GOES TO PRISON.

A Very Rich Woman Convicted of Having Cruelly

TORTURED TO DEATH

Old Maid Servant, Whose Mother In Open Court, While Kneeling Almost at the Feet of the Rich Murderer, Just Before She Was Convicted, Prayed That God Would Forgive Her For The Crime

In the Criminal Court of Flandreau, S. D., a few days ago, sat two women who represented opposite poles of the social world. The rich woman, wife of a millionaire politically powerful, was on trial charged with murder. Upon her proud face were fixed the eyes of the poor woman, almost friendless and without influence of any kind.

The charge and the testimony showed that the rich woman had fiendishly tortured to death the only daughter of the poor woman.

The haughty face of the rich woman indicated her belief that no jury would dare convict the wife of her influential millionaire husband. The poor woman, broken with grief, looked dazed. Suddenly she left her seat among the spectators and approached the rich woman. Was she about to attack the murderess of her daughter?

No such thought was in her mind. Her conduct was even more sensational. It was indescribably affecting. Dropping to her knees in the aisle and raising her toil-worn hands aloft, while tears streamed from her eyes, she besought the Almighty to pardon the one who had tortured to death her only child.

"O God, forgive the murderer of my daughter!" she prayed.

Then the poor woman's mind and body collapsed, and it was found necessary to take the mother of dead Agnes Polreis back to her wretched little home in the country near Parkston, S. D., whence Agnes had come two years before, to be beaten to death—so it is charged—by her rich mistress, Mrs. Emma Kaufmann, wife of Moses Kaufmann, the millionaire brewer of Sioux Falls, S. D.

The story of this instance of almost incredible cruelty practised upon a maid servant by her mistress was printed in these pages a year ago. Agnes Polreis, a pretty girl of sixteen, was hurriedly sent from Mrs. Kaufmann's house to a Sioux Falls hospital where, next day, she died. Mrs. Kaufmann was arrested on the testimony of other servants that she had systematically tortured and virtually beaten the girl to death.

Of course the rich woman was admitted to bail. In answer to the statements of the accussing servants —who said that the woman had an ungovernable temper and that they were often compelled to flee to the cellar from her dangerous wrath—it was explained that Mrs. Kaufmann's mind has been affected by the death of her daughter several years ago. The sight of any other girl—especially a fresh one, like Agnes Polreis—made her frantic.

So strong was public sentiment against Mrs. Kaufmann in Sioux Falls that her attorneys obtained a change of venue for her trial to Flandreu. The news that she had been admitted to bail caused such a mob to gather at the jail that she was smuggled out of a back door to her home, where she had to have police protection.

Mr. Kaufmann's wealth had procured the best legal talent in the West for his wife's defence. Several medical experts were placed on the witness stand. To them was put the following "hypothetical questions" which catalogue the wounds found upon the body of Agnes Polreis after her death:

"Assume the following facts: A patient sixteen years old is in a very emaciated condition. She has a sore having the appearance of a cut about one and one-half to two inches long transversely across the point of the left shoulder; she has a sore having the appearance of a cut transversely across the point of the right elbow, extending down to the joints; she has a similar sore upon the point of the left elbow.

She has a gangrenous sore upon the point of each shoulder blade; the ring finger of the left hand is disjointed, with the bone protruding; the cutile is off the ends of the fingers; the bone protrudes through the tip of one finger; there are numerous discolorations upon the body; the left knee is badly swollen, the skin broken and off, from the left ankle the skin is off the top of the foot; the sole of the foot is entirely loose, hanging down; the cuticle is off from the toes and the rest of the foot; the right foot is in practically the same condition.

"Such being the facts, state whether or not, in your opinion, such conditions would be due to externel violence or disease and its results."

Dr. Spafford—In my opinion to violence.

Dr. Rider—In my opinion to disease and its results (referring to the disease Diabetes mellitus).

In cross-examining Dr. Onley, of Sioux Falls, Prosecuting Attorney Egan asked:

"How could the wound on the left shoulder be self-inflicted?"

A.—I claim these wound were not self-inflicted.

Q.—How could they be inflicted by another?

A.—By taking a knife and cutting across.

A part of the testimony of Peter Erickson, the man who worked at the Kaufmanns' home; follows:

Q.—Did Mrs. Kaufmann ever threaten the dead girl with violence?

A.—She said, "That girl is so stubborn that I could kill her."

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Kaufmann strike or maltreat the girl, Agnes.

A.—I once found the girl on the kitchen floor. Mrs. Kaufmann was there, and told me she had poured hot water on the girl to make her get up. Another time, when the girl was on the floor and too weak to get up, Mrs. Kaufmann said, "Don't touch her, as she can get up herself if she wants to—she is only working on your sympathy." When Agnes tried to get up by grasping a screen door Mrs. Kaufmann roughly jerked the door away.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Kaufmann hit Agnes?

