

OUR SCHOOLS.

PAPER NO. 8.

BY PROF. WILLIAM H. HAND.

Poor Attendance—Even with insufficient funds, poor school houses, short school terms, and incompetent teachers, the people may still show a commendable educational purpose by sending every child to school every day the schools are in session. Much good may be got out of a very inferior school, if the children attend it regularly and with the purpose of getting the most possible out of it. How are the white children of South Carolina attending the schools? In 1907, the white enrollment in the public schools of the State was 144,668, while the average attendance was only 103,304. The federal census taken seven years before 1900, gives South Carolina 217,872 white children between the ages of 5 and 20 years, while our legal school age is between 6 and 21 years.

Two of the worst enemies to childhood and youth are overwork and idleness. Close confinement at manual labor is dulling, stifling, and destructive to the childhood; idleness is poisonous and ruinous to youth. Attendance upon school may be used as a corrective for both evils. The State, in order to protect at least one class of children against overwork, has passed a child labor law, barring some notable exceptions, the abhorrence of that law is a common jest. To illustrate: In 1905, one of our city school superintendents lost more than twenty pupils from one school within two months. It is reported that one of the cotton mill superintendents of that town (a man in favor of schools), the school superintendent went from house to house in the mill village enquiring for these missing children. In one afternoon he located twelve of them, every one of them unlawfully engaged at work in the mill, though only three of their names appeared on the pay-roll.

Now, the child of the lazy, greedy, selfish parent is at work; and not in school. The child of the ignorant and indifferent parent is neither at work nor in school; he is idling. Both children need to be educated. The State needs both of them; and the State has already decreed that the taxpayers shall establish and maintain schools for both. There remains but one logical thing to do—compel the parents of both to send their children to school. There is but little logic in compelling people to pay taxes to support the schools, then permitting the parents of the children who most need the schools, deliberately to keep them from the benefits of the schools. The poorer the child the more is the need for compelling his parents to send him to school. Compulsory attendance laws are aimed at the selfish and indifferent parent, not at the child. Of what advantage are good teachers, long school terms, and fine school houses, unless the children attend the schools? In a recent election in a district in North Carolina, where they have recently enacted a kind of local option compulsory law, a certain taxpayer made this declaration: "If you vote to compel the children of this district to go to school, increase my tax as you please; if you are not going to put the children into the schools, I am opposed to any further tax." That man's argument has no answer.

Some opponent to a compulsory law says, "You have not enough school houses and teachers to take care of the thousands of children not in school." That argument is worthless, unless we are willing to admit that the white people of the State are actually unable to take care of their children. Let some philanthropist offer to aid South Carolina in matters educational. Will the school houses ever be built or the teachers ever employed until there is a need for them? Would it be wise for a farmer to let \$500-crop waste in the fields, rather than build \$100-house in which to store it?

The last argument of the opponents to compulsory attendance is that it can not be enforced without truant officers, and that truant officers must be paid. Certainly, the present child labor law of this State is a dead letter, because no provision is made for its enforcement. And the police of Charleston, Columbia, and other places, have to be paid, but it pays to pay them. We are perfectly willing to pay an officer of the law to arrest little negro boys in a 10-cent card game, but it is too much to pay an officer of the law to see that a lazy selfish father sends his child to school. We are paying today in actual money every year five times as much in tribute to the industrial supremacy of New England and other sections, as it would cost us to put every white child in the State in school for six months in the year! What economists we are! And what philosophers we try to be!

WILLIAM H. HAND, University of South Carolina.

STARTED TO BURY LIVE WOMAN.

Physician Finds that Supposed Corpse was Not Dead.

At Ellis, Kan., the timely intervention of a physician who was not satisfied with the appearance of the body Tuesday prevented the burial of Mrs. Thomas Chapman, sixty years old, who was supposed to have died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday. The body was prepared for burial, but was not embalmed. The funeral was to have taken place at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A few minutes before the coffin was sealed, a physician requested permission to see the body. An examination confirmed his suspicions that the woman's body was made rigid by suspended animation. The woman was removed from the coffin, placed in bed and revived. While her heart is weak it is believed Mrs. Chapman will recover.

THEY MUST WORK.

At Columbia as a result of a war on vagrancy and idle negroes the police department Tuesday arrested fifty negroes. Another raid will be made Wednesday and it has been announced that every one, white or black, must work, show cause or work for the city.

Military Bands.

