

## AN OHIO MOB

### Shot a Negro to Death, Then Hanged Him and Shot Again.

### NEGRO KILLED A POLICEMAN.

#### The Jail Was Stormed by the Mob, Who Took Their Victim Out and Shot Him to Death.

Richard Dixon, a negro, was shot to death at Springfield, Ohio, Monday night by a mob, for the killing of Policeman Charles Collis, who died Monday from wounds received at the hands of Dixon on Sunday.

Collis had gone to Dixon's room on the negro's request. Dixon said his mistress had his clothes in her possession. Collis accompanied Dixon to the room and in a short time the man and woman engaged in a quarrel which resulted in Dixon shooting the woman, who is variously known as Anna or Mamie O'rain, in the left breast, just over the heart. She fell unconscious at the first shot and Collis jumped towards the negro to prevent his escape from the room. Dixon then fired four balls into Collis, the last of which penetrated his abdomen. Dixon went immediately to police headquarters and gave himself up. He was taken to jail.

As soon as Collis' death became known talk of lynching the negro was heard and Monday night a crowd began to gather about the jail.

### THE NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH.

At 11 o'clock the negro was taken from the jail and shot to death in the jail yard and the body was taken from there to the corner of Main street and Fountain avenue and hung to a telegraph pole where the mob spent the next half hour riddling the body with bullets from several hundred revolvers. The mob forced an entrance to the jail by butting in the east doors with a railroad iron. At 10:30 o'clock the mob melted rapidly and it was the general opinion that no more attempts would be made to force an entrance. Small groups of men, however, could be seen in the shadows of the court house. Two adjacent lively stables and several dwelling houses, which were only two or three minutes later in arriving. The padlock to the turnstile was broken and the mob soon filled the corrals leading to the cells. Seeing that further resistance was useless and to aid the killing of innocent prisoners the authorities consented to the demand of the mob for the right man. He was dragged from his cell to the jail door and thence down the stone steps to a court in the jail yard. Fearing an attempt on part of the police to rescue him the leaders formed a hull-v-square.

At this time the party with the heavy railroad iron was beating at the east door which soon yielded to the battering ram as did the inner lattice iron east door, and overpowered the sheriff, turnkey and handful of deputies and began the assault on the iron turnstile leading to the cells. The police from the south door were called inside to keep the mob from the cells and in five minutes the south door had shared the fate of the east one.

### MOB OF TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

In an incredible short time the jail was filled with a mob of 250 men with all the entrances and yard gates blocked by fully 2,500 men, thus making it impossible for the militia to have prevented access to the negro, had it been on the scene. The heavy iron partition leading to the cells resisted the mob effectually until cold chisels and sledge hammers arrived, which were only two or three minutes later in arriving. The padlock to the turnstile was broken and the mob soon filled the corrals leading to the cells. Seeing that further resistance was useless and to aid the killing of innocent prisoners the authorities consented to the demand of the mob for the right man. He was dragged from his cell to the jail door and thence down the stone steps to a court in the jail yard. Fearing an attempt on part of the police to rescue him the leaders formed a hull-v-square.

### NINE SHOTS IN HIS BODY.

Some one knocked the negro to the ground and threw near him fell back four of five feet. Nine shots were fired into his prostrate body, and satisfied that he was dead, a dozen men grabbed the lifeless body and with a triumphant cheer the mob surged into Columbus street and marched to Fountain avenue one of the principle streets of the town.

From here they marched south to the intersection of Main street, and a rope was tied around Dixon's neck. Two men climbed the pole and threw the rope over the topmost cross-arm and drew the body about 18 feet above the street. They then descended and their work was greeted with a cheer. The fusillade then began and for 30 minutes the body was kept swaying back and forth from the force of the rain of bullets which has poured in on it. Frequently the arms would fly up convulsively when a muscle was struck, and the mob went fairly wild with delight.

