

STRANGE THINGS

In Real Life That Make Truth stranger Than Fiction.

QUEER HAPPENINGS.

That Have Taken Place In All Parts of the United States and Other Parts of the Civilized Globe—Will Be Read With Much Interest by the Young and Old Readers of This Paper.

Wagers have sometimes taken a grim form. It is credibly recorded that in the eighteenth century a wager was laid for one of a party of gay revelers to enter Westminster Abbey at the hour of midnight. He was to enter one of the vaults beneath the abbey, and in proof of his having been there he was to stick a fork into a coffin which had recently been deposited there. He accomplished his object and was returning in triumph when he was suddenly seized and was so overcome with terror that he fell in a swoon. His companions, not being able to account for his long absence, found him in this condition. The fork which he had fastened into the coffin had caught his long cloak, and so occasioned a fit of terror which nearly proved fatal.

People are sometimes killed for decidedly trivial causes. Stanley Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, stabbed Herman Burns to death in a saloon because the latter blew snuff across the bar and made his nostrils tingle.

Because his wife refused to feed the chickens at his command Thomas Doehert, at Richmond, Ky., killed her with a monkey wrench which he threw at her, burying it in the back of her head.

Because his two children had been playing with a negro child John Zemus, Wilmington, Del., became so incensed he shot both as they lay in bed and then shot himself.

Betty Francis, an aged negroress, said to be 100 years old, was walking along in Wickliffe, Ballard county, Ky., when one of her legs snapped off and flew up and struck her in the back. When she discovered what had happened she picked up the limb and crawled home. The old lady for several years had been gradually drying up. What is known as senile gangrene set in and withered the leg. Still she hobbled about on it, and when she started on the street she felt something give way. She explained that it felt as though she had struck her in the back. The blow was accompanied by a popping sound, and when she found that she could not support herself as before she stumbled and fell. She saw the portion of her leg, from a few inches below the knee lying near by and realized that her leg had broken off. The injured member does not pain her. In fact, she declared that it "felt good." The case is possibly without parallel.

Another case—a decided puzzle to physicians and surgeons—is that of one Bert A. Sterner, eight years old, who lived three years with a broken back, his death occurring only a few weeks ago at Pottsville, Pa. He was sitting on a fence when a baseball struck him and caused him to fall, several of the vertebrae being fractured.

Again a strange story is reported from Togliamsinsk, Russia, which has caused a great deal of comment in medical circles. A trial was in progress and a man was summoned as a witness who had been an invalid for twenty years. Because of some strange ailment he had placed himself in a coffin twenty years ago and has not been out of it since. He declared that he could not leave the coffin without bringing on a violent attack of vertigo, and his physician upheld him. The court, however, refused to excuse him, and he was brought into the courtroom in his coffin and gave his testimony while lying in the grewsome box.

By a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, White Plains, N. Y., Willett Springsteel, who is in Sing Sing prison for life, is declared legally dead and cannot share in the large estate left by his brother, whom he murdered. Springsteel, while temporarily insane from drink, shot through a pane and killed his brother in their home in Pleasantville. The murdered man left considerable property, and the life convict had a third interest in it. The declaration of "legally dead" was made so that his sisters could inherit the entire estate equally between them.

Two thieves stole two horses from Sheriff F. S. Carter's barn in Hammond, Ind., recently. The thieves drove the team to Crown Point, the county seat, and sold them to Livermyer Philenus Williams for \$200, in front of the Crown Point jail, where Sheriff Carter lives with his family, and under whose very eyes the span of horses, valued at \$500, was disposed of. The thieves went to the Panhandle depot and got out of town safely.

Perhaps the queerest city in the world is that of Nang Harm, the home of the royal family of Siam. The city's peculiarity lies in the fact that it is composed of women and children alone. It is the center of Bangkok, has high walls around it, and in its population of 9,000 there is not a single man, though the king occasionally visits it. There are shops, markets, temples, theaters, streets and avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flower gardens; a hall of justice, executioner, police, generals and soldiers; all the positions, official and otherwise being filled by women. The property thus recovered has been returned to the owner, who identified the purse.