Arrangements are being made to have grand military day during Fair Week. One of the biggest features of this day will be the fact that there will be seven good brass bands in Columbia at this time.

If we should always speak the truth, There'd surely be a fuse; As nuisances unspeakable, Nobody'd speak to us.

It does not pay to do things just to be doing, or say things just to be saying.

USES FOR OLD PAPERS.

Some Things They Can Be Used For With Profit.

To fill cracks in wooden floors put one-half pound newspapers in three quarts water and soak three days, then add one tablespoonful powdered alum and one quart wheat flour; stir and boil until like cake dough; cool and fill cracks. It will harden like cement.

To fill rat holes use the above recipe, but add, when cool, a liberal allowance of red pepper.

To make rat proof floors for hen-houses use the above, mixing in one quart of sand and gravel.

To dry shoes, fill with crumpled newspapers, renewing as the paper absorbs the moisture.

To clean and polish windows, mirrors, etc., dip papers in cold tea.

To clean carpets, wet a newspaper with ammonia and water; squeeze, sweep into bits, throw on the floor and sweep from wall to the opposite side.

To keep fire all night in a range stove or grate, lay a folded newspaper on the coal. In the morning the paper ashes will be removed more easily than coal ashes.

Home Meal and Honey. The Barnwell People gives this good advice: "Eat home grown and ground corn meal and honey. There are now in the State insane asylums in Columbia about twenty persons suffering with pellagra, an Italian disease caused by eating uncooked meal. There have been thirty-seven deaths within the past year from pellagra, which first crazes and then kills its victims."

Deadly Work of Snowstorm. Six accidental deaths are traceable to a snowstorm that prevailed in Colorado Saturday night and Sunday. Besides, seven persons sustained serious injuries in railroad collisions and in coming in contact with live wires.

HOME ONCE MORE

Senator and Mrs. Tillman Landed at New York Saturday.

ARCHBOLD LETTERS

Read by Hearst Are Important Factors of the Campaign—He is "Glad That the Light Has Been Turned on the Commercial Democracy Gang" in This State.

Senator and Mrs. Tillman landed in New York on Tuesday after an absence of five months in Europe. He is greatly improved in health and enjoyed his trip abroad very much. He did not carry long in New York, but left for his home soon after he landed. He crossed the ocean in the fine steamship Kroonsland. He was besieged by news gatherers as soon as he landed in New York.

"The Archbold letters that Mr. Hearst has read are the big thing of this campaign and the one subject of interest on the other side." "I see that he got McLaurin. I am not surprised. We were on to McLaurin in the Democratic wing of the senate, and read him out of the caucus eight years ago. He belongs with the corporation—control the state needs both of them; and the State has already decreed that the taxpayers shall establish and maintain schools for both. There remains but one logical thing to do—compel the parents of both to send their children to school.

"No, I will take no active part in the campaign. It is too nearly over for me to bestir myself. The last session in Washington was the most trying I have ever known and I was almost prostrated at the end of it. I do not want to waste any of my regained strength.

Senator Tillman paused to engage in repartee with a Philadelphia correspondent on the tariff question, and then said that he would hurry to Washington for a few days. From there until he is to his home and rest until his duties call him to the capital again, he will be in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says Senator and Mrs. Tillman arrived in Washington Tuesday night en route home. When seen at his hotel Wednesday morning, Senator Tillman was surrounded by half a dozen or more newspaper men and other friends, who had called to welcome him home, and to get his views on the Presidential campaign and other matters.

Senator Tillman is naturally very deeply interested in the outcome of the Presidential election, and although he has been absent, and not in close touch with the management of the campaign, yet his general knowledge of the situation leads him to believe that Bryan will be the next President of the United States. He does not intend to enter the campaign, but will rest from his travels, and be ready for the approaching session of Congress in December.

To the News and Courier correspondent the Senator said that he had read the Archbold and McLaurin disclosures, and that the light had been turned at last on to the acts and doings of the "commercial Democracy gang." With unusual vigor the Senator said: "What I would like to know now is this, 'what newspaper in the State received any portion of that five thousand dollars from the Standard Oil, and why is it, the different detective editors within the State have not taken the trouble to ascertain what newspaper supported the 'commercial Democracy gang' and publish the list so that the people could know who the beneficiaries were."

GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning This Terrible Disease.

