

# THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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NO. 48.

## A SOLDIER SHOT.

Young Kenneth Kearse, Member of the Bamberg Company

## SHOT IN THE BREAST.

The Shooting is Somewhat of a Mysterious Affair. Kearse Says He Was Walking Along on Lower Main Street When He Was Shot Unaware.

Kearse, a young soldier who is in camp at Columbia with the Bamberg Guards, last week, was seriously shot in the left side by an unknown negro about 11 o'clock Thursday night. The affair occurred at the corner of lower Main and Divine streets. The bullet penetrated the chest cavity but the physicians state that there is nothing to indicate that it entered the lungs. The wounded man was taken to the Columbia hospital soon after the shooting. The following account of the somewhat mysterious affair, is taken from the Columbia State of last Friday:

Kearse and Charlie Marshall, a member of the Richmond Volunteers, were coming up Main street from the union station and when they reached the corner of Main and Divine a negro, who it is said was being chased by persons in civilian clothes, ran past them and had not gone far when he turned and fired. The negro was not known to the soldiers, and after the shooting disappeared mysteriously.

Kearse's friend, Marshall, took him immediately to the office of Dr. E. H. Rice, which is only a few blocks away from the scene of the shooting. When they reached the office of the physician the wounded man was suffering considerably and an anesthetic was administered to alleviate his pain. Both Kearse and Marshall were unharmed when they reached Dr. Rice's office. At the hospital the physician probed for the bullet but could not find it. Later the patient was said to be resting very well, although suffering from shock. No definite opinion as to the result of the wound can be given at this time. The ball entered the cavity but there is no trace of hemorrhage nor do the lungs appear to be affected.

Patrolman Ford was on that beat at the time the shooting occurred. He stated that he heard one shot and after an interval of about a minute three others. He was then near the corner of Main and College streets and hurried on down in the direction from which the shots were coming. At the corner of Main and Green streets he passed a street car conductor named Martin who told the officer in answer to his inquiry that it was some soldiers shooting at a negro.

The policeman ran on to the corner of Main and Divine one block further down. Here he met several negroes who told him that a negro and that they had seen down Divine street. Ford then ran down Divine for three blocks to Lincoln and did not see any body but one man who was coming toward Main street. He was dressed in civilian clothes and said he had not seen any soldiers or anybody on that street.

When Officer Ford returned to the corner of Main and Divine the negroes were still there and told him that the soldiers were coming along Main street and met a negro who was on the inside of the pavement next to the fence and that they began to abuse him and he ran out in the middle of the street and opened fire on the militiamen. These two accounts are totally different and neither of them explains the series of shots heard by the policeman.

Kenneth Kearse is a son of Mr. Andrew Kearse, a respected farmer who lives on the Atlantic Coast Line about seven miles from Denmark. A telephone message from Denmark states that Kenneth Kearse has always been regarded as a quiet and orderly young man in that community. During a part of the last three years he has lived in Columbia, being employed at first one thing and then another. For a while he worked at the glass factory and subsequently in a drug store. Kearse has an uncle at Denmark who was apprised of the shooting so that he could inform the parents at once.

**A Senator Sentenced.**  
United States Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office of United States senator to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner of Portland, Ore., was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to six months' penal servitude. Pending a review of the case by the supreme court of the United States execution of the sentence will be deferred. Meaning Mitchell will be placed under bail to the amount of \$2,000.

**Many Arrested.**  
The London Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says the sultan has offered a reward of \$10,000 Turkish for the discovery of the conspirators who arranged for the throwing of the bomb at his majesty last Friday. Nearly a thousand persons have been already arrested on suspicion. An early repetition of the attempt on the sultan's life is feared and extensive precautions have been taken to prevent it.

## TOO MANY SICK.

The Penitentiary Authorities Say New Law Favors the Counties.

Convicts Worked by Counties Until They Break Down and Are Then Sent to State Penitentiary.

