ARE URGED TO HOLD

Such Are the Suggestions to Cotton Growers in the South

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S ADDRESS

Head Growers' Association Advises Giving the Markets and Shippers a Rest For 60 Days in Order to Force Spinners Into the Market—Says Price Can Be Advanced 2 or 3 Cents—Price Held Above 8 Cents Thus Far Solely by Slow Marketing.

Macon, Special.—Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, Ga., president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, has issued an address to the cotton producers of the South in which he says, among other things:

"The producers are to be congratulated for the firm stand they have already taken to market the crop slowly, and that fact alone has prevented the price from falling to 8 cents during the month of October. The crop is about gathered, debts generally are paid and it is no longer absolutely necessary to sell the balance of the crop. The ginners' report recently issued from the United States census bureau indicated that up to October 18th only 6,400,000 bales of cotton had been ginned. This report clearly indicates that this crop will not exceed 11,000,000 bales, if it reaches that figure. The spinners can well afford to pay the producers 12 cents per pound for every bale of American short staple cotton made this season and do a profitable business for the stockholders. The price of yarns has advanced 3 cents per pound within the past 60 days and an unprecedented demand for cotton goods exists, while stocks are generally lower than they have been for the past 20 years. The duty of the producers is plain and simple. They have crowded the markets for the past two months, congesting every facility for handling cotton and playing into the hands of the bear speculators and spinners. The thing to do now is to give the markets and shippers a rest during the next 60 days and allow present stocks of spot cotton to be gotten out of the way. Let the spinners who are living from hand to mouth run short of cotton and force them into the markets as active buyers. Let the bear speculators begin to feel the lash of the bull operators when the latter call for the deliveries of spot cotton which the former will be unable to deliver.

"Let every holder of cotton stop selling cotton and contemplate results. Let each holder determine to put no more cotton on the market until prices advance and never sell a bale on a depressed market.

"Let county meetings be held all over the belt, and strong and active steps be taken to defend this most valuable agricultural product from the rapacious greed of the selfish speculators. Let every man who still holds a bale of cotton in his possession join in these county or local meetings, and agitate the importance of this step among his neighbors, to the end that success in the near future will be assured. We have held our own well so far, but we can do much better and easily advance the price from 2 to 3 cents by persistently refusing to sell and lightening up present receipts."

Danger of a Lynching.

A special from Columbia Sunday night says:

According to telegrams received by Governor Hayward there is danger of a lynching in Saluda, but at present communication is cut off at that place on account of wire trouble. The following telegram was received sunday:

"Saluda, Nov. 13.

"To Gov. D. C. Hayward:

"Wire sheriff at once to carry John Perry, charged with the murder of Joe Dennis Wells, to penitentiary. Unsafe here. Danger of lynching. Full particulars by first mail.

(Signed) "E. S. BLEASE."

Mr. Blease is the senator-elect, and on receipt of the telegram the following was sent:

"To Sheriff W. L. Rhoden, Saluda, S. C.:

"Mr. Blease wires danger of lynching Perry and asks he be brought to penitentiary. You must decide. Swear in deputies necessary and protect prisoner. See no lynching occurs. Communicate with me at any time.

(Signed) "D. C. HAYWARD."

The following was also sent:

"To E. S. Blease, Saluda, S. C.:

"Telegram received. Have wired sheriff. Confer with him.

(Signed) "D. C. HAYWARD."

It is impossible for the Governor to reach Saluda on account of the Newberry and Johnston offices being closed and the telephone line having trouble.

Secretary Hay's Brother Dead.

Washington, Special.—Secretary of State Hay has received a dispatch announcing the death of his brother, Major Leonard Hay, U. S. A., retired, in the seventieth year of his age. He died at the Hay homestead in Warsaw, Ill. The late Major Hay was the head of the family in this country. A prominent official said that he was an officer of great intelligence and efficiency, and since his retirement had been one of the most public-spirited citizens of Illinois. Secretary Hay will leave to attend the funeral immediately.

