

TERRIBLE CYCLONE

Visits Gainesville Georgia and Does
Fearful Work

GAINESVILLE MILLS DEMOLISHED

Killing a Hundred or More People
and Wounding Many More.
Property Loss of Three
Hundred Thousand
Dollars.

A terrific force struck Gainesville Ga., Monday June 2, out of a clear sky, causing fearful loss of life in that city and New Holland and White Sulphur. As near as can be calculated at present the results are 50 women and children dead and perhaps 40 more fatally injured, with a property loss of something like \$300,000. The death list is yet imperfect, not all the bodies having been recovered and identified. Many of them were mangled beyond recognition, the only means of identification being the records of the two cotton mills, in which most of the victims resided.

The death-dealing storm appeared suddenly a little before 1 o'clock and within two minutes it had killed nearly 100 persons, torn two stories from the five-story brick factory of the Gainesville Cotton Mills, demolished almost 200 cottages, razed two brick stores to the ground and blown down innumerable outbuildings. By what appears to be a miracle, the town of Gainesville was not touched. The wind was confined to the outskirts of the city, the main business and residence portion not being touched. The wind of rain was accompanied the wind, but within five minutes after its first onslaught the sun was shining upon a scene of fearful desolation.

The list of the dead is confined mainly to operatives of the Gainesville Cotton Mills and the Paocet Cotton Mills, and two-thirds of them were women and children. Unconfirmed reports from White Sulphur, seven miles from Gainesville, say that about 12 persons were killed there. Their names are not yet obtainable and hopes are expressed that this report is unfounded.

IN THE THINKING OF AN EYE

The tornado and its appalling work in such incredibly short time that it is difficult to get a coherent description of its character. It appears to have swept down from the southwest, striking the Gainesville Mills with a roar like the report of artillery. After lifting two stories from this structure it swept on to the northward, leaving a trail of destruction along Summit street, which is inhabited almost exclusively by negroes. Nearly 100 cottages of colored people on this street were leveled to the ground, but by a fortunate circumstance the tenement of all absent having left the city in the morning to take part in a negro picnic.

The furious wind next descended on the plant of the Paocet Cotton Mills at New Holland, two miles from the Southern station. This is one of the largest mills in the south, employing more than 600 hands. The storm spared the Paocet factory, but entirely demolished 100 of its cottages, standing near by and tenanted by its operatives. Here the fatalities were greatest, upwards of 35 persons being killed in the destruction of the cottages. Bodies were blown hundreds of yards and many of them when picked up bore no resemblance to humanity. The trunk of one young boy was found with the head decapitated as if by the guillotine.

From New Holland the tornado swept onward to the east of White Sulphur, a town of about 100 persons. The extent of its destruction there cannot now be definitely told, but reports so far received indicate considerable loss of life.

TERRIBLY MANGLED

The bodies of most of the dead in the two cotton mills were fearfully torn and mangled; the skulls of many of them were crushed and the limbs broken; some were torn and crushed about the abdomen with the viscera protruding. The local physicians who gave first aid to the injured say the sights were horrible beyond description. The death list is expected to be of much greater magnitude by morning, when more are believed to be hurt beyond hope of recovery.

SURGONS FROM ATLANTA

Gainesville has only 12 local physicians and their services were found entirely inadequate for the situation. Surgeons from Atlanta and other points came, so that the number in the city now is about 40 and all possible care and attention is being given the injured people.

At a meeting Monday night of physicians, newspaper men and citizens of Gainesville a relief committee was formed with James R. Gray of Atlanta as the chairman. Supplies will be rushed into the stricken city as rapidly as possible. Gainesville feels able to take care of the immediate needs of the suffering, but unless supplies are received from outside it is likely to result, as the families visited by death and mutilation were almost without exception dependent upon their daily labor for support.

The property loss is now estimated, with about \$300,000.

THE FIRST DETAILS.

Just after the noon hour the city was struck by a terrific cyclone, killing probably one hundred persons, mauling the city hotels, other large buildings and destroying the Gainesville cotton mills.

