y General Funston and Carried

to Marila.

BETRAYED BY TRAITORS.

And Taken Prisoner By Mun He Thought Had Surrendered

to Him. How It

A dispatch from Manila says: "Gen. Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, Island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there March 23. The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander, E. B. Barry, with Gen. Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morn-

Upon landing from the Vicksburg Aguinaldo was taken befor Gen. Mac Arthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant con-cerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was very cheer-ful. He lunched with the officers of Gen. MacArthur's staff and was then escorted to the Anda street jail. Aguinaldo's capture was attended with con-siderable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

HOW ! AAS DONE. Gen. Fune a made the following statemnt cor serning the capture of the Filipino leader:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived February 28 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, northern Luson, with letters, dated January 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed Baldormero Aguinaldo to take cemmand of the provinces of Central Luzon supplanting Gen. Alejandrino. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that four hundred men be sent him as soon as possi-ble, saying that the bearer of the letter would lead these men to where Agui-

Gen. Funston secured the corres-ondence of Aguinaldo's agent and his plans accordingly. Some viously he had captured the Lacuna's seal, ofatity of signed

clothing of tauce. lacabebe com-10) Krag Jorgensens, anded by Capt. Russell T. ton, 34th infantry, was taken because | ners. of his familiarity with Casiguran bay, and Lieut Burton J. Mitchell, of the 40th infantry, went as Gen. Funsion's aide. These were the only Americans

accompanying the expedition. With the Macabebes were four exinsurgent officers, one being a Spanish and the other three Tagolos, whom Gen. Funston trusted implicitly. Gen Funston and the American officers were plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a half blanker but wore no insignia of rack. The Maca bebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex insurgent offi cers. On the night of March 8th the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take cascoes from the island of Polillo and to drift to the main land, but a storm arose and three of the cascoes were lost. This plan was aban-

At 2 a. m. March 14 the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran inshore 25 miles south of Casiguran, province of Principe. The party march to Casiguran. The Americans had never garare strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex insurgent cflicers, ostensibly commanding the parbagan and Baler, that they had sur prised an American surveying party and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited Gen. Funston and the other Americans as

the prisoners. The insurgent presidents of Casi guran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, prevince of Isabela. Gen Fun ston and the others were kept imprisoned for three, days, giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a 90 mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shell fish, but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, alimbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for focd. Aguinaldo dis patched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's body with the highest explosives was acciguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another was sent as courier to warn Gen. Funston and the rest who, with 11 Macabebes were about an hour behind. Having received this warning Gen. Funston day. The Russian press is forbidden avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and to publish news of the discovery of the joined the column, avoiding observa- plot.

AGUINALDO CAUGHT tion. The Tegalogs went ahead to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palacan.

Aguinaldo's party had troops, 50 men in neat uniforms of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the new comers. Gen. Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front of the in-surgent grenadiers. The Tagalos enared the house where Aguinaldo was. Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed. "Now, Macabebes, go for them."

The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: 'S op that foolishness!—quit waisting ammuni tion." Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at he battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaining "You are a prisoner of the Americans.

Col Simeon Villis, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Piscido shot Villa in the shoulder, Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It was supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers ought for a few minutes and then flad making their escape. When the fighting began Gen. Funston assumed com mand and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent body guard fled leaving 20 rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, urrendered without resistance.

When captured Aguinaldo was tre mendously excited, but he calmed down under Gen Funsion's assurance that he would be well treated. Gen. Fun ston secured all Aguira do's correspon dence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, on Jan. 28th, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palauan for seven months, undisturbed except when a detachment of the Sixteenth infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had been turgent Gen. Lacuna, in- near to being capitured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken except by a strategem. was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature."

He feared he might by sent to Guam

he was quite glad to come to Maguarded by numer-aigual stations Dar March 24 and then marched 16 miles the following day to Balanan bay, where Gen. Funston found the Vicksting 78 burg, which brought him to Manila. Tagalog Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered Gen. F.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed Gen. Trains would proclaim himself dictator, even not knowing that Trias had surrenard of the 18th U. S. volunteer dered. He behaved courteously said cavalry. With him was his brother, gave no trouble. Gen. Funsion says Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, of the Aguinaldo is above the average in insame regiment. Capt. Harry W. New-telligeres and has preposessing man-

Killed About a Bicycle.