The burden of the new law giving county supervisors the use of convicts sentenced to terms of ten years or less, with the option of turning them over to the penitentiary authorities whenever they wear out or break down from ill-health, is falling with increasing weight on the penitentiary authorities, who complain that practically all of the prisoners they get now, except those sent in for long terms, are either diseased or are otherwise incapacitated for work; that short term prisoners kept on the average chain gang in this state are soon broken in health from lack of care and by reason of improper treatment and are sent into the penitentiary physical wrecks.

"The new law is working a terrible cruelty," said Superintendent Griffith, to the Augusta Chronicle correspondent recently. "I do not believe there is a man in this state physically strong enough to stand ten years' service on a chain gang in this state. The chain gang authorities are not equipped to care for the prisoners as they should be cared for. When the average chain gang prisoner gets wet working in the rain he is allowed to sleep through the night in his wet clothes, which is barbarous. We never allow a prisoner to sleep in wet clothes down here." A majority of the deaths that occur at the penitentiary result from tuberculosis, and many of these cases are contracted after the prisoner reaches Columbia, though some are sent in each year from the chain gangs dying from consumption.

A victim of this disease recently was A. S. Simpson, a life-terminer, sent here four years ago from Abbeville for murder. Simpson was only 31 years old and contracted the disease 18 months ago. He was a bridge builder and killed his man in a dispute over the construction of a bridge. He was a well behaved prisoner and was apparently a man of some culture. His remains were shipped to his widow and two children at Calhoun. Two of his brothers were frequent visitors to the penitentiary. Simpson was at first worked in the hosiery mill, where practically all of the tuberculosis cases originate, but recently he had been working in the carpenter shop. Two negro convicts, who died within the past thirty days, were brought in from the county gangs; each died within two days after his admission to the penitentiary.

In this connection, a paragraph from Dr. S. E. Harmon's last annual report, will be of much interest: "There were 392 patients in the hospital. Ten times that number were treated for minor troubles that did not require hospitalization. I report thirty-one deaths this year, all being of a chronic nature, with the exception of two or three, including one suicide. Nineteen died of tuberculosis. The death rate from this disease can be reduced by isolation, but when we consider that a large per cent of those that die from tuberculosis are admitted to the institution already infected you can readily see that the death rate from this disease will always be large. You will see that seven of the number that died were received from the various chain gangs, in a hopeless condition; one of whom died two days after being admitted."

**Rattlesnakes in the Street.**  
Ten days ago Dr. Arnold went to Basin, Wyo., selling eye medicines. To attract attention to his wares, the doctor brought with him a collection of freaks, among them being a snake charmer with several boxes of rattlesnakes. Having no state license, the doctor was arrested, fined \$60 and sent to jail for a week. Upon being liberated he found that his freaks had disappeared, the snake charmer leaving behind his collection of full grown rattlers. About dusk Arnold went into the center of the town and opened the doors of the snake cages, permitting the twenty five big rattlers to escape. Arnold then got out of town on horseback. The alarm was spread and a night of terror was spent by the citizens, who were afraid to leave their residences because of the rattlers. Arnold will be lynched if he is caught.

**Stove Exploded.**  
Two dead, two fatally burned and three others seriously injured is the result of an explosion of a gasoline stove early Wednesday at the home of Levy Titus, a Kosher butcher, Bradford, Pa. The explosion was caused by the overturning of a gasoline stove on which Mrs. Titus was preparing breakfast. The burning fluid was scattered over the room, enveloping Mrs. Titus and igniting a five gallon can of oil, standing on the rear porch near the door. The dead are Harry Titus and Meyer Titus, twins, aged 7 years. Mrs. Sarah Titus, the mother, and Elsie Titus, aged 3 years, were fatally burned.

**Three Miners Killed.**  
While a number of miners were at work in the Bankhead mine in New Mexico an explosion of dynamite occurred which wrought awful havoc in the mine and killed three men. The bodies of the men were blown to pieces, not enough being left by which they could be recognized. Several others were injured.

