

The Atlanta Times.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1903.

NO. 12

ANOTHER CALL.

Counties Not Represented at Recent Immigration Convention

INVITED TO JOIN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Matheson, Originator of the Present Movement for Immigrants Has Another Word on the Subject.

To the Editor of The State: Referring to immigration again, perhaps for the last time along this line, I wanted to give my views in full.

First, I want each county that was not represented at Columbia on the 10th of November to let me know promptly whether or not they care to co-operate with us in this great and grand scheme, so that I may enroll them on my list. Then I want two subscription lists circulated in each county, one of the subscription lists asking for a small contribution for the State board to defray common expenses, such as literature, legal advice, and other State expenses, this list to be circulated in each county by a member of our committee. This is to be called for in such sums as may be needed from time to time, as it may be required. The amount I would expect from each county I would say \$100, and perhaps Charleston \$300, Columbia \$200 and other counties that have large cities in them in proportion. And the other subscription list asking for contributions the expenses of getting the immigrants to South Carolina, say at least \$1,000 from each county and counties that have cities in them to give in proportion, say Charleston \$3,000, Columbia, \$2,000 and so on to the counties that have cities in them to give in proportion. Now, as to who we want, the Scotch peasantry, they are the tillers of the soil, honest and able to do good work, and they have good blood in their veins. They will make good citizens and help us to pay our taxes and help to support the schools and churches and stand in line with us when we have trouble between the races. Now, as to the Germans,—I think they are a good people, too, but they are a commercial people, and not farmers as we want. As to the Irish, the better class of them are politicians and poor people are not ambitious by some don't like farm work. The English, as a rule are capitalists and manufacturers. The Swiss and Italians are not tillers of the soil; they like to work in the cities. And, after all I think that the Scotch is the kind that we want for the interest of South Carolina.

Now, the way to get them is to get some good literature suitable to strike their fancy, and spend a few hundred dollars having it distributed in the proper manner in Scotland by some one that can be recommended there, and in the meantime have the government to endorse our action and then get the president to also, and to have the proper papers arranged and send them to our agent in London and have him to present them to King Edward for his approval. If all of this works as we want it to, send over two good men, at least let one of them be an educated man and have some knowledge of law, that he might be able to draw legal documents with steamship companies and change our literature if necessary after they get to Scotland. And charter a tramp ship, or buy a ship if necessary. Now, Marlborough county is ready to comply, so far as the \$100 for the State purposes and \$1,000 to be spent moving the immigrants is concerned, and will do more if it becomes necessary. I hope that all the counties that have not come in will let me know promptly their intentions.

Below I submit a copy of a communication which I have addressed to the senator of each county that was not represented at our convention, which please publish for the public information. therein stated, I wish to have committed as soon as the vacancies can be filled. The following is a list of the counties which failed to send delegates to the convention, namely: Abbeville, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Dorchester, Greenville, Hampton, Orangeburg, Pickens and Spartanburg. If in any of these counties there is a commercial organization, such body is entitled to distinctive membership, and I hope the officers thereof will suggest the name of a citizen that I may appoint him.

Yours respectfully,
A. J. MATHESON,
Chairman Executive Com.
Mannetsville, Nov. 30, 1903.

Bennettsville, S. C., Nov. 30, 1903.
Dear Sir: At the convention held in Columbia Nov. 10, last, for the purpose of devising ways and means of bringing to our State a desirable class of immigrants, provision was made for an executive committee to consist of one member from each county of the State and one from each commercial body; the chairman of that committee to appoint at his leisure a member of the committee from each county and such commercial body as was not represented at the convention. I regret to say that your county was one of the few which had no delegates and my purpose in addressing this communication to you is to ask that you suggest the name of a suitable citizen whom I may appoint to that place. It is needless for me to say that there is no politics in this matter and we want a man who will take an interest in the objects and purposes of our organization and who is willing to give some of his ability, time and attention to the duties of his position and who is willing to defray his own expenses in attending meetings, etc. I would ask you to do me the further favor of informing me whether or not there is a commercial or civic organization in your county, and if so, the name of the secretary. Please kindly give this matter your attention as I wish to call the committee together at the earliest practicable day.