The record for manslaying is not being diminishedin ary way, and Greenville county is : till the theatre of operations. Thh regrosseem determined to maintain the record, if the whites are not so retive and aggressive as formerly. John Dixon shot and killed James Bannore on the farm of T. A Ashmore Thursday afternoon, and the cause of the quarrel was a bicycle owned by one of them. The killing took place near Lenderman, 10 miles south of the city of Greenville and the two negroes were at work in a field not far from the Ashmore residence. Both men have been in the employ of Mr. Ashmore for several years, and they have always been friendly until this difficulty, which arese with out any signs of previous trouble. The culmination of the quarrel was when Dickson drew his pi-tol and Bantore picked up a rock. Dickson fired his pistol and Bannere fled for his life, with Dickson pursuing him and firing as he went, until Bannor fell to risoned this place, and the inhabitants the ground and the climax was over. Bannore was dead and Dickson was the slayer. Corober Black held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict in sety announced that they were on the cordance with the facts given. Dickway to join Aguinaldo between Pauto- son was arrested at once and has been

A Tempest at Sea. Battered by fierce seas and tossed about by terrific gales, the French Line steamer La Gascogne arrived Wednesday at New York ir m Havre, 48 hours overdue. The liner left Havre on March 16 and until March 20 had very fine weather. On the morning of the 21st the wind came up from the northwest and the gales lasted throughout the fo' lowing three days, and several times the steamer was obliged to turn tail and run before the fury of the blast. Great seas broke over the starboard side with enormous force, the lifeboats on the upper deck were wrenched from the davits and smashed, the davits being bent almost double. Two of the life rafts were lifted bodily from the upper deck and dropped down upon the upper structure, smashing skylights and venilators. The rafts were stoved in many places and damaged beyond repair. Fortunately none of the passengers was

After the Czar.

An attempt was to be made to blow up the palace of theemperor Nicholas at Tarskee Sels, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg. A mine filled dentally unear hed. Had the mine been exploded, the palace would have been plown to atoms, and every one, including the emperer, killed, Several officials are implicated in the plot to assassinate his majesty. The arrest of several important personages are expected to-

Divorces.

Evidence continually multiplies that South Carolina's lack of a law works better than divorce laws in other states, even though thoy be not very liberal.
One day last week, Judge Frank E.
Dellenbaugh granted seven divorces in the divorce division of the common pleas court in Cleveland, O. In granting the seventh he said: "The number of divorce cases coming before this court is appalling." Hunting for an explantion, he said:
"Two-thirds of the divorce cases that come before me are discrete."

BETTER WITHOUT.

that come before me are due to early marriages. I believe that the same would hold true in all divorce courts. Young people marry before they are old enough to form sensible views on matrimony or on the character of those they marry. There have been young wives here weering for divorces who must have been so young at the time they were married that spenking would have been more appropriate. Young men are as great fools as young women.

There is another class of foolish marriages in which matrimony is contract ed before the parties have been acquainted long enough to know each other thoroughly. These hasty and unfortu-nate marriages are usually contraced by very young persons, so that it comes very young persons, so that it comes back to the same proposition of too early marriage. When the injudicious marriage has been made there is noth-ing left but a life of misery for each of the parties to it or the divorce court, and as the divorce record show keeps growing. It is shameful, and the lessons of the divore ecourt ought to teach young people who are in a hurry to get

married to go slow.' It seems to The Record that the Ohio judge beat around the bush for the real and palpable reason for the condition for which he was seeking a cause If in Ohio, as in South Caro lina, divorces were prohibited, there would not only be no divorces, but the marriage contract would have greater sanctity. Knowing it to be binding, people would not so lightly enter into t as they do where they know that should the marriage fetters prove gall ing, it is a very easy matter to get a judge to remove them. Worse, if a person after marriage meets some one whom he or she fancies more that the first partner, the divorce court offers a ready way of defying the divine com-mand, "Whom God hath joined togother, let not man jut asunder," and o making it possible to gratify the fancy. From all such evils South Carolina is free, and may she ever be free from them.—Columbia Record.

