

FAMINE OVER.

HE WILL HANG.

PASSING OF RED MAN

AN AGED TOAD.

SEES THEIR FATE.

PRICE OF COTTON.

A QUEER CASE.

163 BALES OF COTTON ON 150 ACRES POOR LAND.

Relief Has Come to China With Harvesting of Crops.

Pink Franklin, Who Murdered Mr. Henry Valentine, Convicted

In Twenty-Five Years He Will Be Known No More.

Said to Have Been Six Thousand Years Old.

The Prohibition Movement Is Sweeping the Country.

Fifteen Cents a Pound Possible If Farmers Stick Together.

An Old Man Thinks He Has Found His Son

Mr. Hudson Gives His Experience of Using the "Williamson Corn Method" for Cotton Planting.

ONE MILLION DIED

From Starvation in the Different Famine Districts of China. That Was the Estimated Number of Deaths, But It Is Thought By Some That the Number of Deaths Was Less.

The terrible famine which has raged in central China for several months is now virtually over; the crops planted with the seed distributed by the relief committees are being harvested; the missionaries who have labored so assiduously in the cause of humanity are gradually coming down the coast for a rest, and people are beginning to count the cost of lives and money.

The exact number of Chinese who perished will never be known, but the estimate recently made by a prominent member of the relief organizations, judging from conversations with many workers, was very much exaggerated.

He computed the loss in lives at over 1,000,000, but on going carefully into facts it is found that the famine lasted less than eight months, and at the worst period the deaths were said to average 5,000 a day, so that even had this figure been maintained the total mortality would have been less than three quarters of a million.

The smallest estimate is three times the maximum death rate in the area affected, and this would give nearly half a million deaths. These figures are a fair estimate of the toll exacted by the scourge. It may be said, in short, that the famine has not claimed anything like so many victims as was predicted would be the case.

This is due in great measure to the prompt way in which funds were subscribed, especially in America, and the manner in which foreigners, chiefly missionaries who could speak the Chinese language spoke in the central provinces of the empire, responded to the call for workers.

Fighting the ravages of famine has been a silent war in which China alone could have achieved little because of her official system, her bad financial organization and the crude ineffective system of relief which the more honest officials adopted when left to themselves. It was reserved for the foreigner to point out the necessity of relief works both for their intrinsic worth and to enable the authorities to distinguish between the really destitute and the mere loafers.

Many districts in the famine area can point to the benefits derived from relief works inaugurated and supervised by foreigners; but there are also some where the Chinese officials have followed to good purpose the example set them. To quote but one example, many miles of the grand canal north of Chinkiang are now in good repair, and this will help to prevent a catastrophe in the future similar to that which occurred last year when the heavy rains of the famine could have been prevented by public works, which the neglect can only be regarded as criminal. The difficulty too often was that officials were reluctant to spend money on such works, as they feared they might, soon after the inauguration of the work, be removed to another sphere of labor, and thus lose the large amount of money which it would have been necessary to disburse for the local exchequer and which would otherwise have gone into their pockets.

If order were introduced into Chinese finances and an end put to the sale of positions the business instinct of the nation would discover that it is cheaper to undertake such works in time rather than wait until the misery their neglect causes has to be relieved.

The two relief committees collected no less a sum than \$1,313,000, and all but a small balance has been expended in the saving of life, combined, in some cases, with preventive measures against future famine. The small balance, unfortunately, will probably be insufficient for the demands made upon it this autumn.

The devastation of whole provinces by floods will not cease until the imperial government so rearranges its financial system that it can direct large sums to be spent on adequate repair of canal and river embankments and the necessary clearing and deepening of the waterways of the empire.

COSTLY TO JAIL YEGGS.

Trial Will Go Deep Into the Pockets of Farmers.