Died of Appoplexy.

Special.—While seated at ...nking house of Alex... W. Graham Bow... was sud... ...ed to

ELECTIONS IN THE STATES

The Candidates and Measures Voted On And the Officers Elected.

Nine national political conventions were held this year, and nine candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States were nominated, but only six electoral tickets were generally voted for Tuesday. Beside "the two great political parties," seven others made nominations—People's, Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist Labor, Continental (Labor), National Liberty (negro) and Lincoln (negro). The two negro parties, however, apparently ended their work when the national conventions adjourned, as no electors were selected, or at least none appeared on any official ballot, and the Continental party seems confined to Illinois, and, perhaps, to Chicago, the place of its origin.

The terms of thirty United States Senators expire March 4 next. Seven of the vacancies have already been filled and the Legislatures of twenty-three States elected November 8 will fill the other twent-three. Members of the House of Representatives were voted for in all except three States—Maine, Vermont and Oregon—which have already elected Congressmen.

In twenty-seven States a Governor and all, or nearly all, the elective State officers were chosen Tuesday. In five States minor State officers were selected, and in thirteen only electors were voted for.

South Carolina enjoys the distinction of having only one ticket in the field. All the other States had from four to six, Illinois leading with seven. There were three Republican tickets in Delaware, but only one variation in the names of the candidates, the nominee for Governor of the "regulars" refusing to abide by the decision of the factional conference which resulted in the withdrawal of the "Union" candidate and an agreement upon a compromise ticket.

The Republicans in Wisconsin had a choice between two tickets for State officers, the "Stalwarts" having decided to keep up their fight against La Follette. The electors on both tickets, however, are identical.

The Democrats and People's party, or Populists, fused on the State ticket in Kansas and Nebraska, but in both States the People's party named separate Presidential electors. In Nevada the Democrats and one wing of the Silver party divided the minor State officers that were voted for.

The People's Party, which endorsed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, their own organization in thirty-two States State officers and electors being on the official ballot in twelve States and for electors in twenty. Efforts to this end were made in a number of other States, but the requisite number of signatures to petitions were not obtained.

The Prohibitionists put up electoral and State tickets in twenty-seven States, and electoral tickets in twelve others—one less than in 1900.

The Socialists (called in some States Social Democrats) put up electoral and State tickets in thirty-two States, and electoral tickets in eleven others—seven more than in 1900.

The Socialist Labor party put up whole or part electoral and State tickets in twelve States, and electoral tickets in two others—six less than in 1900.

The following are the national tickets nominated by the different parties:

Republican — President, Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Vice-President, Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Democratic—President, Alton B. Parker, New York; Vice-President, Henry G. Davis, West Virginia.

Prohibition—President, Silas C. Swallow, Pennsylvania; Vice-President, George W. Carroll, Texas.

People's—President, Thomas E. Watson, Georgia; Vice-President, Thomas H. Tibbles, Nebraska.

Socialist—President, Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; Vice-President, Benjamin Hanford, New York.

Socialist-Labor—Charles H. Corregon, New York; Vice-President, William W. Cox, Illinois.

Continental (Labor)—President, Austin Holcomb, Georgia; Vice-President, A. King, Missouri.

National Liberty (negro)—President, George E. Taylor, Iowa; Vice-President, William C. Payne, Virginia.