The Quarrel Over Manchuria. In unmistakable terms Japan has given recipe to the powers of her strong objection to the creaty regarding Manchuris, which Russia desires China to sign. (Consul General Goodnow, at Shangkai, cabled Scote ary Hay today that the proposed treaty had again been submitted to the Chinese emperor, and Russi, had demanded its signature. He added the suggestion that the United States join with Japan and Great Britain to protect the Chinese government. Mr. Goodnow's suggestion will not be adopted by the president, as it has no intention of fereibly interfering in Chias, but it is learned that Japan contemplates making vigorous opposition to the ratification of the Manchurian convention. To meet the objection of the powers, Russia modified the treaty in several important particulars, but even as modified the convention is not satisfactory to Japan, nor is it acceptable as shown by the exchange of notes that has occurred between the Tokyo and other governments, to any of the

nations approached A Noble Act. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the Atlanta Journal says John Carey, a white conv c', sent up from Lauderdale county for burglary, and who is now serving a term of twelve years in the Mississippi penitentiary, will in all probability be pardoned by the governor in a few days, because of his hercic action in giving warning to a passenger train and thereby saving it from wreck and perhaps a number of lives. Carey was upon Okley plantation, in Hinds county, and being sick he was allowed to take a short walk down the railroad track. He saw that one of the steel rails was broken, and knowing it was about time for the passenger train to pass, he ran up the track as far as he had time and flagged the train. The passengers on board the train, whose lives he probably saved, have gotten up a petition asking that he be pardoned and after the pardon is recommended by the board of control it will be presented to the governor, and it is thought he will grant it.

A Narrow Escape. Little Francis Stanfield, the sevenyear old daughter of Mr. S. H. Stanfield, of Reme, Ga, came very near being drowned during the storm. Francis was on her way to school when evertaken by the deluge of rain near the c. metery. The little girl was swept off the sidewalk and washed into a large gutter and the child sped along by the swift current to the mouth of a sewer. The girl's screams attracted attention of several children, who rescued her from a horrible death. Aside from a few bruises, Francis was not injured.

Cattle Killed by Storm. Thousands of dead cattle, sheep and horses strew plains of Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado as a result of the blizzard. In hundreds of ravines and dry beds of creeks, the animals crawled to be covered with drifting snow while other countless numbers struggled against the blizzards to reach shelter but perished on the ridges. Incoming passengers over the Burlington and Union Pacific say that in every gulley are seen the carcasses of animals and that the bodies are scattered over the plains in every direction.

Blind Leading Blind. The Atlanta Journal says the civil service commission is now ready to hold examinations and receive applications for positions in the government service in the Philippines. Thus we will begin to send over thousands of young men, who never before set foot outside of their native states, to help govern a people about whom they know little and care less. "Manifest destiny," orsooth!-manifest arrogance!

AN AMUSING LETTER

What An Ohio Judge Has to Say About In An Answer to a Want Ad. of a Merchant.

> In the Columbia State of Tuesday, March 26, appeared the following advertisement in the want column:

light set of books. Can be done at night. Remuneration \$1.00 per week. Address 'Z Z,' care The State." The business man who put in this advert sement did not think for a moment of how it would sound to the general public. What he wanted was to arrange with some bookkeeper who, after his regular work was done, would stop by for not more than 15 misutes each evening and post up his day book for him, something that bookkeepers commonly do for some six or eight firms each evening, not only here, but everywhere, at about the price indicated. The way the advertisement was understood, however, is shown by the following anonymous response received Wednesday by the merchant referred to, which he enjoyed as an excellent joke

Box 6085, Columbia, S. C., March 21, 1901. Dear Sir: In reply to your advertisement in today's State for a bookkeeper,

I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter xcellent operator and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which make me quite desirable. I am an experienced snowshoveler, a first class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears, have a medal for reciting 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," am a skilled chiropodist and practical farmer; can also cook, take care of horses, crease trousers and repair um-

vase or a stuffed billygoat would.

As to salary, I would feel that I was robbing the widow and swiping the sponge cake from the orphan if I were to take advantage of your munificence be accepting the fabulous sum of \$1 00 ing to give you my services for less. and by accepting 33 cents per week in December is 9,900,000 bales. Allowchurch, pay your butcher and keep up trade meeds. your life insurance, but also found a home for indigent fly paper salesmen and endow a free bed in the cat home. Should my application meet your approval, please write me at the

Yours very respectfully, All Around Man.