Throughout it all perfect order was maintained and every one seemed in the best of humor, joking with his nearest neighbor while reloading his revolver.

### Wanted to Lynch Him.

A special from Murfreesboro, Ill., says that seventy-five Carbondale citizens attempted Thursday morning to take a negro from jail to lynch him. The sheriff frustrated their plan, and arrested four prominent citizens. Sheriff Thorpe was apprised of the mob's departure for Carbondale, and, with a deputy, waited on the second floor of the jail. When the mob approached the jail they were covered with guns from the windows above, and hurriedly dispersed. Vaughan is charged with criminal assault, his victim being a Carbondale school teacher.

## AN INDEPENDENT ACT

### In Reference to the Purchase of Commercial Fertilizers.

To remind purchasers of commercial fertilizer of their privileges under the law we reproduce an act of the Legislature, approved February 19, 1900. If there has been any act, amending or abrogating these statutes we have failed to see them.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That from and after the passage of this Act, any citizen of this State who shall purchase any commercial fertilizer or manures, shall have the same analyzed by Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, free of cost, and to provide a penalty for delivering fertilizers or manures short ingredients appearing on sack or vessel holding same.

Section 2. The said college shall have the said sample analyzed free of cost, and within three months after receiving the sample, supply the purchaser with a certificate giving the per cent. of the different fertilizing ingredients of same, signed by the Chemist of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, which certificate shall be admissible as evidence in all suits relative to such fertilizers or manures whether the same be instituted by vendor or purchaser of same.

Section 3. That any vendor of commercial fertilizer or manures whose goods or wares fall short to the extent of ten per cent. in any fertilizing ingredient guaranteed by the analysis appearing on the sack or vessel holding same, when delivered to the purchaser, shall forfeit one-half the sale price thereof, to be recovered by suit or set up as a counter-claim to an action for the purchase price of such fertilizers or manures.

Section 4. Be it further enacted: That if any seller or vendor of fertilizers or commercial manures shall refuse, decline or neglect to choose a witness, as provided in Section 1, after having been notified or requested by the purchaser so to do, then he or they shall have forfeited their rights so to do, and the purchaser shall select two witnesses, who shall proceed to take samples as hereinbefore provided.

Section 5. All Acts inconsistent with this act, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved the 19th day of February A. D. 1900.

### A Berlin Tragedy.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says that Carl Beske (retired), after a long and steady decay of fortune Wednesday took his last money and gave a splendid dinner in honor of his nineteen-year-old daughter's birthday. Beske then poisoned his wife, daughter, two sons, respectively 12 and 16 years old, cadets at a military academy, and himself, with cyanide of potassium, which he seemingly inserted in the mouth of each, in the form of a pill, after they had gone into a drunken sleep.

After a brilliant career and marriage with an heiress, Beske had reached the end of his fortune and his goods were to be sold by the sheriff. He won the iron cross during the war of 1870-71 with France, married the daughter of a rich hotel-keeper, hereby having to leave the service, as he married out of his caste, and started a newspaper. The lieutenant wrote well, but the paper was not successful, and he became sales agent for a manufacturer and then manager of a map-making enterprise. He lived beyond his means for thirty years. Last night the Beske family had a party at the Troquois. At 10 o'clock dinner was ordered from a caterer. Beske was especially gay and tender, and pressed his wife and his three children to drink lots of champagne. He died holding his wife's hand tightly.

### A Horrible Death.

At Atlanta, Ga., from the effects of burns Miss Fannie Alexander died a horrible death. Miss Alexander was lifting a coffee pot from a stove in the kitchen, when her clothing ignited. She ran, screaming and praying, into a sleeping apartment and fell in a charred mass at the bedside of her sick mother. She was picked up by neighbors, who were attracted by her screams, and medical assistance summoned, but after suffering agonies for twelve hours she died Thursday morning. Mrs. Alexander is in a critical condition, as a result of the shock at the time of the burning, and the news of the death of her daughter.

### The Koreans.

The people of Korea are neither Japanese nor Chinese. They are Mongolian and have a polysyllabic language, with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history, of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about 5,000 years, the earlier part of which, of course, is shrouded in the mists of tradition and fable.

### A Fatal Fight.

In a fight near Valden, Miss., Aaron Stewart and his son on one side and W. W. Hill and two sons on the other, on Wednesday, Hill and one son were killed and his other son was seriously wounded. They fought with pistols about a boundary line.

## A WILD MOB.

### The Homes of Negroes Burnt in Ohio by White Men.

### ANOTHER NIGHT OF TURMOIL.

#### Governor Herrick Was Very Slow in Ordering Troops to the Rescue of the Colored People.

A dispatch from Springfield, O., says intense excitement prevails here at an early hour Wednesday morning which not even the presence of seven companies of national guard can allay. This excitement is shared by all the business men and property owners of the city, the fear that some negroes will attempt to avenge the burning of the levee districts by firing the downtown business houses or their homes in the residence district. So far the negroes have not tried to make good their threats to dynamite the county jail to "even up" with Sheriff Routhahn for permitting the negro murderer Dickson to be taken by the mob Monday night without the shedding of blood to save him. Not a fourth of the business district of the city is under patrol by either militia or police and it looks as if a close guard would have to be kept for several days to prevent further incendiarism. It is thought, however, that the troops now in hand will be able to save the western levee district in West Washington street, which the leaders openly declared they would set fire to as soon as the work in the eastern half of the street was completed. There is little or no disorder, the mob of 2,000 men standing quietly watching the spread of the flames in the neighborhood of Spring and Gallagher streets, and apparently ready to help if it should show signs of spreading beyond the confines they originally set for it.

When the leaders of the mob passed down off of East High street early last evening to begin the work of burning the levee residences, Father John Cogan, assistant pastor of St. Raphael's church, got down on his knees on the sidewalk and implored them to desist in their work as they might start a fire they would not be able to control. The incendiaries paused only a moment, a few of them cursed him and then went quickly on to begin their task. So far the fire loss does not exceed \$30,000.

### DETAILS OF NIGHT OF TROUBLE.

Threats throughout the day and Thursday evening to burn the levee, the negro district of the city, confirmed Mayor G. J. Bowlin in his belief that more trouble was brewing Thursday night and he asked Governor Herrick for troops. Two companies from Dayton and one each from Miami, Urbana, and Columbus, have been promised to reinforce the two local companies.

Many of the negroes of the city were surely and moodily Thursday night, and it was realized that only a spark was needed to set off the magazine of a race war. At 9:30 o'clock Thursday night the crowd gathered in the levee district numbered 1,500 and one or two revolver shots had been fired at random.

By 9:30 o'clock a crowd of 2,000 men had assembled along the Big Four railroad tracks almost blocking Washington street which is known as the levee from Fountain avenue. Two hundred negroes were clustered together just west of Fountain avenue, after a long and steady decay of fortune Wednesday took his last money and gave a splendid dinner in honor of his nineteen-year-old daughter's birthday. Beske then poisoned his wife, daughter, two sons, respectively 12 and 16 years old, cadets at a military academy, and himself, with cyanide of potassium, which he seemingly inserted in the mouth of each, in the form of a pill, after they had gone into a drunken sleep.

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## POSTOFFICES OWNED

### By Senators and Representatives Who Are Involved in Scandal.

### MONEY VALUE OF "INFLUENCE."

#### Another Chapter in Last Summer's Postoffice Investigation. Different Forms of Crooked Business Let Out.

Another chapter in the postoffice investigation of last summer was revealed Thursday when Chairman Overstreet of the house committee on postoffices and post roads laid before the house of representatives a closely printed document of 218 pages recounting the instances on file in the postoffice department in which members of the senate and house of representatives have used their "influence" with officials of the postoffice department, with more or less success, to secure increases in their salaries or postmaster's additional clerk hire and advantageous leases for buildings for postoffice purposes.

