

WILL BE HELD. A Conference of the Friends of the State Dispensary MAY BE CALLED SOON To Organize For Next Summer's Fight in the Democratic Primary.

The Columbia Record says it is extremely probable that the dispensary leaders in this State will call a convention of friends of the dispensary early date to outline a programme for the coming campaign. The information that this is being seriously considered comes from an inside source that is high enough up to know what is being talked of and what is likely to be done.

WOMAN AND HOME. MANHOOD STILL ABOVE MONEY IN THE SOUTH. And Her Daughters are Full Taught the Practical Duties of Making a Happy Home.

Thousands of young women nowadays, especially in our cities, are taught that money overrules every other in character. Ambitious mothers seek for money. It matters not how much wanting in manly attributes the husband may be, if he is able to furnish horses and carriages, fine attire and splendid mansions and provide the means of travel he is preferred to the man of mental culture, moral weight and business ability.

TIMELY RESOLVES, FAVORS A MEETING. Senator Tillman Thinks the Dispensary Should Get Together. Organized Labor Not Responsible for the Outrages in the West of Late Years.

Senator Tillman, who was in Columbia for a few hours Thursday, thinks that the dispensary people should get together and organize on the same basis as the anti-dispensary people are supposed to be organized on. Senator Tillman said that he had given but little thought to the proposed conference. He favored it because he thought that the dispensary people should organize. "The other side was organized," he said, "and prohibitionists, high license and local option people in the legislature voted for the bill to do away with the State dispensary. I think that it is nothing but fair that the dispensary people hold a conference. I would not suggest the time or place and I do not know who would call it, but I think the idea a good one. I have been too busy to think about it, however, and the coming fight on the railroad bill will call for my entire time during the next ten days. My testimony before the investigating committee shows exactly how I stand and there is nothing to add to that."

WHICH SHOULD BE READ AND ACTED ON BY ALL. They Will Bring Better and Happier Times to Any Farmer Who Observes Them.

I will have a money crop, but I will not go wild over any one staple. I will as nearly as possible keep an accurate account of my receipts and my expenses. I will study the experiences of other farmers and the counsel of agricultural scientists, and will profit by their labors. I will give my children the best educational advantages I can afford, and I will try to make that education bear directly on their life work. I will try to get my neighbors to start a movement for better roads, and will see that our present laws are fully enforced. If possible, I will organize a kind of farmers club at my association, so that the farmers and their families may meet every two weeks for social and intellectual improvement. I will cooperate with my brother farmers as much as possible in the purchase of supplies and in all other matters which reward united action. I will study the fertilizer problem, and see if I cannot expend my guano money more economically. I will look into the matter of improving my breeds of horses, cattle, dogs and poultry, and cooperate with my neighbors to this end. I will try to get the best mail service possible for our rural districts. I will see if the town nearest me would purchase certain supplies which I can raise, and pay me a larger price than I get from staple crops. I will send for catalogues of farm machinery, and make better tools and implements do some of the work that would otherwise require high-priced labor. Seeing that my health is my capital, I will look to its preservation by living temperately and according to the common laws of health, and not by dosing with patent nostrums whose ingredients I know nothing of. I will encourage the study of agriculture in the schools. Besides trying to have the best farm I will try to have the happiest home in the neighborhood, and will try to get the help of my wife and children to this end. I will improve and beautify the home buildings and grounds. I will get the best books and papers for my family to read. I will take a short vacation with my wife after the crops are laid by. I will try to lighten the housework, as well as the farm work, by improved implements and appliances, and I will have the water supply as convenient as possible. I will not let slick-tongued agents persuade me into buying articles I do not need, or into paying two prices for the things I do need. I will not be hurried into paying two prices for food for my stock merely because it is put up in gayly-colored packages and boosted with high-sounding testimonials. I will not waste money for finery. I will not be haphazard in my dress, but will be clean and neat. I will visit my neighbor and try to make the community an attractive one. I will put my brains as well as my muscles into everything that I do. I will not try to use the most progressive farming methods, but I will endeavor to interest my neighbors in better methods by showing them real good literature. I will raise as many vegetables in the garden as the family can use, and I will save the buying of high-priced groceries. I will take an interest in politics and will try to get my party to support the best men and the best policies, and I will not abuse those who differ with me. I will get as many of my neighbors as I can to read the farmer's bulletins and farm papers, so that they may cooperate with me in bringing about our farming methods. I will investigate the profits my wife makes on poultry, and see if the industry could not be profitably extended. I will try to keep plenty of fruit, milk and eggs for family use and will enlarge my orchard. I will encourage the planting of flowers about the house, and every reasonable effort to make home beautiful. As a farmer's best crop, after all, is his crop of strong, sturdy men, and pure, sweet women, I will do all I can both by precept and example, to raise my children for useful, happy lives. I will not worry. If any work can be remedied, I will remedy it. I will not be in a hurry. If it cannot be remedied, I will not make it doubly evil by worrying about it. The above from the Raleigh Progressive Farmer and Cotton Plant is full of many good suggestions, which will be useful to farmers if followed.