The greatest loss of life is reported in the destruction of the cotton mills where about 80 persons are reported killed and scores injured.

Eighteen persons were killed in the city between the center of town and the railroad and where four large stores had driven many persons into these stores for refuge and they were probably all killed.

There were 500 persons at work in the cotton mill when the cyclone struck. The mill was a three-story building. The first was left standing but badly wrecked.

The second and third floors were completely demolished and the employees caught under the wreckage and mangled.

Five brick stores on the main street of Gainesville were swept away. In all 200 buildings are demolished there. The cyclone went on to New Holland and it is believed at least 75 persons are killed there.

THE DEAD.

The list revised up to a late hour Tuesday night is as follows:

Killed at the Paocet Mills at New Holland:

Mrs. Alice Bobko, aged 40.
Mrs. B. F. O'Kelley, 36.
Mrs. Wm. Westmoreland, 41.
Mrs. Marian Wilbanks, 40.
Mrs. H. H. Nelson, 45.
Henry Hendricks, 12.
Mrs. J. C. Bryan, 47.
Lester Phillips, 60.
Mrs. E. A. Ocker, 60.
Wm. Tatum, 25.
Norman White, 10.
Mrs. J. B. White, 35.
Ola White, 10.
Mrs. Wm. Ledford, 10.
Willie Ledford 18 months.
Harry Loyd, 10.
Mrs. Thomas Truelove, 18.
Mrs. M. A. Pass, 50.
Spurgeon Pass, Jr., 12.
John Mayne, ex-clerk of the superior court of Hall county, 62.
Mrs. L. N. Nick, 42.
Mrs. Julia Neely, 55.
Baby York, 6 months.
Pearl York, 4.
Leon McGill, 1.
Mrs. Mary Abel, 70.
Mrs. Bell York, 27.
Maud Westmoreland, 9.
Myrtle Westmoreland, 6.
Manda Wylie, colored, 45.
Killed at the Gainesville Mills:
Robert Leven, 11; head torn off.
Gen. Cumming.
Mrs. Annie Garrett.
John W. Garrett, 14.
Mary Clarke, 18.
Maud Gordon, 16.
Bertie London, 14.
Fannie Duncan, 11.
Mary Lou Duncan, 11.
C. Knowles.
John Westmoreland, 15.
Edna Rivers.
Lillie Woodie, 13.
Mr. J. M. Camp and baby.
Joe Morris, 12.
Claude Shied, 11.
Orin Haynes, 12.
Jackie Westmoreland, 10.
Jake Waddell, 17.
Lizzie Rich, 16.
Grady Lee, 14.
Ethel Lyle, 12.
Dorothy Sloan.
Minnie Stowe, 14.
Ed. Herman English, 13.
Dorothy Sloan, 15.
Lillie Logdins, 15.
Lula Logdins, 15.
Mrs. Nathan Jones.
Homer Ash, 21.
Comp. Ash, 16.
Minnie Jackson, 17.
Morris Child.
Baby of F. Errington.
Missing:
W. E. Bannister.

Eight persons killed in the destruction of the Jones & Logan stores near the Southern depot are not included in the above list. All of them were men except Mrs. Jones, the wife of the proprietor of Jones' general store. Two of the men killed in the Logan store were negroes.

A MASS OF RUINS.

The entire town of Gainesville, extending two miles from the Gainesville Mills around the outskirts of the city to the Paocet Mills at New Holland is a mass of ruins, but fortunately the cottages in the trail of the tornado between the Southern station and New Holland were those of negroes, who were all absent from the city Monday in attendance on a colored excursion.

Business is almost entirely suspended throughout the city, the attention of everybody being given to the care of the injured and suffering. There is no lack of medical attention; many surgeons being present from Atlanta and other cities. There is great need, however, of clothing, antiseptics and other medical supplies.

The local militia have been called out for duty. The city is very orderly and quiet, and only a few instances of pillaging have been reported.

TORNADO'S WORK COMPLETE.