Some very remarkable facts were brought out at the International Congress on Tuberculosis recently held in Washington. It was demonstrated that one-third of the human family who die between the ages of 25 and 45 years die of tuberculosis. Thus it behooves every man, woman and child to be educated about the "great white plague."

The convention from actual tests, decided that bovine tuberculosis was transmitted to human beings by tubercle bacilli in milk from tuberculous cows. Here are some facts that are not generally known:

Deaths from tuberculosis in United States last year, 160,000; deaths for 115 years of yellow fever in United States, 100,000.

Deaths from tuberculosis last four years in United States (estimated), 400,000; deaths during four years of Civil War in United States in action and from wounds received in action, Federal 110,000, Confederate 95,000—total deaths 205,000.

Comparative death rate of tuberculosis in the United States and black plague in India for 12 years (1896 to 1907), in proportion to the population—the great plague epidemic in India began in 1896!

Tuberculosis in United States per 1,000 of population during the whole period, 23 deaths; black plague in India, 10 deaths.

Death rate, tuberculosis of lungs, white and colored population, in United States, year 1896, per 1,000 population: White 105.2; colored, 235.8.

FACING A CRISIS

SHALL THE SOUTH SURRENDER \$150,000,000 in Gold?

That Is What She Will Do if the Cotton Crop is Sold at Present Prices.

The flippant way in which some people speak of the present price of cotton argues that they do not fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. This is the time when they say that the farmers have put the price of cotton too high and that it is now seeking its natural level. Such people leave the impression that they are not looking beyond their personal interests and therefore fail to see the stream of gold that annually comes to the South from foreign countries in exchange for her cotton crop—this amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, which is the mainstay to all business life and activity in the South. Curtail this inflow of gold and we at once cripple every industry in the South. Augment it and at once the electric effect is seen and felt in every line of industry.

The price of cotton is today 2 1/2 cents per pound less than it was a year ago. If this depression of price is to continue throughout the season, it will mean a loss to the South on a 15,000,000 bale crop of \$150,000,000, or an equal to more than half of the capital invested in the cotton mills of the entire South; likewise a much greater sum than will be spent in the South this year for public education.

These illustrations are given to more forcibly illustrate the enormity of the loss of the South, caused by the present depression in prices, and to endeavor to arouse a determination among our people, irrespective of vocation, that it shall not be so.

For the past few years the South has been enjoying an unprecedented prosperity for the cotton crop. It seems that this age of Southern prosperity shall not longer continue. As evidence of this there was during the summer a report sent to the cotton factory centers of the world stating the Southern cotton crop would approximate 16,000,000 bales and the prediction made that the price would go to eight and possibly as low as 6 cents per pound. Such a report very naturally demoralized the cotton trade and every manufacturer wanting to get in on the ground floor was unwilling to pay up stock, and so curtailed production and bought cotton from hand to mouth, continually looking for lower prices. Another factor in depressing the price of cotton is the closing of the Lancashire mills in England. These mills are said to represent about one-third of the capacity of the country; consequently their closing will very materially affect the price of cotton.

Hold For Better Prices.

Such briefly is the situation. What are the remedies? An easy question to ask, but a far more difficult one to answer.

In my opinion, the first thing necessary is for the cotton farmers themselves to determine in all their might and manhood that they will not sell a bale of cotton at present prices except to satisfy existing obligations; and then first endeavor to store the cotton and get advances on it to meet the necessities of the occasion. As long as sufficient cotton to meet the requirements of the mills is offered there will be no need for them to advance prices. Therefore hold the cotton off the market until the surplus is worked off. If the cotton mill men can not sell their goods they can not be expected to buy cotton at its full value, so the thing to do is to not offer any cotton for sale until the trade wants it at a price that will justify the farmer to sell.

At the present prices the purely cotton farmer is making no more than a farmer on his cotton that he was ten years ago, when cotton was selling at 6 cents per pound. At that time corn, meat, labor and other things that the cotton farmer buys was selling at but little over half the prices they are now bringing. Six-cent cotton at the time multiplied mortgages on the cotton farms of the South. Notwithstanding the few years of good prices we have had enable many farmers to pay off the mortgages then incurred, a continuation of present prices and conditions will bring about a repetition of those days. For that reason the manhood of the South should be against low priced cotton. It is not yet time for the South to assume the role of a philanthropist and sell cotton for a price less than the cost of production so as to furnish the world with cheap cotton goods.