A special dispatch to the At'anta Journal Goldsboro, N. C., says, 'The chief of police is in receipt of a letter ing that the description of the three gold brick swindlers confined in jail here fits the men who recently robbed a citizen of that place of a considerable sum of money. He asks for photographs and full descriptions of all three. D. H. Wheeler, of Newberry, S. C. arrived last night and identified the prisoners as the men who a few week ago swindled him out of \$7,000 They gave him the same names as they operated under here and worked the same scheme on him that they attempted at were exhibited and the assayer certified to their genuiness. Later the Indian became dissatisfied, and Mr. Wheeler for \$7,000. Then, when the men had ssued by the detective committee of the follows: American Bankers' Protective associa tion contains a splendid picture and a Hon. O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of good description of one of the swindlers in jail here. Howard, alias Thompson, alias Fuller. The bulletin says his burglar, gold brick swindler and countefeiter by occupation."

Boss Platt Defied.

Senator T. P. Platt, "the easy boss, and heretofore the dictator of the Republican party in New York state, is in a fight for his policical life. His oppoment is Governor B. B. Odell, the man whose political fortunes Mr. Platt has helped to make. The outcome is problematical, but many disinterested observers believe they see the beginning of the end of Mr. Platt's political career. In New York Mr. Platt made as last year, mills all over the world will buy from hand to mouth until the new a political statement that breathes defisnce of the governor and a determination to kill him politically if he votes a police bill which will remove from New York city control of the police force. From Albany comes word that Mr. Odell stands by his ultimatum that he will voto such a measure. Albany also has it that Senator Platt has backed down and will not press the bill. Governor Odell is being prai ed by his supporters for the stand he has taken, and the first skirmish of what promises to be one of the greatest political battles in the state has awakened universal interest, irrespective of party lines.

Blowed Himself.

stumps. Later a violent explosion acrage in cotton and raise plenty of alarmed the neighbors and on investigation everything the uses at home. tion they found a few scattered remwife is thought to be the cause.

THE COTTON MARKET

"Wanted-A bookkeeper to post a

Price of Cotton.

on himself:

beg to offer you my services. I am a young man 22 years of age, having had a business experience of eleven years, and feel confident if you will give me a trial that I can prove my

Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precints of your office that delightful artistic charm that a Satsuma

and you will greatly oblige,

Golf Brick Men. from E M. Jones, of Athens, Ga., say- stocks any where. dence.

Dear Sir-I have observed that what ever has come from you in regard to home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., and that cotton has carried considerable weight, he is a painter by trade and a bank and I want to say that unless something is done that the southern farmer will be confronted with five cart cotton again next fall. The idea prevailing that it will take years for the staple to go back to that price is all wrong. ton in January sold at 12.75 and today next January sold at 7.40, a decline of about 4 12 cents per pound in six weeks. This condition has been brought about by the mills absolutely refusing to pay the price, and a combin ed effort on the part of the Mills, dry goods people, cotton factors and speculator. Should the acresge be ss large erop is made, should conditions be favorable As every well pested person knows we could have easily made 1212 millions last year wit favorable seasons. Should the acrage be increased to any considerable extent and conditions ramain good for the growing crop with present trade conditions six cents will cok tigh for cotton next November. The only hope the farmer has is to out his crop, and not plant all cotton, but corn and other things. Should farmers cut their cotton crop one-fourth this year, they would get a big price for cotton now held by them. Also, for the next crop, and in the event the next crop is increased they will sell what they now have cheaper than they should and next at the most ruinous Samuel Hagerty, a prosperous and price, considering the cost of labor, wealthy farmer, living three south of provisions, etc., we have ever seen. Plymouth, Ohio, committed suicide in a Every body is against the price of cotton most shocking manner. He took a except the southern farmer. Considerquantity of dynamite and went to the ing 7 to 8 cents a big price, the only field, announcing his intention to blast hope the scuth has now is to curtail

Please take this matter up and a k nants of the despondent man. E quire every scoretary of agriculture in the Rubin was called and held an inquest scuth to help you to increase this imevery scoretary of agriculture in the which disclosed the fact that the de- portant fact of planting less cotton. Afceased farmer had placed several pounds | ter the crop is once in the ground the of the explosive in a large stump, sat south is helpless with good seasons, thereon and deliberately lighted the Providence will not interfere every fuse. Despondency over the loss of his | years it did last. Yours very truly,