It is not likely that farmers of Monroe and Wayne counties, New York, will want many yeggmen to visit those districts, since they have counted the cost of placing behind prison bars three men guilty of attempted bank robbery and burglary. The men are Fred Scultz, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Edward Pullman, a night watchman; Big Ed Kelly, given a life sentence for the same offense and James McCormick, sentenced to 10 years and nine months for manslaughter in the first degree. The cost of convicting these men will run from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The yeggmen murdered the night watchman at the village of Sodas, while he was trying to prevent them from robbing Knapp's bank, on March 22, 1906. The men were caught the next morning in Rochester. Seventeen post offices were robbed in New York state within a few months; it is believed they were the guilty parties, since the robberies ceased after they were placed behind the bars. Their trials took nearly a year and a half. The robbers did not lack money to fight the law and it is believed that it was furnished by fellow yeggmen. Several Rochester detectives and police testified for the defense as usual from Cohoes, Troy and Tonawanda. The cases are expected to lead to some sensational revelations in police circles.

Of Murder and Sentenced to Be Hanged on Friday, the Twenty-fifth Day of October.

The court was occupied Monday with the trial of Pink Franklin, the negro who shot and killed Mr. Henry Valentine, who went to arrest him as the special constable of his brother, who is a magistrate at Cope. Franklin was given a fair trial and was defended, by two colored lawyers Jacob Moore of this city, and Jno. Adams of Columbia, but he was convicted of murder and was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 25, Sad Franklin, who was placed on trial with him as an accessory to the killing was acquitted.

Franklin's lawyer knew that he was guilty of a cruel murder, but they fought hard on technical grounds to save his neck. Adams, who teaches at Allen University at Columbia, as well as practices law, saw that his client had every safeguard of the law thrown around him. One day last week he raised three constitutional objections to the jury, two based on the Federal Constitution and one on the Constitution of South Carolina. Saturday he argued for a continuance of the case pleading some irregularity connected with the proper keeping of the coroner's records. In all of his motions to quash the indictment and for the postponement he was overruled by the court.

The trial of Franklin and his wife consumed the entire day, the case being called on the convening of the court Monday morning. Franklin, who had been in the State Penitentiary since his arrest for safe keeping was brought from Columbia Monday morning by Sheriff Dukes, who took every precaution for the safety of the prisoner. Franklin's wife was kept in the jail here. There was a large crowd in the city to attend the trial. It was perfectly orderly and seemed disposed to let the law take its course. Sheriff Dukes took extra precaution to protect Franklin, but there was no demonstration. By order of Gov. Ansel the dispensary was closed, and as far as we know there was not a single man under the influence of whiskey and everything passed off quietly. The verdict as to Franklin gave general satisfaction, but there are those who think his wife should be punished for her part in the tragedy.

The crime for which Franklin was convicted was committed by him only a few weeks ago, and if he is hung on the day appointed justice will be meted out to him as it should be to all criminals of his class. His execution legally a few months after the commission of the heinous crime will have a better effect than if he had been caught and lynched immediately after he had killed in cold blood an officer of the law, who had gone to arrest him. The crime is fresh in the memory of our readers. The doomed man, Franklin, was a farm hand under contract to Mr. Jake Thomas of Cope. For some reason he broke his contract with Mr. Thomas and went to work for Mr. Sol. Spires, of the Norway section, where he was when he brutally murdered Mr. Valentine.

After Franklin left his employ in violation of his contract Mr. Thomas had a warrant issued for his arrest by Magistrate Joseph Valentine, who sent his brother, Constable Henry Valentine, to arrest him. The latter went to the home of Mr. Carter and spent the night and at daybreak the next morning he went with Mr. Carter to the home of the negro to make the arrest. The negro was apparently asleep when they reached the house and Mr. Valentine entered the front door while Mr. Carter went to the rear to prevent his escape.

When Mr. Valentine entered the front door and reached the bed room door the negro suddenly opened the door and fired, striking the constable just below the heart and felling him to the floor. The negro, then hearing the approach of Mr. Carter at his back door, turned and fired in that direction, inflicting a painful wound which caused Mr. Carter to retreat. Witnesses state that four or five shots were fired and the first three were in quick succession. The result was that both Mr. Valentine and Mr. Carter were wounded, as were also the negro and his wife.

