

HOLDUP FOILED.

Robber Kills One Man and Is Nearly Lynched

BY AN ANGRY CROWD

The Robber Dangerously Wounds Two Others for No Cause But an Uttered Threat. Woman Had Thwarted Him, and He Fires on Her Defenders, and Mob, Led by Woman, Fights for Revenge.

One of the most determined attempts ever made to lynch a prisoner in the streets of New York was witnessed in upper Second avenue, near One Hundred and Fifteenth street Wednesday night, when a foreigner shot one man to death and desperately wounded two of the victim's brothers. The following account of the affairs we take from the American:

The slayer's only motive was resentment because he, with four of his countrymen, had been interfered with when they tried to hold up and rob a man in front of Mrs. Anna Kaufmann's dry goods store at No. 2256 Second avenue.

Mrs. Kaufmann heard the cries of the victim, who was beaten and kicked by his five assailants, even while he protested that he had no money. Mrs. Kaufmann ran between the assailants and their victim. They fell sullenly back, and she rushed the man into her store. He was bleeding from cuts on the face.

The five Becker brothers, who keep a large hardware store at No. 2250 Second avenue, heard the noise of the struggle and they came running up just as Mrs. Kaufmann had rescued the man. She is a powerful woman, and the holdup men had received ample evidence of her ability to hit hard. But they still hung about and listened while she told the Beckers of the affair.

"It is too bad we were not here," said Henry Becker, who did not notice the men nearby. "We would have punched their faces for them."

"You would, eh?" exclaimed one of the foreigners. "We'll soon fix you," and they darted off into the darkness.

The Becker's returned to their store, where they were joined by their mother, Mrs. Lena Becker, their sister, Mrs. Annie Postlenseck, and her husband. The stranger who had been held up had slipped away from Mrs. Kaufmann's store. Even his name was not learned.

But it was not ten minutes after the disappearance of the man's assailants when all five suddenly reappeared in front of the Becker store, and, singling out Henry Becker, attacked him with clubs.

The other Beckers started to aid their brother, and the two women also jumped into the melee, when Francis Sica, one of the five assailants and the smallest of the party, suddenly whipped out a revolver and shot Henry Becker through she breast, killing him instantly.

The other Becker brothers then ran to the store to get hatchets, and axes to avenge their kin, but Sica followed them, firing as he advanced. One shot struck Samuel Becker in the abdomen and he fell mortally wounded. Then Sica shot Isaac Postlenseck in the right ear and turned to flee.

But he ran almost directly into the arms of Detective Higgins, who followed by Detective Naughton, had come on the run when they heard the shots half a block away.

Sica, the moment he saw the detectives, pulled the revolver and aimed a shot at Higgins. But the latter knocked the weapon from his hand and, though the man fought fiercely, he was speedily subdued.

The detectives were about to march him into the street, where a vast throng, including many foreigners who had been celebrating the feast of St. Rocco, were gathered, when Mrs. Becker and her daughter advanced with hatchets.

"Let me cut him to pieces!" exclaimed aged Mrs. Becker, as she tried to get near the prisoner. "I will save the county from trying him. He shot down my son."

Advancing on the other side of the now cowering Sica was Mrs. Postlenseck, also armed with a hatchet. She too, cried for the blood of Sica, and had no policemen, who rushed into the store at this point, seized both women, they would have chopped the man down.

But the mob outside had understood. They saw the dead form of Becker on the sidewalk and there was a rush for the store entrance, while hundreds took up the cry, "Kill him! Kill him!"

Men drew pocket knives as they rushed toward the narrow store entrance. But the doors were slammed shut by the detectives and the reserves from the East One Hundred and Fourth street station, arriving at this moment, charged the mob with drawn clubs.

The crowd gave way slowly. The foreigners in the throng seemed the more determined to get at and slay Sica. It took a hand to hand fight of ten minutes to clear a space about the door so that the prisoner could be led forth.