SEVEN BOLD BANDITS

A heavy explosion in the bank building shortly before 2 a m. aroused cit-

izens living in the vicinity of the Bank

of Son erset. John Hayes, whose home

window and quietly observed four men stationed in front of the bank. He saw

is opposite the bank building, raised a

that the whole front of the two story

men who, it was evident, were much

alarmed by the strength of the explo-

sion, hastily donned his clothes and sal-

lied forth. When he reached the side-

walk he was challenged and, under the

influence of four rifles pointed at his head, again mounted the stairs and se-

cured arms. Meanwhile many other

persons began to appear in the darkened

streets of the village, Wm. Lovett opened fire on the bandits with a riffe,

but his aim was not of the best and his

shots only served to draw the fire of the

robbers. The shooting soon became

general as the citizens crept toward the

back from all directions, and the rob-

bers evidently began to think of es-

three others emerged from the bank,

bearing several sacks in which they had

hurriely placed their loot. The rob-

bers were under good discipline and their

leader gave his orders like a military

sidewalks, turned a corner, climbed into

two rigs and drove in a northwesterly

direction. Citizens took up the chase and at 4 a m. found the rigs, deserted along the roadside. The sheriff of

Tom Reed's Plain Talk.

News of that city has this to say of the

manner in which he unbosomed him-

self while there: "On the great ques-

tions now before the people Mr. Reed

has decided opinions, and does not

d most emphatically his opposition to

the imperialistic policy of the adminis-

tratfon. In his opinion, Dawey have sailed away from Montejo's fleet, leav-

ing the government of the islands to

the Filipinos. Cubs and Porto Rico.

co, should be left to their own dsvices.

The present policy towards Cuba he

regards as piece of hypocrisy. Mr. Reed like the late ex-President Harrison, is

an ardent friend of the Boers. 'I sym-

pathize with any people on earth,' said

e, who are struggling for freedom.

Asked whether he thought the Filipinos

capable of self government, he said: 1

think every people is capable of self-government. It may not be the kind

we have or want, but it is the kind that

s satisfactory and sufficient for them.'

Mr. Reed is treading dangerously near

the verge of "treason," according to

the imperialist definition of that crime.

A Plucky Governor.

Atlanta Journal.

hesititate to express them. He reaffirm-

At a sign from the four on

Raid an Ohio Town and Blow up a Gus. Keller Satisfied a Great Craving The Holders of Spots Can Con-Bank Building. trol Situation.

not be interrupted.

NO REASON FOR DECLINE

High Time for the South to Assert its Independence of Speculators Who Depress

That the present depression in coton in due entirely to manipulation is the positive opinion of some of the best nformed men in the trade. The Au gusta Chronicle says it is pointed out hat there is no more cotton in sight than neccessary for con sumption and it is urged that the south hold on to the staple until a more normal condition of he market has again come about.

SMALLEST STOCKS ON RECORD. Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson in his re view of the season of 1899 1900 and the prespect for 1900 1901 says that at the close of the European season on September 30 the stocks of cotton of all growths in European markets were the smallest recorded in fifty-eight years, with the exception of 1863, when in consequence of the civil war the Euro pean stocks were reduced to 250,000 bales. The stocks last September were not enough for two weeks' consumption of European spinners. The consumption of American cotton last season by American and foreign mills was about 11,000,000 bales. My friend, Mr Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, calls it 10,990,600, being 566,000 bales more than the estimate published by him at the beginning of the season. In his circu lar of October 20 he estimated a reduction this season in American and Japanese consumption of 378 000 bales, and an crease in European consumption of 90,000 bales and with the expectation of larger supplies than last season from countries other than America stated hat an American crop of 10 382 000 bales would be required in order to keep the stocks at the end of the season from falling below the limited supply at the

omercement.

WILL BE NO SURPLUS. So we see that the leading experts agree that a crop of more than ten milbe accepting the fabulous sum of \$1 00 lion bales is neccessary to meet the reper week, and I would be entirely will-quirements of the spinners and yet Mr. would give you an opportunity of not ing for a wide divergence there is not only increasing your donation to the any more cotton in the world than the

NO RELIEF EOR SPOT MARKET. Agein Mr. Shepperson says:

"It is most likely that there will be considerable increase in the cotton "It is most likely that there will be a considerable increase in the cotton is this country and the price of white the first and well-stored mind and one of the stact would doubtless depress to some degree the price of "future deliveries" for the next crop, it would not relieve the market for spot cotton.

BY Speaker Homas B. Reed has a mind and at ongue of his own—a very bright and well-stored mind and one of the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which deep, with a solid stone wall about 20 in the present national administration and does not mind saying so. He was about eight feet inches the present national administration and does not mind saying so. He was the center of the pit was about eight feet inches the price of the pit was about 10 in Baltimore a few days are not the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which were under my pillow.

