# THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

Victoria's Long Life and Eventful Reign Ended.

KING EDWARD THE BEVENTH.

The Last Sad Scenes Around the Bedside of England's Grand and Well-Beloved Queen.

Queen Victoria is dead and Elward VII, reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most supendous change in existing condi tions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of

The end of this career, never causlied by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room in Osporne house at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday evening of last week. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shruuken atom, whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over Rogiand. Around her were gath ered almost every descendant of her

Well within in view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the prince consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words the white haired bis op of Winchester prayed be side her, as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the im perious ruler of the German empire and the man who now is king of Eug land, the woman who has succeeded to the title of queen, the princes and princesses and those of less than royal designation, listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayer.

Six o'clock passed. The bishop con tinued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in a shrill childish treble and was ammed istely silenced. The women of the royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily.

THE END. At exactly 6.30 Sir James Reid held up his hand, and the people in the room knew that England had lost her queen The bishop pronounced the benediction. The queen passed away quite peaceful ly. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourners went to their rooms A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of international his tory, for the court ladies went busily to s ordering their mourning from

The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came, but in this palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge din The body of Queen Victoria was em balmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday.

# HER THOUHTFULNESS

An incident characteristic of the queen's solicitude for others occurred two days ago, when in one of the intervales of consciousness, she summoued strength to auggest to her dressers, who had been acting as nurses, to take the opportunity of getting some fresh sir. Monday afternoon she asked that her little Pemeranian spaniel be

It was feared that the queen was dying about 9 o'clock in the morning and carriages were sent to Usborne cot tage and the rectory to bring all the princes and princerses and the bishop of Winchester to her bedside. I seemed then very near the end, but, when things looked the worst, the que. n bad one of the rabies due to her wonderful constitution, opened her eyes and recognized the frince of Wales the Princes and Emperor William. She asked to see one of her faithful ser vants, a member of the household. H. hastened to the room, but before he got there the queen had passed into a

fifui steep. Four o clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last.

EMPEROR AND KING. Emperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister com fort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge. From all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes mes sages of condolence. They came from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen

and paupers and are variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the king of England. Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednerday), but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal personages are likely to be present at the funeral, which probably will be a cere-

#### mony never to be equalied in this cen-THE LAST DAYS.

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The correspondent of the Associated Press was the only correspondent ad mitted to the Ostorne house and his in terview with Sir. Authur John Riggs. private secretary to the late queen, was the only official statement that had been given out For several weeks the queen had been failing. On Monday week she summend Lord Roberts and saked him some very searching ques tions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednes day she suffered a paralytic stroke. accompanied by intense physical weak-It was her first illness in all it. Then her condition grew so serious

to paralysis and weakness. The events of the last few days are well known. THE QUEEN IS DEAD

At the lodge gates the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried "The queen is dead" as he dashed through the crowds.

LONG LIVE THE KING. Then down the hillside rushed a Lyriad of messengers. Soon the surrounding country knew that a king ruled over Great Britian. The local inhabitants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes, but they did not hesitate to stop and drink the health of the new monarch.

HAIL THE NEW KING. Lord Clarendon, the new Lord Cham bertain, with Prince Christian of Sch. leswig Holstein and the Duke of Argyle, arrived at Osborne Wenesday aftergoon. It is the lord chamberlain who, with the Archbishop of Cauterbury, announces to a new monarch his accession to the

At the offices of the lord chamber-lain, at St. James palace, of the city membrane r, guid hall, and at the college of Acra'ds, the offinals were busy today, even before the death of the queen was announced, preparing for the formalities which will attend the proclaim ng of a new ruler of the United Kingcom and India. All the ancient sazettes, court circulars and other papers which describe the ceremonial of 1837, had been taken from the libraries that the officials may amiliarize themselves with the forms of pageautry whereby a sovereign is

the new menarch to decide how far the ancient customs will be modified to uit modern methods, but in a country where precedents are so firmly adnered to as England, it may be anticipated that we shall follow closely on the acts which prevailed when the queen ascended the throne. The privy coun cil, which is a vey large body, will meet at once at St. James palace. The form of proclamation will declare that 'We,' etc., 'with one voice and con-sent of the tongue and heart, declare a d proclaim the high mighty Prince Albert Edward,' etc., 'who, by the death of the monarch, has become our only lawful and rightful liege,' etc.