The report was made by the unanimous vote of the members of Mr. Overstreet's committee, in response to a resolution calling for the information, introduced by Representative Hay of Virginia. As the information accompanies the report, the committee recommended that the resolution lay on the table. Three cases are set forth in which members of congress owned buildings which were leased to the government for postoffice purposes. The members involved are J. W. Wadsworth of New York; J. D. Bowlin of Kansas, and Geo. L. Lister of Connecticut.

The history of 161 cases is given in the report wherein members of congress figure in getting authorization for clerk hire in excess of the amount the office in question was entitled to. Many of these increases were only temporary, and have been discontinued.

Among those whose "influence" secured a good thing with the postoffice department are Senator Clay and Representative Griggs of Georgia; Senator Pitcher secured an increase for clerk hire of Greenville, N. C., from \$70 to \$150 per annum, which on Dec. 1, 1903, was discontinued altogether. He also secured an increase from \$40 to \$150 for Wake Forest, N. C., which was reduced to the former amount Oct. 1, 1903.

Senator McLaurin appears for an increase in South Carolina. Representatives Brown and Gibson secured several increases in Tennessee which have been reduced since. Six out of 11 cases in Virginia are down to the credit of Representative Swanwick, while Park Agnew's name also appears for others in this State.

There are accounts of 177 instances in the report where members of congress have made recommendations in connection with leases of buildings for postoffice purposes. Senator Overman is the owner of the building in which the postoffice at Salisbury, N. C., is located. The report says that on taking his seat as a United States senator he offered to surrender the lease, but the offer was declined by the government, it being held that the lease was not invalidated by his election as senator.

The report files in the postoffice department indicate that the office at Tuskegee, Ala., is owned by the Representative Thompson of Alabama. The report gives the correspondence between Beavers and Representative Thompson at his successful efforts to have the rent allowance increased from \$240 to \$300 annually.

The following names of senators and members appear in the report as having made representations to the postoffice department concerning the leases of premises for postoffices and for allowances for rent, fuel and light. Alabama—Representatives Bankhead and Clayton, Senator Pettus. Connecticut—Representative Henry by his election as senator.

Georgia—Representative Griggs. Illinois—Representative G. W. Smith, Marsh, Graff, Mann, Senator Cullom, ex-Senator Mason, Speaker Cannon. Indiana—Representatives Watson, Hemenway, Cromer, Overstreet, Brick and C. B. Landis. Iowa—Representatives Connor, Hepburn, Hull, Cousins, Thomas, Haugben and Senator Dolliver.

Kansas—Representatives Calderhead, Curtis and Powers. Kentucky—Representatives Breazale, Ransdell and Senator McEughey. Maine—Representatives Burleigh and Allen. Maryland—Representatives Jackson and Peattie. Massachusetts—Representatives Lovinger and Greene.

Michigan—Representatives Gardner, Smith, Fordney, Hamilton, Bishop, Wm. A. Smith and Darragh. Minnesota—Representatives McCleary and Tawney. Nebraska—Representative Burkett. New Jersey—Representative Howell and Gardner. New York—Representatives Alexander, Breeland, Ketchum, Sherman, Wadsworth, Payne and Litt Jr. North Carolina—Senator Overman. North Dakota—Representative Spalding.

Ohio—Representatives Van Voorhis, Skiles and Grosvenor. Pennsylvania—Representatives Wagner, Rives, Evans, Acheson, Stiley, Daulez and Butler. South Carolina—Representative Burke. South Dakota—Representative Burke. Tennessee—Representatives Brownlow. Texas—Representative Burleson. Vermont—Representatives Foster and Haskins. Virginia—Representative Swanson. Washington—Representative Cushman.