"Did you get the sass-berries?" was Harvey Harper's first question when he met Horace Bond after a separation of forty-eight years. When Bond was twelve years old he was sent by his aunt from Prairie Ronde to Lawton, both in Michigan, for some sass-berries. Instead of returning at once he stayed with Harper a week, and then was afraid to go back. So he ran away after leaving Bond's, went to Georgia, and finally shipped on an ocean boat as a cabin boy. Since then the greater portion of his life has been spent on the water, but he has now returned. Both men served in the Union army in the Civil war, but neither knew of the other's whereabouts.

SOME FAKIRS

Who Should Be Locked Up for the Public Safety.

Negro Preachers Who Claim to Raise the Dead Create Excitement Among Colored People.

The Anderson Mail says for several weeks past a meeting has been in progress at West Union conducted by Jim Knox and Peter Majors, both colored, which has had a tendency to cause many negroes to act in a way that has been annoying to the citizens adjacent to the church.

These leaders claim to belong to the sect regarded as "The Unknown Tongue." They jabber and chatter and holler and whoop and act in many other fool ways, and the judgment of some who have attended the meeting is that the whole push have gone crazy.

They have gone so far in their teaching as to leave the impression upon the minds of these ignorant creatures that they can raise the dead to life, claiming that they have been ordered by the Lord to do so.

Jim Knox gave out the announcement last week that on Wednesday night at nine o'clock he would by divine authority raise the body of Silas Wright from the grave, where it has lain for the past seven or eight years. Consequently much excitement and interest was manifested by the negroes and long before the appointed hour a large number of those who have been attending the meeting, and also a few white people who were anxious to see what would be done, met at the grave yard.

At nine o'clock Jim Knox was at the grave of Silas Wright, where he began his manuevers. He began by shaking two handkerchiefs over the grave, back and forth, then walked a few steps, saying, "The Lord is not ready for him to rise yet." He then returned to the grave and admonished his rollovers never to doubt that he would accomplish his work.

He then began tearing down the head and foot stones that he would place over the mark the last resting place of Silas Wright, when Charlie Wright, brother of the dead man, appeared on the scene and put a stop to all the proceedings.

Warrants have been issued for several of the negroes who were connected with the affair, and they will have to answer to Magistrate A. P. Crisp on a charge of destroying tomb stones in a grave yard.

This proceeding closed the meeting and the citizens of West Union are now enjoying that peaceful slumber of which they have for several weeks been deprived.

Nine of the negroes for whom warrants had been issued charging them with mutilating tomb stones were tried before Magistrate Crisp Thursday, but the prosecution failed to produce sufficient evidence to convict and the case against them dismissed. Mahaley Wright, wife of Silas Wright, the dead man who was to have been resurrected, testified that she placed the tombstones at the grave, they were hers, and that she was in favor of what was done there.

den of Mrs. Ella Brophy. The latter advised that the former had better not eat them; this advice was disregarded, and later in the day Mrs. Stark ate two of them and died. Her body was found by A. G. Cox, for whom she was housekeeper. She was sitting in a chair with a cucumber in her hand, the coroner's jury was composed of three men and three women, and her husband is a gunner on the battleship Ohio.

A most horrible form of death was reported from Brooklyn recently. John Boland, aged thirty three years, was boiled to death at the plant of the Barber Asphalt company while mixing asphalt. Boland was on the "night shift" and about three hours after midnight his associates missed him. The first intimation that Boland's fellow workmen had that he had slipped into the vat was when some one saw his legs protruding from the boiling tar. With the help of sticks and ropes his body was pulled out. It was, of course, horribly distorted. The drum exploded with a report heard five miles away. Jordan was blown ten feet. One leg was nearly torn off, and will have to be amputated. The fronts of three store fronts were destroyed by the force of the explosion. The restaurant man escaped with slight injuries.

Speaking about fish: Like Polycrates, a local magnate of the Vosges has recovered his property from the inside of a fish. He has not, however, consumed it, it is quite to propitiate the gods, and is quite content to have it back again.

A fisherman on the lake of Gardarmer caught a fine pike weighing thirty-two pounds. He sold it to the chief hotel of the place. In the kitchen the fish being cleaned, was found to contain a small purse, in which was \$55 in gold. The cook notified the hotel proprietor, who remembered the local magnate in question, who had been in the house only a week before, had accidentally dropped his purse into the lake for the row.