The mob followed close on the heels of the police and when the detectives took refuge on a Second avenue down-town car, filled with women and children returning from the picnic of Senator Theo Manuvasat Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the mob broke through the police lines and swarmed upon the car. The passengers cried out in terror and the car had to be stopped while the police hauled out the pursuers.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

He Preferred Death to Twenty Years in Prison.

He Declared That He Was Innocent of the Crime for Which He Was to Be Punished.

Rather than spend twenty years in the North Carolina penitentiary for kidnapping Kenneth Beasley, the little son of State Senator Beasley, a crime of which one of his last acts was to declare himself guilty, Joshua Harrison shot himself in the New Gladstone hotel at Norfolk, Va., at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, dying eight hours later.

Harrison arrived Tuesday and went directly to the hotel. He came there from Elizabeth City, N. C., where he had appeared in court to renew the bond on which he was at liberty pending the decision of the North Carolina supreme court on a motion of a new trial in his case. His bond was raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and he had no trouble in furnishing it. He immediately left for Norfolk, and the supreme court almost as quickly rendered a decision adversely to him. The Norfolk police were asked to arrest him, as he had threatened suicide.

Harrison made no effort to conceal his identity here, and no trouble was experienced in locating him at the hotel room, and a little strategy was resorted to get him out. A bell boy was sent to his door by Detective Wright, who went to make the arrest, with instructions to tell Harrison that he was wanted at the telephone. Harrison told the boy that he would not answer the phone, saying that he was not to be easily trapped by the police.

Detective Wright remained at the foot of the stairway, as the bell boy went up to deliver the message, and as the lad returned to report to the detective, a pistol shot was heard in Harrison's room.

The door to the room was forced open. Harrison lay across the bed with a bullet hole in his right temple. Besides him was a pistol. He was still alive, but an examination showed that there was no chance of his recovery.

In Harrison's room was found a letter signed by himself, in which he declared that he was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted and knew nothing whatever about it. The exact wording of the letter, the police have not seen fit to reveal.

Harrison was convicted in Elizabeth City, N. C., February, 1905, for kidnapping the young son of State Senator Beasley, of Williamson, Pasquotank county. The boy disappeared while on his way to school, and has never been seen since, although a score of detectives searched for him for months. Harrison was an enemy of Senator Beasley and was charged against him that he kidnapped the boy and that this was his method of revenge. He denied the charge to his dying hour.

FEAR THE PEST.

Boll Weevils Here Would Be a National Calamity.

Because of the relief existing in Laurens and other counties that certain localities are infested with the cotton boll weevil the subject is becoming of vital importance to experts and scientists in the department of agriculture. Should it be admitted that this crop destroying pest had taken a hold in South Carolina the result could be short of a national calamity, for the reason that up to this time it has not been discovered east of the Mississippi river with the exception of the state of Louisiana. W. D. Hunter, in charge of cotton boll weevil investigations, has prepared some interesting information on the subject.

The boll weevil problem still remains, he says, a most important one for the cotton industry of this country. The insect continues to spread. Climatic barriers have given it temporary checks, but they have been successively overcome. The prediction that the pest will eventually reach the limits of cotton culture in this country has repeatedly been made, but an important consideration connected with the future spread has received less attention, largely because it has more recently become evident.

This consideration is that damage in new regions is likely to be more severe than it has been in the territory infested up to this time. The experience of the past two years has rather tended to obscure some of the features of the weevil problem. The large crops produced in Texas have given an enormous impression of the prospects. It is true that very remarkable results have been obtained in the work of the department of agriculture. Making due allowance for this important work, it must be stated that the recent large crops are largely due rather to a combination of conditions favorable to the growth of the plant and unfavorable to the weevil than to a lessened capacity for damage on the part of the insect.

The work of entomology has shown that in Texas, except in unusually wet seasons, a full crop can usually be produced. The possibilities of production in a favorable season are shown by the fact that in 1906 the infested area produced about one-third of the total crop of the United States; but the same success will by no means necessarily follow in other regions where the conditions are different. Therefore future developments must be awaited with some solicitude.

he began to shoot, were being hunted Wednesday night by plain clothes men. At the Harlem Hospital it was said that Samuel Becker could not live until morning.