#### A Possible Scrap.

The attitude of the government of Venezuela towards the Bermudez Asphalt company (American) is hostile, for the reason that the concessions reea given to the people in touch with the government and who would like to resell them to the Bermules company. The government having refused to grant the request of the American minister, who demanded a suspension of action on the part of the new conces sionists in taking possession of their grants, strained relations between Venezuels and the United States resulted and war seels are expected

to return to La Garage and if the Venezuelan government employs force to take possession of the a phait lake, it is believed the United States aux iliary cruiser Scorpton will land an ner for an assemblage, the like of which has seldom been known in Eng.

On the 15th of this month the Venezu

On the 15th of this month the Venezu ececed just as if nothing had happened. clan troops in the Hoyo barracks at araoss mutnied and killed their colonel. the licutenant colonei and several men and thee fled in various directions. Two hundred and ten of the men were recap tured. There was no fighting in the town and exact cause of the mutiny is not known. No accurate details are biamable regarding the sinking of the British sloop Maria Teresa by the Venezuelan gurboat Miranda. It is supposed the Maria Teresa was on her way from the British island of Trinidad, with a cargo of arms intended for the Venezuelan revolu ionists and that she was nice by the Miranda which, wishing to take possession of her, fired upon

the Maria Teresa and by so doing set her on fire of or which who sank. Big Fire in Montreal.

Ose of the most disastrous fires from which Monercal has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and notwithstanding the off ris of the entire fi e department the progress of flames was not checked until 1 o'clock thursday morning. By that time it had destroyed property valued at between \$2 500,000 and \$3,000,000 and was still burning, though the appearance was that the firemed have at last got it under control. Included in the property burned is the splead board of trade building which cost over half a million dollars. With over a hundred tenants and half a dezen large firm. and two scores of smaller concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the board of trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned. The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflamable nature of the stocks they contained made a combination which the depar ment was poweriess to overcome The fire practically burned until it came to open space which gave an opportunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread along Commisioner street to the grand office building in the course of eres lou there. Numerous crowds of people jammed the narrow streets and he police could not cantrol them. Women fainted and their clothes were tem. torn and a few were slightly injured in rushes for safety.

Disgraceful cSenes.

A street fight between women, led on one side by Mrs Carrie Nation, the U. F. U. women, and on the other side by Mrs. Jo n Schilling, wife of the manager of a seloon that was wrecked, backed by a dezen wonen who cham pioned saloons, was enacted at Enter price, Kin, Thursday. All parties were arrested, but later were released. A woman, heavi y veiled, rained blow after p.ow upon Mrs. Nation with a herse whip. Men who were drawn to the scene, offered no aid to either side. Quiet was restored only when the pelice interfered. A request was made for a co-warrant for Mrs. Carrie Nation last night, but none was issued today, "I am soing to finish my work," Mrs. Nation determinedly; and today her 81 years and she would not admit the chief of police swore in a dozen exira po ise. In Abilene, where Mrs.

# DISPENSARY LAW

Amended So That Most of the Profits Will Go.

TO COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

The House of Representatives Passes Several Other Important Acts. The Proceed-

ing in Detail. The House disposed of considerable business on Wednesday. There was quite as unexpected skirmish over Mr. B. R binson's bill to smend the act incorporating Ciemson College. The bill provided that the incorporation of llemson College should not abrogate the charters of the towns of Calhoun and Jentral After some discussion the bill passed when amended so that no dispensary will ever be established at Calboun.

There was a long fight over Mr Lide's bill to prevent the sale of goods. wares or merchandise within one mile of any camp ground or place of holding religious exercises outside of an incor pora ed town or city. Mr. Lide exlaned that the real purpose of the bill is to keep blind tigers away from religious camp meetings. They come there in the guise of innocent traders, one half mile of any camp ground, or a substitue bill, which is as follows:

other place of religious meetings while A bill to prevent children under 12 other place of religious meetings while re permission of the trastees or other beard of management of such meeting, provided that nothing in this act shall apply to venders of fruits and vegeta bles and other farm products.