## THE COTTON CROP.

The Outlook for Good Prices is Most Excellent.

The Farmers Have Only to Market the Crop Carefully and Properly to Reap Profit.

The farmers of the South have things in their own hands now, and if they will act with each other they will reap a rich reward, not only this year, but for all years. The cotton situation at this time is more favorable for high price cotton than it has been in years. At the close of the year 1904 there was no surplus cotton, and by September 1st 12,500,000 bales of the 13,584,457 bales made in 1904 will have been consumed. This will leave about 1,000,000 bales to start business on September 1, 1905. The present year's crop will hardly exceed 9,000,000 bales. To that you add the 1,000,000 bales brought over, and you have only 10,000,000 bales, about 2,500,000 bales short of the consumption of 1905.

To make more cotton than indicated above we would have to make more per acre than we have made for the past five years, which hardly seems probable if the crop reports are to be relied upon. According to the reports we have the shortest average this year and the lowest report, except one, in the five years. In 1903 our average was 25,014,880, and we made 9,851,129, which brought \$600,520,230 in the crop of 1904 we had 30,453,400 acres, and made 13,584,457 bales, that brought \$247,405,534.61. These figures are interesting, and we shall pursue them further.

The crop of 1905 was 9,491,386 bales less than crop of 1904, yet it brought more money by \$13,143,679.31. It will thus be seen that it pays better to raise a moderate crop than a very large one. The acreage for 1905 is about 26,779,038, the smallest that we have had in the last five years, and with the average for five years multiplied with the acreage of 1905, it makes a crop of about nine million bales. Figure from any standpoint you please and you can't figure over a ten million bale crop, and it can be figured as low as eight million for 1905 with plausible figures.

In the face of the above figures, it is very plain that if the farmers market the crop intelligently good prices are bound to prevail. The present crop is worth ten cents and not a pound of it should be sold below that figure. The thing for the farmer to do when cotton goes below ten cents is to put it in a warehouse and wait for a rise, but do not insist on too high a price, as that would do more harm than good. Do not think that because we have won one great victory you can push cotton to a very high price. You must remember that there are other places that can raise cotton besides the States of the South. But you need not fear competition as long as cotton stays below 12 cents. There is nothing under the sun you can get a man with as cheap as you can with cotton at 12 cents.

Properly handled, cotton will be king again, and will make the South in time the richest country in the world. So, let us all take courage, and stick together. This can only be done by a thorough organization of all the business interests of the South. We are all in the same boat with the man that makes the cotton. What hurts him hurts us all. So then let us get our forces in good shape and victory is ours. Farmers, market your cotton as long as it stays from ten to twelve and a half cents, but just as soon as it gets below ten cents stop right off and positively refuse to sell until some one will see fit to give you ten cents, which will always come if it can't be bought for less. If you are not already a member go at once and join the Southern Cotton Association, which has certainly done a grand work for the South this year.

**Bought His Life.**  
Bound, gagged and at the mercy of Mexican bandits, B. S. Loomis a San Franciscoan, was held a prisoner in the mountains of Cerro de San Juan, near San Blas, Mexico. A promise of the payment of a ransom saved his life, for it was the intention of the robbers to kill him after they had stripped him of all his effects. Loomis is the superintendent of a fruit company at San Blas and is well known in San Francisco. In telling of his experience Loomis writes: "While returning from Tepic I was held up by bandits and robbed of my effects. I was bound and gagged and then taken to a narrow canyon to be killed. I bought the bandits off with a promise to pay them \$200, the money to be taken to a certain point on a certain day. They threatened to kill me at night if I did not keep my promise. I did not keep my promise and instead of sending the money I purchased a rifle for my protection."

**Saluted the Monument.**  
The Augusta Chronicle says negro soldiers of Savannah and Augusta, while parading on Broad street Tuesday afternoon, attracted considerable attention and won the applause of hundreds of white people, who witnessed the incident, respectfully saluting the Confederate monument, in passing the beautiful shaft. It was a graceful act, and one that was widely commented upon on all sides. The military salute, by presenting arms, as the marble shaft, commemorating the Confederate dead, was passed, came as a surprise to the spectators along the street. Almost instantly the applause began and was continued until after the companies had passed.