A.—She often punched her with a broom handle. I saw the girl on her knees many times, pleadingly repeating the words, "Frau Kaufmann! Frau Kaufmann!"

Q. Did you see anything else?

A. Before her final sickness, Agnes was too weak to walk up to her room, so I carried her. Mrs. Kaufmann wanted me to shake the girl first, but I stood her up by a trunk; then Mrs. Kaufmann hit her with a stick a foot and a half long; the girl cried and I carried her upstairs.

Q. Did Mrs. Kaufmann do anything for Agnes' wounds?

A. She put turpentine on her legs.

Q. What happened Friday morning before the girl died?

A. I noticed blood in Agnes' matted hair, but Mrs. Kaufmann told me not to mind it.

Q. What happened after Agnes died?

A. Mrs. Kaufmann, when she heard of it, cried: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" Then she made me scrub the blood stains from the floor of Agnes' room and tear away wall paper with blood stains on it.

George Bessler testified that Mrs. Kaufman said to him once, when speaking of Agnes:

"She is so stupid, I feel sometimes like killing her."

Mrs. J. T. Udell, a neighbor, heard Agnes crying upstairs; saw her in so weak a condition that she could hardly carry a pail of water down the steps; and saw the girl one day try to run away but return when pursued by Mrs. Kaufmann, and was made to march back to the house.

Miiss Janet E. Larson, superintendent of nurses at the hospital where Agnes died, testified that the girl cried out in German:

"My head aches! My stomach aches! I ache all over!"

The case of the prosecution was a very strong! one—much stronger, in fact, than was supposed would be presented. The evidence of physicians who made post mortem examinations on two occasions, and of others who knew something of the treatment accorded the girl by Mrs. Kaufmann, was presented and made a part of the evidence of the State.

The physicians did not hesitate to testify that three wounds upon the head, and three at the base of the skull of the dead girl, taken in connection with numerous other wounds cuts and bruises found upon her body, arms and legs were sufficient to have caused her death.

Testimony was presented showing Mrs. Kaufmann had poked the girl in the ribs with a broom-stick; of having her bathe her feet in ashes soaked with water, forming lye, and of many other instances of alleged cruelty on the part of Mrs. Kaufmann toward the girl, this continuing up to within a brief time before the girl had to be taken to the hospital, where she died, the harsh treatment having continued when the girl was so weak she could hardly stand upon her feet.

Throughout the trial the courtroom was packed with spectators, and demonstrations against the rich defendant frequently had to be rebuked by the judge. The presence of the poor old mother of Agnes Polreis excited much feeling against Mrs. Kaufmann.

It had come to be generally known that the death of Agnes was the second tragedy in the mother's life, the first having been the shooting and killing of an elder daughter by a rejected suitor.

On several occasions the grief-stricken mother has wandered to the Parkston Cemetery, where the remains of her younger daughter are buried, and in the dead of night has been found weeping on her grave, force being necessasy to induce her to leave the spot.

HISSES FROM THE SPECTATORS.

The spell of the case, which already had divided several South Dakota communities was apparent in the courtroom. This was clearly shown during the examination of the star witness for the prosecution, when the hundreds of spectators who crowded the courtroom gave spontaneous and forceful vent to their sympathy with the State and resentment toward the defendant.

Hisses came while Erickson was testifying in reference to Mrs. Kaufmann, having on one occasion poured hot water on the girl after she had fallen to the floor from sheer exhaustion, in order, as she is alleged to have expressed it to Erickson, "to get her up." Erickson testified to numerous things showing the customary harsh and inhuman treatment of the girl by Mrs. Kaufmann.

In spite of the unsriendly sentiment manifested by the spectators Mrs. Kaufmann and members of her family appeared confident of acquittal. When the jury returned to consider its verdict Mrs. Kaufmann sat between her husband and their grown son Charles. The Court, the Kaufmanns and the spectators remained in their seats evidently eqpecting a quick decision.

In less than an hour the jury returned.

"We find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the first degree," said the foreman.

The spectators burst into applause, which the Judge sternly rebuked. Mrs. Kaufmann turned deadly pale and her head sank upon her hand.

Charles Kaufmann, her son, burst into tears. Her hosband seemed utterly crushed. They knew that the least penalty under the law would be four years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Kaufmann was first to recover her composure. This statement by the Court seemed to give her some comfort:

"The Court fixes October 21 as the date for pronouncing sentence upon the defendant. In the meantime she is permitted to remain at liberty under the bond of $25,000 furnished last June."

Sentence was deferred to the date named in order to give time for arguments for a new trial, which will be made at Yankton on October 10.

The conviction of Mrs. Kaufmann appears to have quieted public animosity toward her. Probably she need fear no more mob demonstrations such as terrorized her upon her release from the Sioux Falls jail a year ago.