Lincoln party (negro)—President, E. P. Penn, West Virginia; Vice-President, John J. Jones, Illinois.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

The following Governors of States were elected: Colorado, James H. Peabody (Rep.); Connecticut, Henry Roberts (Rep.); Delaware, Preston Lea (Rep.); Florida, Napoleon B. Broward (Dem.); Idaho, Frank R. Goeding (Rep.); Illinois, Charles S. Deneen (Rep.); Indiana, J. Frank Hanly (Rep.); Kansas, Edward W. Hoch (Rep.); Massachusetts, William L. Douglas (Dem.); Michigan, Fred M. Warner (Rep.); Minnesota, John A. Johnson (Dem.); Missouri, Joseph W. Folk (Dem.); Montana, J. K. Toole (Dem.); Nebraska, John H. Mickey (Rep.); New Hampshire, John McLane (Rep.); New Jersey, Edward C. Stokes (Rep.); New York, Frank W. Higgins (Rep.); North Carolina, Robert D. Glenn (Dem.); North Dakota, E. Y. Searles (Rep.); Rhode Island, G. H. Utter (Rep.); South Carolina, D. C. Heyward (Dem.); South Dakota, S. H. Elrod (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Fraser (Dem.); Utah, John C. Cutler (Rep.); Texas, S. W. T. Lanahan (Dem.); Washington, Albert E. Mean (Rep.); West Virginia, Wm. O. Dawson (Rep.); Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette (Rep.); Wyoming, Bryant B. Brooks (Rep.)

Minor Mention.

If our sins are behind His back it is certain we cannot get to them and see His face at the same time.

If you can bind your Bible within its covers you might as well bury it.

KaiserWilhelm, of Germany, cabled congratulations to President Roosevelt on his election.

Trust magnates are said to be afraid that the President's immense plurality may make him less conservative in dealing with them.

The popular plurality for President ...sevelt is now estimated at more ...000,000

...r issued an address to ...ng that the fight ... trusts must go

a state- ...Democrats ...ad sound- ...hould have ... whole line.

of the Japan- San Francisco.

...eaking in Lon- ...e Russo-Japanese ...rbitration.

garrison continues

...rope there is much ...he result of the Presi- ... in the United States.

KUROKI IS KILLED

Japanese General Ends His Life On The Field of Carnage

RUMORS AT LAST ARE CONFIRMED

One of the Three Chief Japanese Commanders in Manchuria was Struck in the Breast by a Splinter of a Shell and Died at Liao Yang Oct. 4.—The Body Sent to Japan—Fortifications of Both Armies Near Mukden Now so Strong As To Defy Attack.

Moscow, By Cable.— Nemirocich Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under Sunday's date, says the reports of the death of General Kuroki are confirmed. Acording to his version, the splinter of a shell struck General Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his heart. He died October 4 at Liao Yang, and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mikado, Siaosanai, literally, "Third Little Prince," has been appointed to succeed General Kuroki, but the actual command of the army has been entrusted to General Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

"For the last five weeks," says Danchenko, "we have practically not advanced at any point on the whole southwestern front even a few versts further than we stood on October 5. On the contrary, we at several places have been obliged to retire several versts, but the present lines of defense must be considered permanent, in view of the strong fortifications constructed. The Japanese positions at several points are only 800 paces distant from ours and must be considered to be definitely occupied by the enemy.

"The latter's fortifications are acknowledged by all competent persons to be skillfully constructed. Their trenches in many places are so carefully concealed as not to be noticeable a short distance away, the earth removed being carefully thrown in front of the trenches. The general position causes a great tension on both sides.

"Alarming news has been received from Port Arthur, but the absence of reports during the last few days, makes it evident that the movement of one of the other Russian armies will be dependent upon the course of events there.

"On November 11, scouts on our right flank attempted to pierce the line of the Japanese fortifications, but were met with a stubborn resistance, and finding the enemy strongly re-enforced, retired."

Worse Than McCue Case.

Auburn, Cal., Special.—Adolf Weber, has been placed under arrest, charged with the murder of his parents, sister and young brother last Thursday night and with having set the family residence on fire afterwards to conceal the crime. Weber took the arrest coolly. The arrest took place immediately after he left the witness stand, and after he had reluctantly answered the questions asked him by Coroner Shepard, the district attorney and several of the jurymen.