## OIL TANKS BURN.

Lightning Set One on Fire and Others Quickly Ignited.

## MEN AND MULES BURN.

Sent to Stay Progress of Flames, They Were Hemmed in After Explosion.

Two Square Miles of Heavy Smoke and Lurid, Indistinguishable Fire.

At Humble, Texas, covering an area three-quarters of a mile square with a great canopy of smoke covering two square miles, the oil tanks of the Texas Company continue to boll and bubble under the great heat of the burning oil, the fire having burned all night.

When it can be extinguished is problematical, certainly not until it has burned all of the oil in eleven big tanks which held two and a half million barrels when lightning struck them on Sunday afternoon.

It is now known that five negro workmen perished. There are hundreds of homeless people. They were living in tents and shacks in the oil field and fled for their lives to the town. All their belongings were destroyed by the fire. During the night there was a heavy downpour of rain, and this covered the ground with a sheet of water coated with a thick film of oil.

Shortly after a big tank began to blaze two hundred workmen with seventy-five mules were hurried to the place to throw up earthen embankments. Suddenly the oil gave an upheaval, bubbled and lifted a great mass of the burning fluid bodily from the tank and the fire was communicated to three other tanks.

At 4 o'clock Monday morning fire broke out in the steel tanks of the Texas Company at the pumping station, a mile from the original fire. What damage was done cannot be ascertained because it is impossible to reach that part of the field.

The burning oil caught men and mules and hemmed them in. Some of the men mounted the mules and got out but at least forty mules balked and were cremated. Five negroes were seen to go down and it is not believed to be possible that they could not be escaped. While all the men have not been accounted for, these five are all that are known to have perished.

At 10 o'clock the fire was still raging with no prospects for immediate control. It is believed, however, that the flames will eventually be confined to the tankage district. There were 3,000,000 barrels of oil in the storage tanks, all of which will be destroyed. Losses are estimated at \$750,000 or more with practically no insurance. Reports of fatalities are not verified, although a number of men are reported missing. The conflagration was visible in Houston, seventeen miles away and in Galveston, sixty five miles distant.

**The Oil Fire is Over.**

After burning for three days and nights the Texas oil fire is over. Working under the greatest difficulty and at the imminent peril of their lives hundreds of workmen threw up embankments between the burning oil tanks and those not yet on fire, and this in a large measure, contributed toward stopping the flames. It was impossible to do anything with those burning, but since it is now believed the further spread of the fire is prevented, the oil in the burning district is nearly exhausted. Three million barrels of crude oil have been destroyed, twelve lives lost and property wiped away to the value of \$1,500,000. Of the twelve dead all were negroes. Only six of the bodies have been recovered, all of them being charred beyond recognition.

**Took Her Own Life.**

At New York, within five minutes from the time that Charles Marshall, a Wall street broker left his wife apparently sleeping soundly in bed, the woman wrote her husband a note, telling him not to let the world blame him for what was going to happen, and shot herself, dying before her husband could reach the bedside. Mrs. Marshall was formerly Miss Grace Starr and was highly connected in New York social circles. No cause for the suicide was discovered. The tragedy occurred in the Raleigh, a fashionable family apartment hotel, overlooking Central park at Ninety-second street.

**Fought It Out.**

James R. Gray, editor of the Atlanta Journal, and H. H. Revil, a representative in the Georgia legislature from Meriwether County, had a fight at a prominent place on Peachtree street in Atlanta. They were separated before damage was done. The fight arose over an editorial article in the Journal dealing with Mr. Revil and a speech in reply. Mr. Revil drew a pistol, but Mr. Gray was unarmed.