Franklin fled following the killing and managed for three days to elude his pursuers. He made his way to Denmark and there gave himself up to Ex-Sector Mayfield, who communicated at once with Sheriff Dukes who went to Denmark, got Franklin and him to the State Penitentiary for safe keeping. The murder of Mr. Valentine created great excitement at the time, and had Franklin been caught it is safe to say that the county would have saved the expense of his trial. Franklin's crime was a cold blooded one, and he richly deserves the punishment he will receive. His conviction was no surprise, and it will meet with universal endorsement all over the country. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by Messrs. Glaze & Herbert. The Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

AIRSHIP LIKE A BIRD. Soared Gently and Smoothly Against Strong Wind.

So successful was the recent trial at Farnborough, Eng., of the first military dirigible balloon built in that country, that British aeronauts are elated and predict great things for future successes. In the presence of about 100 persons the ship performed beautifully, and with the exception of one minor defect, the breaking of a belt on the machinery, acquitted itself without a flaw.

During the trip the wind was blowing at the rate of 15 miles, but the airship had no difficulty in advancing against it. It soared on gently like a ship in a sea-way, the machinery responding well to the canvas rudder. The airship is sausage shaped, 100 feet long and 30 feet in diameter. It traveled at a rate of about five miles an hour. It can carry three men besides the machinery and other apparatus, having a lifting power of one ton. It uses the exhaust gas from its engine to keep the balloon filled.

His Passing is Said to Be Due to the Policy the Government Has Pursued Toward Him.

In twenty-five years, according to estimates made by government officials, the American Indian—that is, the befeathered, blanketed and painted Red Man—will have passed into history and in this country will be known no more forever. The passing of the Indian is due to the policy pursued by the government. Now, and for many years past, the Indians have been wards of the American government. They have been nurtured and protected and fostered in every possible way. At immense expense the government has provided for them, lest they should starve. Reservations have been given them, food has been furnished them and they have been cared for as children.

During the past ten or twelve years, a definite policy has been pursued, the government looking to the limitation of the Indian, not in his personality, but in his tribal relations. After years of experience it was found that tribal relations of the Indians were not good for him. They encouraged laziness and shiftlessness. Under the conditions the Indian would not work. He depended entirely upon the government for his subsistence and, having nothing else to do, spent much of his time in fomenting trouble.

Congress finally decided to break up, as far as possible, the Indian reservations and to parcel them out among Indians and whites to the best advantage possible. The lands were allotted among the Indians in severalty, wherever that scheme seemed feasible, so that each Indian might have a definite portion which he could call his own and as he was at liberty to dispose of as he saw fit. Many of the Indians, particularly those of the Osage and Cherokee tribes, are in good financial circumstances. Some of them are doing well on their farms and all of them have better chances than white men are given by the government.

Francis E. Loupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, who has devoted much of his life to a study of the Indian problem, is convinced that the only way to make the Indian progressive and self-supporting is to place him on his own resources. He says, therefore, that it is the policy of the government to induce the Indians to give up their tribal relations and to mingle with the whites as individuals. Naturally, he says, the Indian is bright and is well able to take care of himself, if he finds himself forced to do so. Placed in surroundings where he must learn in order to live, the Indian will do well in most instances, and that is just what the government is doing now.

Commissioner Loupp believes that it will require twenty-five or thirty years to bring about the complete change in the Indians' condition. In the end, the change will be of great benefit to the Indians. One difficulty is being experienced just now in the conditions, namely, that the Indian, of course, cannot be remedied by the government. In the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, many of the individuals of the various tribes have become possessed of a small number of acres of land themselves, but the majority of them sell the land and live on the proceeds. The land named class cannot be induced to work at all. They probably will not do a stroke of work until their resources are exhausted and they will have to work or starve.