PACKAGE IS LOST

Reported That Ten Thousand Dollars Missing at Florence.

It is reported that an express package of $10,000 has been lost at the Florence, S. C., office. Superintendent Sadler of Charlotte, Superintendant Dimaio of Pinkertons and three route agents have been working on the case for several days. An arrest will probably be made.

That Indiana man who died in great agony from the peck of a hen has given all the other men a chance to reap a little sympathy while the case is remembered.

EUTAW COUNTY.

Gov. Ansel Has Had a New Proposition Submitted

The Papers in the Case Were Filed Thursday—All Constitutional Requirements Met.

The State says Messrs. J. C. Evans, A. A. Dantzler, W. M. Fair and J. D. Gates of Elloree: Gordon Wiggins, M. B. Rast and A. B. Bennett of Holly Hill filed a petition with Gov. Ansel Thursday in the Eutaw County matter. The new county is arranged to embrace portions of Orangeburg and Berkeley counties.

The Northern boundary of the proposed new county begins at a point on the Santee river about eight and one-half miles above Elloree, striking the Four Holes swamp near the town of Cameron with the natural boundaries, Four Holes Swamp and the Santee river, on either side.

It is understood that the proposition has been given the closest attention for some time and the people are hard at work getting matters in proper condition. The petitions filed with Gov. Ansel, according to the registration books of Orangeburg and Berkeley, were signed by over two-thirds of the voters within the proposed cut and the promoters are very enthusiastic over the prospects of success.

A map and completed survey, made by Harmon D. Moise of Sumter, was filed with the petitions, and certificates from the officials of Orangeburg and Berkeley counties, showing that the proposed new county meets all the legal requirements for the formation of new counties. The certificate of the surveyor shows the area to be 420 square miles. All of the papers will be referred to the attorney general, who will see whether the legal requirements have been complied with.

The delegation had reports from the auditors of Orangeburg and Berkeley counties showing that the taxable property in the parts of these two counties that will become a section of the new county is at the present time something like $2,000,000. The statuary requirement is that there must be taxable property to the amount of $1,500,000 within the area of any proposed new county.

Some of the territory embraced in the proposed Eutaw county, is also embraced in the proposed Calhoun County, which will cause a conflict between the two new county propositions. It is a novel situation, and just how it is to be settled we do not know, but we suppose the people in the disputed territory will decide by vote with which of the new county propositions they would rather cast their fortunes. We do not know whether this is the law or not, but if it is not, it should be, as the people in the disputed territory should be allowed to decide the matter for themselves. We do not suppose that either of the new county projectors would object to this equitable and satisfactory mode of settling the matter.

If the people of the disputed territory votes to throw their fortunes with Elloree, the St. Matthews people would have to extend their lines in some other directions to get the territory they require for their county. Then if both propositions are voted down, the territory embraced in either of the proposed new counties could not be called upon to vote upon a similar proposition for four years. That is the way Gov. Ansel recently decided the case of Hammond County, and we think he was right. The Eutaw County scheme complicates the matter considerably but we suppose there is some way out of the tangle. One thing is certain, the same territory can't be embraced in two counties, and before a vote on either can be had the matter will have to be adjusted. It is a novel situation and will be watched with interest by the whole State.

NAVAL EXPLOSIONS.

Have Killed Many on Battleships in Recent Years.

The explosion of the gun on the battleship Georgia has not been the only accident of a like character that has occurred in recent times. Among the first serious accident of this kind was in the 40's when some trival occurrence kept President Tyler from being on the deck of the old Princeton when a new gun exploded, killing Secretary Upsher.

But by far the most serious accident in bygone days was the explosion of a gun on the battleship Missouri in 1904, when the crew was engaged in target practice off the Florida coast. The gunners were trying to make record time in firing the gun, but in some way the oxygen combined with the other gases latent in smokeless powder. The men had just inserted the third charge when the explosion came. Forty officers and men were killed. In the inquiry which followed the crew, instead of being censured, received the highest praise for the way in whic they rescued the bodies of the dead and wounded.

In February, 1903, on the battleship Iowa by the bursting of one of the 12-inch guns, killing several of the men who were at mess. Again in 1903 nine men were killed in a turret by the explosion of one of the eight-inch guns on the battleship Massachusetts. An order had been given to change from percussion to electric firing after the gun was cocked and the breech was open to allow the change to be made. The lanyard was pulled accidentally, the gun discharged and all the men in the turret killed. Since these various explosions the guns on all the vessels have been strengthened so that there is not much liability of accdents as formerly.

SAVED HER LIFE

By Hanging from Tie Until the Train Had Passed.

The New York American says to escape being run down by a D. L. & W. express train on the bridge between Bloomfield and Watsessing Thursday, a young woman, whose name is unknown, lowered herself from the end of a tie, to which she clung until the train had passed by.