The work of the tornado was complete. From the factory where it first descended on the doomed city to the hills beyond New Holland where it rose into the upper air, the destruction of property is appalling.

Along this entire course for a distance of two miles there is not a fence standing, not a habitable house, most of the houses were reduced to strips of like laths and scarcely a tree was left. At New Holland the storm did its worst. Nothing but the barren red hills are left there to tell the story of the awful disaster.

For a distance of three-quarters of a mile to the hillsides and in the valley to the left of the Paocet Mills the ground is obscured almost entirely by the fragments of the 150 houses that were there when the twisting tornado swept down.

Standing on the hill top nearest the city of Gainesville and looking north-east, a strip of perfectly smooth, level territory is presented to the eye, the observer and the entire vista is paved with the wreckage of destroyed homes.

The Cotton Report.

The department of agriculture's cotton bulletin issued Thursday shows the condition of cotton to be 74.1. The acreage planted is 28,907,000, and increase of 1,029,000 over last year, or 3.7 per cent. The average condition of the growing crop on May 26 was 74.1, as compared with 95.1 on May 26, 1902, 81.5 on May 2, 1901, and a 10-year average of 86.9. The percentage of increase in the different states is as follows:

States.	P. C.
North Carolina	7.0
South Carolina	7.2
Georgia	4.4
Florida	4.0
Alabama	2.3
Mississippi	4.3
Louisiana	2.8
Texas	1.5
Arkansas	1.5
Tennessee	6.0
Missouri	11.0
Oklahoma	5.9
Indian Territory	10.3
The condition of the crop by states on May 26 was as follows:	
Virginia	72
North Carolina	74
South Carolina	75
Georgia	75
Florida	81
Alabama	73
Mississippi	78
Louisiana	76
Texas	70
Arkansas	76
Tennessee	83
Missouri	83
Oklahoma	72
Indian Territory	72

The conditions now reported is for the cotton belt as a whole and for the states of Georgia, Alabama and Texas in particular, the lowest condition ever reported at this season of the year. The crop is almost everywhere from 10 to 21 days late.

RUINED BY RAIL.

Severe Storm Ruins Crops, Wrecks
Barns and Injures People.

A special dispatch from Columbia to the Augusta Chronicle says news from Hopkins, Congaree and Westons in the lower part of Bloland county indicates that the planters in that section have lost thousands of dollars from a destructive hailstorm that swept over that section Monday night, and that an immense amount of stock and poultry were killed. The heavy loss was in tobacco and cotton, and it is doubtful if any of these two crops can be saved. The planters had employed experts and had gone into the tobacco business quite heavily, expending considerable money upon it. The heavy hailstones cut the leaves into shreds, leaving nothing but the stalk standing and running the crop. The cotton plants were treated in the same manner, and are also ruined.

The storm passed over in two directions at right angles, and this accounts for the destruction of so many barns, houses and negro cabins. One negro was killed. The cotton went down Tuesday afternoon to hold the Inquest. Several others, both white and colored were injured. It will be several days before an estimate of the damage can be obtained, but a partial list of the plants destroyed, heavily as obtained Tuesday morning is as follows:

Mr. S. J. Huffman, lost 50 acres of tobacco, upon which it had been estimated he would make about \$7,500, besides 30 acres of cotton; Messrs. G. H. and J. H. Weston lost about 25 acres of tobacco and 50 acres of cotton, and the entire crop of Mr. G. H. Weston's house was blown in. Mr. Charles McCreary had 225 acres of cotton and cane completely ruined, and Mr. H. H. Adams lost several acres of timber. Mr. F. H. Weston lost 125 acres of cotton, 50 acres of oats, about 20 acres of tobacco and 20 acres of corn, besides two large barns and mowing machinery. Mr. Weston's barns collapsed upon a lot of stock, but little damage was done. The depot at Congaree was totally wrecked.

The above was about all that could be obtained Tuesday morning in the way of figures, but to give one an idea as to the force of the hail it was stated that hundreds of birds could be seen lying along the path of the storm, having been killed by the stones. The experts employed by the planters are now at work to see how much of the crop was not completely beaten down.