The latest theory in the Weber murder case is that the murderer shot the father first; then, as the sister appeared in the hall, he shot her; and then the mother seeing what had been done, screamed and started for him, when he shot her. She continued on across the room, and raising her left hand, took down the telephone receiver to call for help, at which time she received the second shot, which penetrated the body just under the left arm. The child being the only one left, the murderer struck him over the head and felled him. The operator at the central telephone office says that the line at the Weber residence showed "busy" at about half hour before the fire was discovered.

Adolphus Weber, in jail, had nothing to say beyond that he had a good night's rest. No effort has been made to get the young man out on a writ by his attorneys.

Weber's description is said to tally with the description of one of the robbers who robbed the bank here.

Six Held For Murder.

Wrightsville, Ga., Special.—The coroner's inquest over the body of Clayton L. Williams, a young merchant of Spann, Johnson county, who was found dead in the road a few days ago, was concluded here. The jury recommended that four white men and two white women be held for the murder. The defendants are Rufus Price, Loftin Uutlow, Arthur Morman, Walter Walker, Mrs. Lizzie Edge and Mrs. Belle Williams. Some of the defendants are related to some of the best families of Laurens and Johnson counties, and a great crowd assembled to hear the evidence at the inquest.

$30,000 Fire at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. bfixgigdyixd

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Fire in the receiving warehouse of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad did about $30,000 damage. The entire fire department of the city was called out, and in addition two tugs assisted in fighting the flames. Two firemen were hurt, neither seriously, however. The stores burned consisted chiefly of grain and general merchandise.

Archbishop Chapelle Arrives.

Washington, Special—Mgr. Chapelle, archbishop of New Orleans, arrived in Washington Saturday night from a two months' stay in Europe, during which time he had several audiences with the Pope. He said mass at St. Patrick's early this morning and later spent a portion of the day at the Catholic University. Archbishop Chapelle called on President Roosevelt and delivered to him a message of good will from Pope Pious X. He will leave here for New Orleans.

Long Distance Weather Forecasts.

The slow and laborious progress of all the sciences, from the earliest dawn of civilization, has been hampered and burdened by the actions of men incapable of mastering the principles involved in the study of science, yet had the business to be alive to the possibilities of science for the public good. These men were unscrupulous enough to assume to them the false garb of knowledge, and in that false garb pose as specties of the science, for personal gain and utterly regardless of the good of humanity. In their false guise, it is true, these imposters were but the laughing stock of men of science and deemed unworthy of serious notice, while the ignorant and credulous believed more readily in the false than in the true, as the former promised more, were more mysterious, claimed to know it all, and it is too sadly true, that the people in ages past, as in our own age,, delighted in being humbugged, and were willing to pay for their pleasure.

Thus it was that the beautiful science of astronomy that demonstrates with such exactness the motion of the heavenly bodies and that teaches other properties that pertain to them only, gave rise to the astrologer who made the credulous believe that planets had an influence on the destinies of men, until a wiser age destroyed the fallacy. Thus it was that chemistry gave rise to the alchemist, who in his mysterious and preternatural processes made the credulous believe that he had the command of the much sought for elixer of life. Thus it was that the science of medicine gave rise to the quack with his nostrums, and who, even today, deludes the sick and afflicted with his deadly doses; and thus it is that the beautiful and intricate science of meteorology and weather forecasting has given rise to its own peculiar parasites, a host of long range weather forecasters, that in a mysterious and wholly irrational way claim to be able to foresee that which patient, hard and intelligent study of meterology by learned men in all parts of the world has not been able to do, and by them has been declared impracticable.

It is true that our own weather bureau and the meteorological services of other countries have demonstrated the practicability of forecasting the weather for from one, two or in very favorable conditions three days in advance with reasonble accuracy, but honest forecasters, with one accord, deny the possibility of forecasting the weather for a month or a season in advance, and yet these charlatans, fakes, or what nots, who make a fair though fraudulent living by selling such forecasts to the public, and, what is still more strange, reputable papers, that ordinarily are not willing parties to any fraud, publish such forecasts in their columns.

