothers as