

GUATEMALAN ANTS.

The Texas Cotton Planters Object to the Boll Weevil's Foe.

THE CAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION

They Suspect It May Prove a Greater Pest Than the Weevil

Devastating the Cotton Fields.

The proposed use of the "kalep" or Guatemalan ant to exterminate the Mexican cotton boll weevil is arousing great interest in the south. The cotton crop will soon be ready to pick, and its size depends on the extent of the ravages of the boll weevil. Therefore the matter affects not only the growers, but every one who grows cotton. The pest is likely to grow worse and cause greater damage every year unless some way is found to check its ravages. In spite of two boll weevil conventions, the organization of boll weevil commissions in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, the liberal sums appropriated by these states and by the Federal government for fighting the boll weevil, and the \$50,000 prize for a remedy offered by the Texas legislature, no method of getting rid of the destructive pest has been found. At best it has been possible to make certain suggestions whereby, at great expense and labor, the amount of damage caused by the weevil is reduced.

From the start a vague hope has been expressed that some other insect would be found that would kill off the weevil. Is the "kalep" to be the deliverer? The entomological bureau and the agricultural department say it is and ask for a chance to prove it. The have gone to considerable expense to search the world over for an enemy to the weevil, and declare that they have at last found it in the Guatemalan ant. They stand ready to make war upon the cotton eater, but the cotton people hesitate to commit the ants to their fields.

The planters are like the European powers in the Russo-Japanese war who wanted to see the Japanese whip the Russians, but were afraid of the complications the war would lead to. Or perhaps they remember their Aesop, and the fable telling how the horse secured man for her ally in the war with the ants, admitting that the "kalep" will do all that is expected of it, may not the ant itself prove a more dangerous pest than the weevil? This is the question the planters are asking.

This has led to a very general discussion in the southern press of American and other improvements on nature and the results that have followed. The strongest argument in favor of the "kalep" is the fact that the department of agriculture in the importation of ladybugs from Australia as a cure or antidote for the San Jose scale.

The latter pest had seriously infected the California orange crop, invaded Texas and was making its way toward the orange groves of Louisiana and Florida, when its ruinous course in the south was stopped by the Australian ladybug. The experiment was a complete success, and no one has yet had a word for the Australian visitor.

On the other hand, Senator Bailey, of Texas, Ross Clark, of Lavaca, the leader in the fight against importing Central American insects and turning them loose on the community, and many other planters cite other experiences against the proposed experiment.

They call attention to the importation of English sparrows for the purpose of getting rid of the worms and bugs in New York and to their spread all over the country, abandoning their insectivorous habits, driving out native birds and becoming very troublesome themselves and great destroyers of fruit.

The mongoose, imported into Jamaica to kill off the rats which injured the sugar cane, performed that work successfully, but has since become ten times the nuisance the rats were, for after killing off the rats it took to eating spring chickens. Similarly, the English rabbits imported into the trials have proved one of the greatest curses of that island continent.

The importation of water hyacinths which came from the same country the south millions of dollars and put the Federal government to considerable expense to get rid of its growths, which have rendered most of the Gulf streams un navigable. Similarly, Bermuda grass, imported from the West Indies, has increased the cost of cultivation in the south 10 per cent, and cocoa grass has also added to the trouble and expense of the farmer.

Two of the most troublesome plants to southern farmers were actually imported by the United States department of agriculture and scattered through the south before their dangerous character was discovered. The first and worst of these was Johnson grass, which was recommended to the farmers as an excellent forage plant.

Johnson grass grows with a rapidity that is startling and it cannot be eradicated. You may dig it up or burn it, but you cannot get rid of it. The quarantines of both Texas and Louisiana prohibit its importation, and the quarantine against it is as stringent as against smallpox.

The United States department of agriculture also recommended Japanese bamboo as likely to thrive in the south, and offered samples of it to southern farmers. They planted it. There is no question about its thriving.

Mr. Clark who is leading the fight against the Guatemalan ant, is one of the men who are planting the "kalep" in the south so fast that he and his neighbors became alarmed, as it threatened to do the whole plantation. When he tried to get rid of it he could not, until he built a levee around his bamboo patch and kept it saturated with crude Beaumont oil.