BEAT AT HIS GAME.

A Farmer Robs a Robber After a Hard Battle.

Robbers having designs against Aaron Kent, a farmer of Troy Hills, near Caldwell, N. J., will please take this warning from this tale and leave their valuables at home when they start out to get his.

Very late Wednesday evening Aaron sat on the front seat of his wagon going home singing a snatch of "Rally Round the Flag." Boys while J. Dobbin and Charlie plodded along in front.

In Farmer Kent's undershirt pocket reposed a wad of \$200 in yellow bills, the proceeds of his peach crop, which he had sold at Newark Market.

Two masked men leaped from a brush heap at the roadside. One grabbed the horses' bits, the other clambered up on the wagon step and pressed a gun to Aaron's ear. "We want that \$200," he hissed. "Shell her out or crook."

Farmer Kent quit the "Rally" song in the center of the stirring refrain. Also he dropped the lines, ducked his head to miss the bullet and in the same instant caught the road agent about the neck in the crook of his stalwart arm and threw him clean into the back of the wagon. Kent flopped over after him and fell on top. He closed the surprised highwayman's windpipe, and then raised his head and cried: "Scat, Dobbin!"

Dobbin leaped forward with a bounce threw the burglar at his bit into the roadside bushes, and then dashed on, while Kent and the robber fought it out in the box of the wagon behind.

Kent was easily victor. At the farm up in front the discomfited robber wormed himself out of his coat and vest, squirmed out the back of the box and fell with a thud into the sand.

After stalling Dobbin Aaron Kent examined the rear of his double wagon. In the discarded coat of the burglar he had found \$33.50 in cash. The discarded vest's pockets yielded a gold watch worth \$50.

HEARSE WRECKED.

Coffin Broken Up by the Horse Running Away.

The State says two horses attached to the hearse bearing the remains of Margaret Martin, colored, became frightened near Randolph cemetery Wednesday and the results are almost too greswome for publication. The horses were being driven slowly down Elmwood avenue, near what is known as the "overhead bridge," in charge of S. L. Lopez, the colored undertaker.

Near the bridge they became frightened at something and dashed against the walls, almost wrecking the hearse at this point and throwing off the driver, who was run over afterwards and badly hurt. After running on down the steep hill in front of the colored cemetery the hearse turned completely over and was split in half, the coffin being thrown out and broken open.

One of the horses was so badly hurt that it is not thought the animal will live and it was necessary for some colored men, who were passing at the time, to help put the remains back in the wrecked coffin and carry it to the grave.

There were only two carriages with the funeral and no pall bearers, the family having little money to conduct the funeral. The horses are owned by the McCartha livery stable and one of them may have to be killed. Lopez was brought back to his undertaking establishment on Washington street and is said to be severely bruised.

SOLD THEIR CHILD

To a Chinaman, Who Adopts Him As His Son.

Somewhere out on the Pacific is a little American boy born of white parents who has been sold to a Chinaman, who will bring him up as his own son in the land of the Dragon. This case is said to be without parallel in the history of the United States immigration affairs. It is the first case of this character ever recorded and is absolutely without precedent.

When Sing Lee, a Chinaman, boarded the steamship Chippewa at San Francisco with his adopted son, Samuel Edwards Sing Lee, an American boy, with only the rights and privileges of an alien, there ended so far as this port is concerned, such a story of deliberate heartlessness on the part of dissolute parents that hardened immigration officials were visibly affected.

At Fort Wrangell, Alaska, Sam Edwards married Jennie Edwards in 1898. On the eighteenth day of October, 1899, a baby boy was born to the couple and Edwards, who was still a drunken dissolute, lounge, with no appreciation of home life, manifested no appreciation of the responsibility which had come to him.

The child was healthy and large. When little Sammy was three years old, he was sold to the Indians for a small sum, with which the father purchased whiskey to continue his riotous life. For five years the little fellow lived with the Indians and was then sold to the Chinaman.