The following passed second reading without any discussion: Mr. McGowan's bill to make it a misdemeanor to destroy personal prop erty. The law as it now stands pro-tects horses, cows, sheep, etc. The author applies existing law more gen-

Mr. Bae t's bill to confer the degree of bachelor of sciences upon graduates of the South Carolina Military academy, etc. The law as it was passed last year read "cadets" instead of grad

any courts of this State to receive as 1901, no called shall be allowed to work evidence the laws and ordinances of later than 8 o'clock at night or before any town or city in this State, when 6 a. m. the same shall be certified to by the Sec. 2 under the seal of the municipal cor Gration wherein such ances are or were or force.

heretofore or hereafter contracted, etc. Mr. McGowan explained that there is one law now giving these privileges into a general statute.

The fight of the day which presented ever been regarded lightly by some people, but it becomes more and more erious each year. A similar bill has been presented every year for several sessions and each time the author has

The bill was killed by a narrow margin, and it is probable that Capt. Dean's bill on the same subject has gained strength from the strong backing exhibited by Capt Brocks' bill. AS TO LIQUOR PROFITS.

The last fight of the day was on Mr. Gunter's bill to apportion the net profits derived from the sale of liquor. Mr. Guater made a lengthy talk upon the feature of the bill, and explained

it very clearly. Mr Croft also favored the bill. Mr. Eard inquired if its provisions would be constitutional. Mr. Croft explained that they would.

Mr. de Loach of York announced his pposition to the bill. Mr. Efird-Have you any dispensa

ries in York county? Mr. de Loach-Thank God we have Mr. Efiri-I can then understand

why you oppose the bill. Mr. de Loach then explained the at titude of York county to the dispensary. There never had been but one dispensary in the county and it was at a town of 12 male adult inhabitants, and even that dispensary has been abolish-The bill sceks to force counties like York to adopt the dispensary sys-

Mr. Croft asked susvely why the people of York, so honorable and pure, etc., were opposed to the sale of liquor and yet were willing to take that county's share of public school funds from liquor profits.

Mr. de Loach answered that the dispensary is a State and not a local instiution. This bill is promoted by no noble motive. It is an outrageous en deavor to force upon the people of York and other such counties the adoption of an ebnexious system by holding out the tempting bait of profit. He eulo-gis d the people of York as a progressive and noble people.

Mr. Prince wanted to know if the people of hork were all that Mr. de Loach had pictured them -fighting the awful traffic in liquor-why should they touch the fithy lucre coming from its sale? He warmly refuted the said change of ignoble motive. (Mr. de Loach disclaimed using the word ig peveting with the R-publicans in order noble.) Mr Prince then declared to advace his pet scheme of the Niesbroadly that he was not the man to ragus canal. But why should the other that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succombed succombed when they arrived tioned guards at their places.

Nation threatens to make her next on ple. But, if this traffic is to be kept on 'all purely administration measures?'"

debauch themselves, if debauchery it be, receive the price of the father's debauchery to build up the character of their children? Anderson county had

for years been pouring money into the for years been pouring money into the dispensary coffers, merely to see it parceled ameng counties which contributed nothing. He acreed with Mr Croft that those counties which are put to the trouble and expense of policing the dispensary system should get the lion's share.

The bill with all the committee amendments then passed secord reading. The bill provides that on and after April 1st, 2 per-cent of said net profits are to go to the State, to be dis tributed as now provided by law; 45 per cent. of the said net profits to go to the several towns and cities in which the dispensaries are located, and 53 per cent. to go to the several counties in which the dispensaries are lecated. The county commissioners in each of the various counties in which dispensaries are located, shall apportion the net profits coming to each county, as provided by this act, in the following manner: That not less than 10 per cent. of said profits to be sp, lied to the schoo's of ounty, and the remainder of said profits to be distribu ed for the uses and benefits of said county, as the county board of commissioners may see fit.

#### THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

#### Majority of the Senate Committee Against It.

In the senate Friady three reports proclaimed. The city remembrancer said today:

"It will depend on the pleasure of the new menarch to decide how far the child labor bill. The majority of the unla-ful for any itinerant trader or tradesman other than established deal ers of the community to offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise within

the meetings are in progress outside an years of age from working in the fac-incorporated town er city, except with tories, mines and textile manufacturing establishments of this State. under conditions therein stated, and to pro-vide punishment for violations of this act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the general assem-bly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1 That from and after the first day of May, 1901. no child under the ag of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manu-facturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1902 no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any factory, tory, mine or textile establishment of this State; that from and after the first day of May 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any fas ory, mine or textile establishment Also Mr. McGowan's bill to require of this State; and that after May 1,

Sec. 2. That from and after the first clerk or other officer of the town or city day of January, 1902, no child under under the scale of the municipal cor the age of 15 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment of this State unless said child

The third of Mr. McGowan's billse or its parent shall make satisfactory pass second reading Thursday was that to authorize and empower cities, towns, townships, school districts, special school districts and counties to issue appropriate company and the purposes the certificate of the teacher or the record of the record of the teacher or the record of the reco

Sec. 3. That every owner, superinto certain cities and counties. He tendent, manager or overseur of any wanted to incorporate the provisions factory, mine or textile manufacture ing establishment, and any other per son in charge thereof or connected amusing features was over Capt. J. H. | therewith, who shall employ any such Brooks' bill to provide for a espitation child contrary to the provisions of log tax. This is a matter which has this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereif, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. or be impresoned not longer than 30 days. at the discretion of the court.

been laughed at. Cap. Brooks stated Sec. 4. That any parent, guardian if any odium be attacked to the or any other person having under his Sec. 4. Tost any parent, guardian introduction of such a messare, he was or her control any child, who consents, willing to endure it, in behalf of his suffers or permits the employment of constituency in order to protects the his or her child or word under the ages sheep raising industry in South Caro as above provided, or who knowingly or winfully misrepresents the age of such child or ward to any of the persons named in section 3 of this act, in order to obtain employment for such child or ward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof. be fined not less than \$3, not more than \$50, or be imprisoned not longer than 30 days at the discretion of the court.

J. L. Glenn,

section 2 of this act an affidavit, duly

sworn to buy her before some officer

competent to take the same, to the

for support upon the earnings of her

justification for such employment; and

falsely to any fact in said affidavit

shall be in dictable for perjury as pro-

Senators Mayfield, Caughman and

Glenn also submitted a minority re-port, which is in the form of a substi-

Let Them Say.

"Our Washington correspondence,

ays the Savannah News, "Yesterday

of Alabama, McLaurin of South Jaro-

lina and Sullivan of Mississippi voted

with the Republicans, 'as they have

been in the habit of doing on all purely

administration questions.' Senator

Mergan is a fixture in the senate; Sen-

ator McLaurin's term has yet twe years

to run; Senator Sullivan will retire on

March 3 next. Serator Morgan may

vided by law."

tate bill.

Ses. 5 That all acts and parts of ous in conflict with the provisions of his act be, and the same are hereby, the farm of Mr. H. L. Galloway, at Dillon, S. C. S. G. Mayfield,

B. L. Caughman. Senator Henderson, for timself, submitted a report that the bill do pass, with the following amendment: "Strike out section four and in lieu thereof insert the following: strains by cross breeding them. "Sec. 4. That any widow who shall The ability of certain cotton plants to furnish to any of the persons named in

grow on infected land is due to the fact frot that she is sotually dependent child or children, shall be permitted to obtain employment for said shild or shildren from said persons; that the filing of said affidavit shall be a full any widow who shall wilfully awear vitch sotton were attacked by the fun some. As determined by numerous mi pertioned that in the matter of the plants are actually resistant to the fun-Harlan confirmation Senators Morgan

It is evident that such an effect as, the fungus has produced here must inheight of plants grown on the infected land was twenty-three inches, waile plants on adjoining land very slightly infected grow forty two inches high.