The desirability of long range forecasts is admitted, their usefulness, if they were possible cannot be gainsaid, and their attempt is not deprecated. On the contrary success is ardently hoped for and encouraged on rational grounds, but their practicability is, at present wholly denied and can be shown by any attempt however friendly, to verify them whenever made. People who are familiar with meteorology know this, but the many have not studied the science, and influenced by their desire for knowledge and misled by the spurious though plausible claim of unprincipled long range forecasters readily buy and believe the goods to be genuine. Few test its worth by actual verification, but credulously accept accidental agreement between the forecasted weather and what actually occurred as convincing proof, while the failures that so numerously happen, if noted at all, are charitably forgiven and forgotten. It would indeed be strange if some of the long range forecasts did not prove correct, for the chances are as about one in five that they will, if ordinary intelligence is exercised in making them, and it is this probability of chances that gives life to the long range forecaster. But he has other deceptive devices, such as clothing his forecasts in the most general and indefinite language; he guards carefully against any attempt to disprove his forecasts and keeps open a loophole for escape, and also stating that he has in mind some other section of the country where the forecasted conditions did actually occur.

While meteorology has smade rapid progress in the last fifty years, and the fact has been amply demonstrated that the weather is governed by laws as certain in their operations as those governing other phenomena of nature, yet it has not advanced far enough to enable the weather to be forecasted for a season or even a month in advance. The Weather Bureau makes no claim to be able to make correct forecasts for periods longer than one, two or at longest three days, and for the longest period there must be very decided conditions, as shown by the daily survey of the atmosphere by its numerous trained and skillful observers. With all the skill and training of the best talent available, and with as conscientious effort as true and honest men are capable of, mistakes do and will occurr.

Long and careful observation has shown that weather changes are not dependent on planetary influences. Nor is weather forecasting a matter of inspiration, but ability to make reliable forecasts comes from hard study, long training and intelligent observation. It is absurd to believe that when intelligent, scholarly men, who have made meteorology a specialty the world over, are in full accord in their denial of the practicability of making accurate long range forecasts, that a man ignorant of the very laws in which the forecasts are based and relying on mystical, non-existing planetary influences, or on inspiration which means nothing save an irrational mental condition, should be able to make them.

The Weather Bureau today is giving the people the best service possible, but not content with the success already attained, it has in the past, and is now, studying every available and suggested means of improving and extending the scope and amplitude of its forecasts, for both short and long periods, and should long range forecasts ever become possible, it will be through such efforts and not by the braggadocio methods of ignorant charlatans who now occupy the field with their long-range forecasts.

Prof. Willis J. Moore, who, as Chief of hto Weather Bureau has had to deal with this subject in both an administrative way and in its scientific aspect, recently stated his views on so-called long range forecasts in no uncertain language, and wholly in condemnation. In substance he said that it is the opinion of the leading meteorologists of the world that public interests are injured by the publication of so-called long range weather forecasts, especially such predictions as relate to severe storms, floods, droughts, and other atmospheric phenomena of a dangerous and damaging character, and the persistent efforts of certain men to foist their predictions on the public, for public gain, has reached such proportions that it is deemed advisable fairly and temperately to counteract the influence of those whom we believe to be preying on the credulity of the public. They may believe that they have discovered a physical law or a meteorological principle that has not been revealed to the astronomers, meteorologists or to any other class of scientific investigators, but the publication of predictions that by reason of their absolute inaccuracy are calculated to be positively injurious to agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests, casting a serious doubt on the honesty of their purpose, and upon their disinterested devotion to the public welfare. Such publications bring the science of meteorology into disrepute and cannot, therefore, be made in response to a desire to advance that science along useful lines; and they retard the work of honest investigators through whose efforts only can gains be made in the fundamental knowledge of the causation of weather, that will justify forecasts for a month or a season in advance.