Engineer Secor stopped the train and the crew ran back to assist the woman, but before they could reach her, she had raised herself up on the bridge, and run down the embankment toward East Orange.

BIG CROP OF CORN.

Mr. E. D. Smith Thinks the Williamson Plan is Responsible.

The State says the greatest crop of corn in the history of South Carolina will be gathered this year, according to the reports that are coming in. Mr. E. D. Smith, president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' association, ascribes this to the interest taken in the Williamson plan, and he thinks that those who followed the formula given by Mr. McIver Williamson have made large yields and that their profits will be such as to justify their having taken Mr. Williamson's advice.

CAN'T USE MAIL.

A Fraud Order Issued Against a Philadelphia Negro.

TO RAISE MILLIONS

By a Scheme Which the Postoffice Lawyers Claim is a Base Fraud. The Negro Claimed to Have Been Delegated by God to Uplift the Negro Race, but Failed to Convince Uncle Sam.

Justus J. Evans, the Philadelphia negro groceryman, who is individually "Archbishop of the Glorious Light of the World Union," and collectively "The Holy union Royal Trust Company," was declared a fraud Thursday by Postmaster General Meyer, and denied future use of the mails.

Evans is said to be operating a gigantic scheme to raise money, and, according to the postoffice inspectors who investigated the "bishop," it is not known how many thousands of dollars he has secured from the confiding negroes.

The aim of the "bishop," who proclaims that he is the chosen man of God to save the negroes, is to enlist an army of 700,000 negroes, and from them collect in five yearly payments the sum of $65 each. The revenue derived, which will equal $45,500,000, he is to spend as he sees fit, according to his announcement.

The protest to the postoffice department made by the "bishop" against the issuance of a fraud order is characteristic of the negro with a smattering of Biblical lore. It is a remarkable protest, and it is a certainty that the prophet, while he claims to have been given knowledge and power above all men of the earth, was overlooked when the English language was handed around.

The fanaticism with which the "bishop" attempts to surround himself is blasted by the cold-blooded way the law officers of the postoffice department have handled his case:

"A negro by the name of Justus J. Evans, without standing or reputation, who conducts a small grocery shop," the decision reads, "is engaged in sending through the mails printed literature soliciting members of the negro race to deposit their savings at the rate of 25 cents a week or $1 a month with a trust company styled the Holy United Royal Trust company.

"It is provided that, as evidence of their savings deposited, they will be furnished with certain so-called bond in the amount of the deposit and it also pretended that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on such deposits.

"Evans represents that the funds will be devoted to the uplifting of the negro race," continues the decision. "There is no such institution or trust company. His pretence as to religious work seems to be but a guise for obtaining money in a fraudulent scheme.

"Evans, when asked to what use he was putting the money he collected and what security he gave for its proper handling, answered that he was responsible to no one but God. This answer would be strongly indicative of the unbalanced mind if its assumption of fervor were not a cloak for a cunning scheme to defraud the negro race," concludes the department's order.

In answering the charge, the "bishop" did not appear in person before the department. His rejoinder begins with the announcement, which he claims is indisputable, that every man is his own judge, no matter what he does, no one has a right to say it is not an honest action.

He declares that God appeared to him out of a burning bush in the same way as he appeared to Moses, took him South and showed him the negro and said to him:

"I have delivered these people from bondage at a cost of $6,000,000,000 and the lives of 2,000,000 men, and now you see they are cowed down by other nationalities of this country." Evans says he was commanded to raise them up. He says he complained of his weakness, but that he was found to be fit and had been promised that he would be saved if he did his work, even if the whole world gets lost.

The "bishop" told of gathering his army. Of the negroes he says that some wisely accepted his offer to get in the band wagon of salvation, while there were others of the negro leaders who refused to this, and who are now running to the white people and proclaiming that he is an imposter. "No honest man believes me a fraud," he declared.

Evidently of the opinion that, through such a declaration, he would have weight with the postoffice authorities, he told of having written to President Roosevelt just previous to the last presidential campaign, telling how he would make the negroes vote for him and saying that he would expect a contribution to his cause when the election was over. He failed however, to say whether or not the president sent the contribution.

He concludes with this: "You permit me to ask you gentlemen what am I?"

The order prohibiting the use of the mails to the "bishop" was issued immediately after the reading of his answer had been accomplished.

PLUNGED TO DEATH.

Aeronaut Falls From a Balloon and is Drowned.

Charles Sams, twenty-one years old, of Battle Creek, Mich., was drowned near the Allendale resort at Gull Lake, after making a balloon ascension before a large crowd. The body of the young man has not been recovered.