Either the plant flourishes better in this country than in Japan, or the Japanese know some way to holding the growth in check which to the department of agriculture forgot to get. Bamboo may make very good baskets. Mr. Clark says, but the south is not prepared just yet to abandon cotton and all its other crops and confine its energies to basket making.

The injunction refiles that it is proposed to bring in this ant and turn it loose at the United States government experiment station at Victoria, Tex. They say the ant would spread to all parts of the State, would become so numerous in time to prove an intolerable pest, would sting the laborer in the field and then would render it impossible to pick cotton, ultimately destroying the cotton crop and all other vegetation.

The injunction has delayed the opening of the Kalep-Weevil war. The ants will spend some time in New Orleans, until the department of agriculture decides what to do.

The collection of these ants cost several months of hard work in Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. The insect has no scientific name, but is known to the natives or Indians as the kalep. It is red, and about twice the size of an ordinary ant.

Dr. Cook has some 5,000 ants, or forty colonies, including a number of queens. They are now in first class condition, active and full of fight, and eager to be allowed to attack their enemy.

Dr. Cook denies all the charges made against the ants. The are innocuous, he says, and will not hurt cotton—and the Mexican boll weevil is their dearest foe.

The weevil stands no show with the Guatemalan kalep. The latter stings the weevil, producing paralysis, and then carries its victim to its dwelling house, where the weevil is torn to pieces or put in cold storage for the winter. Four ants to each stalk of cotton will keep it wholly free from the weevil. So effective is the warfare of the kalep proved that it has already completely destroyed the weevil in Vera Paz and other departments which inhabit.

The boll weevil, after practically destroying the cotton crop of Mexico, invaded Texas on the north and Guatemala on the south. It seemed to sweep everything before it until it reached the country of the kaleps. The latter have turned the tables on it and are pursuing it fiercely and remorselessly.

As for the argument presented by Mr. Clark that it would render cotton picking impossible by stinging the negroes on their bare feet, Dr. Cook calls attention to the fact that the Guatemalan natives never wear shoes, yet have never suffered from ant stings. It is admitted that there may be limitations in the effective work of the kalep. It lives in a porous sandy soil, like that of Texas, but it is by no means certain that it would live in the soil of the rich but cold damp soil of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, where cotton reaches its highest development.

All these facts and arguments have not convinced the anti-ant men. Even if we admit, say they, that the kalep will do all that is expected of it and kill off the weevils, on what is its yield to feed after the weevil are exhausted?

The South is already pretty well overrun with ants, which have lately increased in numbers, owing to the destruction of insect-eating birds. The ordinary American ants, red and black, are themselves effective as destroyers of other insects, and indeed are known to kill boll weevils; but in spite of their good service in this respect they are recognized as a nuisance and injurious to the farmer, and their nests are ploughed up and destroyed whenever they are come across. If their numbers are swollen by importation of larger and fiercer ants, the planters will find it almost impossible to keep the ants under control.

In fine, is it not a dangerous experiment, they ask, because we are suffering from one insect pest, to import another? It depends upon the settlements of these questions whether the courts will allow the great Kalep-Weevil fight to come off in Texas this summer.

Brain Leaks.
The broader the smile the shorter the task.
Everything is for the best, even the worst of it.
A smile will go a mile while a frown is going a furlong.
The "sanest fourth" was where it rained the hardest.

Ever notice how long the days is when you start off grumbling?
We'd like to go fishing just once when only the little fish got away.
It is a waste of time to pray for what you want unless you really need it.

The man who never makes mistakes is the man who never undertakes anything.
When a man begins to wonder if he looks as old as he really is, it is a sign that he does.

The writers of the best old songs are dead. The writers of some of the new ones ought to be.

The man who never ate watermelon save with a fork has an awfully good time coming to him.

The men who talk loudest about the necessity of war are generally the men who stay at home and finance it.

We will probably never have enough money to enable us to set aside a hero fund, and even if we do have enough we wouldn't do it. We'll set aside a fund to reward the girls who can bake better bread than their mothers.—The Commoner.