MASACRED BY COWBOYS.

Five Men, Farmers Defending their

Homes, are Killed.

Eight men were killed in a battle between cowboys and a family of farmers named Berry, at St. Francis, Kas. The cowboys were employed by the Dewar Cattle Company, and the Berry family had been feeling between them and the Berrys for some time. Land had been taken up by old man Berry as a homestead. The fences of the cattle company interfered with his passage to and from the roads. Wire fences were put up and the Berry family in order to get the sheep possible road to town, is said to have been the original cause of the quarrel. The cowboys on the Dewar ranch had threatened to kill the family.

The fight, resulting in the five deaths, came after a recent trip of the Berry family to town. The father and four sons were returning to their homes. Eight miles from their destination they stopped to cut their way through the wire fence. The cowboys came upon them just as they completed the cutting. The Berrys mounted quickly and the cowboys fired. The oldest Berry, John, was wounded but stayed in his saddle. The farmers had the freshest mounts and soon were beyond accurate rifle range. The cowboys kept up a scattering fusillade of shots, but the Berrys did not think they had any chance of winning, and they were in front of the house when the party of cowboys rode up the hill, a few yards to the north. The shooting began immediately.

Two of the Berry boys were killed before they could reach their rifles. The old man and the other two boys got inside the house. There were about twenty cowboys and they started on the gallop for the house, intending to fire it and burn the defenders out. The old man and the boys attempted to escape from the other side of the house and were shot down in succession. Three of the cowboys were killed by the farmers while they were defending the house.

Women's Scholarships.

Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim, chairman of the educational department, South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, announces that the following scholarships are open and will be awarded by the Federation:

Convalescent Home. Three scholarships, each valued at \$100 a year, for four years academic work in college.

Methodist College for Women, Columbia, S. C.—One scholarship for four years academic work in college.

Greenview College for Women—One scholarship of \$100 a year.

The Southern Kindergarten Training and Normal Institute, Charleston, S. C.—One scholarship of free tuition for each county in the State.

South Carolina Kindergarten Association Training School, Charleston, S. C.—One scholarship of free tuition.

Mrs. I. A. Smith's School for Young Ladies, Charleston, S. C. One scholarship of free tuition.

Alumnae Club School of Domestic Science, Louisville, Ky.—One scholarship of free tuition.

Clifford Seminary, Union, S. C.—One scholarship of free tuition.

The examinations for these scholarships will be held in each county, July 10. All applicants must file their names before July 1.

Chopped Off Man's Head.

A special from Tazewell, Tenn., says Sam Davis was killed near that place late Tuesday afternoon. A farmer chopping his head off and burying an ax several times in his body. The men engaged in a difficulty in Milton's house. Milton was put in the Sheriff's jail Tuesday night and the Sheriff called upon the protection against mob violence, fear of which were expressed Tuesday night.

Out in Illinois a vicious bull broke from his enclosure and made an attack on an automobile. The farmer managing it concluded to give him the best fight the machine had in it. After two or three rounds the beast, retrained with his head and tail hanging in shame.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Two More Arrests Made in Connection With Them

ON THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

And Defrauding the Government in the Purchase of Leather Pouches Furnished the Rural Carriers.

As a result of the sweeping investigation in Washington of affairs at the postoffice department, Thomas W. McGregor, a clerk in charge of the supplies for the free rural delivery service and C. Ellsworth Upton of Baltimore, one of McGregor's assistants, Friday were arrested on the charge of conspiracy, with Charles E. Smith of Baltimore to defraud the government in the purchase of leather pouches furnished the rural carriers throughout the country. Their cases make seven arrests in all since the investigation began. Other arrests are expected later.