In view of all the conditions, therefore, it is only a matter of time before the Indian shall have been absorbed into the nation and shall have become a tradition and the Indian of tomorrow will work out his destiny as the whites work out theirs and the Indian blood will be a blend of American citizenship.

RIVALLED CAPTAIN KOEPEKICK. Siberian Impostor Cleverly Duped Army Officials.

The German impostor "Koepekick," who created such a sensation by fooling a whole village, has been rivalled in his line of cleverness by a Siberian, who went to Harbin, Siberia, and passing himself off as an officer escaped with a neat sum of money. The victims of his bold escapade were army men and officials at the Russo-Chinese bank.

The man appeared at the headquarters of the frontier forces of the Trans-Amur territory and displaying a document, which purported to be an order, he asked for an advance of \$35,500 to be used in paying his men and buying provisions. So well did he play his part that a check was made out for him and he cashed it.

He was forced against his will to take a small portion of the amount in silver. Two officers, he had them escort for to the railroad station and left them to guard the money bags for a short time. The soldiers were on guard for 24 hours before the trick was discovered. The "officer" had escaped.

PREACHER SENT TO JAIL. He Is Given 30 Days and \$25 Fine for Assaulting Librarian.

The Rev. Eli Tartt, pastor of the Harrison Baptist church, of Petersburg, Va., which has a membership of more than 3,000, was before the Mayor's court, recently, to answer the charge of assaulting J. H. Mason with a pistol in the law office of T. C. Johnson, where Mason is employed. Tartt had declared that Mason had lied to him about Johnson being out of the city. Johnson is engaged in taking affidavits in a controversy involving Tartt. In the face of this charge, Tartt attempted to show that Tartt was not on the street at any time on the day of the assault. Tartt was adjudged guilty and the punishment was fixed at 30 days in jail and a fine of \$25. Tartt took an appeal to the Hastings court. He was also put under a bond of \$250 to keep the peace for a year.

A dispatch from Melbourne says a miner has sent to the Zoological Gardens, Perth, a live toad which he dug out of a strata of hard cement while sinking a shaft with explosives. It is believed that the creature has been entombed for centuries. When released from confinement the toad was quite inanimate. Its eyes, which were transparent, with no pupil, gradually became normal, and it is now in excellent health.

The chamber in which it was confined was perfectly smooth, and there was no room for movement. The toad is now being examined by geologists. The secretary of the Zoological Gardens cites an instance of a toad being found in a bed of magnesium limestone 25 feet under the earth. The age of the toad was believed to be 6,000 years. This creature was presented to the Hartlepool Museum.

"It is well known," he says, "that toads at the present day bury themselves in mud when the water in which they have been living dries up, and so remain there till the next rains come.

"If a drought sets in, and no rain comes to that spot, there will be no change in the condition of the toad, and therefore, nothing to bring him to a state of animation, and so he may continue for all time, until some one comes along with a plug of gelignite to unearth him.

"This seems very hard to believe, but still we have the fact that toads are found alive, and so must have got there somehow. In some cases they have been found at great depths under the surface imbedded in rock, as in the present instance.

"The toads seem to be in a state of suspended animation, and do not lose weight when in that condition."

THE CIDADEL SCHOLARSHIPS. Announcement of Successful Contestants and Alternates.

Following are the successful contestants for beneficiary scholarships at the Citadel: Abbeville—W. E. Bell, Jr.; alternate, George C. McKelvey. Aiken—B. T. Cripps; alternate, C. S. Hatch. Anderson—J. C. Pickets and H. Acker; alternates, J. K. Russell and E. L. McCants.

Bamberg—H. A. Ray, Jr.; alternate, C. O. Kirtsch. Barnwell—S. S. Pison; alternate, none. Beaufort—C. A. Sanders and McLeod Hutson, Jr.; alternates, none. Berkeley—H. F. Porcher; alternate, R. W. Wilkes. Charleston—B. R. Legge and J. R. Oglesby; alternates, E. H. Carpenter, Jr. and P. H. Gadden. Chesterfield—J. K. Shannon, Jr.; alternate A. Brock. Clarendon—G. W. Green; alternate R. L. Griffin.