"Then began as good a 'sorap' as murder which occurred to more struck my bed, and one put a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which were under my pillow.

"Then began as good a 'sorap' as mether which occurred to the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which are pit was about 10 in the went through the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which were under my pillow.

"Then began as good a 'sorap' as the pit was about 20 in the pit was about 20 in the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which are the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some heavy tured a pecket in my trousers, which are the boys, four accident, the laborers having fallen into a pit while trying to lift some hea would not be any plethesa of coston even if the crop should exceed 10,750, 000 bales, as the distribution would be spread over such a wide area that there would be no great accumulation of

Allowing for all the adverse condiions in the cotton goods outlook and the rumors of trouble in Asia there is no reasan why the south should throw her holdings of cotton on the market. The South must assert her indepen-

"The south," said one gentleman. "can be afford to play into the hands of the "anipulators who would rob this seet." of the honest fruits of toil, I'lere never was a more opportune time or this section asserting its indepenthis place. He was approached by the | dence. It is in their power to sacrifice miner, who made a proposition to take the remrant of the crop that is here."

And this is not morely a view from And this is not merely a view from southern standpoint. In the Atlanta Journal of Wednesday is a letter addressed to Commissioner O. B. Stevens was persuaded to purchase his interest | from a prominent New York cotton factor who urges Mr. Stevens to continue gone and it was too late, he discovered his efforts with the farmers not to in that had been buncoed. A bulletin just crease their cotton acreage. His letter New York, March 19, 1901.

Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga .:

When Thomas C. Platt entered the U. S. Senate in 1881 he was so overshadowed by his illustrious colleague, Roscoe Conkling that he was dubbed "Me Too." Since that time Platt has become the most powerful and most ar bitrary boss his party has in New York and has his own "Me Toos," a brigade of them. In this number Governor Odell was generally included until a nominated at Platt's dictation and it tive of New York he would be little more than Platt's tool. Governor Odell flatly refused to recommend or sign a state police bill though Senator Platt has thrown the weight of his influence in favor of that measure and has done his best to make goverindependent and courageous course has won the respect and praise of Democrats as well as Republicans and Odell is now a bigger man that Platt in New York. The firm stand he has taken will probaly behange the course of Republican politics in the state very decidedly and many mark the beginning of Boss Platt's overthrow. - Atlanta Journal

New Trials Granted. The Kentucky court of appeals Thurslay granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Howard, sentenced in the lower court to life imprisonment and death, respectively, in connection with the shooting in February, 1900, of Gov. Wm. Goebel In the Howard case the entire court concurred, but in the Powers decision Judges Hobson, Paynter and White dissented. The decision in the Powers case holds the Taylor pardon invalid, but orders a new trial on the ground of erronegus instructions to the jury and admission of incompetent testimony. The Howard case is reversed because of erroneous instructions, inHE ATE 48 BANANAS

for a Noble Fruit. Seven bandits partially wrecked the Charlotte Observer:

State bank of Somereset, Ohio, early Mr. and Mrs. Gus Keller, mill opera-Wednesday by exploding a heavy charge tives, visited the store of Severs & of nitro glycerine in the vault doors, Lawing, on North Trayon street, last resecured \$5,000, app. opriated two livery cently, and while discussing the mayorrigs, held a posse of citizens at bay, a'ty election and divers other topics, and escaped in the face of a heavy fire. Mr. Keller's eye rested fondly on sev-Bonds and securities to the amount of eral fine bunches of baranas. He ob-\$30,000 and \$5,000 in gold coin were overlooked by the bandits. The bank was fully insured and its business will not be interrurted. he was asked

"On'bout four dozen," he replied. Mr. H. F. Severs, of the firm, then told Keller that he would give him four dozen bananas if he would eat them then and there, but if he failed to eat that number he would have to pay for what he atc. Keller accepted the proposition. Mrs. Keller remarked that she, brick building in which the institution was located had been stattered, and believing he could frighten away the too, had never soothed the inner yearning for bananas, and asked that the offer made to her husband be extended to her. Severs was not averse to this, but stipulated that Keller should first nter the contest.