**Next Largest in South.**

According to reports brought back from Clemson college by Superintendent Martin, the summer school which has just closed was the largest in the South, with the exception of the one held at Sewanee. The total enrollment will go over 700 and Mr. Martin and other educators who took part feel much encouraged at this interest in education by the teachers.

## PAID THE MONY.

Editor Williams, of the News-Leader, Makes Public Statement.

Gave \$25 to Elect Anderson. Makes Announcement in His Paper Admitting Rumors to Be True.

The following dispatch to the Washington Post from Richmond, Va., concerns an act of Mr. A. B. Williams in connection with an election, in which he defends himself for using money in election:

In a letter to the public Alfred B. Williams, president and editor of the News-Leader, admits that rumors connecting him with the expenditure of money in the recent municipal primary are true. He frankly explains the whole matter, says he is not conscious of having done anything wrong or illegal, and feels no regret for his action.

For a week the grand jury has been engaged in probing charges of fraud in the late election, and during the past few days rumor has been busy with the name of Mr. Williams, alleging that he had \$25 to a party worker to aid Col. George Wayne Anderson, a candidate for commonwealth's attorney, in the First precinct of Jefferson ward.

Mr. Williams says in his card, published in the News-Leader recently, that the election transaction on which these rumors are based was no secret and was not intended to be. He says that he was informed the night before the election that active work at the First precinct, Jefferson ward, would carry it for Col. Anderson, and that there was a man who would do the work, but he would expect to be paid. "I immediately said," continued Mr. Williams, "that I would see that he was paid if he did the work, but that Col. Anderson would not be told about it, and would know nothing of it."

Mr. Williams further explains that it was kept from Col. Anderson because, under the Barksdale law, it would be necessary for him to take a rigid oath that he had not used money in the election, or allowed it to be used except for certain specified purposes. He is his understanding of the law, he says, that a candidate's friends may do things that the candidates cannot legally do.

He says further that after the election he sent his personal check to the worker in question, who is understood to be Samuel Goldstein, a power among a certain class. Mr. Williams says he sent a check so that the transaction should be open and there should be no appearance of trying to hide anything. There was no talk of suggestion of bribery or corruptly influencing anybody, says Mr. Williams, and he does not believe a dollar was spent for such a purpose.

The writer says the difference between buying votes and securing personal influence in a legitimate way is clear to him; that he would not have given a dollar could it have purchased votes enough to elect Col. Anderson. He concludes:

"If the grand jury, in its wisdom and conscience, sees fit to indict me, I shall meet the issue without any quibbling or dodging play for delay, or resort to legal technicalities."

The matter has created unbounded interest because of the prominence of Mr. Williams, who has for years taken a leading part in city affairs, and who has always been foremost in all movements looking to the upbuilding of the city and the purifying of the ballot.

**The Barksdale law, which bears on elections, is as follows:**

No person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary, or nominating convention held in this commonwealth. Any person or candidate violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000, or confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months.

**VIOLATED THE LAW.**

At Richmond, Va., Wednesday the grand jury brought in indictments against five men, including Alfred B. Williams, editor, for alleged violation of election laws in the recent Democratic primary there. The indictment alleges Mr. Williams agreed to pay \$25 to one of the others indicted for influencing votes in behalf of a candidate for commonwealth attorney. All except one, who is out of town, gave \$500 bond each. The cases will be tried in September.

**Laid to Rest.**

The Newberry Observer says "Rev. P. H. E. Derrick and wife were called to the bedside of Mrs. A. E. Geiger last Thursday. Mrs. Geiger was the mother of Mrs. Derrick and wife of Dr. Frank Geiger. She was the mother of 12 children. Mrs. Geiger was of the family of Geigers that gave to history the Emily Geiger who made the daring ride from a point in Newberry county to the continental commander at Orangeburg. Mrs. Geiger was laid to rest in the Sandy Run cemetery on Friday."

**Dismissed.**

Prof. Andrew Noah Fox of the Chicago theological seminary has been dismissed from the institution because of a telegram to Jno. D. Rockefeller asking for some of his "baited money" to endow two professorships.