Handled Them Well.
A special from Danville, Va., says Judge Aiken Wednesday appointed a special grand jury composed of prominent citizens for the purpose of investigating the attempt of the mob Tuesday night to take the prisoner, Roy Seals, who is in jail charged with the killing of Flagman Armes of the Southern railway. Daniel Talley, one of the leaders of the mob, charged on the officers guarding the jail, but the mob was quickly broken up before the determined stand taken by the police. Talley dashed against the officers alone and was captured and disarmed. He was afterwards released by order of Mayor Wooding, who states that he made the order thinking it would probably have a good effect on the mob.

The mayor was apprised of the fact that the mob was assembling by a woman. The woman came to the home of the mayor at midnight after the executive had prepared to retire. He granted her an interview and was told the plans of the mob leaders. The woman is the wife of one of the mob leaders. The mayor would not disclose her name.

REFORMATION OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Bryan Tells of the Things He Favors and Those He Doesn't.

W. J. Bryan's plan for the reformation of the Democracy was given publicity Thursday. In it Mr. Bryan favors radical changes, but advocates the election of Judge Parker for president as a good beginning. He declares for State ownership of railroads, government control of telegraphs and abolishment of private monopoly and favors the income tax and election of federal judges by the people. Mr. Bryan says in part:

"I have heretofore refused to take a position upon the question of government ownership of railroads, first, because I had not until recently studied the subject, and second, because the question had not been reached. Recent events have convinced me that the time is now ripe for the presentation of this question. Consolidation after consolidation has taken place until a few men now control the railway traffic of the country and defy both the legislative and executive power of the nation. I invite the Democratic party, therefore, to consider a plan for government ownership and operation of the railroads.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.
"The plan usually suggested is for the purchase of these roads by the federal government. This plan is objectionable to me, because it involves the ownership and operation of these roads by the several States. To put the railroads into the hands of the federal government would mean an enormous centralization of power. It would give to the federal government a largely increased influence over the citizen and the citizen's affairs and such centralization is not at all necessary. The several States can own and operate the railroads within their borders just as effectively as it can be done by the federal government, and if it is done by the States, the objection based upon the centralization is entirely answered. A board composed of representatives from the various States could deal with the joint traffic of the various lines.

While the Democratic party in the nation is advocating government ownership of railroads, the Democratic party in the cities should upon the same theory espouse the cause of municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.
"We have also reached a time when the postoffice department should embrace a telegraph system as well as a mail system.

"The telegraph lines do not reach as many people as the railroads do and while the abuses to private ownership have not been so open and notorious, yet there is no reason why their nation should not do what other nations are doing in this respect.

"The Democratic party has in two campaigns stood for an income tax. The plank was omitted this year because the men in control of the party really would not jeopardize success in the eastern States. This objection may have weight when the appeal is made to a particular section and to the wealthy men of that section, but it cannot have weight when the party goes forth, as it must ultimately do, to appeal to the masses.

"The contest above outlined must be made whether the party wins in November or not. If Mr. Parker is elected his administration will rid us of imperialism and of the great evil of race issue and give us greater freedom in the taking up of economic questions."

CARGO OF OIL ON FIRE.

Thrilling Experiences of the Crew of The British Ship Creedmoor.

A special from Woodshole, Mass., says Capt. John Humphries, of the British ship Creedmoor, and crew were landed here Thursday, having escaped from their vessel which was burned off Fire Island Wednesday.

The crew of the Creedmoor numbered 18 men besides the captain. The men lost everything. They left the ship in her own boats and were picked up soon afterwards by a passing schooner which transferred them to a tug off Martha's Vineyard early Wednesday.

Capt. Humphries and the rescued members of the crew of the Creedmoor arrived in New York City Thursday evening. The Creedmoor, which left Boston Monday with a cargo of 50,000 gallons of alpha, gasoline, benzine for Liverpool, according to the story of the captain and crew, was about 40 miles east of Fire Island on Wednesday evening when fire broke out on the poop deck just forward of the main saloon.

When the alarm was given Capt. Humphries put the vessel about while the members of the crew under Mate M. M. Adams were doing their best to hold the flames in check. The presence of the fire was made known by an explosion which was quickly followed by others.

At first the water poured on the blazing poop deck had no effect. After about an hour's work the crew seemed to have the fire in check, and at that time the Creedmoor was making for New York at good speed. A little after 10 p. m. the fire made its appearance again in the poop deck section of the vessel and this time the gasoline had become ignited and it was expected that at any moment the vessel would blow up at any moment.