Yours truly,
A. J. MATHESON,
Chairman Executive Com.

GETS THIRTY YEARS

In the Penitentiary for Killing His Three Little Children.

Dr. Jay, the triple murderer, who was recently tried at Asheville, N. C., was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 30 years in the State's prison at hard labor. Dr. Jay's crime was one of the most horrible in the history of the State. On the morning of October 15 last, while apparently in a rage, he killed his three young children with a claw-hammer, at their home at Barnardsville, Buncombe county. The mother of the children, becoming frightened at the action of her husband, rushed to a neighbor's for aid.

While she was away Jay killed the children, one by one, taking the youngest, a babe hardly able to talk, in his arms and crushing its skull with hammer. As soon as neighbors could be summoned Jay was taken in custody and hurried to jail at Asheville. The community was very much wrought up over the crime, and there have been threats of lynching should the murderer escape the death penalty.

The plea of the prisoner was insanity, and a number of witnesses were introduced during the trial to establish this contention. The time of the court yesterday was taken up with argument, the case going to the jury late Wednesday afternoon. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night the jury retired, having failed to reach a verdict. The verdict was not a surprise, as it was predicted Wednesday that the jury would reach such an agreement. Dr. Jay is about 50 years of age. He had been married seven years and his wife is but little over 30. The ages of the murdered children ranged from one to six years.

Babe in the Woods.
Near Greensboro, N. C., Emily Schoffner, a three-year-old girl, who was lost in a forest for three days, was found half starved. After being revived she pluckily told of her adventure. Last Friday morning week Phillip Shoffner, a farmer, started to market, and the child followed the wagon. Her parents did not know this, and the child got lost in the forest. That night a searching party scoured the country and the girl was found in a thicket crouched up under a tree. The baby told an intelligent story of her adventure, saying she had been walking in a pine thicket calling for mama and papa, and when she could not find them or the "big road" she went to sleep. She had been walking, she said, when she was not sleeping. It is remarkable that the child did not freeze to death, as the weather has been bitterly cold, and she was barefooted and wore only summer clothes.

The Boll Weevil Pest

A dispatch from New Orleans says a special session of the Louisiana legislature will be held in December to pass legislation which it is hoped will keep the boll weevil out of Louisiana. Gov. Heard made the announcement of his intention to the boll weevil convention. He said he was fully alive to the dangers of the threatened invasion of the weevil and that he had been assured that the State would have the hearty cooperation of the agricultural department at Washington in the effort to keep the pest out of the State. The boll weevil convention was addressed by a number of planters, merchants and mill owners, including Sheriff J. G. McDaniel, who heard the case on the relation of birds to the boll weevil. The convention decided to ask for the enforcement of laws for the preservation of the birds of the State, as an aid in the destruction of the weevil.

An Afflicted Family.

A dispatch from Pickens to The State says Miss Pauline McDaniel, a daughter of Sheriff J. G. McDaniel, fell ill for some time of typhoid fever. She has gradually grown worse since the death of her mother, which occurred about three weeks ago. This caused a shock from which Miss McDaniel never recovered. The remains will be interred this afternoon at Secona Baptist church, of which she was a devoted member. She was also a valued member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Three deaths have occurred in this family in about a month's time. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the sorely bereaved family.

A Hunter Killed.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says John Godfrey, a young white man, was accidentally shot while out hunting by a white man named Greer Thursday, and as a result the wounded man died at 10 o'clock that night. Godfrey and Greer were one of a party of four who went hunting in the woods of Capt. Dean's farm, three miles from the city. By some accidental means the Southern rifle gun of Greer was discharged, the entire load, an ounce of No. 8 shot, taking effect in the left knee of Godfrey. The wounded man died to death from the wound before medical aid could alleviate his suffering. He was a resident of this city and unmarried.