West Virginia—Representatives Hughes and Dayton. Wisconsin—Representatives Mico, Jenkins, Coper, Davidson, Babcock, Esch and Brown.

A supplemental list is appended to the report including the names of Representatives Burnett and Thompson of Alabama and Representatives W. W. Kitchen and Small of North Carolina.

## DISPENSARY APPOINTMENT.

### A Large Number Held Over and Few Changes Are Made.

The new state liquor commissioner, W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg, Tuesday announced his appointment for the term. There are a number of changes and transfers, but several men are retained, and the result will be somewhat of a surprise to those who thought that the new commissioner would make a clean sweep. Mr. O. J. Charles is retained as clerk of the board of director. Mr. Charles has served in this office a long time and is fully up to his duties. The bookkeepers, Messrs. M. H. Motley, B. A. Hawkins and W. M. E. Har, all remain, as does Mr. T. W. Collins as invoice bookkeeper in the commissioner's office. Mr. C. J. Lynch, former shipping clerk, is displaced by Mr. L. L. Baker, and Mr. J. H. Claffy, of Orangeburg, is made superintendent. Both of these men have been disengaged, the former in Batesburg. Mr. T. E. Dickson, former superintendent, has been made contraband clerk, displacing Mr. W. W. Harris. Mr. Dickson has been in the dispensary a number of years. Mr. W. J. Powers continues in office as shipping clerk, but Mr. Thomas Reasner is displaced by Mr. W. H. Sordley, a new appointment.

Mr. J. E. Ehrhardt retains his position as assistant superintendent, as does Miss E. P. Barrigan as stenographer to the commissioner. The inspectors, Messrs. W. J. McCartha, A. H. Dan and C. L. Brown have been retained, but J. C. Richards, of Kershaw, formerly a member of the legislature is appointed in place of N. H. Stausel. No appointment has been made yet for the inspectorship now occupied by Z. T. Seanson.

A new office has been created by Commissioner Tatum, that of stock bookkeeper, and this place is to be filled by J. T. Parks, of Orangeburg, the editor of the Orangeburg Patriot. This office is made because of the enormous amount of stock handled.

A Good Man Gone. The Columbia State says "It was but a week ago that many friends were called upon to mourn the death of Mrs. O. A. Darby, and now comes the announcement of the death of that faithful servant of the South Carolina conference, Rev. O. A. Darby of Sumter county. It was feared that the blow caused by the death of his wife had affected him very greatly, and while the news of Dr. Darby's death was not expected it did not create such a shock as it would otherwise. The State Wednesday night received a telegram from Mr. E. D. Smith of Lynchburg stating: "Rev. O. A. Darby died suddenly Wednesday afternoon at 7 o'clock. His wife died suddenly just ten days ago. He was in apparently good health up to the time of his death. Funeral at Washington Street church at noon Friday."

Senator Tillman Sick. A dispatch from Washington says Senator Tillman of South Carolina is very ill with a serious throat trouble. His friends are much concerned as it is impossible for him to swallow and a little liquid nourishment is all that he can take. A thorough examination was made of the Senator's throat Wednesday and disclosed the fact that an abscess had formed on the left tonsil. It is said to be a very small one and the physicians believe it can be relieved without great difficulty. An operation will be performed Thursday morning. After that several days' complete rest will be necessary, by which time the physicians hope the throat again will be in its normal condition. The statement was made at the senator's house Wednesday night that his condition is not dangerous and that he has only a very slight fever.

### Radium Goes Up.

L. D. Gardner, importer of radium, with Charles C. Temple Court building, gives out the startling news that the price of radium has increased \$4,200,000 a pound in two days. The commercial rate last week was \$8,400,000, now it is \$12,600,000. Mr. Gardner believes the rate will be even higher. "By April 1," he says, it will be almost impossible to buy radium at any figure. We now get all radium from Europe, this country having been unable to extract it so far. The increase in price will stimulate American prospectors. Utah, Colorado, Texas and other Western States, pitch-blende, carnallite, ferrousite and uranite have been discovered, but I have not heard that radium has been extracted from these articles."