# smaller number of root tufts.

In this connection the most important Some Further Facts About This Plant Disease HOW TO PREVENT IT. Fac's About a New Enemy Cotton That all Who Plant the Stap'e Ought to Know

facts concerning the cotton will, and this week we published some additional with seed from the resistant plant not stock \$100, no insurance. Werbbling & facts concerning this new enemy to the a single plant was killed by the wilt Co. st.ck \$700, no insurance. Editson cotton plant: PREVENTIVE MEASURES. In the cotton wilt, as in many other

plant diseases, certain preventive or palliative measures, based on our knowledge of the way the disease spreads, are very important. These are 1. Rotation of Crops -Land once in

A few weeks ago we published some

feeted with this disease has never been freed from it. It is important, there fore, that such land should not be planted for several years to okra or any variety of cotton subject to this disease. The length of time the fungus will live in the soil is not yet deter The length of time the fungus mined, but four years' rest has proved sufficient in several cases. crops, as corn, cowpeas, cabbage, watermelon, etc.—may, it is believed, be planted on this land with safety. The greatest spread of the wilt dis-

ease is by the direct growth of the fuagus through the soil from diseased to healthy areas. On this account an area considerably larger than that on which the plants are wilted should be included in this rotation.

2 Removal of Diseased Plants .- Another important sources of infection is the diseased plants themselves. The fungus produces on the dead stems and roots great numbers of spores, which are carried to other places in a variety of ways. All diseased plants should be pulled and burned as soon as discover ed, so as to prevent the dispersion of the fungus spores which will finally

8 Avoidance of Spread by Cattle, Tools, Etc. - The writer's observations in various places in South Carolina dur ing the past two years lead him to be lieve that cattle grazing in the fields spread the disease. They should not be allowed to pass freely from infected areas to healthy fields, and would be better not to pasture such infected fields. Tools should be carefully oleaned after oultivating the diseased and. To insure complete destruction of the spores of the wit fungus, such tools should be secured clean and then washed with a 2 per cent solution of in or a 5 per contestbolig soid

selution. 4. Care of the Compost Heap .- The fungus is sometimes introduced into the barnyard and compost heap, so that the manure becomes a source of general infection to healthy fields. The utmost issue negotiable coupon bonds for the refueding or payment, in whole or part, of any valid bonded indebtedness heretofore or hereafter contracted, etc. all such manure and compost should be used on land where cotton will never be planted.

There is no objection to the use of table manure which does not contain the spores of the cotton wilt fungus, but experience has shown that in the case of the closely allied watermelon wilt fungus a barnyard once infected will remain so for many years, and that all manure taken out of it will be like y to spread the disease. The same is probably true of the cotton wilt fun-

The most encouraging results have come from the endeavor of the depart ment to find a race of cotton which can be grown on the infected lands. There re always some plants in every field which resist the cisesse to a grater or less extent, and it frequently happens that of two plants in the same hill, qually exposed to infection, one will ite and the other live to the end of the sesson. All degrees of resistance may be found, from plants nearly killed by the wilt disease to those entirely healthy. The latter are comparatively uncommon, however.

Different races of cotton vary considerably in their susceptibility to the wilt disease. This was shown by an experi ment carried out by the department on

It will be seen that some of the best kinds are among those most injured by this disease; but there were one or more plants in each race that entirely withstood the disease, and the seed from these has been saved with the intention of securing valuable resistant

that the wilt fungus is unable to enter their principal root system and not to any lack of infection. This has been determined by microsopic examination. That infection of these plants has real ly taken place may be demonstrated by an examination of their roots for the little tuits of rootlets which mark the location of infections. The roes of plants taken from the row of Jannogus in ever a hundred places, as found by actual count, yet in no case did the parasite penetrate as far as the main stem, while plants of king cotton in the adjoining row were completely over croscopic examinations each little tuft of roots marks a point attacked by the fungus, so that there can be no doubt of the thoroughness of the infection and, furthermore, no doubt that such

grown on healthy land and also showed

In this connection the most important question is whether this quality of resistance to disease is transmissible through the seed to succeeding generations. An experiment designed to settle this point proved a remarkable access.

the crop from which the selection was caught fire. It is unicrestood that most of the stores will be rebuilt of brick. The State. in succeeding years the quality of the cotton may be improved without loss of resistance to the wilt disease. Work

individuals, for in this way the resis-tant qualities of two plants will be Manila to bring a charge of wrongdoing increased vigor which usually comes imprisoned by Gen. MacArthur and from consing. On the other hand, if ordered to be deported from McKinley's the flowers of a resistant cotton plant island empire. This man might have should be fertilized by pollen brought been tried by a military court and if by insects from a diseased plant, as proven guilty of libel, punished by fine years there has been a growing ten-may easily happen in the field, plants and imprisonment. That would have dency in some quarters to denounce as grown from the resulting seeds will been justice under the forms of law, had been fertilized by pollen from another resistant plant. On this account, the chances of success.