Mother, father, child and Chinaman appeared before L. A. Sloane, United States commissioner and ex-officio probate judge at Wrangell, where the papers of adoption were made out and signed.

Just what status of the child will be when it is of legal age is a matter which immigration officials are discussing. Will the American man consent to remain a Chinese subject? Will he be able to demand his citizenship should he care to return to America?

The use of dog flesh as food appears to have originated in Saxony, and it is in that part of the empire that the consumption is most noticeable.

SEES THEIR FATE.

The Prohibition Movement Is Sweeping the Country.

More Than Half the Population of the United States Is Claimed to Be Living in "Dry" Territory.

Prohibition is sweeping the country. Its recent advances are throwing liquor producers and dealers into panics in many places. A member of the Liquor League, states the situation in these words: "The onward march of prohibition in some sections of the country is advancing like a prairie fire, and no hand will raise to stop it. He concludes his statement by saying that five years ago a united liquor industry might have kept back the situation, but, today, it is too late and an effort might as well be made to keep back the Hudson river with a whisk broom."

More than half the nation is said to be under prohibition law. Maine, North Dakota, Kansas and Georgia have statutory prohibition rules. More than half the territory in 17 other states is dry, and in 16 remaining states little intoxicating liquor is sold. The four prohibition states have a population of 5,500,000 and it is estimated 25,000,000 others live in local prohibition territory of 33 other states.

The state prohibition movement is spreading rapidly in at least 11 states, especially where local option has already driven out the open dram shops in large sections. These states include Oklahoma, where the prohibition constitutional amendment is voted on Sept. 17; Delaware, and three political divisions of which vote separately on license or no license Nov. 5; North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, where state prohibition campaigns are under way, led or warmly endorsed by the governors themselves. Popular movements for statutory or constitutional state prohibition in Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, New Hampshire and Vermont may adopt state prohibition policy within the near future. A significant straw from Ohio comes in the shape of a dispatch from Cedar Point, where, at a recent gathering of political leaders, 72 out of 86 members of the Ohio legislature there present, declared informally for ultimate state prohibition and immediate county option.

Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Tennessee, Arizona and New Mexico are "wet." They have license with little or no restrictions. California, Idaho, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, have license with restrictions, different in each state. All observe a Sunday closing law. Local option laws have been passed in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin, and many of their towns, townships and counties have become "dry" by popular vote. In the states classed as "dry" more than half the counties and cities have more than one saloon, and they have become "dry" through the expression of the voters at the poles, though not through a local option law. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

THE BOLL WEEVIL

No Longer Feared by the Texas Cotton Growers.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the United States department of agriculture, detailed to take charge of the fight against the Mexican boll weevil, and stationed at Lake Charles La., has been ordered to Washington. This change is made on the ground that the fight against the boll weevil is over and won, not that the destructive insect has been eliminated—for on the contrary, it is still in evidence in Texas, the territories and Louisiana, and has just been discovered in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, within seventeen miles of the Mississippi, where it will undoubtedly exist next season—but that the department of agriculture has finally perfected the plans by which the cotton grower can raise just as much cotton if he has weevils on his plantation as he could without them.

WANTS TO GO BACK.

Senator Latimer a Candidate to Succeed Himself.

Senator Latimer, who has just returned from Europe, announces that he is in the race to succeed himself in the United States Senate. When asked if he was afraid of the Clinkscapes senate boom, Senator Latimer said that it had died out in the last few days and that he had not the slightest fear of it whatever. In speaking of Congressman Lever as a possible candidate for the senate, Senator Latimer said that he did not consider Lever a force to be taken into account, if he should enter the race.

When asked if he thought Ex-Gov. D. C. Heyward would be in the senatorial race, he said that Mr. Heyward had expressed himself to his friends throughout the State as having no desire to enter the race, and that he considered him a man of honor who would keep his word.