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The Republicans of Ohio are having a monkey and parrot time. Senator Foraker accuses Secretary Taft of having the lockjaw on public questions, and calls upon the Secretary to declare himself.

WORE TROUSERS.

Girl Put on Trousers to Make Elopement.

At Pensacola, Fla., somewhat of a sensation was sprung Thursday when a man giving his name as W. H. Hill and a woman dressed in a man's clothing were arrested by the police after they had boarded the steamer Tarpon for Mobile. The parties arrived in the city Sunday morning. They went direct to a hotel and did not appear again until late Thursday afternoon, when they started for their way there they passed a deputy sheriff, who was attracted by the peculiar walk and appearance of the one who appeared to be a 17-year-old boy.

The deputy immediately followed the couple, and when he secured an opportunity to look at the faces of the strangers he saw that the one who he had thought was a boy was without doubt a woman. He returned to the city and reported the matter to the day Captain of police. An investigation was immediately commenced, resulting in the arrest of both the man and woman.

The latter stoutly denied that she was a female, and claimed to be the son of Hill. She finally admitted her sex, and gave an excuse for being dressed as a boy, claiming that she was afraid that the man who had raised her would learn that she had married Hill and would kill both of them if they were found. Hill claims he said he was going to Mobile to make that place his home. He also claims to have married the girl, who he states was formerly a Miss Grady in a pocket diary which she has carried through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, evidently being engaged either in painting or retail stores business. Canceled checks, drawn on banks in Georgia, show that at one time he possessed considerable money. The couple is being held pending a further investigation at the hands of the police.

JAPAN'S KOREAN POLICY

May Be a Serious Blow to South's Cotton Trade.

The government of Japan is going to close the open door in the Far East; intends to monopolize the trade of Korea and operating directly against the cotton and cotton goods trade of the United States.

Such a summary of the statements made at Atlanta last week by Prof. H. B. Hulbert, known all over the country as the "Yankee School Master," and who has for a number of years been located in Korea, and who is acknowledged to be an authority on Korean affairs.

Prof. Hulbert is in consultation with Harvey Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, relative to the situation in the Far East, and made the statement that the cessation of the Japanese plans in Korea will be a terrific blow to the trade from the southern section of the United States.

Prof. Hulbert is the editor of the "Korean Review," largely quoted in this country, and elsewhere, as a mirror of the true situation in that country. He goes to Birmingham and from there to New Orleans. In each place he will confer with the more prominent cotton interests relative to the Korean situation.

BIG MAIL ROBBERY.

Three Registered Sacks Stolen From Fast Mail Train.

Three registered mail sacks, containing about a quarter of a million dollars, were stolen from the Burlington train between Denver and Chicago, Neb., last Sunday night, and the postoffice officials have just made the theft public. The train left Denver with seven sacks and but four remained when it reached Oxford. Detectives and postoffice officials are at work on the case.

Superintendent J. M. Butler of the sixth division of railway mail clerks believes the robbery took place just west of the Nebraska line. Both mail clerks were asleep while the train was passing over long stretches of track with few stations. Butler believes some one slipped into the mail car and threw three sacks out of the window. He has ascertained that the valuables were all in two of the sacks, one being empty.

The sacks were destined for Chicago and were supposed to be placed on the Chicago train at Oxford, Neb. Postoffice officials have all been warned to be cautious about giving out information concerning the robbery.

INCREASED COST.

The Expense of Publishing Newspapers Greatly Increased.

Like everything else, says the Lowell, Mass., Telegram, the cost of making a newspaper has increased. A dozen or so years ago the getting out of a paper was comparatively inexpensive. Help was cheap, paper stock was low, and less reading matter was required. Today printers get 60 per cent more in wages than they got twelve years ago and another increase is to go into effect Sept. 1. The price of paper has risen fully a third and is still rising.

This increase of the linotype into newspaper offices was felt to be the downfall of compositors, but time has shown that there are more men and women at work today on newspapers than ever before. The reason is that newspapers give more for the money than formerly; give more reading and a larger and better paper in every way than was the case in former years.