Despite the desperate situation, Capt. Humphries and his crew sought a second time to hold the fire in check, but the streams of water only tended to carry the fire to other parts of the ship and in a few minutes the struggle was abandoned.

The lifeboat and the ship's yawl were lowered. The lookout on the forecastle, a Portuguese sailor named Marc, was called, but he did not respond. He was called again. Then he leaped over the side of the forecastle and appeared to be helpless with terror. In a few minutes the ship was wrecked from stem to stern by a series of heavy explosions.

Members of Mob Arrested.
A special from Danville Friday says Wicker Armes, Solomon Hutchings, W. Bal Ragland, Frank Childress and William Harris, participants in the 1904 attempt to force the city jail for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon a negro charged with murder, were Friday arrested and the first three bailed in the sum of \$200 each for their appearance before Judge Wooding on Tuesday next.

Childress and Harris went to jail in default of bond.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

Strikers Are to be Taken Back to Work At Once.

A special from Chicago Wednesday says: The strike of packing house employes begun nine days ago and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled Wednesday at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the meat cutters and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stock yards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement. The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike. Half an hour after the decision had been reached to arbitrate, M. J. Donnelly, the strike leader, had secured communication by long distance telephone with the leaders of the strikers and outside that he had notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

THE ALLIED CRAFT.
The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about in a surprising manner. The packers, who had become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these unions, which represent about 14,000 men, got together and sent a final appeal to the packers asking for a three sided conference between the packers, the strikers and themselves in a final effort to get both sides of the controversy together again and arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the allied trade unions received a favorable response from the packers and Wednesday's conference was the result.

The agreement reached at Wednesday night conference is practically the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. The only difference is that in Saturday's communication Mr. Donnelly asked that the strikers be all taken back to work within seven days. This the packers refused, although they agreed to accept every demand made by Mr. Donnelly.

When the men return to work it will be under exactly the same conditions as prevailed before the strike was declared, with the exception that the question of a wage scale will be decided by arbitration.

As many of the old employes as can be reached by the officials of the union will be notified to return to work. All the strikers who appear at the plants will be put to work as fast as possible and it is believed that all the establishments will be running with full forces.

\$20,000,000 TO BOOST COTTON.
Southern Cotton Corporation is Formed in New York.

A special to The Atlanta Constitution from New York says: Instead of Daniel J. Sully being made the president of the new company known as the Southern Cotton Corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, to improve cotton culture and method of making the staple, that post will be occupied by Colonel S. F. B. Morse, who was a partner in the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co.

The articles of incorporation of this company were filed at Trenton. It will have a capital of \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 will be preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock. The par value of the preferred is \$100 a share, but the par value of the common, which will be taken largely in the south, will be only \$20 per share.

The decision to place Colonel Morse in this position was made by the financial backers of the concern because of the fact that as the head of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific railroad, stationed in New Orleans, he was very prominent in the educational campaign which resulted in the diversifying of the southern crops.

The company controls the Whitman square bale press, which is an improved mechanism for baling and giving cotton. It will compress as thoroughly as the present round bale but will not meet with such opposition as was encountered by those who introduced the round baling process. Because of the less likelihood of fire, this new bale has already been called the "underwriter's bale."

A comprehensive machine system will also be established, which will enable growers to hold their cotton in the glutted market in the early season. The board of directors will be announced in a few days. The principal office of the company will be in that city, with branches in various southern cities.

Found Treasure Ship.
News from Tacoma says that Capt. Finch, manager of the Neptune Salvage Company, has located the wreck of the Canadian steamship Islander, which sank in Alaska in August, three years ago, carrying down nearly 100 passengers and crew, besides half a million of Klondike treasure. Finch succeeded by use of a big steel diving cage invented by Capt. W. M. Smith, of Milwaukee. He expects to raise the Islander or recover the treasure boxes and valuables aboard her. Estimates of the amount of gold in the purser's charge and in the state rooms of passengers run from \$400,000 to \$700,000.

No Race Equality.
During the discussion of South African affairs in the house of commons in London Thursday, Joseph Chamberlain, defending the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, contended that white laborers would work side by side with colored laborers on equal terms and he thought the white men were right. He added: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races we would lose the power which gave us our dominion."