The story of the arrests is best told in the following official statement given by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Friday evening:

"Thomas W. McGregor and C. Ellsworth Upton were arrested Friday afternoon upon warrants sworn out in Baltimore by Inspectors J. D. Sullivan and B. D. Simpson of the postoffice department, with Charles E. Smith, others, to defraud the United States government in the purchase of pouches from C. E. Smith of Baltimore. The complaint sets forth that McGregor and Upton agreed with Smith to let the government purchase thousands of leather pouches such as are used by rural letter carriers. The price agreed upon was 90 cents per pouch; the actual value was less than 50 cents. Smith was to pay to them the difference between 90 and 50 cents per pouch. It is stated that the department that the actual number of pouches which were purchased exceeded 20,000, for which the government paid 90 cents each, or \$18,000 in all. Smith received and retained for his own use \$10,000. The remaining \$8,000 was paid to McGregor and Upton. The government could have bought the entire number of pouches from the manufacturers for \$8,000."

McGregor has been in the postal service since 1891. He came to Washington from Nebraska as a messenger and subsequently was promoted to a clerkship and finally appointed by Mr. Machen in charge of the supply work of the rural free delivery service. Mr. Upton is a Baltimorean and has been in the postal service 13 years. Both the men arrested are married. They were taken into custody at the postoffice department shortly before the close of the business day of Friday. They were taken to the postoffice at Baltimore instead of 1. Washington, because of his wider acquaintance there and better opportunity for securing bail. Accordingly he was taken to that city by two postoffice inspectors shortly before the close of the day. McGregor was taken to the office of United States Commissioner Taylor and released on \$5,000 bond. He waived a preliminary hearing.

McGregor has been under the close surveillance of the inspectors for some time. He was taken to the postoffice for examination for several hours a day during a part of that time. The inspectors say that they completed their evidence wanted before taking decisive action.

MACHEN INDICED.

August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery service of the postoffice department, who was arrested several days ago charged with sharing profits on government contracts for letter box fasteners has been indicted by the grand jury at Washington. The amount which the indictment finds he received illegally is \$18,987.79. Mr. Machen was in court with his attorneys when the grand jury reported and immediately gave bond in the sum of \$20,000 for his appearance in court. The trial will open in October.

THE GAINESVILLE TORNADO.

A Condensed Statement of the Results of the Awful Catastrophe.

A dispatch from Gainesville, Ga., says the relief committee met Thursday night and issued a statement as to lives lost, houses destroyed, number dead and injured, total number of families, 60; representing 300 people, all of whose effects were destroyed; houses damaged, 42; total number families, 60, representing 300 people, one-third of whose effects were destroyed.

In the Gainesville Mill district: number killed, 36; number missing, 1; fatally injured, 3; total injured, 13; number needing hospital treatment, 8; number now in hospital, 7; number to be moved to hospital, 1.

Between Athens and Main streets: Number dead, 20; injured 25; needing hospital treatment, 12; in hospital, 5; to be moved to hospital, 20; people homeless, 300.

From Athens street to Paocet Mills: Number dead, 5; fatally injured, 5; total injured, 40; needing hospital treatment, 10; 9 colored, 1 white. Houses destroyed, 60; people homeless, 300.

Total killed, 95; total number dead, 12; total wounded, 261; total number needing hospital treatment, 60; total number now in hospital, 31.

Number houses totally destroyed, 100; total number houses partially destroyed, 215; total number persons homeless, 900.

The above list of houses destroyed only includes residences and cottages and does not include stores, factories and offices demolished.

The work of relief is proceeding with expedition, although it was somewhat retarded by the cold drizzling rain which poured down Thursday night until midnight. The relief committees are much encouraged by the generous contributions from outside sources and the number of physicians and trained nurses who have volunteered their services.

The Paocet Mills, at New Holland, started running again at noon Tuesday. Assistant Superintendent Young stated that a large number reported for work.

CORN WILL BE SCARCER.

At Least That Is What the Reports Now Indicate.

South Carolina farmers are interested in the report that the floods in the West have seriously affected the crop of corn and wheat. Those who prefer to purchase Western corn rather than cultivate a crop may ponder over the outlook with considerable concern. They will have to pay a long price for the cereal, and if cotton crops to five cents the bottom will drop out of the full dinner pail. In its review of the depressing situation the New York Commercial says:

The heavy rains throughout the great corn-growing regions beyond the flooded valleys, if continued much longer, will, it is feared, dishearten the farmer. All of the corn planting that was done before May 15, and probably not more than 60 or 70 per cent of the planting was finished up to that date. Then the heavy rains commenced through Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and this prevented the farmers from continuing their work in the fields.