Fafully Murdered.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says a negro named Ansel Arnold, 45 years old, living between Brandon mill and the Southern railroad, was found in the woods Thursday with a hole shot through his head. He left home Tuesday night to visit a neighbor, and search being made, he was discovered nearly a mile from home with his body robbed of money obtained the day before for a bale of cotton. He was a reliable, thrifty, industrious negro, owned a farm and comfortable home and was worth several thousand dollars. Some negroes in the neighborhood are under suspicion, but no arrests have been made.

State Banks.

The secretary of the state has completed the statistics of the capitalization of new state banking corporations organized during the year, most of which are in operation or will be soon. The total capitalization amount \$1,100,000, which exceeds that of previous years.

THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

Bristow's Report Condemns Tyner, Beavers and Matchers.

WHO ROBBED THE GOVERNMENT

The Report Shows that the Accused Men Had Been Dishonest from the Moment They Took Office.

The brief of J. L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who conducted the investigation of the United States Post Office Department made public last week. It details the glaring frauds, conspiracies, blackmailing and looting of the public treasury that for ten years had gone on in this department of the public service. It is shown that in most cases the accused men had been dishonest from the moment they took office.

In the case of August W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, Mr. Bristow, openly charges that he was a forger when he entered the service. As the arch-conspirator of the department he mentions former Assistant Attorney-General Tyner, Chief George W. Beavers, of the Salaries and Allowances Division, and August W. Machen, in charge of the Free Delivery Division. Barrett, Tyner's nephew is mentioned as a close second to his uncle in plots to rob the treasury.

The brief discloses the finding of forty-four indictments, though more than this number have been recorded. Of these, fourteen were against Machen on various specific charges, and eight were against George W. Beavers, in charge of the Division of Salaries and Allowances. There is no attempt on Mr. Bristow's part to smooth over a single detail. He falls in a most open, matter-of-fact way the methods by whom Post Office Officials used their offices to put money into their own pockets.

TYNER AND HIS NEPHEW.

The charges against Assistant Attorney-General Tyner for the Post Office Department indicate, in a very practical way, that he was in partnership with his nephew Barrett, who acted as his assistant, in order to profit by the non-prosecution of bond investment companies, or "get-rich-quick" concerns that were using the mails to perpetrate their frauds. "Stop orders" had been issued against these companies, Bristow recites, by Assistant Attorney-General Thomas, who declared they were "a greater menace to society than the avowed lotteries."

Barrett wrote an opinion declaring all bond investment concerns fraudulent and "inimical to the postal laws," but still suggesting that they be given "an opportunity." In order that the "get-rich-quick" concerns might not lack the opportunity, Barrett resigned from his office and formed a partnership with J. Henning Nelms, an agent for one of these concerns. They became attorneys for nearly all of them and thereafter the approval of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner was sure, if the application was through his nephew, Barrett.

Mr. Bristow says that the fees of Nelms and Barrett for the first fifty-five days of their copartnership were \$6,000. The opinion of Barrett, prior to his resignation from the department, had scared the investment companies, who all fled to Barrett for protection. He obtained it through his uncle. Mr. Bristow takes up the case of each bond investment company and shows what was done.

Fraud orders were issued against the Southern Mutual Company for using the mails. Tyner arranged with the law firm to allow the concern to do business. Other concerns operated to gull the public are mentioned, including the Physicians' Institute, of Chicago; E. J. Arnold & Co., of the turf firm; St. Louis; J. J. Ryan & Co., and others. It is pointed out that the fraudulent concerns were able to use the mails for six years under Tyner's rulings.

A BANKRUPT AND FORGER.

Mr. Bristow finds against August W. Machen as follows: That he centered the service in 1887, a bankrupt and forger; that he had then secured loans from friends on false representations; that, as Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, he introduced straps instead of twine for the collection of \$30,000 from George D. Lamb, a man with whom he had only a verbal contract for supplying the straps; that the straps cost the Government \$14,000 a year.

That he made a contract with John Boyle & Co., for the furnishing of carriers' shoulder straps and collected a rebate from the firm for each strap used; that he made a similar contract with William G. Crawford, of Washington, when the Boyle contract for four years expired, and that by its terms he entered into a conspiracy with Crawford and George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, to furnish straps and divide the money received from the Government. By its terms Machen and Lorenz each received 3 1/2 per cent.