Keller went at those bananas like a man who had fasted for days. He ate one dozen while a peaceful smile illumined his face; he ate two dozen and said his appetite was still on the improve; he ate three dozen, unlcosened his waistcoat and began to look serious. Commencing with the 39th ban-ana it was up hid work with Keller. He no longer smiled and prespiration gathered on his brow. But he shook himself, sat down and laboriously stuffed one banana after another down his throat. His hear, was no longer n his task and he commenced to "swell isibly before the raked eye.'

When he had, within 20 minutes from the start consumed his 48th banana Keller's wife who had been watching him closely, said she believed she did not want to repeat his experiment. leader: "All ready, forward, march."
Sinrle file the marched under the
shadows of the trees which lined the She called upon her worthy spouse to and go home with her, but he could not rise from his chair. He grew quite sick had to be carred home. Heroic remedies were resorted to, but when last heard from Keller was too still full for comfor table utterance and most unhapy man.

Perry county had been notified by tele-A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED. phone and arrived at daylight with a pack of bloodhounds, which were used in the chase. The robbers were suc-A Cruel Man Chained His Wife i cessfully traced around town by the hounds. It was found they had broken

open a blacksmith shop to secure tools, Workmen removing a cellar wall unand then had taken the rigs in which ler a delapidated building just north they escaped from a livery stable near of the bridge that crosses Fair Haven river, a quarter of a mile above Carver's Falls, Vermont, have apparently unearthed evidence which solves the Ex Speaker Thomas B. Reed has a mystery of a murder which occurred 70

a Dungeon.

not relieve the market for spot cotton.

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Name of the time agree with Mr. Fllison that there with Mr. Fllison that the mr. Fll st attached to which was a heavy iron chain and an old fashioned pair of handouffs. Nearby was a heap of human bones.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that in 1831 Perry Borden, a young French-man, brought his young wife to Poultney to live in the house which the workmen are tearing down. She was witty and vivacious and attracted considerable attention. In a short time Borden became jealous of her and forbade her visiting a certain tavern near by. The wife would not submit to be dictated to. One night in February, 1831, she was at the place when at about seen by her friends after that. Mr. Bor- get into one, as was many times the den said his wife had deserted him and case before election. I have been in fled to Canada. After a year Borden went away and

was not heard of again until 1882, when he suddenly reappeared in town. He said he had been at sea for the 50 years he had been away. His mind seemed shattered. He went to the little house and remained two years, neighbors supplying him with provisions. He finally took sick and the town took charge of him. He died in 1887 and was buried in Potter's field.

The discoveries made by the workmen have led every one in this vicinity to believe that Borden chained his wife in the under ground cellar and left her to die a horrible death.

Daring Kidnappers.

A daring attempt was made to kidnap Riward McAvoy, 11 years of age, of Welkespane, Pa., Wednesday. recent date. It was said that he was men picked him up in the yard of his father's house, carried him to a surrey, was expected that as the chief execu- placed a handkerchief, saturated with chloroform over his noose and drove away. The child became unconscious has proved, however, thatthis was from the drug and when he survived too low an estimate of him and found himself on the back seat of the that he is no man's man. He has vehic'e which was then jarring over a country road. Young McAvoy jumped from the carriage. One of the men ran after him but the youngter's ories attracted the attention of the occupants of another carriage which was passing nor Odell pull with him for it. His at the time and the kidnappers becoming seared, whipped up their horses and disappeared.

Hits Us Hard.

Our consul at Chefoo reports that the decline in exports from the United States to China following the Boxer cutbreak does not nearly represent the less in trade which this country has incurred on that account; for large amounts of merchandise since exported from the United States are piled up in Chinese ports and are yet to be sold or worked off. The losses to the American cotton trade alone he estimates at \$3,-000,000. At some of the Chinese ports, Niuchwang, for example, American his men were killed before he sur trade was practically annihilated. This dered."-New York Evening Post. is bad enough to fight about. But our Washington government has evidently concluded it will not pay to fight; in fact that it will not pay to do anything at all. Shall we let it go at that?-Co lumbia State.

In the market reports of almost any of our newspapers you may read, "Country produce scarce and prices You may also note that the strong." competent evidence admitted in the trial price of cotton is steadily declining. and other minor points. The trial of The Gaffney Ledger very truly says Powers probably will take place at these short statements are more elo-Georgetown, in May. Howard's case quent than sermons, and that farmers his pardon was promptly prepared and probably will be passed until the fall who is not impressed by them is in a sepremptly granted. Burke is 67 years state of blind infatuation.