The Florence Times is told by a gentleman, who, while not connected with the railroad, is in a position to know many things about it, that the Coast Line has no watered stock. That the objections made to the railroads in general through the country, which have worked the watered stock, or Harman scheme, taxing the people to pay their stocks and bonds, cannot be urged against the Coast Line.

THE FRANKLIN CASE

Has Been Appealed to the State Supreme Court.

This Will Postpone the Execution of the Murderer for A Short Time Only.

The Columbia Record says Judge Brawley's recent decision, holding unconstitutional the state labor contract law, will figure largely in the argument before the supreme court on the appeal, taken by the defense, from the action of the circuit court at Orangeburg, which found Pink Franklin, colored, indicted with his wife, Sad Franklin, for the murder, July 29, of Constable Henry Valentine, and sentenced him to be hanged October 25.

John Adams, colored, lawyer of the Columbia bar and professor in Allen university, was the leading counsel for the defense at the trial in Orangeburg and it was he who brought up the Brawley decision, doing so in one of his motions for a continuance, all of which the court overruled.

Adams and Moore raised three constitutional objections—two based on the federal constitution and one on the state constitution—and also moved to quash the indictment, on the ground of irregularity in keeping the coroner's records.

One point raised was that the franchise clause in the state constitution is in violation with the act of congress of January 15, 1868, which provided that after reconstruction the states should remain in the union with their franchise requirements unchanged.

The main motion for a continuance, however, was upon the alleged irregularities in keeping the coroner's records.

It was discovered during the trial that the testimony given at the inquest had not been kept in a public office at the court house, although the law requires, specifically, that the original record must be filed with the clerk of court within ten days, and must be copied into a book called the book of inquests, which is required to be kept in the coroner's office at the court house.

Adams made an affidavit that he had searched for the record and it could not be found; also that on the eve of the trial he had an interview with the coroner and that official admitted the book of inquests and the original record were both in his residence in the country.

In all his motions to quash the indictment and for postponement, Adams was overruled by the court. After sentence had been passed, he served upon Solicitor Hildebrand notice that the case would be appealed to the state supreme court. There is a possibility that if the highest tribunal in this state should affirm the judgment of the lower court, and the defendant and his friends can raise sufficient funds, the case may be carried to the supreme court of the United States, upon the constitutional objections raised.

The case involves some exceedingly delicate points. The state's whole scheme for the registration of electors is questioned, and for the first time Judge Brawley's recent decision, which threw consternation into the ranks of the planters, by taking away the state labor contract law and leaving them no hold upon their laborers, is used as a defense in the courts.

There is no dodging the fact that, were the case not complicated by the fact that it is based upon the killing of a white man by a negro, the courts would have little trouble in arriving at a decision. The question the attorneys for the defense are by implication asking is, will the supreme court decide the matter upon the constitution, or will they be guided wholly by expediency?

The defense also is confident that the supreme court must either hold that the warrant, which Constable Valentine was killed in trying to serve, was invalid, and that Franklin, was, therefore, justifiable in killing him under it, or must disregard and defy the decision of the United States Court, Judge Brawley presiding, which held that the labor contract law, under which the warrant was issued, was unconstitutional.

It is, therefore, one of the possibilities of this most delicate and troublesome case, that there may develop in South Carolina shortly a condition analogous to that which has lately agitated other states; a direct clash and a resulting deadlock between the state and federal courts. Undoubtedly the federal authorities will be heard from in case the state courts attempt to set at naught the decision of Judge Brawley.

The Record is unofficially but reliably informed that the representatives in South Carolina of the United States government already have their eyes upon this case and will keep themselves posted upon its successive developments, with the purpose of remaining quiescent and allowing the state courts to handle the case in their own way, so long as they do not conflict with the federal authority, but of stepping in at once, should the prerogatives and the dignity of the United States tribunals of justice be impugned or attacked.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Eleven People Killed by an Explosion in Mexico.

A special from Toluca, Mexico, says: Neglect of duty on the part of an employee resulted in the death of eleven persons and injury to twelve more Wednesday through the explosion of a boiler in the Ferrer factory at Asorradero in the Anguagueo district of the state of Michoacan.