That Machen conspired with the Groff's and Lorenz to defraud the Government in the supply of the Groff fastener for attaching letter boxes to posts, and that Machen actually received more than \$25,000 from the scheme.

That Machen conspired with John T. Cupper, of Lockhaven, Pa., to paint letter boxes at exorbitant rates and collected a rebate for himself for awarding the contract.

That he conspired with Maurice Runkle, of New York, and Charles E. Smith, of Baltimore, for the supply of leather cases for the carriers in rural free delivery routes and thereby made a liberal profit for himself, while the two men mentioned were allowed to defraud the Government. Machen and the twain were indicted for this.

"GRAFT" IN LETTER BOXES.

That Machen conspired with Marguary & Ellis, of Detroit, to make and distribute a vast number of rural letter boxes, at extortionate prices, with intent to defraud the Government.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

A Man Returns Home After an Absence of Fifty Years.

HE HAD BEEN MOURNED AS DEAD

After He Deserted His Home He Never Wrote a Line to His Wife or His Helpless Children.

After an absence of fifty-four years from his family Jacob Wesley Cloy wandered into his home, Judge John R. Cloy, at Graniteville, last Monday night week ago. The story reads like the plot in some romance of the middle ages, but surpasses the ancient fiction in the fact that it is a true tale.

A reporter for the Augusta Chronicle heard of this marvellous story a day or two ago and meeting Judge Cloy on the streets, who confirmed it, and added more wonders to the way it had been told by another.

The story recounted by Judge Cloy began when he was only twenty-seven days old and his father disappeared, leaving his mother with two helpless young children, and never returned until last week. During the absence of the father the two children had advanced past middle age and the good mother, who toiled for their support and education, had died in ignorance of what had become her husband.

HE WAS WORSE THAN MACHEN.

The findings of Mr. Bristow against George W. Beavers are: That as chief of the Salaries and Allowances Division he conspired to defraud the Government through a series of schemes for the promotion of clerks, the appointment of others who did not work and drew salaries; that he collected vast sums for the alleged advancement of clerks and by changing the official titles of clerks to advance their salaries and take part of them himself. He leased premises at exorbitant figures in order to reap a profit himself.

That he purchased a vast number of useless Brandt-Dent automatic cashiers for post offices, compelling the Government to pay a fraudulent price for them in order to reap a personal gain. The machines proved useless.

That he compelled postmasters to buy the Elliott & Hatch typewriter, an inaccurate and poor machine, for \$200, when other and better machines could be had cheaper, so that he could profit by the purchase of useless stamp cancelling machines, 670 of which cost the Government \$149,475, while only thirty-nine were used. Mr. Bristow goes into great detail as to the scheme regarding the cancelling machines which were invented by Doremus and named after him. Beavers, Green and Doremus were all indicted in this connection. Mr. Bristow ends his arraignment of Beavers with the remark that:

"The administration of Beavers was, if possible, more demoralizing upon the integrity of the service than that of Machen."

Mr. Bristow also goes into the offenses of minor officials, giving the history of each one and the action taken against him.

THREE MEN LYNCHED.

Whites and Blacks Unite in a Triple Lawless Execution.

In the presence of a crowd of about 1,200 persons, composed of whites and negroes, Paul Davis, Walters Carter and Clint Thomas, all negroes, were lynched Tuesday afternoon about 1 o'clock within a short distance of Belcher, which is twenty miles from Sikeevport, La.

The men were executed for participating in the fatal shooting of Robert Adger, one of the most popular businessmen in North Louisiana.

The negroes confessed their crime. They stated that they were trying new guns and when Adger appeared on the street thought it quite natural to turn the guns on him.

No shots were fired at the lynching, the negroes all being hanged to a single limb of a tree. Two of the negroes under arrest, Sam Lee and Peter Thomas, were released. Lee proved that he attempted to prevent the negroes from shooting and established the fact that he was too frightened to shoot. Phil Davis and Walter were captured Tuesday afternoon several miles from the scene of their crime. Clint Thomas was caught later about a mile and a half from Belcher.