There is nothing on the market that people get so much for their money as the press in newspapers at the present time. It is rich in news, full of entertainment, indeed, a necessity for the counting room, the store and the home. With the increase in the cost of preparing and getting out papers will certainly come increased rates of subscription and advertising, for there is nothing else for the papers to do.

It is gradually dawning on the trusts that they will have to obey the law just as common folks have to.

TO PROTECT GAME.

Good Work of the Audubon Society and Its Needs.

An Appeal That Should Meet With a Heartly Response From All True Sportsmen.

To the Editor of The State.

The Audubon work has reached a stage when appeal must be made to the sympathies of the larger public. In about four months of active field work I have been painfully impressed with the destruction of game and fish, going on in every part of South Carolina; painfully impressed with the indifference of many educated people; with widespread ignorance as to the facts of the situation, and finally encouraged by a sympathy and encouragement met with in every quarter of South Carolina, except the Charleston section, where not a single member was enrolled.

What the trouble with Sumter is I do not know, and the hope is still entertained that her sporting blood and love of law will be aroused. For some reason a few days' appeal will "stir them." Spartanburg, Greenville, Orangeburg, Beaufort, Charleston, Rock Hill, Gaffney, Barwell, Bamberg, Union, Columbia and other places have responded to the call. The best game fish in South Carolina are being slaughtered by thousands by the use of dynamite, traps and nets—all in violation of law.

A party came into a low-country town and sent to Plainsfield (quail) are shot in September and the names of prominent club men, in Columbia and elsewhere, have been furnished me as persistent violators of the law.

Now, these gentlemen are all my personal friends, but it will afford me genuine pleasure to have each and every one of them fined if the facts can be proved. No pains will be spared to get the law enforced. These particular gentlemen must set a better example.

Now to the point: The legislature provided no funds for the work of the national Audubon Society in waiting to see whether the representative citizens of South Carolina want their law enforced. The fee for Audubon membership is \$5 and the annual dues are \$1. So that \$6 pays the membership fee and the first year's dues.

One thousand memberships at \$6 will make the society a success from the start and introduce a reign of law and order that will be a fine object lesson. Such enforcement of law will inculcate respect for all law. The opportunity is a grand one.

The society and the laws have the good will of the press. They both appeal for aid and protection to that good will. Well wishers to the cause should send in their membership fees to the treasurer, Mr. Albert R. Heyward, Columbia, S. C. The Audubon society of South Carolina has no regulations but the laws of South Carolina.

It appeals to the sportsman, the humanitarian, the lover of nature and the advocate of law and order. On its rolls today are South Carolina's most honored names and its most distinguished supporter is Jas. H. Carlisle of Wofford, whose advocacy of any cause hallows it.

The fight is on. The cause proceeds. Conflict is in the air, but when the smoke lifts there will be a victory.

The Audubon society appeals to its friends, the daily and weekly press, and to every friend of law and order in South Carolina to come to the rescue, to save the birds, save the fish, save the game.

Any contribution will be welcome. Write a liberal response the work will go on without a setback and by fall, when the non-resident licenses are collected, there will be abundant funds on hand, to be exacted of every non-resident hunter, and there are several thousand that come into South Carolina annually.

The society will appreciate the publication of this letter by any South Carolina newspaper and will that it have no means of making copies and trust that necessity may excuse apparent lack of courtesy.

Every contribution spreads the cause. Every \$40 paid now has the force of \$100, exacted of every non-resident hunter, and there are several thousand that come into South Carolina annually.

Do urge a response. Nothing is required of members but their moral support. They do not have to report anybody. The society attends to the community and each individual that desire enforcement of the laws should take action and get results.

James Henry Rice, Jr., Secretary. Allendale, Aug. 12, 1907.

Missouri's Public Land.

Missouri is the only state in the Union in which public land may be purchased outright without the formality of settlement and cultivation. Some of it can be purchased as low as \$1.25 per acre, and it may as well be stated at this time much of it probably isn't worth any more than that.

JOY KILLS FATHER

finding Lost Son to Much for Loving Aged Irishman.