In connection with the work of the been made. It has been our aim to secure resistant claims from our common tyrancy? Aven Russia has ceased to races by cross fertilizing plants of the deport political off-inders to Siberia. same race, and at the same time to increase the productivenes, and improve the quality by selecting the best plants of each sort for breeding.

The fact that the Byptian cottons

# CONCLUSION.

ase in selection of seeds from healthy plants growing on infected soils and by continuing to select and cross breed the most resistant plants in succeeding crops with a view both to resistance and quality of staple.

It would be well in the case of upland co.ton to start with a race like the Jackson, which is already highly resis:aut, and improve and fix the quality by careful cross breeding and selection. in places where this cluster type of cotton is undesirable a res stant strain of the sorts commonly cultivated can probably be obtained by cross breeding and relection. It is hardly to to ex pected that this process will result in riccily immune race the first year. Even though much of the cotton become diseased, the selection should be continued each succeeding year until the quality of resistance is fixed.

In the case of the sea island cotton. where length and fine quality of staple are essential, the process of selection and breeding should be the same. Resistance to disease must be the primary equisite, and from the resistant plants those bearing the finest lint may be selected.

The Egyptian cottons will probably prove of the greatest value when cross ed with our upland races so as to add the vigor and quality of the former to to extend its work along this promising gland as designation of his authoricy.

In addition to selection for resistance all practicable preventive measures should be applied. Rotation of crops is even mole important on these infected soils than on healthy ones, for the contional growing of cotton on these lands decrease the resistance of the cotton.

Prompt destruction of diseased plants is also very important. Every effor: should be made to avoid the infection of healthy fields by animals, tools, wash water from diseased fields, diseased plants, infected compost, etc. As al ready stated, land once infected with this disease remains infected for an unknews peried.

# Indians Uprising.

A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says the Creek uprising is growing to dangerous proportions. Marshal Bennett has just received a selegram from Bristow, I. T., ansouncing that 600 armed Creeks, stationed two miles from there are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for proestion from the marshal. Disaffected Chotaws have a number of Creek Seakes among them and they have been quietly organizing and arming for some time. They themselves call Choo taw Snakes. It is stated that the jure the plant considerably and this Snakes have planned to destroy all was found to be the case. The average the railreads in their nation by burning bridges and section houses on a proconcerted night. They have deposed Gor. Duke and issued an order to all sitisens to cease leasing or renting to Such injury as this would of course whites. The first effense they will eatiens are that seed selected from the | will be out off for the second and death plants in our experimental plots on the sounty and slaim to have a membership infected land were nearly equal to those of 2,600. Costly Fire In Mullins.

Monday morning about half past on this point proved a remarkable success. It was carried out by Mr Elias L. Rivers, of James Island, S. O., who selected a healthy plant of sea island cotton that grew in a badly blighted field in 1899. The seed from this resistant plant was a single row. saved and planted in a single row through a field that had been infected with the wilt disease for several years, The adjoining rows were planted with seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. The wilt disease road years, 100. Smith Bros. store houses, \$600, no infected land. The wilt disease road years, 1 Description of the seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. The wilt disease road years and the seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. The wilt disease road years and the seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. The wilt disease road years and the seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. The wilt disease road years and the seed from his main crep, grown on non-infected land. infected land. The wilt disease made almost a clean sweep through the ordinsry cotton, 95 per cent of the plants being killed, while in the row planted being killed, while in the row planted disease.