The negroes were taken before Adger and confessed their crime. They were held in concealment until shortly before 1 o'clock today, when they were taken out and hanged. Davis is said to be an ex-captain and Walter Carter was forced to flee from Mansfield, La., about a year ago, for insulting a white woman.

The negroes of Belcher joined in the search for the men and were apparently as eager to have them lynched as the whites. One negro was presented by the whites with a purse of \$100 for the part he took in the pursuit. The negroes who were lynched were given an opportunity to pray.

A Great Problem Solved.

A North Missouri editor asked: "Who is the happier, the man who possesses \$1,000,000 or the man who has seven daughters?" Another Missouri editor promptly solved the problem in this way: "The man with the money is not satisfied and wants more, the man with the seven daughters is satisfied—he has enough."

A Sad Accident.

At Blackton, Mass., the three sons of Mrs. Nellie J. Read, John, seventeen; William, fourteen, and George, eight years of age, were drowned in the Blackstone Tuesday, while attempting to cross the river on ice.

THE BOARD DID IT.

Governor Heyward Did Not Request the Holding Up of

CHARLESTON'S LIQUOR PROFITS.

This Statement Is Made in Reply to Unfriendly Criticism of the Formal Resolution of the Board.

The Columbia State says it has been regarded as a fact that Gov. Heyward asked the directors of the State dispensary to withhold from the city of Charleston the profits which that city would receive from the dispensary law. This impression seems to have been gained from the statement which was issued at the time. In view of some criticisms which have appeared, which the governor made known his unwillingness to make, Mr. L. J. Williams, chairman of the board of directors, made the following statement Thursday:

"While the governor has heartily co-operated with the board in all that has been done, and seems pleased at the prospect of a final adjustment of this matter between the board and the city authorities, it is a manifest injustice to him to blame him solely with having taken the initiative."

"While at my home in Edgefield I saw the newspapers that the constabulary force in the city of Charleston was in desperate need of assistance from the State authorities, and knowing that the only way by which they could get relief would be through funds furnished the governor by the State board of control, under section 565 of the dispensary law, and wishing to co-operate with the governor, I felt it my duty to come to Columbia and did so. When I arrived, I found that the governor was absent from his plantation in Colleton county, and waited over to see him. Upon his arrival he did not seem to be fully informed as to the status of affairs, and, after several consultations between us it was determined that it was necessary that I, as chairman, call the State board of directors in extraordinary session, since the board was the only authority in the State with power to furnish the governor necessary funds to protect the constables."

"At this meeting of the board it was deemed an injustice to the balance of the State to take this money, to protect the constables, from the State funds, and it was, therefore, determined to take an amount necessary to reimburse the school fund from the city of Charleston, since the failure of public sentiment in Charleston and the lack of co-operation of the city officials were at last the cause of all the trouble. The only request made by the governor, as formerly published, referred to the balance of the State funds, and not to the city of Charleston."

"I invited the governor to be present at the hearing yesterday in response to a letter from Mayor Smyth to that effect. These are the bald facts with reference to the matter, and I don't suppose the governor or the State board have any reason to feel that we could have done otherwise."

"Following is the text of the resolution which the board has passed after hearing the return of the officials of the city of Charleston:

Resolved, That the profits accruing to the city of Charleston, and hereby withheld until Jan. 1, 1904, "to pay State constables" for the better enforcement of the dispensary law in the city of Charleston.

Second, That thereafter the profits accruing to the city shall be restored, provided, that in addition to the three detectives now employed for making cases against illicit liquor dealers, four other officers be employed by the city subject to the direction of the division chief constable for the main purpose of detecting and capturing contraband liquors."

Justice Done.

At Tuskegee, Ala., Ralph Armstrong was convicted Friday of the murder of his cousin, Miss Alice Armstrong, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 8. The case will be appealed. Armstrong shot his cousin, with whom he was in love, Oct. 23, in Natasuga, Ala. The defense attempted to show that Armstrong was irresponsible by reason of excessive drinking. The State proved that Armstrong, the day before the murder, wrote a note to his mother announcing his intention of killing his cousin and himself. Armstrong is a son of the late H. Clay Armstrong, once United States consul to Rio Janeiro, and twice speaker of the Alabama house of representatives.