A BLOODY BAND. COLORADO'S ASSASSINATIONS THE WORST ON RECORD. Fearful Loss of Life in the Society Islands. RESULT OF A CYCLONE It is Reported that at Least Ten Thousand People Were Killed and Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Was Wiped Out.

A dispatch from Denver, Colorado, says James McLaughlin, general manager of the Western Division of the Pullman Company, upon whose report the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were a record, charged with being implicated in the murder of ex-Governor Steunberger, makes the most sweeping charges against the men under arrest, including them of their murders which have occurred in Western states during the past five years. "You can say for me that an attempt to kill Justice Goddard of the state supreme court was made last May. We dug up the bomb that was to have been the instrument of destruction at the gate of his residence. He declined in reply to see the national report from Idaho that Harry Orchard, being one of the Western Federation of Miners had endeavored to put an end to the job. "I will not say who the man was who was to do the work or why the plans failed at this time, but the attempt was made during the meeting of the Western Federation of Miners executive committee at Salt Lake last May. "When Merritt B. Walley was killed by an explosion of dynamite in a vacant lot at the corner of Emerson and Colfax streets last summer he saved another justice of the court. A bomb killed Walley, but it was not intended for him. What it was intended for will all come out in due time. The supporters of the bill, however, do not favor this, but wish to give the railroad commission power to put rates in effect after 30 days' notice. "The bill will pass the senate without amendments, I think. I expect to fight for it and expect the support of all of the Democrats and a large number of the Republicans." The senator did not care to discuss State issues on account of his severe cold, but he passed long enough in his remarks on the railroad bill to say that he was opposed to biennial sessions and that he thought the legislature acted wisely in killing the proposed amendment providing for sessions every two years. "Such a session put the people to sleep and error. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that people in this country of the New England States are so jealous of these rights that they hold elections every year."

MANY PERISH. A Brute Pays Penalty on Gallows for Volving Crime. Andrew Thompson, colored, was hanged at Greenville, S. C., on Friday. After the trip was sprung upon a few convulsive movements of Thompson's body was noticed and he was pronounced dead in exactly fourteen minutes by County Physician Hext H. Perry. The crime for which Thompson's life paid the penalty was probably the most revolting in the annals or criminal court history in Greenville County. The like of it is not paralleled anywhere in the state. On December 18, 1905, among about a dozen, Thompson in a half drunken frenzy committed a criminal assault upon the person of Mrs. Frank James, wife of a well known farmer living two miles south of Taylor's on the main line of the S. C. R. R. The crime was heinous. The helpless woman was at home alone on the evening of the assault. Thompson rapped at the front door. Mrs. James home and asked if Mr. James When told he was away from home the negro attempted to enter the house. Mrs. James ran out of her home in the direction of a neighbor's but was caught and overpowered a short distance away from her house, where the brute aecrophilized his purpose. Mrs. James has never recovered from the effects of the assault. She is twenty-three years of age and belongs to one of the best families of the county. Following the assault the negro escaped but was captured late in the night. Magistrate James sprit him away from an angry mob bringing him safely to Greenville jail where he was kept for two days. Sheriff Gilreath tearing mob violence removed the prisoner to Anderson, where he was kept until the trial at the January term of the general sessions court, where he was convicted after a fair and impartial trial before the court. He was sentenced by the court to be hanged Friday and no effort was made to stay the sentence by his attorney, John J. McSwain, who was appointed by the court. The hanging of Thompson Friday is the first execution in Greenville County's history for the crime of rape. There have been few legal executions elsewhere in the state.