Joy upon finding his son, who had been missing for the past 30 years, killed Nicholas Dunn, an aged retired business man of Belfast, Ireland, and the pair met recently in an Alaskan mining camp. James D. Dunn is the man for whom the father searched for 30 years. He ran away from his home in Ireland at 14 years of age, on account of a trifling quarrel with his father and since that time has had no communication with and member of his family.

For 30 years the old man prosecuted his search. He first visited all the important cities in Ireland, England and Scotland, and finding no trace of the missing one, he went in continuance of his search traveled through the United States and South America.

The search on this side of the water consumed more than a year. At its conclusion he returned to his home in Ireland. He remained there less than a year, and again set out on a second tour of Europe and this country. In the course of a few years he spent all his own fortune, and then his relatives supplied him with money again to the United States a year ago determined to confine his search to the Western Mining States. In Montana he picked up a clue which took him to Alaska and to the son in a search for whom he had spent 30 years and had sacrificed a fortune. He died in his son's arms before expressing his joy, except in the look on his face.

YOUNG JEAN VALJEAN.

Indiana Youth Suffers For His Bad Reputation.

Another Jean Valjean has been discovered in Carl Hunt, recently arrested in Kokoma, Ind., where he was employed by the Kokomo Steel & Wire company and has been living a model life for more than a year. Hunt had escaped from the Indian School for Boys, at Lainsfield. His record shows that his life at Kokoma was exemplary and he spent all his spare time at work and study. He attended Sunday school, saved his money, and been promoted many times since he entered the employ of the company. It is probable he would have risen to a place of great trust under the company, had not some one learned of his past and informed on him to the authorities. Hunt made no resistance to going back to the institution from which he had escaped, but he stated he was deeply disappointed at the necessity for it.

Hunt was sent to Plainsfield from Bright as an incorrigible at nine years of age. He won enough credits in a year to be granted a parole. Soon after his return home a grocery store in his town was robbed. Suspicion pointed to him as the culprit, though trial revealed he had nothing to do with the robbery. He was not released but sent to the school at Plainsfield again. He was a "trusty" there until a year ago, when he managed to escape.

Save the Negroes.

A colored man by the name of Raymond Jackson is detained at the police station in Columbia to await the result of an investigation into the death of a negro woman. The prisoner was committed by the coroner, who thinks he has discovered a criminal of most dangerous possibilities. Jackson, it is suspected, has been doing a flourishing business, buying cocaine in wholesale quantities and selling it at retail to the hundreds of negro cocaine fiends in Columbia.

The Record says "there is nothing in the condition of life among the poor colored people of the city which fosters and develops criminal tendencies as the cocaine habit. If the general public had the knowledge which the police possess regarding the prevalence of this habit, all good citizens would stand aghast. There is a stringent statute regulating the sale of the drug, but violators are shielded by their customers and detection is very difficult. If a case can be made out against Jackson, his punishment will be severe."

What is true of Columbia is true of the balance of the State. The drug and cocaine habit indulged in by a large number of the negroes all over the south, if the reports made by the census bureau is correct. The negroes, not knowing the danger attending the use of these drugs, fall easy victims to the habit of taking them to excess. It is said that they learn the habit at first by taking so-called medicine that is sold by fakirs, and which contains large quantities of morphine or other narcotics. Any one caught selling this hellish stuff to negroes should be severely punished. He is not worth better than a murderer and should be punished accordingly.

Oldest Town in America.

Taos, the ancient Indian village of New Mexico, is probably the oldest town in America. There are two great pyramid houses, one five and the other seven stories high, occupied by the entire tribe, numbering about 400 persons. These buildings are considered the most perfect examples of early Indian architecture in existence, for, while they much antedate the present ones, they are not less than 500 years old, and have been continuously occupied, there is not the slightest sign of decay. Indeed, they are in a state of perfect preservation. The Indians who have lived in this quaint village for so many generations are simple, quiet and peaceable. They are mostly tillers of the soil. The governor of the village is elected for a year at a time, and the method of making a choice is exceedingly odd. The occupants of each house close their doors and the winner is the foot race. The occupants of the house whose sprinter has won the race chooses the governor. The Taos girls are considered among the most graceful in the world.