Let us not let our values increase instead of decrease? Do we want factories of various kinds to multiply and enlarge in the South? Do we want to educate our children and beautify our homes. Do we want an air of prosperity all over this Southland of ours, with new life, vigor and activity into every line of business, vocation and profession? If so, let us without regard to vocation be a unit, loyal to the South and her every interest, and save her this \$150,000,000 annually by maintaining the price of cotton at a remunerative figure so that prosperity may continue to smile on our people.

Let not the farmers be fooled another year by the songs of those who tell them the world will take at good prices all the cotton they can produce; but rather let them first see that their crops are so diversified as to insure each farmer other productions necessary for his home consumption. Do not and the cotton crop will no longer prove to be a mill stone dragging us down into penury and want.

In this endeavor for better prices let the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and the professional man strike hands with the farmer, for they, too, are unwilling to see the South deprived of the millions of dollars so necessary for her growth and development. The newspaper men, too, these giants of influence and molders of public opinion, can do the farmers of the South a world of good if they will wage a battle for better prices for cotton, encouraging the farmers to hold cotton. Hold cotton! Hold cotton!

CONFERENCE CALLED

COTTON GROWERS INVITED TO MEET IN COLUMBIA.

President Harris, of the State Farmers' Union, Calls Meeting for Next Wednesday Night.

President Harris, of the South Carolina Farmers' Union, has issued the following call: "In order to have a conference on the cotton situation and to devise some method for relief all members of the Farmers' Union and others interested in the raising of the price of cotton are urged to meet in the Court House at Columbia on Wednesday night of Fair Week. It is highly important that there be representatives from all sections of South Carolina and from all interests. This meeting will be addressed by Senator-elect Smith and others. (Signed, 'B. HARRIS, President S. C. Farmers' Union. Senator-elect Smith was in Columbia Tuesday and gave the following statement for publication: "Now that the election is over and my enforced absence from any active participation in the fight for cotton at an end, I am in the work to better conditions if possible, and they are possible. The present price of cotton is a reflection on the South. A small crop last year and a small crop this year have, or should have, discounted the effect of the panic. Had there been a normal crop last year and prices gone off on an account of the panic it would have been natural, perhaps, but with a small crop at home and abroad, with no flattering outlook for a yield this year, present prices are nothing short of a disgrace to the business man and farmer."

"Look at the price of corn, oats, wheat, lard, meat and hay, to say nothing of other commercial articles, and compare these with cotton. Why didn't the panic affect them? Besides, about two-thirds of the wheat, corn and other crops of the world are sold in Europe. A panic in America should not affect the buying power of foreign countries.

"It is said that goods cannot be sold at present prices, or are not being sold, because it would represent a loss to the manufacturer. By the same token cotton should not be sold, because it represents a loss to the grower. Because fifteen cents was not realized last year is no reason why eight cents should be taken now. It really looks as if the purchasing power was attempting to whip the grower for revolting, after four years, against their masters. The stop this criminal foolishness and lack of confidence and common sense.

"On Wednesday night of Fair week every man interested in a higher price for cotton is asked to meet in the city of Columbia, at the Court House, to discuss the situation and join the other States in stopping the sale of cotton at present prices. "I am on my way to Montgomery, Alabama, where I will address the farmers of that State, and will bring a report as to what they and other States propose to do."

E. D. SMITH.

GAFFNEY ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

Young Man From Michigan Touches Live Terminal and Dies.

A young electrician named N. K. Stretter, while painting a switchboard in the engine room of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company Tuesday morning, touched a live terminal with his brush, with the result that 3,300 volts of electricity were sent coursing through his system. He only lived about five minutes after the accident. The physicians said that he probably had a weak heart. The young man has only been in Gaffney about two months and came here from Michigan. He has relatives in Asheville and the remains were turned over to Shuford & Lamaster, undertakers, awaiting instructions from his people as to their disposition. The young man made many friends in Gaffney and his death was a shock to all who knew him.

THE FARCE GOES ON.

Two Revenue Collectors Reprimanded for Political Activity.

A dispatch from Washington says the civil service commission Friday announced that after thorough investigation J. H. Forham, a deputy collector of internal revenue at Orangeburg, S. C., has been reprimanded and suspended without pay for fifteen days for participation in the Republican State Convention at Columbia. Robert A. Stewart, a temporary deputy collector of Charleston County, S. C., has been reprimanded. R. O. Piers, an employee of the Marine Island navy yard, who announced his candidacy of supervisor in the 1st district, has been discharged from the service. Clyde Knook, a letter carrier at Independence, Kansas, who became candidate for the District Court clerkship, resigned from the postal service to avoid dismissal.