The explosion occurred just before noon hour and the two proprietors and a number of workmen were clustered together in the vicinity of the boiler doing repairs to some machinery.

FATAL SNAKE BITE

Railroad Section Hand Killed by a Huge Rattler.

The Unfortunate Man Died a Few Hours After He Was Bitten by the Snake.

A letter from Florence to The News and Courier says one day last week Section Master Matthews, of the Mount Holly section, on the Northeastern Railroad, had his gang of hands at work cutting down bushes on the right of way near a swamp three miles south of Strawberry.

One of the hands, John Jenkins, a negro, was cutting some small sweet gum bushes near the stump of an old tree. All of a sudden he felt something strike him on the leg, and as he looked he saw the head of a monster rattler lying about three feet from him.

Knowing that he had been bitten, he rushed from the bushes and halloed "snake." The other negroes rushed from the bushes and to Jenkins' assistance. It was soon found that Jenkins had been bitten on the leg and he was placed on a hand car and hurried to Mount Holly.

Some whiskey was procured and poured down the negro, who in that time, just seven minutes, was beginning to suffer agonies from the poison. A physician was sent for from Summerville, but it was some time before he could reach the sick man, and the result was that he died several hours afterward.

Mr. Matthews, the section master, as soon as he reached Mount Holly, and after baring the negro's leg, measured the place where the snake had stuck his fangs in the leg, just below the knee, and by actual measurement it showed that the two fangs in the upper jaw measured two inches apart and the distance between the upper and lower jaw, where the fangs entered, was just 4 1/4 inches, showing that it must have been a monstrous snake indeed to have such a very large mouth.

In the excitement when the negro was bitten no one had presence of mind, or took the time to kill the snake, and when the party returned the snake had moved away and could not be found.

Where it lay in its bed and where the negro stood were just two and one-half feet apart, showing that the reptile was of unusual length or it would have been impossible to have struck his object so far away.

Where the reptile had lain in the bushes he had made a bed some five feet in diameter. An effort is to be made to capture this monster reptile by a party of snake hunters and it secured he will be placed on exhibition.

THE DEMOCRATS WIN.

They Carry Everything in the State of Oklahoma.

Returns from Thursday's election in Oklahoma indicate that the constitution was adopted 3 to 1, that prohibition was carried by at least 30,000 and that the whole democratic state ticket, headed by Charles W. Haskell, of Muskogee, was elected by 20,000 plurality.

In the congressional election, the democrats seem to have chosen four of the five representatives, according to the returns received. The candidates elected are: First district, former delegate to congress Bird S. McGuire, republican; second district, E. L. Fulton, democrat, defeating ex-Territorial Governor T. B. Ferguson; third, James Davenport, democrat; fourth, C. D. Carter, democrat; fifth, Scott Ferris, democrat.

The legislature is democratic by a large majority and will elect as United States senators, Robert L. Owen, a Cherokee Indian, and T. P. Gore, a blind orator. They were nominated by primaries in June.

Should Keep a Scrap Book.

Every farmer should keep a scrap book, cut out from the papers everything that they may wish to refer to again and paste in the book. Remedies for diseases of fowls, and animals, cooking receipts, large yields of corn and cotton, and in fact everything that is worth reading a second time should be thus preserved. In a few years it will be a very valuable book.

Direct mention your district. Christensen, S. C. When ordering direct to I. R. Wilson & Co., Mfgs. and Jobbers, 25 South Main Street, New York City. Send for Wilson's "Pain Expeller" and "Wilson's Kidney Cure." PRECKERS as well as Suburban.

Welsh Neck High School.

HARTSVILLE, S. C. The 14th session will begin September 18th. Literary, Music, Art, Expression and Business Courses. Large faculty, graduates of our leading colleges and universities. Thoroughness emphasized in every department. Healthy location. Buildings equipped with electric lights, hot and cold baths, and heated by steam or furnaces. Best Christian influences. Military discipline. Write for catalogue.