Colleton—J. F. Richer; alternate, M. B. Carris. Fairfield—H. K. Pickets and J. E. Craig; alternates, de Saussure Clarke and S. C. Lupo. Georgetown—W. R. Baie; alternate, Ehrlich Jones. Greenville—C. H. Fowler; alternate W. E. Kilgore. Lancaster—B. A. Sullivan; alternate, J. D. Armstrong. Lexington—C. B. Livingston, alternate, J. S. Steadman. Marion—R. F. Bethea; alternate, Charles Gilchrist. Marlboro—Dargan Odom; alternate Earle Dunlap. Newberry—L. A. Lester; alternate, none. Orangeburg—S. A. Porter; alternate, J. C. Fair. Pickets—Louis Kay; alternate, none.

Williamsburg—J. H. Floyd; alternate, R. M. Hemenway.

RURAL ROUTES IN THE STATE. The Number Now in Operation and Their Distribution.

Some interesting information relative to the operation of free delivery routes in South Carolina was secured by The News and Courier correspondent from the post office department. In the state there are now a total of 650 routes in operation divided among the seven congressional districts as follows: First district, 27; second district, 50; third district, 135; fourth district, 114; fifth district, 140; sixth district, 73; seventh district, 106.

Each of the seven districts mentioned has several petitions pending before the department, which will be acted upon in the near future. The whole number from the state is 56. For the United States there are now 37,981 rural delivery routes in operation, which are served by 37,832 regular carriers. All the routes are served every week day except 724 which have tri-weekly service. The total number of petitions for the service which had reached the department up to September 1, was 54,973, upon which 15,056 adverse reports had been made. There are now 1,411 petitions for establishment pending, 163 of which have been favorably acted upon and service ordered established—leaving a balance of 1,228 unacted upon.

CARRIE Nation says she does not intend to leave Pittsburg until she reforms every man in it. If this is true, Carrie will spend the balance of her days in Pittsburg and when time is called on her she won't be half through with her self imposed task.

They used to know in the old days a good deal more than we modern people give them credit for. This is an old prescription for youth and beauty: "You must work until you are tired, sleep till you are rested, have plenty of fresh air, live in cool rooms, take a daily sponge bath and eat the simplest food."

LAST year's cotton crop amounted to over thirteen and a half million bales and nearly all of it is now consumed by the mills. In the face of this bumper crop prices were higher than for years, and there is no reason why the present crop should not sell at a good price. All that is needed to make it do so is a little backbone on the part of the farmers. With a capital of \$30,000,000, the new paper trust figures that it ought to be able to beat its competitors to a pulp.

More Than Half the Population of the United States Is Claimed to Be Living in "Dry" Territory.

Prohibition is sweeping the country. Its recent advances are throwing liquor producers and dealers into panics in many places. A member of the Liquor League, states the situation in these words: "The onward march of prohibition in some sections of the country is advancing like a prairie fire, and no hand will raise to stop it."

He concludes his statement by saying that five years ago have kept back the situation, but, today, it is too late and an effort might as well be made to keep back the Hudson river with a whisk broom. More than half the nation is said to be under prohibition law. Maine, North Dakota, Kansas and Georgia have statutory prohibition rules. More than half the territory in 17 other states is dry, and in 16 remaining states little intoxicating liquor is sold. The four prohibition states have a population of 5,500,000 and this estimated 25,000,000 others live in local prohibition territory of 33 other states.