For better prices. If these people would enter into the fight for better prices for cotton with only one-fourth the enthusiasm they are giving to the politics of the country it would be but a short while before prices would be far above those of today.

The Farmers Alliance, the Farmers' Union, the Southern Cotton Association should all join their forces in endeavoring to withhold cotton from the markets until a much better price is offered. Let these organizations suggest days for the farmers to meet at their respective meeting places, and take action. Without unity of purpose and unity of action we can not hope to accomplish anything. But let the conditions we are striving for be brought about by the lawful night rider, not by orderly methods and by sane people who have a vital interest in Southern life, and Southern progress. The time is at hand to take action.

T. B. PARKER.

A GROOM SLAIN

By Former Suitor for the Bride's Hand On a Train

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

After Killing Her Husband, the Cowardly Assassin Turned the Weapon on the Bride and Would Have Killed Her Had Not Her Uncle Caught the Pistol.

A dispatch from New Orleans says on her bridal tour, which had begun scarcely an hour before, and seated in a railroad coach almost between her husband and a former suitor for her hand, Mrs. Fred Van Ingen Thursday night saw the flash of the suitor's revolver, felt the sudden grip of her husband's hand as the bullet killed him, and then turned and fought for her life.

When the girl appeared about to become the victim of the second bullet from the revolver her uncle, a man with gray hair, but strong and cool under the excitement, rushed and thrust his thumb beneath the hammer of the revolver, jamming the mechanism and rendering the weapon harmless.

This was the story which the other passengers on the Texas and Pacific "cannon ball" told when they reached New Orleans Friday, but the principal actors in the tragedy, most of whom are connected with Louisiana's leading families, have so far refused to discuss the matter.

The former suitor is F. S. Beauve, of Plaquemine, La., at which place he was taken from the train and placed under arrest. The unfortunate husband was Prof. Fred Van Ingen, a prominent teacher, of Alexandria, La., and a relative of former Governor Blanchard. The bride is the daughter of James M. Rhorer, one of the leading officials of Iberian Parish, residing at Baton Rouge. Beauve is 24 years old and Van Ingen was 23.

The wedding took place at Alexandria. Beauve was in town, having arrived there, it is reported, on the same day as Miss Rhorer. When the bride couple left for New Orleans he boarded the train also, and after a time sat in a seat where he was facing Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen, with the bride between him and her husband.

Other passengers say Beauve talked with the bride couple just before the shooting and that his manner appeared cordial. It was at first reported that he congratulated them, but this was later denied. The young woman's hand was in her husband's when Beauve suddenly drew his revolver and fired. After being disarmed the young man quietly submitted to arrest.

COTTON MEETING CALLED.

Governor Ansel Asked to Name Delegates From the State.

President Harvey Jordan, of the southern Cotton Association, has written Governor Ansel requesting that the Governor appoint delegates from every county of South Carolina to the Cotton Conference, which Mr. Jordan has called to meet in Memphis on November 10, 11 and 12. Governor Ansel is also urged to attend the Conference in person. There will be a conference of the same kind in Columbia during next week at the call of President B. Harris, of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Jordan's letter is as follows:

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1908. His Excellency, Governor of South Carolina.—Dear Sir: In response to requests from all parts of the South I am calling a mammoth Cotton Conference of farmers, ginners, bankers, merchants and allied business interests to meet at Memphis, November 10, 11, 12, 1908, for the purpose of securing general concert of action throughout the South along business lines to advance the price of cotton at least ten cents per pound.

You are undoubtedly interested in a movement of this kind, and I would greatly appreciate the official appointment by you of delegates from the various counties in your State to attend this Conference, and I further extend to you a most cordial invitation to be present yourself and take part in the deliberations of the Conference.

I would be pleased to have a list of your appointees so that proper literature can be sent them, giving information and particulars of the Conference.

United concert of action will stem the tide of low prices and do much to check the present serious situation in the South and advance prices. Truly yours, HARVEY JORDAN.

CHESTER NEGRO A SUICIDE.

Throat With Razor.