ABUSED FARMERS.

Roosevelt on Record as Saying They Are a Base Set.

HE EXPECTS FARMERS' VOTES.

But All Self-Respecting Farmers Should Vote for Judge Parker.

Who Honors Their Noble Calling.

Should the Democratic party go to victory in November next fate will show Roosevelt in ironical mood in this year, Roosevelt will meet defeat at the hands of one of that class of our American citizenry which he holds as the basest in the land, for Alton Brooks Parker, Democratic nominee for President, is a small farmer both by birth and predilection, and one of his special delights is breeding fine cattle on the 90-acre farm, his home at Esopus, N. Y.

Surely all farmers of no section of this broad land will consider for a moment the possibility of doing what will tend to continue in power the man who has expressed such merciless contempt for the farmers and laborers of our country.

Hon. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, during the last session of Congress, speaking on the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's estimation of various classes of American citizens, said: "After attributing to the cowboys of the west a moral depravity which no cowboy has been guilty within a half century and against which I protest; after declaring that they were 'brutally dissipated,' that 'when drunk on villainous whiskey they cut mad antics, ride horses in saloons firing their pistols right and left,' etc., in his Ranch Life and Hunting Trail (pp 9 and 10) he adds:

"They are much better fellows and pleasant companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

In a speech made by him in New York in October, 1896, at a 'sound money' meeting in the Wool Exchange, reported in the New York Journal October 28, 1896, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Bryan and his adherents have appealed to the basest set in the land, the farmers."

Search the record over, ransack history from its beginning and you will look in vain to find another who has in any way maligned the farmers of his own country. It is a marvel that any party should offer as a candidate for the Presidency a man who has so viciously traduced the character of the best type of our citizenship, the American farmer."

It will be the part of wisdom for our farmers of the North, South, East and West to weigh well what the chances are for an administration of the man who has traduced the best interests of the agricultural population are likely to be in the hands of a man who has expressed openly and on various occasions both in writing and speech such unmistakable contempt for the character and lives of those farmers upon whose votes, it is claimed, he is largely depending for his continuation in power.

Surely there is no farmer in these United States who will not in his heart regard with contempt the character of the man who since his earliest manhood has fought for the abolition of the office and has lived up to state and Federal treasury in large part as a result of the unceasing toil of the great class of farmers whom he so thoroughly despises. Surely again it will give these same farmers the very greatest satisfaction to show Mr. Roosevelt in November next that while he may not despise them quite so intensely as not to take a play for their votes, they do regard him as so utterly unfit for the presidential office that they will cast their votes for a man of their own, a man who while performing the duties of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in the great State of New York is yet living the simple and dignified life of a farmer, himself the product of several generations of small, hardworking farmers. It was doubtless this simple and hard life which bred in Judge Parker the courage to send to St. Louis that telegram which, he well knew might cause the withdrawal of his nomination for President by the Democratic Convention.

That Mr. Roosevelt has not changed his opinion of the lack of wisdom or even good sense possessed by the farmers of the country is very evident since it is constantly asserted in Republican papers that it is to the rural districts that he is looking for the majority of the votes which are to give him four years longer occupancy of the White House.

He made a big play for the labor vote last summer when he rushed in to the anthracite coal strike but he doubtless knows now as well as do the labor leaders themselves that there is an organized opposition against him in several of the largest branches of the Labor Union, and consequently he is looking away from the cities to the rural districts where reside the men whom he has designated as "the basest in the land." Will they in November next honor with their votes this man?

Will they vote to continue in the President's chair a man whose first act after reaching the White House almost was to find fault with the dwelling which had been amply magnificent for former and wiser Presidents, and not only to find fault but to proceed to tear out and destroy the beautifully simple and historic interior of the nation's White House weeks before Congress, alone holding the power to authorize such changes, had given its permission or authorized the use of public money for that purpose. More than \$600,000 he spent in extravagant and destructive remodeling of that which can never be replaced.