So the wet weather has continued so long that the farmers have been unable to look after the corn which they had planted, and it is now becoming so late that, even if good weather should arrive, it is doubtful if it would be advisable to add much to the corn crop. The reason that it would be likely to bring the late planted crop into the season of frost, when it was in a critical condition.

Probably a large percentage of the early sown corn will be all right in the advent of good weather very soon. At best, it is feared that there will be a shortage in the fall of corn from 30 to 40 per cent. Oats are said to have been affected almost as much as corn. Wheat, however, has, up to the present time, not been materially affected although the long continued wet spell will probably make it two weeks later than usual.

A Woman's Heart.

Some one has truly said that there are three things that man is destined never to solve: perpetual motion, the square of a circle, and the heart of a woman. While he may go a little way into the labyrinth of love, which his Ariadne will gladly give him at the door, he will never solve it.

The dim chances for true love, with precious things are fragrant with the perfume of memory, the winding passages Memory has strewn rue and lavender, love and longing, sweet spikenard and instinctive belief. Some day, when the heart aches, she will bring content from them.

There are barriers which he may not pass, secret treasures that he may not see, dreams that he may not guess. There are dark corners where there has been torture, of which he will never know. There are shadows and ghastly shapes which Penelope has hidden with the rest of her riches of life. There are lights which he has no key to open; rooms which have contained costly vessels, empty and deep with dust.

There is no other step than his, for he walks there alone; sometimes the misty clouds and days and sometimes the laughter and the light of the petals of crushed roses rustle at his feet—his roses—in the inmost places of his heart. And beyond, the marble, with the infinite snows, mountains and perpetual snow, is something which he seldom comprehends—her love of her own whiteness.

"It is a wonderful thing. For it is so small he could hold it in the hollow of his hand, yet it is great enough to shelter him forever. All the world may not know it, but it is great and it becomes deep enough to love and pity the whole world."

"It is a tender thing. So often it is wounded that it cannot see another suffer, and its own pain is easier far. It makes a shield of its tenderness, and gladly brings its tears to the careless whippers of the world. They are meant for him, forgiving always and forgetting when it may."

"Yet, after all, it is a simple thing. For in times of deepest doubt and trouble, it requires for its solace only the tender look, the whispered word which brings courage, and the old-time grace of the lover's way."

Gossip and Slander.

The Atlanta News says gossip and slander have grown apace since the creeds of the church were swept away by war, and were choked by the gross materialism of the age. Virtue on wagging tongues is held lightly and character is of small esteem. Good names are bandied in idle gossip and reputations are made and unmade in the careless whisper of the street. Rumor robs like a highwayman and slanders stalks like a bandit with never a code, save the doubtful process of law, to make them afraid. The age of personal responsibility was the age of purity and the age of courtesy. It is the age of the slanders and it can scarcely be justified in the last of the century. But this much at least is true: That in the time of its best expression it must be set down as one at least of the essential glories of the old south that no man spoke lightly of the honor of a woman or of the good name of his fellow-man.

A FRENCH woman fell into a cataplectic trance May 21, 1883, just after giving birth to a child. All these years she has been in a cataplectic trance, with jaws clinched, limbs rigid and in a cataplectic state. Various doctors for a few years tried all known remedies. They had a fine time "practicing" on her. For the last few years she showed some signs of returning consciousness. About two months ago when a doctor was examining her, she said: "You are pinching me." She fell asleep at 22 and died at 42. All these years she was supplied through a quill inserted where a tooth was extracted for that purpose.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt says: "It was my good fortune to serve beside colored troops at Santiago." The State says passing over the fact that Col. Roosevelt later criticized those colored troops, practically accusing them of desertion, he would like to know why he does not only tell the truth, but the pleasure of serving beside negroes? Why not put at least one colored man in his cabinet? Why not suggest that Booker Washington be made his running mate? Oh, hypocrisy!"