The state prohibition movement is spreading rapidly in at least 31 states, especially where local option has already been tried out the open dram shops in large sections. These states include Oklahoma, where the prohibition constitutional amendment is voted on Sept. 17, Delaware, and three political divisions of which vote separately on license or no license Nov. 5; North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, where state prohibition campaigns are under way, led or warmly endorsed by the governors themselves. Popular movements for statutory or constitutional state prohibition in Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, New Hampshire and Vermont may adopt state prohibition policy within the near future. A significant straggle from Ohio comes in the shape of a dispatch from Cedar Point, where, at a recent gathering of political leaders, 72 out of 86 members of the Ohio legislature there present, declared informally for ultimate state prohibition and immediate county option.

Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Tennessee, Arizona and New Mexico are "wet." They have license with little or no restrictions. California, Idaho, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

A Lapsed Reformer. The Hon. George Leavens Lilley, Congressman at Large from Connecticut, who has become a millionaire several time over has blossomed out as a reformer. But, like most reformers from the land of wooden nut-meats and steady habit, he wants some reforms to be made at the expense of some other section besides his own. One of his reform hobbies is to abolish all the navy yards of the government except four, and three of these he would establish practically at the North. This, we believe, is his main object in advocating this so-called reform. He does not want the government to spend any money at the South except where it cannot be helped.

He says "there is no more use for the navy yard at Charleston, S. C., than at Portsmouth, and neither is needed. The Charleston yard is located 12 miles up a river, back of the town, in a swamp. If ever met a naval officer, he was willing to give his responsibility to take a battle ship up there, and one captain said he would resign before attempting it."

It can be seen from this extract that his main attack is on the navy yards in the South. While he classifies Portsmouth with Charleston, he says nothing about the unfitness of the former, while he slanders Charleston in a most stupid way. There is no better location anywhere for a yard than where the Charleston yard is located. At least that is the opinion of competent naval officers, who have carefully examined the location of the yard at Charleston. What Mr. Lilley says about naval officers being afraid to take a battle ship around the Charleston navy yard is all nonsense. The defense of the ship could be so buoyed that any officer could safely take a battle ship up to it who had sense enough to command such a vessel.

The navy yard at Charleston is needed, and badly needed, and we do not think that the attack of this so-called reformer will retard its completion by the government. If he can have the navy yards at the South abolished he will throw in a few at the North to make it appear that his spasms of reform is not aimed entirely at the South. But when he is through, it will be found that all the navy yards, except the one on the Gulf, will be located at the North, and we believe that is the object of this lapsed reformer has in view.

FIVE NEGROES KILLED. By a Fast Train While They Were Gambling.

Five negroes, their heads close together, as they were totally absorbed in a game of craps on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Newberg, W. Va., did not hear the number of an approaching train. They were ground beneath the wheels and five killed, the bodies being so terribly mangled that identification has not yet been possible.

But Not Unless the Men Who Raise It and Sell It Work in Harmony to Maintain Price.

Last week the Farmers' Union Convention met at Little Rock, Ark., and the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association met at Jackson, Miss. The most important action of each of these bodies was to fix the minimum price for which cotton is to be held this fall, and each of them agreed on 15 cents. If the farmers of the South to any great extent stand by this demand they will undoubtedly get 15 cents.

Cotton is now selling in South Carolina above 13 cents, and the crop in that state is generally said to be in a better condition than in the South western States, a condition which would justify the higher price. But the only way in which the cotton planters can get 15 cents is to hold their cotton until they do get 15 cents. If the crop is rushed on the market when 13 or 13 1/2 cents is being offered the price will never go to 15 cents.

In discussing the matter The News and Courier says the question is how far can the two organizations of farmers control the marketing of the crop? The Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association are not exactly antagonistic but they work somewhat on different lines and are not affiliated in any way. It is impossible to say how far their respective organizations extend and to what extent they can secure an observance of their resolutions.

They have taken similar action in recent years and it is undoubtedly true that while their demands have been respected by some planters who do not belong to either organization there have, on the other hand, been some members of each organization who have not stood by their resolutions, and consequently the amount of cotton has not been withheld from the market that might have been expected. When the Southern Cotton Association demanded 11 cents the farmers stuck to it and got 11 cents; when President Jordan two years ago demanded 15 cents the farmers sold for less and got a good profit.