These plants were vigorous and productive. The dwarfing noted in E-yptian and upland cotton grown by the writer on infected land at Dillon, S. C., was not so marked here. The quality was not so marked here. The quality the fire and much alarm was felt by the of the lint good, though not equal to companie, but fortunately none of them

#### McKinley's Empire.

We move on apace in imperialism. along this line has already been started From the deportation of Filipinos from in a small way by the department, Manila in consequence of their alleged which it is hoped may be enlarged. "disloyalty" to a government having It has been shown that much can be accomplished in the control of the wilt casy step to the deportation of Ameridisease of cotton by simply selecting cans who date to criticis; details of seed from resistant plants. It is very imperial administration in the Philipprobable that better results will be ob- pines. A Minnesota man, formerly a tained by cross breeding these resistant volunteer soldier from that State, who combined and there will be added the against an officer of that port has been very likely be less resistant than if they even if military law. But instead he is deported without trial-not on the ground that he printed a libel, but bein the selection of resistant races, it will cause he insisted that what he had alreabe desirable to cross by hand as many dy printed was true and he refused to flowers as possible in order to increase prom sethat he would make no more such oriticisms of the military administration. He is ousted as "a dangerous indepartment a large number of crosses cendiary and a measee to the military between resistant plants have already situation." How long will our people tolerate this sort of brutal and lawiess I'ne State.

#### Legalized Concubinage.

"The saw of marriage and divorce as The fact that the Byptian cottons it prevails here is nothing less than This quotation is reproduced because are resistant to the wilt discase maded legalized connubiage. I am not an it fairly represents the views of those to the attempt to produce a resistant argument, but I do say that our present | who criticize the expression, It has, long staple upland cotton, by hybridis- divorce is must necessarily result in however, an eminently respectable oring resistant plants of the common up the debasement of public morals. I gin. In the same chapter in which land races with the Egyptian cotton.

It is very desirable that everyone who undertakes the breeding of resistant impotency." This is the recommendation in the commendation of the commen cotton should at the same time pay tion of Juige John Gibbons, made in a great attent on to securing a more productive race and a finer quality of supreme court of lilinois, which he made public Friday. The juige, urg-ing the enactment of a new law, writes of Him, "The common people heard There is a great promise of a suc- further: 'It is the Mecca of all the Him gladly." cessful remedy for the cotton wilt dis | mismated portion of the human family to seek sousce in free lave becomes dissatisfied with his wife or a wile prefer another to her husband here, he or she applies for a divorce without much danger of its being re-"It the legislature should not lused. be prepared to go as lar as I suggest it ought to be made a misdemeasor for the guilty party to remarry either in this State or elsewhere within a certain number of years of the granting of the aivoros.

# He Is a Mason.

Masons everywhere in the world take nore than ordinary interest in the accession to the throne of Eagland of Aibert Edward, who is one of the mest eminent members of the order in the would, being Grand Master of Masons in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Grand Prior of Knights Templar in England and Grand Patron of Audient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasoury, being a thirty-third de-gree Mason. King Edward, as Grand Master of Mason in England, has a if they can keep other people's hands representative 'near the Grand Lodge out of their pokets. of South Carolina," whose seat is in Charleston, in the personal of Mayor Adger Smyth, himself a past Grand | the four hundred; and one can become Master of South Uarolina Masons. Mayor Smyth has represented the Grand by brain or muscle to the nation's Louge of Eugland for many years and as such he wears on ceremonial occathe productiveness of the latter. It is sions a very handsome jewel committee hoped that the department will be able | ed to him by the present King of En-

# Atlanta Still Ahead.

-Unarleston rost.

J. T. Paterson has asked the police to find his son, Alongo Paterson, a 13year-old boy who disappeared from his home in Atlanta last Thursday. will increase the amount of disease and Patterson believes his boy has been kidnapped. The family of Bass Frazer, who is believed to have been kidnap ped two weeks ago from the Georgis l'echnological school, has given up hope of ever seeing him again. Frazer's prother, who left his home in Alabams today, has no idea that the \$500 in gold which he paid a negre whe promised to restore the student to his family, will ever be recovered. The police are at work on both cases.

Brigands to Be Shot. A few nights ago a band of brigands nade an assault on the house occupied qy John Melickersen, an American, in the village of San Sebostianite, mear Guadalsjara, Mexico. Melickerson re-sisted the attack and was killed, his body being hacked to pieces with machetes. Everything of value in the house was carried off. The outlaws were pursued into the mountains by a ores of rurales and several of them have just been evertaken and captured. The prisoners will be taken to the scene of the murder and shot.