Robt. W. Durrett, A. M., Principal.

CLIFFORD SEMINARY

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA. A home School of high grade. Through courses of study and special normal course for those preparing to teach. Superior advantages in Music. Only a limited number of pupils received and special attention given to each. Healthful Mountain Climate. Board and tuition \$130. Address. Rev. R. C. Clifford, Ph. D., President.

A Catalogue Free.

o any of our customers for the asking, and to any in the machinery, plumbing or hardware business, and any machinery owners. A 400 page catalogue which will be found valuable in every way. Write us for prices on anything in the supply line.

COLUMBIA SUPPLY CO., COLUMBIA, S. C. 1

BEATS GOLD MINE.

South's Cotton Crop Worth Nearly One Billion Dollars.

World's Product of Precial Metal for a Year Would Fall to Equal Value of This Year's Cotton Crop.

Commenting on an interview published in New York with Mr. E. H. Harriman, in which he refers to the prosperity of the South and Southwest on account of the cotton crop, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturer's Record, in an interview with The Baltimore Sun said:

"Mr Harriman's optimism in regard to the effect of the wonderful expansion of the agricultural interests of the South is justified, but he is far short of the reality in his statements as to the value of the cotton crop. He credits Texas with a production of cotton of 4,000,000 bales, worth he says at present prices, \$180,000,000, or about \$45 a bale, whereas cotton is selling at over \$60 a bale, and if to this be added the value of at least \$70 a bale, or just \$100,000,000 more for the cotton crop of Texas than is estimated by Mr. Harriman. Mr. Harriman also says: "Think what that crop alone means to the country. A \$600,000,000 cotton crop means prosperity for the South."

"It is not a \$600,000,000, but more, nearly a \$900,000,000 crop which the South is now getting ready to pick. Last year's cotton crop brought to the South about \$800,000,000, or more, by far the largest amount which that section ever received in one year for cotton and lintseed.

"But with cotton now bringing two cents or three cents a pound more than at the same time last year, it is safe to estimate that the crop which is now beginning to move will bring to the South from \$850,000,000 to \$900,000,000. It is difficult to exaggerate the tremendous importance of such an inflow of money. Europe will pay to this section during the next twelve months between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 for cotton, not far from \$2,000,000 for every working day of the year."

"The world's total production of gold is now at the rate of \$435,000,000 a year. If Europe could gather together every ounce of gold mined on earth during the next twelve months and dump it into the South, would still be from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 short of paying its indebtedness to the South for the raw cotton with which to operate its mills."

FIENDISH HAZARDS.

Now Employe at Tube Works Nearly Roasted Alive.

The fiendish joke of brutal employers of the Tyler Tube and Pipe company, at Washington, P. I., may result in the death of Henry Perry, a new employe, who came from Wheeling, W. Va. Ringleaders in the hazing escaped arrest by leaving town. Perry is charred and blackened by exterior burns, and it is feared that he unhaled some of the flames from the furnace over which he was suspended by his tormentors.

The hazing occurred just after the midnight lunch hour, when the men surrounded the new hand. Perry fought valiantly toward off his assailants, but several powerful men proved too much for his single strength. They bound him with cords to a big iron crane and swung him time and again over a furnace, which the workmen do not approach unless protected by a shield. The cords burned and Perry fell to the floor, right in front of the furnace. His flesh was shrivelled from the heat when the men pulled him away, and he had lost consciousness. Frightened by their deed, the men called a physician.

Help OFFERED WORTHY YOUNG PEOPLE.

No matter how limited your means or education, if you desire a thorough business training and good position, write for our GREAT HALF RATE OFFER. Success, independence and probable FORTUNE guaranteed. Don't delay, write to-day. THE GA.-ALA. BUS. COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

This is Headquarters FOR Pianos and Organs.

You want a sweet toned and a durable instrument. One that will last a long, long life time. Our prices are the lowest, consistent with the quality. Our references: Are any bank or reputable business house in Columbia. Write us for catalogs, prices and terms. MALONE'S MUSIC HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.