The big corporations and the Republican party thoroughly understand the fine trusts, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, the fine trusts will not stand. This is only a new dodge on the part of the Republican party to fool the people.

In the supreme court of time the United States Supreme Court will review the decision of Judge Landis, and the public will be much surprised if it shall reverse the finding of the jury that the standard oil company has violated the Elkins law not once but many times.

BIG CORN CROP.

A Noted Expert Reports on the Contest Acre.

Grown by Mr. A. J. Tindal, of Clarendon County, Which Beat all Competitors.

Commissioner Watson has received from Prof. Thos. Shaw, the crop and grain expert, a report of the national corn contest in which this State took part, resulting in one of the principal prizes being won by A. J. Tindal of Clarendon county. The report is a valuable one inasmuch as it advises South Carolina extensively, coming as it does from an expert and also gives much valuable information to those who desire to follow Mr. Tindal's methods in planting corn to obtain the best results. Commissioner Watson said that he was particularly gratified at Mr. Tindal winning the prize because he was a graduate of Clemson college and it proved to the world that this State had an institution teaching scientific farming. The report in full is as follows:

The corn was grown on land possessing a cash value of \$30 per acre. The soil, rather dry and naturally wet, was humous in its composition, at least, to a considerable extent, chocolate in color and was underlaid at a depth of about two feet by mixed gravel and pipe clay of a non-receptive character.

The soil was naturally enriched by washing from the surrounding soil and had also been highly fertilized during the three previous years. It had been in open and some land for 600 pounds of guano with a composition of 8-8-4, gave a return of 1-827 pounds of seed cotton. In 1904, 600 pounds of 4-8-4, guano and 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, gave a return of 132 pounds of seed cotton. In 1905, 600 pounds of guano, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 20 pounds of nitrate of potash gave a yield of 3,912 pounds of seed cotton.

On April 5, 1906, the ground was plowed to the depth of 12 inches and the sub-soil plow run in every furrow using a ten-inch turning plow, and the sub-soil plow run in every furrow the same day. A spring row harrow was used over the acre to the depth of three inches and also a smoothing harrow. On April 16 it was similarly harrowed and the harrow was at once followed by smoothing harrow. On May 7 it was harrowed in precisely the same way as on April 16.

The fertilizer applied was as follows: 500 pounds of complete special guano containing 4 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash; 500 pounds of ton seed meal with a composition of 8-8-5 and 2; and 400 pounds of nitrate of soda with 18 per cent of ammonia. The first three fertilizers were applied in a furrow on May 7, and the fourth was given as a top dressing on June 15. One man, with mule and plow, opened the furrows and three men applied the dressing by hand. The cost of the fertilizer application was \$32.45 for the acre.

The variety planted was the Marlboro Prolific, grown by the owner, who in 1900 introduced the variety into the neighborhood. The seed was planted in rows 40 inches apart and the soil was covered with three inches deep soil and one inch apart in the line of the row. The rows were 33 inches distant and 28 quarts of seed were used in a furrow on May 7. The weather was dry until June 10 and was then overcast.

Expenditures were: Interest on land at 6 per cent \$1.80 Cost of plowing " " .50 Cost of harrowing " " .00 Other labor in preparing land .100 Cost of fertilizers32.45 Cost of applying fertilizers1.00 Cost of seed56 Cost of cultivating2.50 Cost of other work9.80 Cost of harvesting56.65

Receipts were: 182 bushels corn at \$2\$364.00 3 tons stover at \$5 15.00 4,100 pounds fodder at \$1 41.00 Total receipts \$423.00

Net profits \$366.45

On May 16 a weeder was run over the corn to the depth of two inches. It was cultivated on May 22 and June 2, with 16-inch sweeps running to the depth of about one inch. On May 30 the crop was thinned by hand to the distance of four to six inches between the plants and weeds were removed. One man with three men was occupied in the hand work.

On August 27 the tops were cut off and the fodder stripped from the ear down. On November 30 the crop was harvested by plucking the stalks were cut by hand and shredded. The yield of the corn was 182 bushels, giving an average of 86 per cent corn to cob.