# Will Be Moved.

The Charleston Post says the Vesta Cotton Mill, which for more than a Cotton Mill, which for more than a was brought here Thursday night by year has been operated in Charleston by Sheriff Merrell. The man was at work negro labor, will within the near fugreatly shorten the crop, but the indi | pusish with 50 lashes, they say; ears | ture be moved to New Holland Springs, near Gainsville, Ga, and will be oper most vigorous plaats will be more resistant than the average. The best and have leaders in every Choctaw ment of the Pacelet Manufacturing ment of the Pacolet Manufacturing without incident. Ike Williams, the Company, which company owns the

# "THE COMMONER."

The Great Tribune of the People Explain the Name.

SPEAKS FOR THE MASSES.

Purposes and Ideals of the Democratic Leaders Journalistic

Enterprises Told in the

First Issue, A dispatch from Lincole, Nebraska, says the first number of "The Commo-ner," the weekly paper published by William J. Bryan, was issued Wednes-day afternoon. It is a neat-appearing sheet typograhically. The following is

the salutatory: THE COMMONES.

Webster defines a commoner as "one of the common people." The name has been selected for this paper because The Commoner will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests and the realization of their

spirations. It is not necessary to apologize for the use of a term which distinguishes he great body of the population from the comparativeley few who, for one reason or another, withdraw themselves from sympathetic connection with their fellows. Among the Greeks "hoi polloi" was used to describe the many, while among the Romans the word "plebs" was employed for the same purpose. These appellations, like "the common people," have been asthey were applied, while they have been used as terms of reproach by those who counted themselves among the aristogratic classes. Within recent demagogic any reference to, or praise of, the common people.

One editor in a late issue of his paper takes exception to the phrases and

says:
 This expression is an ill-chosen one and should have no ledgment in the vocabulary of an American patriot and statesman. If we sought its origin, we would look for it in that specicus dem-agory which has evolved the professional politician, arrayed country against town -- the farmer and his sons and daughters against the business and professional men and their sons and daughters-capital against labor, and built up against neighbors the impregnable barriers of prejudice and hate."

This quotation is reproduced because however, an eminently respectable orishalt love thy Derguder the same chapter in which he denounced those who devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long

No higher compliment was ever paid

The term, "the common people," is properly used to describe the large majority of the people-those who earn their living and give to society a fair return for the benefits bestowed by society-those who in their daily lives recognize the ties which bind together the mass of the people who have a common lot and a common hope. Sometimes they are called "the middle classes" because paupers and criminals are excluded on the one hand, while on the other hand some exclude them. selves because of wealth or position or pride of birth. The common people form the industrious, intelligent and patriotic element of our population; they produce the nation's wealth ic time of peace and fight the nation's battles in time of war. They are selfreliant and independent; they ask of government nothing but justice and will not be satisfied with less. They

The common people de not constitute an exculsive society-they are not of a member if he is willing to contribute strength and greatness. Only those are barred-and they are barred by their own choice-who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay and wno deny the equality of all before the

A rich man, who has honestly ac quired his wealth and who is not afraid to intrust its care to laws made by his fellows, can count himself among the common people, while a poor min is not really not one of them if he fawns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a

sycophant. The Commoner will be satisfied if. by fidelity to the common people, it proves its right to the name which it

#### has chosen. Missing Boy Found.

A dispatch from Carrollton, Ga., to the Atlanta Journal says on New Year's day Otis, the fourteen-year old son of O. M. Word, disappeared from home, near Victory. The boy had when he disappeared \$10. He was last seen in company with a Negro man at a store in Victory, where the bey was making purchases. The distressed father has been searching wherever he could find the slightest clew, but without success, until the horrible dissovery was made that the body of the missing boy was in Me-Daviel's pond at Victory. The water was turned off the pond and the body was found at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. A suit of bloody clothes that the boy had worn has also been found. His throat was out. The Negro man, Ike Williams, who was seen with the boy at Victory, was airested at Bowden and is now in jail at Carroliton. He on the college at Bowden and denies all knowledge of the boy's disappearance. It is said that there were threats of lynching, but Sheriff Merrell arrived prisoner, is about twenty-one years