SOME SIDE LIGHTS

On the Pacification of the Philipnino Islands

HUNTING THE FILIPINOS.

How Our Soldiers Kill and A.e. Killed. An American Olficar's Narrow Escape from Amigo Bullets.

An officer of one of the New York volunteer regiments in the Spanish-American war, who is now a first lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, tells, in a letter to his former colonel, now an officer on Gov. Odell's staff, of the tactics pursued in hunting the Filipino band on the Island of Panay. His account, under the date of January 29, throws a remarkable sidelight on the Manila cable dispatches, which announce that the ispatches, land of Panay has been pacified. The writer was stationed, at the time the letter was written, near the town of Zarraga, and he states that active operations were being pushed against the natives.

"With the exception of the first two weeks after landing at Iloilo," the lieutenant writes, "I have been almost constantly in the field, so much that I have not been able to say what 'shack' or 'casa' was mine to call home. Fieldwork began on November 10, 1899, when, in command of my company, I was sent to drive in the enemy's outposts, before the advance of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. This we not only accomplished, but had the brunt of all the fighting that day. But with all my experience since then believe today I have as mortal a fear of a bullet, at the beginning of a 'sorap,' as any man in or out of the service. After the first few rounds, however, one gets one's blood up and does not mind it. I have had many a ight shave, and in some of them I am

not ready to believe it was no luck, but rather Providence. "On one occasion recently I had charge of several small pueblos, and was sleeping in a convent at one of them. Near my bed on a shelf was a picture of my wife and the boys. At night about 300 of my 'mucho amigos' (Filipinos) got through the outposts and past a patrol to within 200 yards of the convent. Knowing, perhaps, the exact location of my room, about half a dozen of them climbed a mango tree and took a few shots at my room before the general shooting began. One Mauser bullet went through the picture of my wife and the boys, four more struck my bed, and one punc-tured a pocket in my trousers, which

the run in less than three-quarter of an hour. When it was over I found that I had one man killed and two wounded. Their loss, I was told, amounted to thirty. None of them could be found when daylight came, not even an empty shell. Both of my lieutenants, Fernal and Wagner, have since lost their lives, one of them drowned and the other killed in am-bush. I have also lest eleven enlisted men, which is the highest company loss in the regiment.

"Since the election of McKinley, we

have been pushing the insurgents hard and fast. Orders are very open now. 10 o'clock Borden called for her. She so that you are not afraid of being releft the place with him. She never was called from a terap before you could the field since election day, and until recently I could run into as many as three or four scraps a day, but now dry weather is coming on, and together with McKinley's election, and our hitting them hard all around, things are more quiet. You have to hunt for a 'scrap' new. I have been given a district to clean up, and have a detachmeat of forty five men together with some native scouts, Work here is quite hard from the nature of the ground, and the fact that you begin your day's werk in most cases at I a. m , and cover from eighteen to twenty six miles a day; yet when you find a "strike" you forget that you are tired until it is all over. That was a pretty good 'hike' we had together down in Virginia, from Camp Alger to the Gap, but this is of a different color. We are not troubled with stragglers here, They keep up without warning, for they know their fate if they drop behind, and fall into the hands of the bolo-

men. "Men out here in the volunteer service who are anxious to get a commission in the regular army, think it is 'hard lines' to be compelled to stay right on here two more years without going home. A person staying here two years without a change cannot stand it without serious results. I have got along pretty well-native fever wice and dysentery once-losing about

one month in the hospital. 'The other day I ran down a chief of a notorious gang called the Polahans, whom I had been after for more than three months. I surrounded his barricade with ten men at 2 a. m., and waited for daylight. When it came, it took us ha'f an hour to force our way inside, and then we could not find our man. We were about to give up, when we raw a pile of bamboo, and upon investigation it was found to cover a bole in the ground which led to an undergreund hut, out of which we smoked the chief, also forty-three members of his gang. He fought hard, and two of his men were killed before he surren-

An Unstable Jury.

There is no telling what a jury will do. On March 6, in Spartsnburg, a jury found Matthew Burke guilty of violating the dispensary law. He was sentenced to three month's imprisonment or to pay a fine of \$100. The next day the jury got together and decided that Burke was not guilty, after all, that the circumstantial evidence upon which he was convicted was insufficient and that he had been convicted more on suspicion than proof. A petition for ss promptly granted. Burke is 67 years old and was a Confederate soldier.