James H. Heatherington, an aged negro, living on Mr. J. B. Atkinson place, near Armetta, Chester county, Monday committed suicide, a thing few negroes do. Heatherington was an industrious and respected negro, and was getting along as well as usual this year, but somehow became worried about the outlook, with the result that his mind became affected. A few days ago he told his daughter good-bye, and since then in consequence, his actions had been watched so as to prevent him from taking any rash step. Monday morning, however, he got hold of a razor, and stealing off to a nearby thicket, cut his throat. Coroner Locke held an inquest Monday afternoon, with that rise very early should take a look at the eastern heavens about half-past one o'clock in the morning. They will see there one of the most beautiful and spectacular signs that our skies ever afford—Jupiter and Venus, the latter unusual brilliant, in close conjunction. Take a look at the vision; for it is unforgettable by any one that sees it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely PURE Comes from Grapes The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

DR. J. H. CARLISLE WANT HIM TRIED

NEGRO LETTER CARRIER AT SPARTANBURG OFFICE Likely to Cause Trouble Unless He Is Removed, Because He Wrote Letter to White Lady.

A special dispatch from Spartanburg to the Columbia Record says there is likely to be a pretty post office mess there unless J. A. Anderson, colored, who was recently appointed substitute letter carrier in the city, is removed. Shortly after Anderson was appointed by Postmaster Poinier the Spartanburg Journal published an article to the effect that Anderson was formerly in the postal railway service and had been removed on the charge of writing an improper letter to a white woman. The officials in charge of the postoffice were informed of the charge against Anderson, but no steps were taken so far as is known to find out if the charge was true.

Last Friday night week a colored sporting house was raided and fourteen colored gamblers were arrested, and among those taken in by the police were a colored minister and J. A. Anderson. The latter begging the police not to give out his name to the reporters, saying that if his name was published in the papers it would hurt him, as he was in the postoffice service. Anderson was to take out his route and he hustled and got some one to put up bail for him, so that he might secure his release and deliver his mail on time; but, it is said, he failed to secure bail in time, and many people received late mail.

Many patrons on Anderson's route are said to have made the remark that they did not intend to allow him to come to their door, believing him to be the man who was fired from the postal service for writing an improper letter to a white woman. Unless Anderson is removed, and a white man appointed, there is likely to be trouble for it is said that the clerks in the postoffice endeavored to keep Anderson from being appointed, informing Postmaster Poinier of the charges against Anderson.

Took Taft at His Word.

There are several pearl button factories at Muscatine, Ia. The buttons are made from the mussel shells found in the rivers round about. In order to protect the pearl button industry there is a very heavy tariff on pearl buttons. But there is nothing doing in the button line in Muscatine just now, nor has there been since Mr. Taft spoke there a short time ago. The employees of the button factories were given time off to hear Mr. Taft and he congratulated them on the fact that they had been able to hold their places because of the protective tariff on mother-of-pearl manufacturers. He also told them that because of this tariff their wages were still being paid undiminished. This was a surprise to the employees whose pay envelopes were sadly diminished last November by a radical reduction in wages. When Mr. Taft concluded the button makers went back to the factories and demanded a restoration of the wage scale. They backed it up with the evidence of Mr. Taft's argument—and wasn't Mr. Taft the candidate of the employers? The employers refused to restore wages, and 500 button makers went out on strike. Several hundred more threaten to strike in the meanwhile the employers who profit so much from the protective tariff advocated by Mr. Taft have organized and subscribed to a pledge not to employ any person who voluntarily gave up his place to enforce a demand for something that the employers' candidate said they should have been getting all the time. Clearly Mr. Taft ought to return to Muscatine and square things.

Somewhere. Somewhere—dear hands shall clasp our own once more, And hearts that touched our hearts long years before Shall come to meet us in the morning land; And there, at last, our souls shall understand How, though He hid His meaning from our sight, Yet God was always true and always right, And how, though smiles were often changed for tears, Along this tangled pathway of the years, Yet only so these lives of yours and mine Have caught the likeness of the Life Divine.

Look for them. The Columbia State says: "Those that rise very late and those that rise very early should take a look at the eastern heavens about half-past one o'clock in the morning. They will see there one of the most beautiful and spectacular signs that our skies ever afford—Jupiter and Venus, the latter unusual brilliant, in close conjunction. Take a look at the vision; for it is unforgettable by any one that sees it."

Kills Two Officers. Charlie Mitchell, colored, shot and killed T. L. Peak, bailiff, and C. F. Argo, a young white man, Sunday morning about 10 o'clock at his home at 1 1/2 miles north of Littleton, Ga., and brutally beat C. S. Billett, deputy sheriff, over the head with his