In a circular letter to observers on the same subject, Prof. Moore says "I hope the time will come when it will be possible to forecast the weather for coming seasons, to specify in what respect the coming month or season will conform to or depart from the weather that is common to the month or season; but that time has not yet arrived, and I believe that you will be best serving the public interests when, without indulging in personalities or mentioning names, you teach the community you serve the limitations of weather forecasting and warn it against impostors. Your public press should, and doubtless will co-operate with us in this endeavor."

J. W. BAUER,
Section Director.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Kuropatkin's salary is $100,000 a year.

General Joseph Wheeler thinks of going to Manchuria as a spectator of the war.

Mr. Balfour, the English Premier, is quite a rich man, having an income of about $350,000.

The King of Italy possesses a collection of postal stamps which is said to be worth $500,000.

The Empress of Japan not only smokes, but uses a silver pipe with a stem ten inches long.

Lady Marjorie Bruce, after a visit to this country, says American men are the most kind and courteous in the world.

At one time King Peter of Servia was a redhot Socialist. That was while he was living a comparatively obscure life in France.

Colonel W. F. Switzler, the veteran editor and Missouri historian, has just completed a list of the 114 counties of that State showing the origin of all their names.

Ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon, of Maine, hale and hearty at ninety-one, has been traveling about to county fairs this fall and everywhere is received with marks of profound respect and affection.

Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), who has been minister of the Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, for more than twenty-five years, has announced his intended retirement from the ministry of that church next September.

Ex-Governor F. S. Black, of New York, having become convinced of the innocence of Caleb Powers, three times convicted and now under sentence of death for the assassination of Governor Goebel, will go to Kentucky to aid in the fight to save Powers.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, is now at the Fair.

The United States Bureau of Forestry has a fine display.

A large captive balloon is now making many ascensions every day at the Fair.

One hundred and fifty jinrikishas are in use at the Fair to carry visitors over the grounds.

There are 103 varieties of apples shown in the Indiana exhibit in the Palace of Horticulture.

Two 750 candle power search lights are operated on the two towers of the Philippine Weather Bureau.

The Alaskan hide exhibit includes raw and dressed hides of every fur-bearing animal in that country.

One of the great Territories seeking admission to the Union, New Mexico, is very much in evidence at the World's Fair.

Many visitors are attracted by the big waterfall in the Alaska section of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game.

Organ recitals by prominent organists of the country are given daily on the largest organ in the world in Festival Hall.

Exhibitions of the wonderful properties of the X-rays are given daily in the German section of the Palace of Education.

Three typewriters especially made for exhibition purposes, and valued at $1150 each, are shown in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

A map of America and the Philippine Islands embroidered on Jusi cloth is shown in the educational building on the Philippine reservation.

To the sportsman, the most fascinating exhibit in that great Belgian national building at the Fair is the collection of Heuse-Lemoine gun barrels.

The Beanstalk Eucalyptus.

A tree which grew nearly twenty feet in a year and a half has just gone from the experimental station in Santa Monica Canon to the World's Fair to show what California can do when in a hurry for a place in the shade. It holds the championship long-distance tree sprinting record of the United States. It is a variety of eucalyptus. A small grove of these trees was planted on a shaggy cliff back of the experimental station, where it seemed that no tree would grow at all. But the rate at which they have shot up under skillful attention almost staggers belief. When this particular tree was about a year and a half old it measured four inches in diameter. They had to pull it up for fear it would break the Santa Monica speed ordinance. In order to get it safely to the fair the whole tree was carefully packed in mosses and soaked cloths.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

Genesl Cotton Market.

	Middling
Galveston, steady	9¾
New Orleans, quiet	9 11-16
Mobile, firm	9 11-16
Savannah, quiet	9¾
Charleston, quiet	9 9-16
Wilmington, steady	9½
Baltimore, nominal	10.00
New York, quiet	10.25
Boston, dull	10.15
Philadedphia, steady	10.50

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	9¾
Strict middling	99⅝
Middling	9⅝

Cotton Growers Meet.