Long Staple Upland Cotton.

Secretary Wilson says satisfactory results are recorded with the hybrid or long staple upland cottons and extensive field tests are now under way, and if the result of the present season's work is satisfactory seed will be grown for distributions. Indications at the present stage of experiments also favor the belief that we shall soon have varieties of Egyptian cotton adapted to cultivation in this country. At present we pay Egyptian growers \$7,500,000 annually for their cottons.

There Were Others.

The Anderson Mass says this story is being told in that city: A young man had been vainly ringing the telephone for some time. Finally he asked: "central" answered his ring, he asked: "What in the world is the matter?" "I have been trying to catch you for an hour."

"Oh, that's nothing," replied a soft voice in the phone. "Another young man in town has been trying to catch me for nearly two years and he hasn't succeeded yet."

Killed on the Rails.

A young man by the name of Lawry, in attempting to beat a ride from Catwals to his home at Monroe, N. C., fell from the train and a part of his head and skull was found on the track and his body nearby the next morning. This happened near Oscola in Lancaster County, about 11 o'clock at night.

He Shot Back.

On Wednesday week ago as Mr. George Walker was returning to Walterboro from a collecting tour for Terry & Shaffer, he was ordered to halt by three men, who began firing at him. Mr. Walker drew his pistol and returned the fire. Fortunately he was not hit. Seeing that he was armed the highwaymen made off. There is no clue as to the identity of the parties.

Suicidal Mania.

A young woman in Charlotte attempted suicide because she was salivated and had the toothache. That is a rather disagreeable combination, but hardly calls for self-destruction. A wave of suicidal mania seems to sweep across the country like a pestilence every now and then, and this young woman, like many others, yielded weakly.

Caught at Last.

A young man who declared that he is Frederick Strube, wanted at Havana, Ill., on the charge of having killed Alice Henninger, was arrested at Macon, Mo., on Wednesday. Strube said he struck Miss Henninger, a monkey wrench because she laughed at him when he pressed her to marry him. They were in a buggy and, he said, fell out of the vehicle during the struggle and he killed her and afterwards buried her body.

The Boll Weevil.

Representative Burgess of Texas introduced a bill in Congress Friday to lessen the damage of the cotton boll weevil, directing the secretary of agriculture to appoint commission in his department, to include residents of the States of Texas and Louisiana to study the problem. The bill appropriates \$250,000 to be used for this purpose. The suggestions of this commission are to be embodied into regulations recommended to the legislatures of cotton raising States for enactment into law.

THE SHORT COTTON CROP

Causes Great Excitement and Alarm Among the English Mills.

Dispatches from London says the

rise in cotton caused intense excitement in Manchester and Liverpool Friday. American cotton advanced 28 to 44 points over Thursday's closing prices. It is said locally that if the official crop estimate of the United States department of agriculture made public Thursday is correct it means a terrible calamity for Lancashire.

The cotton trade is divided in opinion, one section contending that the demand for cotton goods because of the falling off of orders from India and China, is not likely to be exceptionally great during the coming year and that 10,000,000 bales, as estimated by the American agricultural department, will be sufficient to meet all requirements.

One of the largest firms of cotton spinners at Bradford announce that they are preparing to erect mills in the United States, to which they will transfer hundreds of looms, with their complete machinery, including spinning machinery which has already commenced. In making the announcement the firm says:

"The American manufacture and dyeing of the finest classes of goods, similar to those we produce, on which we are paying 100 per cent. and upwards in duty, is the reason that we are confident our present American department will not be able to pay its more than three or four years more at the moment."

All the English morning papers print editorials concerning the serious effect which the cotton shortage in the United States will have on the Lancashire trade and the dangers arising from the fact that one market is able to control the price of raw cotton. The belief is generally held that the United States department of agriculture underestimated the crop, but the editors avail themselves of the crisis to point out the necessity of using the most energetic means to foster the cultivation of cotton in the British colonies so as to broaden the area of supply.