The first balloon ascension of the season was advertised to take place Tuesday. W. E. Martin, of Battle Creek, who has the contract, had secured the services of Harry Laptide, but the latter refused to go up at the last minute because his mother objected. Sams walked out of the crowd and offered to take Laptide's place. When Laptide fell in the air the parachute was cut off by Sams and he struck the water about 200 feet from shore. Two fishermen went to the rescue, but the body was not in sight.

Necessity keeps a man from getting rusty.

A LONG RACE.

Eight Men Started on a Spin Around the World.

The Race is Nearing Completion, but Only Two of the Racers Are Left.

Hale and tanned, but marked by scars made by cruel fetters in a Russian prison, Henri Mosse has come from the Far East on the French steamer Admiral Juareguiberry, en route to Paris, striving to win a strange race.

The steamer reached San Francisco Saturday night, was held inquarantine until Friday morning on account of the presence on board of a large number of Japanese steerage passengers, who are bound for Vancouver, B. C. It was late this morning when the Admiral Juareguiberry went to berth at China Basin wharf.

Mosse and an Englishman now in India are the sole surviving competitors in a race around the world and both are nearing the end of the long journey. One or the other will win a price of 50,000 francs by arriving first in Paris.

Mosse was chauffeur in the French capital, when the Sportsmen's club of London suggested to the Touring club of Paris that each organization should furnish four men and send them out on a competitive tour of the world, without funds, except two francs each, the men to travel in pairs, an Englishman with a Frenchman.

The four pairs were to go over different routes. After all preliminaries had been arranged the start was made on June 14, 1904, and the limit for the world tour was fixed for June 14, 1906. Two of the men started by the way of Africa, two by the way of America, two by way of England, and the remaining couple by way of Asia Minor.

Mose and his English companion took the Asia Minor route and got along well together until Constantinople was reached, in July 1904, when the Englishman, George Moss, succumbed to an attack of fever.

The Frenchman, Mosse, came on alone, and has had many hairbreadth escapes. At Odessa, on the Black Sea, he was suspected of being a Japanese spy, and for twenty-five days was kept in chains in a foul prison. His ankles still bear the scars of the irons. Upon being released he passed on afoot and by sea to India, and still later to China.

In the district of Bing Sam, in the interior of China, Mosse was captured by highwaymen and robbed of $20, all the money he had. But he was well treated by the bandits, who offered him a Chinese wife if he should care to remain awhile with them.

Mosse chose to keep moving, and he tramped along until he reached the coast, where he took ship for Japan. At Yokohama he joined the Admiral Juareguiberry and worked his way thence to this city. He must leave the vessel here, for it is a condition of the contest that he shall travel over land whenever it is possible.

Mosse has been kept posted by the French club as to his competitors. Letters he has received at different points along his strange course have informed him that the couple going by the African route were murdered by treacherous Abyssinians on the desert, who cut off the heads of the Frenchman and Englishman.

The two men who went by way of Australia both took sick and died in the same hospital of a fever. The Frenchman who went by way of America was lost in China, his companion proceeding to India, where he was at last accounts plodding along.

The victory in the long race rests between Mosse and the Englishman in India, the only survivors of the contest. The winner will receive a prize of 50,000 francs, and there is no second prize.

That Mosse has visited all the strange places he has talked about is proven by the autographs and seals of officials in countless out-of-the-way places all the way from Paris to Yokohama.

FRANCE QUIETED DOWN.

Peaceful Solution of Wine Growers' Strike Now in Sight.

While the wine growers strike in France is still far from being finally settled, the progress Premier Clemenceau has made is very pleasing to President Fallieres. The head of the present French cabinet has held several sessions with Marcelin Albert, the Napoleon of the wine growers in the south, with the result that affairs are gradually shaping themselves toward a peaceful end out of the difficulty. Premier Clemenceau has the full support of the president of the French people in the firm but patient manner in which he is dealing with the dissatisfied southerners, and the few occasions on which he has been compelled to show the autocratic hand has been with Fallieres' full approval and consent.

While the fact has been generally kept secret, it is known that the attack upon the president's life recently, when he was fired at twice by Leon Maille, but fortunately escaped unhurt, was the result of the wine growers' insurrection and was made by one friendly to their cause. Marcelin Albert, their leader, has counseled them to have patience and attempt nothing but a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and in most cases his advice has been heeded.

FOUND HER MARRIED.

After Being Absent Many Years Returns to Life.

Thomas Keefer, of Steubenville, O., who was believed to have been lost in a river collision twenty-five years ago, and who was mourned as dead by his wife, Thursday night walked into the home of the woman, who had been the wife of another man for fifteen years.

Edmuur Dixon, the second husband learning of the expected arrival of the man with the prior claim, packed his suit case, and as Keefer entered the front door he went out the back.

BASE Ball is surely a national institution. It is being played from one end of this country to the other, and witnessed by millions of people. We doubt if any game was ever more popular in any country than base ball is in the United States. It is a great game.