The truth of the matter is that the farmers of the South consider that 15 cents is a very fine price for cotton especially as some of them have sold cotton at five cents and managed to live. Of course the conditions then and now are different, but the facts remain. The matter of supply and demand is supposed to fix the price of cotton as of other commodities, but it is not exactly correct to say that this is the case with cotton. If however the farmers by combination in withholding the commodity from the market can decrease the supply they can get their price.

The difficulty is that so much of the cotton crop is sold before it is picked, even before it is planted; the farmers who have to sell to meet their fall obligations cannot regard the advice of their more fortunate brethren. No matter how good that advice may be. The organizations have recognized this difficulty and have endeavored to devise some way in which the stronger may protect the weaker by providing for the storing of cotton, etc., but these means are not yet perfected and cannot be at once put in operation.

If the farmers' organizations succeed in this effort and cotton goes to 15 cents there will be good times in South Carolina this fall. The money centers report that money is tight and the banks, even in South Carolina, are not putting out money with great caution; but if the farmers get 15 cents for their cotton and the crop turns out to be as good as the prospect the farmers will be able at Christmas to loan money to the banks and has some to spare.

Backbone of the Country. Although not as large as we hoped it would be, the cotton crop of this year is somewhat above the average in size, and it will sell for a good price if the farmers will only act in concert and not rush it on the market. Every man, woman and child in this county is interested in the cotton crop, and all of us want to see it bring a good price. Then all of us will share the prosperity of the farmer. Cotton is king, and the man who makes it ought to be prosperous and happy at present prices. All other crops are abundant, which means that the farmers all over the country are sharing the prosperity of the farmers who make cotton. The big crops this year will increase the prosperity of the country a little, and we hope every farmer will get his full share of the good things it brings.

On the prosperity of the farmer depends the welfare of the transportation business of the country, and on that the prosperity of the iron and steel trades, whose welfare has heretofore been regarded as the measurement of the prosperity of the country. With transportation interests and the iron and steel trades prosperous, business of all kinds will continue good, or as Mr. Schwab says, "will give a promise of good times, notwithstanding the ups and downs of Wall street." Thus the crops of the country determine the condition of its business interests, something that since 1897 has each year reversed the old order of things.

The farmer raises the crops and he is therefore the backbone of the country. There are nearly 9,000,000 of him, or one-third of our population when those immediately dependent on him are taken into consideration. In the transportation, industrial and business interests are involved another good third of our population, and, as the welfare of these is assured by the prosperity of the farmer, over two-thirds of the people of the United States are promised a continuance of good times.

When two-thirds of the population are prosperous the other third must be, because dependent directly or indirectly on the welfare of the majority. Thus good crops mean much to all the people, and should afford general gratification.

A COPPERHEAD snake crawled into a keg of beer in Kentucky and four men who drank the beer died. There are still several million men in this country who are risking their lives every day, but they are heroes and not afraid of copperheads.

The Young Man Says He Never Saw His Would-Be Father Anywhere Before.

The New York American says standing in the store of John Galvin, a young merchant, of No. 513 Third avenue Brooklyn, John Galvin, a wealthy manufacturer, of Brattleboro, Vt., late Thursday afternoon pleaded with the former to acknowledge their relationship as father and son.

"Come home with me, John," said the young man, "I am not your son. I am not John E. Galvin. I am just plain John Galvin, and I have lived here all my life," was the reply to the entreaty. A reply the young man had been compelled to make repeatedly during the past few days.

Sorrowing and despondent, the old man departed for his hotel at Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, not fully convinced that he had not been addressing his son.

For a week the Brattleboro manufacturer has been haunting the store owned by Mr. Galvin, insisting upon their relationship. So confident was he of the identification he had made of Galvin as his boy who ran away from home ten years ago that he enlisted the aid of the police, and two detectives Thursday visited Galvin at his store and questioned him about the case.