## SENATOR TILLMAN

Is Willing to Engage in a Joint Disputary Debate.

The Leader of Disputary Forces Not Averse to Meeting on Stump Champion of Opponents.

The Augusta Chronicle says United States Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, although not having a great deal to say nowadays is nevertheless, taking a great interest in political affairs. Senator Tillman was seen at his home in Trenton several days ago by a representative of The Chronicle, and readily answered the questions propounded by the newspaper man. When questioned on the movement to vote out the dispensary in his own county the Senator said:

"I have been about very little and have had no opportunity other than attending one picnic in Edgefield, to meet the people. I, therefore, am not posted as to the present trend of thought and feeling, but those who have been around and are well informed, tell me that in this county the sentiment is changing very rapidly. The people are constantly asking what they are to have after the dispensary is abolished, while the effect on the school fund of withdrawing from the county the money hitherto received from the state dispensary is causing a great many people to change front."

"While I am not eager to undergo the fatigue of making any speeches," continued the senator, "I think I would really enjoy having a joint discussion with any champion the anti-disputary party might decide upon, or for that matter, any half dozen of them. The people are disgusted with the management of the state dispensary, and there is widespread belief that there is corruption somewhere. This will cause many to vote against the system, who have hitherto been its strong friends."

"In my recent letter, I mentioned some figures as to the effectiveness of prohibition, or, rather, its failure in Maine and Kansas. I have received from Washington the last annual report of commission of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. In it I find the following figures:

"Retail dealers in Kansas, 2,862; wholesale liquor dealers, 23; brewers, 2; retail dealers in malt liquors, 335; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 108. In Maine the figures are: Retail liquor dealers, 430; wholesale liquor dealers, 5; brewers, 3; retail dealers in malt liquors, 558; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 22."

"Now, in neither of these states can liquor be sold as a beverage under the law."

"In South Carolina the figures are: Retail liquor dealers, 512; wholesale liquor dealers, 7; brewers, 1; retail dealers in malt liquors, 55; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 9."

Senator Tillman here gave the figures in tabular form, in order to show the comparison more clearly:

Continuing, he said: "The figures speak for themselves, and when any one remembers that no man will pay the \$25 to the United States government for the permission to retail for fun, it may be seen how prohibition prohibits. Of course, in South Carolina, there are a number of beer privileges, and all dispensaries take out a United States license, and these will have to be deducted from the figures above given in order to show how many blind tigers we have in this state."

"Kansas has possibly 200,000 more population than South Carolina, while Maine has about half our population. Any one who is interested can work out the percentages. The figures show that there are about twice as many liquor dealers per capita in Maine as in South Carolina, even including the dispensaries, while in Kansas there are more than five times as many."

"I am more than ever convinced that there is political significance, as well as a desire to further the cause of temperance in the move to destroy the dispensary. I shall be glad if at least a dozen counties vote out the dispensaries this summer, because it will give the people of those counties a good chance to find out how far prohibition will prohibit before the real fight a year hence."

**Girl Lost in Coal Mine.**

Miss Florence Everett, of South Amboy, had an experience in a coal mine at Freeland, which nearly ended in her death. With Miss Mabel Rosal, of Perth Amboy, and a party of Freeland friends, she was seeing the mine, when their lights were extinguished by a sudden draft. In the confusion Miss Everett became separated from her companions, and got into a blind head, ending into 70 foot shaft. When she was groping her way along the shaft, she was within a couple of feet of the shaft. The party, upset by the incident, got out of the mine quickly.

**Just as Good.**

"There is nothing in life so sweet as love's young dream," sang the poet. I know that there is pliancy in the courship and engagement that has for the youth and the maid a charm—a charm all its own, but I can name one period that seems to me to compare favorably even with that. When the days of doubt are past and the magic words have been spoken that binds them for age, either for weal or woe. Then when hand and hand they enter their own home to raise for themselves a family altar and plant their vine and fig tree to shelter them in old age. I think that the happiest time.—X.