THE eight-year old son of Mr. P. B. Bryant, of Saluda, died with hydrophobia last week. He was bitten several months ago and had the Georgia mad dog vaccine applied. After the vaccine was applied, he was attacked with hydrophobia and died after 36 hours of terrible suffering the little fellow died.

A Comparison in Figures.

The recent great catastrophes, in which so many lives were lost, call for a comparison in figures by the Scientific American between the loss of life by accidents, particularly railroads, and the fatalities of war. These figures show, says the Scientific American, according to Accident Bulletin, No. 1, from the Interstate Commerce commission, that the number of passengers killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1902, was 206, and of injured, 2,785.

Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees, while at work and passengers, getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 12,811. Of these 938 were killed and 11,879 injured; from which we see that at the close of last year our railroads were killing people at the rate of 34 per year, and disabling them at the rate of 47,492, a rate of 51,244 deaths and injuries in a single twelve months. Now, these figures are surely sufficiently shocking in themselves; but we can better appreciate their meaning if we compare them with the casualties in some specified instance of the war, especially admitted "horrors of war."

During the whole of the Boer war, which lasted about three years, the total number of casualties (killed, wounded, died of disease, and invalided out of the British army) was 27,432, of whom 5,727 were killed in action. The Boer losses, if we exclude the number of prisoners taken, were not so numerous as those of the British; but even if we allow that they were approximately equal, we compare the number of casualties in the British and Boer wars killed in action during the first three months of 1903, this rate has not only been sustained, but has greatly increased. What are we going to do about it?

They Come High.

An entomologist estimates that bugs cost this year about \$250,000,000 a year. The grasshopper is a \$90,000,000 worth of vegetation if he is feeding well, the Hessian fly \$50,000,000, the chinch bug \$10,000,000 and the potato bug \$8,000,000 worth. Tobacco worms, moths, squash bugs, beetles, etc., would cost the rest. Entomologists have been studying the problem of bug destruction for many years, but progress toward the desired end is not rapid.

A Bad White Boy.

Geo. Overstreet, a 17-year old white boy of Columbus, Ga., was killed Wednesday at Opelika, Ala., near Columbus, by a bullet. Overstreet and a companion named Reeves of Atlanta, burglarized a store at Salem, Ala., a residence at Opelika, Ala., and while resting at Overstreet's home, he was killed by the officer. Reeves escaped.

Shot to Death.

Samuel Westmoreland and his wife were shot to death in their house at Rankin, Texas, on Monday night. Ellis Claridy, a brother of Mrs. Westmoreland, is charged with the crime.

He Is Right.

Senator Tillman declared in his speech at Rock Hill on Monday that it would be a long time before South Carolina ever got any help in road building from the general government.

Chopped Off His Head.

Sam Davis and Fale Minton had a difficulty at Tazewell, Tenn., on Monday and Minton chopped Davis' head off with an axe.

A Sad Case.

The infant child of Col. W. G. Stephenson of the King's Mountain academy, Yorkville, died on Monday from swallowing broken glass.

THE Spartanburg Journal says "the appalling disaster, which overtook the people of Gainesville last Monday night, and wrought without warning so much death and destruction, bring us to a stern realization of the uncertainties of life and the helplessness of human beings before the titanic forces of nature. No possible precautions or painstaking can enable us to guard against a calamity of this sort, which is one of the dangers of life that may be met by any of us at an unexpected or possibly never seen or thought of from the cradle to the grave."

Col. Jno. H. Towill of Batesburg says that, in landscape gardening, he has been brought to Batesburg and has been bringing the grounds on which a hotel will be erected by the Summerland Hotel Company with which J. P. Matthews and A. Gamewell LaMotte of that city are connected.

At Quitman, Ga., sewerage is deposited in a well bored 132 feet deep. At that point the augur struck a hollow place and dropped down several feet. The capacity of that cavern seems to be unlimited.