AN ANDERSONVILLE MONUMENT. The work of securing funds for the erection of a monument at Andersonville, Ga., as a protest against the slanders and falsehoods already displayed in bronze and marble at that place, is being energetically pushed by the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. At a convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held in Macon, Ga., last October a resolution was adopted which reads, in part, as follows: "Whereas, Captain Henry Wirz, commander of the stockade prison at Andersonville, Ga., was judicially murdered under false charges of cruelty to prisoners. And, whereas, after an interval of forty years these false charges are reiterated on sign boards in public places, from the pulpit and on monuments. Therefore be it resolved, That the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Georgia use their influence to obtain the necessary funds to place a suitable memorial to Captain Wirz at Andersonville, Ga., upon which a statement of facts shall be engraved in enduring brass or marble, showing that the federal government was solely responsible for the condition of affairs at Andersonville." The records of the federal war department themselves show that the South maltreated prisoners of war are unfounded. Twelve per cent of all Confederate prisoners died in prison, while less than 9 per cent of the union prisoners held in the South succumbed. It was the policy of the union leaders to refuse to exchange prisoners in spite of the south's anxiety to do so. General Grant himself advised the United States Government not to exchange prisoners with the Confederates. In justification of this position, he said that if the Federal's turned loose the one hundred and eighty thousand Confederate prisoners they held and allowed them to come South and rejoin the army that Sherman's army in front of Atlanta would be disastrously defeated in thirty days and that his own position in Virginia would be greatly jeopardized. It will thus be seen that even Gen. Grant was not willing for an exchange of prisoners, although he knew the South was unable to properly feed and clothe the two hundred thousand Federal prisoners the Confederates had captured in battle. The south considered it "cheaper to fight the enemy than to feed him"; the North had plenty of men, plenty of money, plenty of supplies, and considered it cheaper to allow her men to lie in southern prisons than to release an equal number of southerners. No other interpretation can be put on the position taken by Gen. Grant. Towards the close of the war the hospital supplies of the South having become quite exhausted the South offered to buy hospital supplies from the North, and pay for them in gold or cotton, for exclusive use of northern prisoners held in the South, pleading that not one of the supplies thus purchased should be used for Confederate soldiers, but this offer was declined. Numerous similar instances in which the South undertook, in spite of the miseries her own soldiers suffered, to alleviate the condition of the northern prisoners, in this same spirit, might be added. The Federal government turned down these proposals. And yet three per cent more southerners died in northern prisons than there were northerners who died in southern prisons, which should be a sufficient answer to the charge of cruelty on the part of the South. There were undoubtedly hundreds of instances of personal cruelty on both sides, which do not evidence intentional malignity on the part of either government, and the probability is that they will about balance. We agree with the Journal that the clearing of the name of the commander of Andersonville from the false charges which have been made, and are still made, against him, is a most worthy and commendable work on the part of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and hope that they will receive the financial assistance which they deserve.

PLENTY OF BOGS. The Jug Trade Very Livly in City of Spartanburg.

We clip the following from the Spartanburg Herald of last Sunday: "How is the jug trade holding out?" asked the Herald reporter of a member of the clerical force of the Southern Express company late Monday afternoon, as the latter was rubbing the perspiration from his brow with a lady's sized handkerchief. "How?" in the language of the Red Rye. "Ask the Man." He pointed to an enclosure on the right side of the big store room where an employee sat bent over a book and heaps and stacks of jugs lying away in the semi gloom of a premature spring day. A step across the room and to the railing was a matter of a few moments and after a quick exchange of greetings, the experie man said: "The jug trade is holding its own all right. I would say, as a safe estimate, that an average seventy-five gallons of whiskey per day are shipped into Spartanburg. This does not mean that every train coming into this town is heavily laden with bogs; but it emphasizes that there is a great deal of hard work here. It isn't a case of rural free delivery either. Persons ordering whiskey are not so modest or choosy as to wait at home for the jug or bottles to be sent to them. The time here for them to come in hosts and crowds, and if of the arrivals of the trains, there is something about about this business I have a time keeping them out of the railing. If business picks up, I'm of the opinion that the local express file will remind the rule agents and the division superintendents of the best of it. Of some great city which suddenly and unexpectedly went dry."

MISS WEBSTER AT HOME. She Was Met in Spartanburg by Her Brother.

Pauline Webster, the young South Carolina woman who created a sensation out West by masquerading in male attire and who fell in love with a pretty young woman employed as cashier in a restaurant and married her, when her sex was discovered, was in Spartanburg Tuesday night en route to her home at Cowpens. The Spartanburg Journal says she was met in that city by her brother, W. E. Webster of Cowpens. The brother and sister had not seen each other for thirteen years. Miss Webster is the only South Carolina woman who ever married a woman. Her married career was very short, for soon after she accepted the attractive Kansas City restaurant girl as her wife, her sex was discovered. Complaint was made to the police authorities of Kansas City and she was arrested though after a legal battle of several days Miss Webster secured her release. The much written about young woman attracted a great deal of attention when she alighted from the train from Asheville. A large crowd of curious people gathered in the waiting room and craned their necks to get a glimpse of the young woman. The lady said little or no attention to the crowd. Miss Webster has been away from her home for about thirteen years. It is said that she quarrelled with her relatives after the death of her father and left her home. Her brother believed her to be dead, for after leaving her home nothing was heard of her until her arrest in Kansas City. So confident were her brothers that she was dead that at first they doubted if the young woman was in reality their sister. In order to determine the matter W. E. Webster made a trip to Kansas City for the purpose of identifying the young woman. Miss Webster, it is said, will fall into possession of valuable property at Gaylesville.