English scientists have discovered that strawberries have a bad effect on the temper. Strawberry festivals over there must be a spade worse than they are here if that is the case.

EIGHT KILLED

From Explosion of Powder on the Battleship Georgia.

The Cause of the Accident is Unknown, But Was Not Caused by Carelessness.

By the explosion of a case of powder in the hands of a gunner in the after superimposed turrett of the battleship Georgia in Massachusetts bay Monday, six men were killed and fifteen injured.

Not one of the persons in the turret escaped injury. The following are the names of those who were killed outright:

William J. Thatcher, chief turret captain, Wilmington, Del.

Faulkner Goldthwaite, midshipman, Kentucky.

W. J. Bucker, ordinary seaman, Quincy, Mass.

G. G. Hamilton, ordinary seaman, South Framington, Mass.

William Thomas, ordinary seaman, Newport, R. I.

George E. Miller, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In addition to the above the following died after being taken to the hospital:

Lieut. Casper Goodrich, New York.

Edward J. Walsh, ordinary seaman Yynn, Mass.

Twelve injured remain in the hospital, of whom Midshipman James F. Cruse of Nebraska and Seaman Jas. P. Thomas of Brooklyn, N. Y., are not expected to recover.

The other men's conditions has not changed since they were carried to the hospital.

The cause of the explosion is not known.

DENIES SMUGGLING.

Commander Winslow Says He Did Not Evade Paying Duties.

Writing to the Secretary of the Navy, Commander Cameron McR. Winslow has endeavored to clear himself from the charges made against him in newspaper articles to the effect that he smuggled goods ashore at the time he left the United States cruiser Charleston, at San Diego, Cal. last June.

It was alleged that he evaded the duties on wine, high grade cigars, and valuable curios which were taken to his home. Commander Winslow claims that not only did he have no large amount of wines, cigars or curios, but he paid duties on any articles concernng which there was the sliightest puestion of their being duitable.

Commander Winslow said such wines and cigars as he had, were purchased in New York for private and official entertainment, and for the most part official. He said they had been on board for about a year and that what remained of them was landed with the remnant of cabin supplies and his household goods, with no thought of smuggling. Later in the day when he learned that they might be subject to duty he informed the collector of the contents of the boxes and paid the duty in all cases where there was a doubt.

Baling and Handling Cotton.

It has been suggested time and again that more care should be given by the farmers in handling and baling their cotton for the foreign market. That much loss is incurred every year by the farmers of the South through the way they put their cotton on the market is no longer questioned, and experts in Europe and America are now giving this important matter considerable attention. At the recent Cotton Congress in Vienna a prominent cotton spinner of England contributed a valuable address on this subject in which he dealt forcably with the evils of loosely packed and poorly covered cotton. He also made several valuable circulations and the figures should be sufficient to attract earnest attention on the part of our farmers and all who deal in cotton.

Making all allowances for reduced freight by land and sea for the smaller bulk, and for diminished tare, &c., it is calculated by the gentleman referred to above that the total saving on a crop of 12,000,000 bales, of which 7,000,000 were sent abroad, would be over $33,000,000. At the height of the last season there were much complaint of congestion on the railroads and delay in transportation, and it was said that about 50 per cent more cars were needed to provide adequately for promptly carrying all the cotton to market.

With proper compression and baling the congestion and delay would be fully relieved and prompt transportation and delivery could be made with the same equipment, but Mr. Macalister continued his figuring by assuming that the additional equipment must be provided for the present method of baling. He estimated that 40,000 cars are now used in carrying a 12,000,000-bale crop, and that 20,000 more are necessary to do the work with promptness and dispatch. This at $920 for the cost of each car would mean the investment of $18,400,000 more capital, which would be unnecessary with proper compression and baling.

It will be observed that this has altogether to do with saving in the cost of transportation and handling, and does not take into account the loss from waste and injury to cotton as the result of the present loose and defective methods or the risk of loss by fire in transit and warehouses and the higher cost of insurance, which one of our own authorities a while ago reckoned at some $20,000,000 for a season's crop. The loss from waste from these various cause scattered all along the line, but it must inevitably fall upon the producer in a reduction in the price he receives for his cotton.

All the cost and risk it is subject to in getting to market must be taken into account in determining that price. The economic advantage, to say nothing of self-respect and business pride, in packing American cotton for market in a civilized fashion ought to be impressed upon all concerned in the production and marketing of this most important of our exports. The present slovenly method is flagrantly extravagant as well as disgraceful. The farmers are powerless to bring about the necessary reform, unless they are aided by all who are interested in the cotton trade.

IT is assented as a fact by those who claim to know that American cotton is the worse packed cotton that goes on the European markets. This does not only reflect upon our business methods but costs us millions of dollars in money. Why can't this be remedied?