"It was just a week ago that Mr. Galvin came in here," said young Mr. Galvin Thursday night. "He told me he had a son who left home in a fit of anger ten years ago. He had searched everywhere for the young man without success. Then he suddenly put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Your mother wants you home, John.' Every night she walks out the rear door and through the lawn to the gate, where she looks up the road, waiting and watching. I frequently have to go for her and take her indoors; otherwise she would stay out until midnight."

"Of course I was amazed, and after I had repeatedly denied being his son, I asked him what had brought him to Brooklyn and to my home. He said that Mrs. John Green, of Ninth avenue and Tenth street, Brooklyn, had spent the summer in Brattleboro. He had asked her in his simple way if she ever saw his son John in New York. She told him she had seen John Galvin, and she described him to the father and mother. Both were sure I was the missing son.

"I remembered then that Mrs. Green had come home and told me about a rich manufacturer, of Brattleboro, Vt., who had inquired about me as meeting the description of his missing son. "At first I was inclined to treat the old man's search humorously, but the pathos of his story made me feel like giving him all the aid I could. When he still insisted that I was his son and wanted to take me back to his wife, I brought him to my residence at 148 Prospect avenue, and had all of my friends tell him of my life. We made several trips to New York, New Jersey, Coney Island and other places where I thought the old man might find his son. He carried a picture with him that was taken some years ago, but I do not think it resembled me, and if it does it is merely a coincidence.

"The old man appeared quite heartbroken Thursday and told me that he was leaving for his home on a midnight train. His last words were: "What will my poor wife say when I come back alone?"

ENTERED LADY'S STATEROOM. And Fellow Passengers Wanted to Throw Him Overboard.

The passengers who arrived on the steamship Atlanta from New York at Savannah on Wednesday told a sensational story of an attempted robbery on board the ship and the indignation that was caused by it. It is said that there was a strong tendency to throw overboard one or two men who were suspected of the crime. A young lady en route from New York to Macon about 3 o'clock in the morning was awakened by the presence of a man in her stateroom. She was very much alarmed and screamed at the top of her voice. The passengers on board were alerted in an instant and rushed to the aid of the terror-stricken lady. She told them she had been awakened by the presence of some one in her stateroom and that as she awoke the intruder had disappeared through the stateroom window. Immediately there was a search for the guilty man.

A negro on board was taken in charge. He protested his innocence. A foreigner who was a member of the crew volunteered the information that he had seen the negro coming through the window. Because of the knowledge he displayed he too was taken in custody. The passenger seemed to think that the foreigner was trying to throw suspicion on himself by accusing the negro.

"Throw them overboard," suggested one of the passengers. This seemed to be the sentiment of all the men who were gathered about in various stages of undress having been aroused from their berths by the young lady's screams. It is probable that if the young lady had been able to positively identify the man who had entered her stateroom that he would have been summarily dealt with by the angry passengers. As it was both the white man and the colored man were released.

Tom Lawson's advertisement advising people to "buy stocks" are not so very attractive just now as we are looking forward to the necessity of buying coal.

It now turns out that the carved medicine chest which was presented to the President by an army officer, was manufactured at the army cabinet shop in the Philippines at a cost of \$153 to the government, and the investigation by Col. Garlington shows a vast amount of similar graft in the quarter-master's department.

It has been the ambition of every farmer in the South to make at least one bale of cotton to the acre. Very few of them have ever tried to make more than one bale to the acre. It can be done. And from recent experiments it looks as though the time is not far distant when the new "Williamson Plan" will be used by every farmer in the South. In writing of his experiments, Mr. B. M. Hudson of Camden says:

"As the 'Williamson corn method' has been such a blessing to South Carolina and as I have been accused of withholding what information I have had on the subject for 'selfish motives,' I want to say to the farmers of South Carolina that the Williamson method is just as necessary for cotton as for corn.