TO SPOT COTTON HOLDERS. They Are Advised to Hold for Fifteen Cents.

Mr. Harvie Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Association, is confident that cotton will go up a little later, and in consequence he advises all spot holders of cotton to hold on. Here is what he says: "About the middle of last November the Southern Cotton Association advised all spot holders to demand fifteen cents per pound, basis middling, for the balance of the unsold portion of the present crop and pledges were asked for ninety days. The Mammoth Cotton Convention held at New Orleans, La., January 11th-13th, 1906 passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the holding movement for fifteen cents, and advocated the continued holding of the unsold portion of the crop for that price independent of the 90 day pledging. The Executive Committee of the Association subsequently endorsed the action of the Convention and all spot holders were earnestly asked to stand firm until a maximum price of fifteen cents was offered. Reminded of last November's action, the members of the Association early in advance to the face of a 14,000,000 bale crop. This year the crop is 5,500,000 bales less. Consumption is far greater this year than last, and prices of all lines of cotton goods abnormally high. If the small balance of the cotton now held be sold for fifteen cents, the whole crop will not average over 11 1/2 cents per pound. Receipts will soon drop off heavily and a stronger market will be had. Do not rush your cotton on the market, but hold it and win out in the great struggle that is on between the spot holders on the one side and speculators, spinners and buyers on the other."

THE OLD HOME. An old lane, and old gate, an old house by a tree.

A wild wood, a wild brook—they will not let me be. In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me. Down deep in my heart's core I hear them and my eyes Through tear mist behold them beneath the old-time skies, 'Mid be bloom and rose bloom and orchard lands arise. I hear them; and heartsick with longing in my soul, To walk there, to dream there, beneath the shade of the bow; Around me, in the bow, the weary world made whole. To talk with the wild brook of all the long ago; To whisper the wood wind of things we used to know. When we were old companions, before my heart knew woe. To talk with the morning, and watch its rose unfold; To dissolve with the moonlight, lulled on its heart of gold; To live with the light time and dream the dreams of old. To tell of the old trees and to each listen and hear. The longing, the yearning, as in my boyhood brief. The old lane, the old gate, the old house by the tree, The wild wood, the wild brook—they will not let me be. In boyhood I knew them and still they call to me. —Madison Cawien, in the Critterion.

RAVAGES BY BOLL WEAVER. Insect Has Destroyed Ten Million Dollars Worth of Cotton.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Charleston Post says the boll weaver has been laid before the House committee on agriculture by which it is estimated that 20,000,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed to date by the boll weaver, a sum equal to \$10,000,000, and that the pest is going eastward at the rate of fifty miles per year. Last year \$85,000,000 was appropriated to the bureau of entomology, and \$105,000 to the bureau of plant industry. An effort has been made recently in the committee on agriculture to cut down the first item by \$20,000, and Representatives Bowie, of Alabama, and Lever, of South Carolina, have secured the consent of the committee for it to remain without change for the next year. Mr. Lever has also secured a small addition to the fund to be used in the growing of medicinal herbs. The government has a small farm of this nature in Florence county, and the people of that section have been hopeful that enough money would be secured to extend its operations. Additional Wilson asked for \$3,000,000 for this purpose, and there were some members of the committee opposed to making the addition. Mr. Lever, however, succeeded in securing \$4,000,000 more for the work and a part of this he hopes to have used on the Florence farm. He is interested at this time in the question of securing an appropriation sufficiently large to warrant the government in making experiments in drainage and showing the farmers of the South how to use their lands to the best advantage where they are source of water. He believes that the Southern States are as much deserving of help as any other part of the country.

DEATH OF A FARMER. At New York Thomas Dotman shot and killed his brother-in-law.

Thomas Dotman, during a quarrel over the death of Fennell's young wife, Dotman's sister, whose body at the time of the shooting lay awaiting burial in an adjoining room. Dotman then shot himself, dying instantly. At New York Thomas Dotman shot and killed his brother-in-law. Thomas Dotman, during a quarrel over the death of Fennell's young wife, Dotman's sister, whose body at the time of the shooting lay awaiting burial in an adjoining room. Dotman then shot himself, dying instantly.

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