Many servants to run the palace from whose front door always hither to open to all citizens of this free country, the "common people" are now turned away and directed to a newly provided low side entrance while foreign diplomats and personal friends of the Roosevelt family, "the four hundred" only are admitted by the broad portico whose door from the time of Adams to that of McKinley stood open for rich and poor alike. The same servants now paid by the government to keep this royal establishment in order has lately been increased by the addition of a naval officer whose sole duty is to raise and lower the flag which floats over the private entrance.

Well might the Democratic platform declare for a return to a Jeffersonian simplicity in the manner of life of our public officials.

THAT SHOCKING CRIME.

Inquest Into the Murder of Kitt Bookhart, Near Eutawville.

A special to the State from Orangeburg says the inquest over the dead body of Kitt Bookhart, which was found in the Santee river at Ferguson, near Eutawville, was held Thursday by Magistrate Jeff D. Wiggins at Eutawville. Solicitor Hildebrand, at the request of the governor, went down the day before and attended the inquest, assisting in questioning the witnesses and bringing out important testimony. Solicitor Hildebrand has associated with him in the investigation of this matter the law firm of Messrs. Raylor & Summers of this city, and Mr. A. W. Summers of that firm attended the inquest along with Solicitor Hildebrand, and he will give personal attention to the development of the case and the prosecution of such parties as may be implicated by the proceedings.

Eutawville is located on the Peggan branch of the Atlantic Coast Line in the upper portion of Berkeley county, and not many miles from the lower boundary of Orangeburg county. There are the best of people down there, and it is learned here that the best sentiment of that community heartily condemns the killing of the negro and is anxious for the guilty parties to be uncovered and brought to justice.

From the testimony it is very evident that the parties responsible for the death and mutilation of the negro are deserving of the severest condemnation of the public, the severest punishment under the law. It is thought that the matter will be brought to light in due time, and the proper authorities are working to this end. It is understood that there was a very large gathering of negroes at Eutawville Thursday on account of the inquest, but they were not demonstrative and conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

The inquest was adjourned to some future date to be agreed upon later between the magistrate and the solicitor. The jury of inquest was a representative body of white men, and they will render their verdict until all of the testimony possible has been brought out. Such witnesses as were on hand or could be secured were examined in an orderly manner.

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Against Child Labor.

An organization to be known as "The National Child Labor Committee" has been formed in New York and at the first meeting to complete the organization and elect officers it was announced that the committee had secured as its general secretary Samuel McCune Lindsay, commissioner of education in Porto Rico. A group of interested in the new organization are Jane Adams, Felix Adler, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, A. J. Cassatt, Grover Cleveland, Cardinal James Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Adolph S. Ochs, Hoke Smith and Senator Tillman. In speaking of the work of the committee Mr. Lindsay said: "The National Child Labor Committee desires, wherever its cooperation is requested, to investigate the conditions under which children are engaged in gainful occupations in all parts of the country, and to help create a healthy public sentiment in favor of giving every child the best possible chance to make the most of its life."

Several Storm in Augusta.
A special from Augusta says a storm of cyclonic proportions swept the eastern and southern section of the city Thursday afternoon, doing great damage to property and injuring several people. The Hale Street Baptist church was completely demolished; a paint shop of the Central railroad completely wrecked; mill cottage on Hale street completely wrecked; the roof of a carpenter shop of the Georgia railroad blown away; end of house on Lincoln street crushed by falling tree; grand stand at baseball park complete wreck. J. K. Morris was fatally injured; Wm. Brown, head gashed and ear gone; J. W. Livingston, Wm. McCarthy, J. K. Calhoun and W. H. Fenly slightly injured; all employes of the Central railroad. Sophia Turner was slightly hurt in Hale street house.

Killed by Train.
A special to The State from Timon says a fast through vegetable freight which passed there about 9 o'clock Sunday morning struck and killed a negro man, Robt. Walters, about half a mile beyond the town limits. The negro was sitting on the track and is supposed to have been in a drunken stupor. He lived about a mile and a half from town and had all of his bundles of groceries with him, which he had taken to the evening before. He had evidently spent the night in town sleeping and was on his way home. The train was running at a rapid rate and going down grade, making it impossible for the engineer to stop his train in time to save the unfortunate man's life.

To Make One Central Bureau.
A special to The State from Washington, dated July 24, says: One of the first important questions which will be brought to the attention of new secretary of the navy, Mr. Morton Flournoy, after his return to Washington on August