**Another Resignation.**

Announcement was made at the department of agriculture that Mrs. Bertha Burch, private secretary to former Statistician Hyde, had resigned and that the resignation had been accepted.

**Six Italians Killed.**

Six Italian laborers were killed and three others probably fatally injured Thursday. They were struck by a train of the New York Central railroad at Tribes Hill, N. Y.

## WAS WRONG.

A Second Estimate of the Cotton Acreage by the Department.

## SOME REPORTS USED.

Crop Estimating Board Makes Report to Secretary Wilson. The Report Says that Hyde, With Holmes Prompting Him, Made Estimate Too Low.

Assistant Secretary Hays Wednesday made the following report to Secretary Wilson on the acreage of cotton in the southern States in 1905, as compared with that planted in 1904:

"The crop estimating board of the department of agriculture has considered the report issued by the bureau of statistics on June 2, relative to the acreage planted in cotton in the southern States in 1905, as compared with that planted in 1904, and has concluded: "First. That a new estimate should be made on acreage planted, and that the figures in Mr. Hyde's hands when making his estimate should be used as the basis."

"Second. That Mr. Hyde with Mr. Holmes at his elbow, prompting him made the estimate lower than the facts at his hand from the reports from the seven classes of reporters employed by the bureau warranted."

"Third. The board finds, upon careful consideration of the reports of all classes of correspondents and agents, that the acreage planted in cotton this year, including the entire season, should have been estimated at 85.1 per cent of that planted last year, equivalent to a reduction in planted acreage as compared with last year of 14.9 per cent. (Instead of 11.4) or 4,751,000 acres, the estimate of the total acreage planted this year being 28,909,000 acres."

"The estimated percentage of the decrease in each of the cotton growing States is as follows: Virginia, 18; North Carolina, 18; South Carolina, 14; Georgia, 14; Florida, 12; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 17; Texas, 16; Arkansas, 19; Tennessee, 13; Missouri, 15; Oklahoma, 16; Indian Territory, 11."

"The averages were made for each State by each of the four members of the board, and the comparatively small disagreements were harmonized almost wholly by averaging, and the above results are fully agreed to by each and every member of the board."

"Respectfully submitted:

"VICTOR OLNEY,

"STEPHEN D. FRENCHMAN,

"GEORGE K. HOLMES,

"W. W. LOBE,

"Crop Estimating Board."

"The above findings and report made under my supervision have my entire approval."

"W. M. HAYS,

"Assistant Secretary in Charge Bureau of Statistics."

"Approved: "JAMES WILSON,

"Secretary of Agriculture."

Sixty-five Years Ago.

A boy and a girl were together sixty-five years ago, near Cross Hill, when they came across a terrapin, of the highland kind. While the young people sat talking together the boy, with his hands, cut his initials on the underneath front side of the terrapin's shell, and the date. The terrapin was turned loose. Only a few weeks ago this terrapin was found more than a hundred yards from the same spot, with the initials and date as plain as the day they were cut on the shell. The terrapin having grown very little in the 62 years that had intervened. The boy of 65 years ago, now a man of more than seventy-five, remembered the incident and at once recognized the letters and figures as his own. He is now a widower. The girl of that day is still alive, and is a widow. He is still a citizen of the same neighborhood. She moved away many years ago. The above story is vouched for by the Newberry Observer.

**Judge and Jury.**

In 1853 a man was charged in Victoria with having killed another man with a sandbag, and in the face of the judge's summing up, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This annoyed the chief justice, Sir Matthew Bagby, who at once said: "Gentlemen of the jury, mind that is your verdict, not mine. On your conscience will rest the stigma of returning such a disgraceful verdict. Many repetitions of such conduct as yours will make trial by jury a horrible farce and the City of Victoria a city of immorality and crime. Go, I have nothing more to say to you." And then turning to the prisoner, the chief justice added: "You are discharged. Go and sending some of those jurymen. They deserve it!"

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