USES HIS KNIFE

On a Negro Woman and on a Police Officer.

He Is Pursued and Shot at By a Posse of White Citizens But Makes His Escape.

There was some excitement in Rowesville on last Saturday night caused by the outrageous conduct of a negro by the name of Jim Jones. The correspondent of The State at Rowesville says Jones is a bad fellow generally and he kept up his reputation on Saturday night by an unprovoked attack on Lavissa Lee, a woman with whom he has lived for the past six years off and on, and by an attack later on Officer Dempsey.

It seems that Jones is very jealous of Lavissa and Saturday night about 10.30 he found her talking with a group of negroes on the street near the railroad crossing and without warning he slashed the woman with a big knife and the blow or blows laid open the back side of her head and then caught into the flesh and opened a gash on her back from the neck to the waist line.

While none of the wounds are necesarily fatal, they were serious ones, as one or two arteries were cut in the scalp and the wound on her back is half an inch deep in places. Officer Dempsey was notified of the assault and arming himself with a pistol, which was furnished him by Intendant Stokes, he ran against Jones in the dark without knowing that he was up against his man until the latter made a leap for him.

The pistol was not a self acting one, which Dempsey did not know, and when he pulled the trigger without having cocked it, it of course did not go off and Dempsey was overthrown and went down on his back in the ditch with the negro, who is a powerful fellow, on top of him and trying to use his knife on him. Dempsey called for help and did his best to ward off the blows of the negro. He was cut slightly in the left hand and his shirt was cut three times over the heart, but he was not injured other than the slightest cut on the hand. The white men had gathered by this time and the negro ran, followed by a fusillade of revoiver shots and by discharges from shotguns, but so far as known he was not hit in the darkness. A search was made for him until midnight and it was renewed yesterday, but he was not found.

There is no doubt but that he will return and then he will be placed under arrest. If he had been found Saturday night the chances are that there would have been a dead "nigger" in Rowesville, as the temper of the young white men was sueh that they would have taken no chances with the "nigger" armed as he was, and after miakng the assault which he did on an officer.

FIRE FROM THE SKY.

German Government Tests One of Its Big Airships.

The trial of the German government's big war airship, built under the auspices of Capt. Von Krogh, was conducted recently with great secrecy near Paris, France, the experts who witnessed the trial going to the secluded spot by night. It was announced that later the big gasbag was kept at a height of 1,700 yards for a period of four hours, and was under perfect control, moving at a rate of about 25 miles an hour.

The absolute secrecy of the test prevented particulars from leaking out. It is stated that one advantage of the machine lies in the stability of the cigar shaped gasbag which is obtained by two inner balloons, one at each end of the ship. The balloons are inflated by two gas machines on the platform. Room is also provided for six men and two rapid firing guns on the platform. Apparatus is fixed over the balloon to balance the whole after a shot or reducton in the amount of ballast. Two motors are placed on the platform but only one of these is used in running the ship, the other being held for cases of emergency. The firing of shots had no effect in the operating of the machine.

They Still Live.

During the war the Congress of the United States erased the name of M. F. Maury from the list of distinguished United States naval officers because he had joined the Confederacy. "Poor fools," said Admiral Semmes when the news reached him of the action of Congress. "M. F. Maury will live in history as a distinguished naval officer of the United States long after every man who voted to expunge his name from the list is dead and forgotten." And so it has proved. The whole civilized world know who M. F. Maury is but the men who voted to erase his name are dead and forgotten. The petty spite of these failed to effect Maury. After the close of the war Field, who built the Atlantic cable, in a speech at a great banquet given in honor of the completion of that great enterprise said "England put up the money, M. F. Maury furnished the brains and he did the work." And Maury still lives.

"When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War of the United States," says The News and Courier, "an aqueduct was built over Cabin John Creek as a part of the water-works system of the City of Washington. The work was done by army engineers under his direction, and the names of those who were in authority at the time were inscribed on the keystone of the arch spanning the stream. When Caleb Smith was Secretary of the Interior under Abraham Lincoln he ordered that the name of Mr. Davis, which had been chiseled into the stone, should be cut out, and it was done. If Caleb Smith ever did anything else during his term of office, we do not know it; but at the time, we have no doubt that he was much trumpeted for this mark of his loyalty to the cause of the Union.

"For more than forty years there has been a blank space in the keystone of Cabin John Bridge. Every visitor to the place has asked whose name had been cut out of the stone; nobody has asked who cut it out, so that it has come to pass that Caleb Smith has been forgotten and that Jefferson Davis lives on. This is exactly as we would have it and as it ought to be." The mean, petty spite of Congress and of Caleb Smith failed of its object. Instead of their action causing the distinguished men it was aimed at to be forgotten it has made them more famous, and today they live in history and is known to the civilized world, while those who tried to obliterate their greatness are dead and forgotten.