The profit of \$366.45 seems large, indeed, from one acre of land, but it will be noticed that in reaching it the entire crop is valued at \$2 per bushel on the assumption that it will all make good seed. For that purpose 48 bushels had been sold when the annual was filed out in the autumn of 1906. The fodder, which, I understand, means the tops and leaves, is valued at \$20 per ton.

To a Northern man this seems a very large valuation. But suppose the entire crop is valued at 50 cents per bushel for feeding and the straw and fodder together at \$5 per ton. These facts speak loudly as to the great difference in the value of the value put upon corn fodder in the South and in the corn belt, where millions of acres go back every year to earth ungathered. It would seem scarcely possible that such a difference could exist in the same country.

"That millions and millions of acres of this produce should go to waste every year in the United States must appear strange to the foreigner. That so much should be wasted is indeed a stigma upon our agriculture, but it is a stigma that yields its return very slowly. One acre of corn stover properly cured and fed is worth as much on the average as one acre of timothy hay. The food thus grown is worth at \$20 per ton the stover is worth as much as the food grown on 1,000,000 acres of timothy hay. The waste of 1,000,000 acres of corn fodder is therefore, equal to the waste of 1,000,000 acres of timothy hay.

"It may be answered that five stock get some of the fodder while grazing in the fields. They do not more of it they do not get, and all of what they get is impaired in quality.

This record is more noteworthy than Drake's, for it has always been understood that Capt. Drake expended more in obtaining his yield than

A WHITE BRUTE.

Attempts to Commit an Assault on Wife's Sister.

A dispatch to The State from Saluda says Mike H. Mitchell, a white man about 55 years old, was lodged in jail Sunday night, charged with attempting to commit criminal assault upon his wife's younger sister at his home Saturday afternoon. In the evening an urgent phone message was sent to the sheriff asking him to come to the home of Mrs. Mary Witt, the mother of the young lady, as soon as possible. All efforts to ascertain the nature of the trouble were unavailing until Sheriff Sample returned Sunday night with Mitchell and placed him in jail.

The story of the affair as related to the sheriff is as follows: Mitchell went to the home of his mother-in-law and stated that his wife was preparing to go out for the afternoon and wanted to see her sister before going. On reaching her sister's home the young lady went in and as soon as she entered Mitchell followed, closing the door behind him and locking it.

Mitchell's wife and children had already gone away and this was the method employed by him to get the young lady to his home. Failing in his foul purpose he unlocked the door and the young lady went home and reported the affair. It is stated that Mitchell followed her part of the way, begging her not to tell it and threatening to kill her if she did.

As soon as the affair became known armed men appeared and trouble of a serious nature was feared and it is reported that they would have taken the law in their own hands if Mitchell had been found. The sheriff found him near his father's home and took him into custody. Mitchell denies the whole affair.

The young lady is held in the highest esteem by the people in that community. Mitchell is a son of Mr. John P. Mitchell, one of the most substantial as well as one of the most highly esteemed men in that county.

The social standing of the two families involved makes the whole affair a most deplorable one.

PROTECT DOVES.

President of Audubon Society Appeals to the Farmers.

Mr. F. Taylor, president of the South Carolina Audubon society, makes a personal appeal to the farmers of the State to protect the doves. Writing from Hendersville, N. C., Carolina, he says:

"Complaints are coming to me from all parts of the State by game wardens advising that certain hunters, being aware that our legislature in repealing an old law concerning game birds and enacting another, failed to specify doves among those protected during the close season. The dove is one of the most valuable birds on the farm. In a recent pamphlet published by our society it is stated that the stomach of one dove by actual count contained 10,000 weed and grass seed. Think how much hoeing that represents on a farm!

"I would therefore appeal to the farmers to shoot no one to shoot doves on their farms until the regular hunting season opens. And if the hunters have the least spark of sportsmanship in them they will refrain from taking advantage of a technicality, I am sure no one that is a sportsman for distribution of the value of the value of birds. We want the co-operation of all the people and hunters especially, for by our enforcing the law the hunter profits largely in having more birds to shoot.

"We hope this class will help us in our predicament and make a law for the doves without the assistance of the legislature. Public opinion is stronger than any law.

STICKS TO BOOZE.

Bamberg County Refused to Vote Out The Dispensary.

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