### Don't Blame Her.

At New York, Mrs. Eva Abernathy, who, according to her husband, is only 20 years old, was put in the Westchester ward at Bellevue Hospital last night. She lives at 126 West Thirty-first street. Her husband, a porter, said that she had been made insane by the care of their thirteen children, all of whom are alive. She has made threats, he said, to kill herself.

## DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

### Many Families are Rendered Homeless Much Money Lost.

The city of Wilkesbarre and the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, was in a turmoil Wednesday. The mighty flow of water spread out north and south west, making the north branch of the Susquehanna river a vast, maddened, coursing lake, sweeping in its path whatever there was to invade, and the scene was more terrifying than on Tuesday.

At Plymouth, the entire business section of the town is under water. Only a few business houses escaped the flood, and as a result the merchants have lost thousands of dollars worth of goods. The ice is gorged there and the water backed up so rapidly Wednesday afternoon to leave their homes, and are now living on the upper floors.

Over a million dollars worth of property has been destroyed in the Wyoming valley and over two thousand families rendered homeless. Though the river is falling at Wilkesbarre Wednesday night, towns in the vicinity of Bloomsburg are experiencing the worst flood in their history.

Three spans of the great steel bridge erected by the state at Catawissa were swept from their piers early in the afternoon and carried four hundred yards by the ice and Wednesday evening the two remaining spans collapsed.

Mill street, at Danville, the business thoroughfare of that city, was under water Wednesday night for its whole length more than a mile. The ice moved at Danville early in the afternoon and carried the great covered river bridge from its piers. The water works of Danville are under water and the city is without electric light and gas. Two hundred families have been forced to leave their homes.

### Congressman Croft Dead.

A dispatch from Washington dated March 9, says: "Representative George W. Croft of the Second congressional district of South Carolina is critically ill at his home here and hope of his recovery has been abandoned. He is suffering from blood poisoning with complications of stomach trouble and heart failure due to protracted illness. Heart stimulants and saline solution are being administered, but they are giving only indifferent relief, and his death is believed to be a question of a few hours." Mr. Croft's brother, a physician of Aiken, S. C., is with him. Mr. Croft's illness dates back about eight weeks when he suffered an inflammation of the right hand, due, it is believed, primarily to a splinter which was removed from the palm after he had been sick several days. For a time the inflammation decreased and Mr. Croft apparently was better; later, however, it again became acute and spread with greater violence than before, the whole right forearm being affected. Mr. Croft is 57 years of age. He was a known lawyer of South Carolina and was leading counsel for the defense in the Tillman trial last year." He died Thursday.

### Insane Man's Freak.

At Valdosta, Ga., a negro named John Wesley Stevens was adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum. He had been terrorizing the negroes around Claytonville and Olympia and was arrested Saturday and started the city on the trail of a man whose distance this side of Olympia he jumped head-foremost through the car window and took to the woods. He was found Sunday in a lake, wading around in water up to his neck. He was finally arrested again and brought here for trial. The negro has some lucid moments, though he suffers periodic spells, caused by having his head crushed under a wagon wheel some time ago.

### A Big Plant.

The Secretary of State Tuesday issued a commission to the Pope Clay Product Company of Aiken which will have a capitalization of \$700,000. The incorporators are J. C. Mosser and J. C. Murphy of Harrisburg, Pa. This concern is backed by Andrew Carnegie and will manufacture aluminum from the kaolin with which Aiken abounds. The manufacture of pottery, glass and fire brick also will be conducted. The clay of South Carolina is attracting great attention now, a \$100,000 concern having been chartered recently to make it out of the inexhaustible ochre bed near Columbia.