Pickens, Special.—Pickens county cotton growers met here on Monday and elected Messrs. J. T. Odell and J. W. Freeman as delegates to the State meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Pickens County Cotton Growers' convention,

First, That the most practical way to market our cotton is to avoid the disastrous rush upon the market during harvest times by delivering the cotton direct from the gins to the warehouses where those who need to do so may have such advances made at low rates of interest as their immediate necessities may require.

Second, That this cotton be sold by our agent in large blocks directly to manufacturers, thus avoiding the demoralizing influences and heavy loss to both producers and manufacturers of cotton by the large army of non-producers called cotton handlers and operators who are as unnecessary in our business under the ware house plan as a parasite is upon the back of a living animal.

Third, That our delegates to the State meeting be instructed to take up this important matter of warehouse building at once with the State meeting and devise a system by which South Carolina can unite with all the other cotton growing States in concert of action with the one object of marketing our cotton to the best advantage.

Baptist Convention.

The South Carolina Baptist Convention will meet in the First Baptist Church of Chester on Tuesday, November 20th, and will continue in session for about three days.

This convention represents the 100,000 Baptists in South Carolina as a sort of general parliament, but is without legislative authority. It is a gathering of delegates from the churches and associations to consider the missionary and educational work of the denomination and is not an ecclesiastical body. The convention is affiliated with other State conventions in the Southern Baptist convention. It has supervision over the missionary work in this State through the State Mission Board, of which Rev. Dr. T. M. Bailey is executive secretary, with headquarters at Greenville, and the educational work is represented by Furman University and the Greenville Female College. There are other phases of work under the direction of boards.

The president of the convention is Mr. C. A. Smith, a business man of Timmonsville. Rev. John Bass Shelton is pastor of the Chester Baptist church, with which the convention meets.

To Meet in Greenville.

Spartanburg, Special.—At the State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution last week, Mrs. Geo. W. Nicholls, regent of Cowpen's chapter, was unanimously nominated for the office of national vice president general. The election for the office comes up at the national conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington next April. At the afternoon session today Greenville was decided on as the next place of meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

South Carolina Items.

W. R. Rabb, who is a merchant in Winnsboro, and lives two miles from town, lost his barn and contents last week. Loss $400, insurance $100.

A Timmonsville special says: J. D. Hewett's barn was burned here one night this week soon after dusk. No cause for the conflagration has been assigned. Thirty head of hogs, 500 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of butter were burned.

Mr. J. W. White, the general industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line with headquarters in Portsmouth Va., was in Columbia last week. He was in conference with the gentlemen interested in the erection of the new building of the Columbia Female College at Hyatt Park and as a result of their meeting it is very probable that the Seaboard will establish a new station near the new site of the college. This will add greatly to the convenience of the young lady students when arriving at or departing from the institution in large numbers at the beginning and closing of the school year.

A Charleston special says:

Several dispensary constables seized 20 gallons of whiskey and five gallons of gin from a wagon belonging to the Sotile Bros., but not until the horse had been shot, which the driver had attempted to drive over the men. The constables claim that they were forced to use their pistols and the killing of the horses of the blind tiges will be the only way of effectively stopping the transportation of liquor through the streets. No criminal proceedings were instituted.

Melchers & Co., a large grocery and rice firm of Charleston, will within the next two weeks ship a cargo of 20,000 pounds of the best quality of Carolina rice to Seattle, Wash. It will be the first and only cargo of rice that has been shipped from Charleston across the continent, but the cargo will not take the shortest route, but will go from here to New York in a car and then be sent around Cape Horn and up the Pacific to its destination.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The last Federal census noted 30,000,000 workers.

In England the annual consumption of Southern fruit amounts to fifteen pounds per head. In Germany it averages not quite three pounds per head.