In Manchester less excitement was manifested than in Liverpool, mainly because it is believed that the crop will ultimately prove to yield 11,000,000 bales. Manufacturers and spinners, therefore, are prepared to hold out for later reports of the crop. Leaders in the trade also point out that the present crop is likely to be a good one, while last year's crop was not seriously bad, and as a result there will be less waste.

WHAT A CHANGE OF FORTUNE IS THIS!

Here comes an old, worn-out man to the home of his son, asking for shelter in his hearth and when in answer he hears the hearty voice of young manhood he lets that son a helpless infant of twenty-seven days old in the arms of a young and inexperienced mother. The mother reared the son in such a manner, that now after having passed the middle mark of life he is in the enjoyment of plenty of this world's goods and the respect and esteem of his fellow man.

A White Man Hanged.

At New Bern, N. C., a murder case embracing many interesting and unusual features came to a tragic end Friday with the execution of Chris Dixon Friday. Godfrey Weber, a substantial farmer was shot from ambush near his home, Nov. 22, 1901. He lived only a few hours, and while dying expressed the belief that Dixon was the assassin. Dixon was tried and convicted of the crime, the strongest evidence against him being that a gun was found in Dixon's house had these two pages missing. After being sentenced to the State prison he escaped. He was re-arrested last October near Chesterfield, S. C., after enjoying two years' freedom. The widow of the man he murdered had become his wife and was living with him. Dixon's crime according to the testimony at the trial was prompted by jealousy. Dixon and the girl who afterwards married Weber were sweethearts before Weber appeared as a suitor.

The latter being a man of some means she discarded Dixon and married Weber.

No Toy Pistols This Year.

Few people realize that it is against the law for shopkeepers or other persons to give away or sell toy cap pistols or caps for the juvenile weapons. The general assembly passed an act at its last session prohibiting the sale of toy pistols because of the fact that so many deaths had occurred from their use but they are now being offered in many of the stores of the city. The act states that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in this State to sell, put up for sale or offer for sale or give away any toy pistol in which caps or cartridges are used or any caps or cartridges for such toy pistols." The maximum penalty is \$100 for each conviction.

A Fugitive From Justice.

Gov. Heyward Wednesday issued a reward of \$60 for the apprehension and conviction of Henry Byrd of Darlington county, who has been a fugitive from justice for some time. He has been committing depredations in that county, frightening woman and children. The residents of the county, being thoroughly enraged, have offered a reward of \$40 for his capture. The sum which the governor has offered increases the amount to \$100. Byrd was convicted of stealing a bale of cotton and sentenced to serve two years on the county chain gang, from which he escaped.

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The Bull Weevil.

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RETURN OF PRODIGAL FATHER.

Last Monday night week an old man, bowed down with the weight of eighty odd years, boarded the Southern train that left Augusta at 11:15 p. m., and told Conductor Wooten that he was the father of Judge John R. Cloy, of Graniteville, and wanted to go there. He had only money enough to pay his fare to that place and asked anxiously to be directed to the home of his son when the train would reach Graniteville after midnight. The conductor told the old man that over forty years had been dead for the man who was wanted to deceive him. The ancient passenger was so insistent, however, that when the train reached Graniteville, Conductor Wooten called the night man at the depot and asked him to show the old man to the home of Judge Cloy and that if the judge was not home to take him to a boarding house and he would see that the night's lodging was paid.

The watchman escorted the traveler to the home of Judge Cloy and the owner himself answered the loud knocking at the door. When he asked what was wanted the old man with a broken voice made himself known. He told his son that he was now penniless and without a home and that he was seeking his roof as shelter in the end of his life. There was not the time or opportunity there in the chilly midnight air to establish the identity of the man who came to his door for shelter and Judge Cloy invited the visitor inside and made him comfortable for the night. In the morning the old man proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was the father of Judge Cloy and that his two children and their mother fifty-four years ago last March.

HAS BEEN WELL-TO-DO.

Jacob Cloy admits now that he left home sooner than become a witness against Martin Posey, but he has not uttered one word that would indicate what his knowledge of