SAME OLD STORY

Thirty People Killed in a Rail Road Accident.

THE FEARFUL WRECK

Was on Pierre Marquette Excursion Train, Which Crashed Into a Freight Train—At Least Thirty Are Known to be Dead, and Seventy Others Are More or Less Seriously Hurt.

Thirty people are dead and more than 70 injured, many of them seriously, as the result of a head-end collision Saturday morning near Plymouth, Mich., when a Pere Marquette excursion train bound from Ionia to Detriot crashed into a westbound freight in a cut located at a sharp curve about a mile east of Salem.

The passenger train of 11 cars, carrying the Pere Marquette shop employes of Ionia and their families to the Michigan metropolis for their annual excursion, was running at high speed, probably 50 miles an hour, down a steep grade. It struck the lighter locomotive of the freight train with such terriffic force as to turn the freight engine completely around.

The wrecked locomotives lay side by side, both headed eastward. Only a few of the freight cars were damaged and it was only a few hours' work to remove all traces of them from the scene. But behind the two wrecked locomotives six cars of the passenger train lay plied in a hopeless wreck.

Four of the passenger coaches remained on the track undamaged and were used to convey the dead and injured to Ionia; one coach was entirely undamaged with only its forward trucks off the rails. These were the rear five cars. The two coaches next ahead of those were telescoped. The next car forward stood almost on end after the wreck, its forward end resting on the roadbed and the rear end high in the air upon the two telescoped coaches that had been following it.

Two coaches were thrown crosswise of the track and lay suspended from bank to bank of the cut five or six feet above the railroad. Of the baggage coach nothing was left to show where it had been tossed. Portions of the baggage car and of the locomotive tender and freight cars were plied in an indescribable mass of debris.

The 28 dead bodies first taken from the wreck were shipped to Ionia, and the injured were placed on two trains, one of which headed for Detriot and the other for Ionia. There were about 35 injured people on each train.

Later in the day the body of Ed Corwan, the head brakeman of the passenger train, was taken out of the wreck.

Fireman Knowles died on the relief train enroute to Detriot, bringing the list of dead to 30, with a possibility that more bodies might be found in the wreckage and that several of the injured may die.

Responsibility is plaaced squarely up to the crew of the freight train by officers of the road. Officials who arrived at the scene of the wreck soon after the accident, secured from the freight the orders under which it was running and which clearly showed the position of the passenger excursion train, and that the freight had encroached upon the other train's running time. The special train was due at Salem at 9:10 a. m., and at Plymouth at 9:30 a. m. It passed Salem on time.

The time card of the special was telegraphed to the freight crew in the form of a train order and this order with the signatures of the freight train crew, attached, was recovered by the officials of the road. The freight crew left the scene early, but railroad officials said that they explained simply that they had forgotten. The collision occurred at 9:13 o'clock and the freight train should have reached Salem at 9:10 to be within their orders.

FOUND IN DEAD LETTERS.

Forty-Five Thousand Dollars Returned to the Senders.

During the past year the sum of $67,456.28 in actual money was found in dead letters, and $55,271.37 was returned to senders.

The increased efficiency and effectiveness of the division of dead letters, bureau of the fourth assistant postmaster general, as evidenced by the annual summary of the work accomplished, is very gratifying to the officials of the department, who have worked hard to make it possible to have every person making use of the mails to receive back any misdirected or miscarried mail. During the last fiscal year 12,743,625 pieces of mail matter was received, as compared with 11,273,941 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

There were returned to senders 3,587,032 letters and 92,628 parcels, against 2,249,339 letters and 90,294 parcels in the previous year. In the fiscal year just closed 7,282,928 circulars and non returnable letters were destroyed, while in the fiscal year of 1905-1906 there were 7,560,749 destroyed.

During the previous fiscal year $61,209.59 was found in actual cash in dead letters, and $51,954.16 returned. In addition to this, commercial paper, including money orders, checks, drafts, etc., of a total value of $2,013,076.36 was removed from undelivered letters during the year. All of this was returned to senders except $7,132.26.

THE efforts of those New York negroes to defeat the ends of justice by contributing money to prevent the negro murderer Duubar from being brought back to South Carolina for trial goes to prove the charge that negro criminals have the sympathy of their race everywhere. The best friends of the negroes regret this.

IF the cotton farmer will discard the jute bagging and cover their bales with bagging made from cotton they will take a long step in the direction of their full independence. Will they do it?

COLUMBIA repudiates the report that she will not be in the South Atlantic League next season. Columbia is not much of a game winner this season, but she is game to the core, and will stick to the end. We hope she will have better luck next season.

THE State of Georgia wants to try the experiment of prohibition. Should she adopt it we can then study the subject at close range.

Many a man has lost his game by boosting it too much.