Jane Cheesman, aged ninety-nine, who died recently in Somerset, England, had never spent a night out of the cottage in which she was born and died.

Football and many other outdoor games are played by the blind, certain changes being made so that in each game the sense of hearing takes the place of sight.

The average pasengers haul on steam railways has increased from twenty-three to twenty-seven miles since electrical lines have been competing for suburban business.

India was in possession of a steel secret once, which is lost now. This was the inlaying with gold of steel blades in such a manner that the strength of the blade was not impaired nor its temper spoiled.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the State and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family, where board and clothes are provided until the fourteenth birthday.

Chinese styles come up from the south, Shanghai being the Paris that sets the fashions for all people save the court Manchus. Just now the Worth and Doucet of Shanghai have trimmed the baggy, loose-sleeved Chinese coat down to the scantiest lines.

The months of the greatest tornado frequency in the United States, as shown by the reports of Lieutenant John Finley, of the United States Signal Corps, are May, April, June and July, in the order named. The hours of greatest frequency during the day are from 3.30 to 5 p. m., just after the hottest part of the day, when warm ascending air currents are most liable to meet cooler decending ones.

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, rubber-like ball of the fore foot and inner toe and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

MEDICATED VEGETABLES.

How an Excess of Any Medicinal Substance May Be Stimulated.

Will the doctor of the future, instead of prescribing some unpleasant drug, order a course of medicated vegetables? This may be the result of the present attempts to cultivate plants containing abnormal quantities of certain medicinal substances. It is well known that the amount of any characteristic element in a plant varies with its richness in the soil, and it is also known that the assimilation of mineral elements of the body is much more readily accomplished when these are partaken in the form of food. In the past, if the body needed an excess of iron, it has been supplied by tinctures taken through glass tubes. The modern idea is to supply this want by such vegetables as medicated spinach. Experiments with plants grown in soil enriched by hydrate of iron proved that they contained a much larger percentage of iron than those grown in natural soil. This opens a whole vista of interesting possibilities. The iron, the potash, the manganese, the nitrogen needed by the system can be supplied more effectively through vegetables than through medicines. Already many vegetables are known to have curative properties. Celery is generally held to be good for rheumatism and nervous disorders; lettuce for insomnia; peanuts for indigestion; onions for liver complaints; carrots for scurvy; tomatoes for the liver; blackberries for diarrhea and apples for nervous dyspepsia and rheumatism. Certified milk, with its stated proportion of fat, sugar and solids, would have seemed improbable some years ago. Will the future see certified vegetables? — American Gardening.

Hiring Maids.

Mrs. Black, with a family of eight, could keep a cook, but Mrs. Green, who paid the same wages and whose family numbered only two, experienced the greatest difficulty in persuading one to stay with her. Mrs. Green was troubled about it, and naturally sought suggestions wherever she could get them. One day the two women happened to meet at a newsdealer's stand.

"I'm buying," explained Mrs. Black, "a Swedish newspaper for my cook. She likes to read, and I take one home to her occasionally."

"Why!" exclaimed Mrs. Green. "I wonder if that's the reason you're so successful in keeping a girl. I've always wanted to know the secret."

"Possibly it's one of the reasons," admitted Mrs. Black.

"I'm going to try it myself," announced Mrs. Green, promptly taking a copy of the same paper.

A week later the two women met again near an agency, where Mrs. Green was looking for a new cook.

"Well," said Mrs. Black, smiling, "how did the newspaper scheme work?"

"It didn't work at all," confessed Mrs. Green. "I bought a Swedish paper and the girl was a Finn."—Youth's Companion.

Curious Tree of Tibet.

In Tibet there is a most curious tree, known as the tree of the thousand images. Its leaves are covered with well-defined characters of the Tibetan alphabet.

It takes three nations to make the best gloves—Spain to produce the kid, France to cut it out, and England to sew it together.