### A Railway Massacre.

The southbound limited express, on the Alabama Great Southern, running sixty miles an hour, collided head-on, with a north-bound Southern Railway freight near Kewanee, Miss. early Tuesday. According to reports received there, no passengers were killed, but five railway employees lost their lives, several were injured and both of both trains were burned. The dead are: Engineer P. P. Larkin, Fireman Henry Banks, colored; Robinson Riggs, mail clerk; D. D. Nicholson, mail clerk; Express Messenger J. H. Hinds. Both roads use the same track near Kewanee. The express train was three hours late.

### Population of China.

United States Consul Agent R. T. Greener, at Vladivostok, has transmitted to the department of commerce and labor the following from a Chinese publication on the census of China: "According to the last census taken in China, by imperial order, in view reassessing taxes, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 426,447,325 souls. The 18 Chinese provinces proper had 407,737,305; Manchuria, 8,540,000; Mongolia, 3,354,000; Tibet, 6,430,000 and Chinese Turkestan, 426,000 inhabitants."

### Poisoned by Mail.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says sending poisoned mail to Rena Nelson of Pierre, South Dakota, resulted in her death. Governor Cummings has announced that under the Iowa laws, sending poison through the mail is an extraditable offense. He says no penalty is provided in Iowa for the offense, and he knows of no way in which Mrs. Sterman Die, under arrest at Boone, charged with murdering Miss Nelson, can be prosecuted. She probably will be released. She was jealous of husband's attentions to victim.

## COTTON PRODUCTION.

### Some Thoughtful Remarks on the Subject from Southern Field.

The Southern Field says the South in times past has grown too much cotton, grown it unadvisedly, as well, in the case of hundreds and thousands of individual farmers and planters, without intelligent cultivation. Always the great money crop and the one easiest to market, as well as the one about which so many, especially the negro farmers, know most, men have been kept raising it to their own detriment. The trouble was not that the world's production of cotton was too large, but that the whole attention was given to cotton, season in and season out. The farmer had to spend money for hay and other feed for his stock and for all that his family used, instead of raising on a portion of his farm the farm produce and forage which he needed, thus making the cotton crop cost much more than it ought, while the land was being impoverished by the non-rotation of crops. With cotton his only crop, and a cash outlay necessary for all provisions and forage, the smaller farmer had to market as soon as the crop was made, with the result that the lowest prices resulted. Disaster necessarily often followed, especially in the years of general panic and depression, when the demand for cotton declined. The past few years, however, have been better for cotton growers. Two years have been rich ones for him, and all the indications are that they must continue so.

The time has arrived when more cotton must be grown to supply the world's demands. The yield of cotton has not increased in ratio to the increased demand and consumption. Two years of short crops have made this especially evident, and people are heard speculating as to the supply of the future. Several things have co-operated in bringing about this change. One of the influences is the great development of the textile industry in the Southern States, which has made a home demand for raw cotton, at the same time the manufacturers have been extending the markets for their products, thus diminishing the amount available for export, lessening the supply of foreign mills, which have not been able to find one elsewhere. Undoubtedly, too, recent advances in textile manufacturing, by which new uses have been found for cotton, have had much influence upon the demand for the staple.

The continued non-rotation of crops has destroyed for a time a good deal of cotton land and thus cut down the yield. The awakening of Southern farmers to the value of a diversity of crops has reduced the cotton acreage. The scarcity of labor, caused in great measure by the leaving of the farms by both whites and negroes for the towns, the factories, the mines and other work, has helped to lessen the acreage and decrease the yield. The result of all this has been to put the price of raw cotton where it belongs and make the cultivation of it one of the most profitable of all kinds of agriculture, and also to cause widespread discussion as to the future supply of cotton, as well as regards the ability of the South to greatly increase its yield. The poorest crop of cotton the South has had for years, that of 1903, from the high prices, meant at least \$600,000,000 to her people, making it the most important of all agricultural crops.

The question as to the ability of