

PASSENGER ENGINE KILLS MAN.

C. N. & L. Train Strikes Mill Workers on Track Near Prosperity.

Newberry, Nov. 11.—Passenger train No. 52, on the C. N. & L., due at Newberry from Columbia at 12.56; but running a little late, ran over Louie Berry to-day just this side of Pierce Wicker's place near Prosperity. Mr. Berry was instantly killed. Joe Lawrence, who was with him, was also struck by the engine and stunned, but after being brought to Newberry he soon recovered and was able this afternoon to attend the inquest.

Capt. Webb was conductor, and Dan McCraney was the engineer. Mr. McCraney says he saw the men walking ahead coming toward Newberry, when he was some distance from them, and blew his whistle.

Mr. Lawrence says that he is from Spartanburg county. He met Mr. Berry in Spartanburg, but thinks he was from Greenville. They had been in Columbia and left Columbia afoot on Wednesday en route for Clinton, intending to go to the Lydia mills.

Aroused Over Negro Teacher.

Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 15.—A bitter race war has sprung up in Canterbury over the engagement of a negro girl as teacher in a district school. The girl is Felicia Terry, and her record in the Raymond district was so satisfactory that this year she was re-engaged. The anti-negro agitation which followed the action of the school board was increased when another negro was engaged as teacher in another part of the town, and grew to such bitterness that this year only two pupils were sent to her, and last week the board of education closed the Raymond school, transferring the pupils to another district.

The residents of the community have been quick to take sides in the controversy and there is talk of legal action to compel the payment of the girl's salary for the unexpired term.

Weds Man Who Found Card.

Detroit, Nov. 15.—A romance which began three years ago when Miss Beatrice Atkinson, of Windsor, was employed in the bottling room of the Walkerville distillery culminated here the other night when she became the bride of George G. Renick, of Green Castle, Ind.

In a spirit of fun and partially as a result of a dare from a number of her girl friends, she placed a card bearing her name in a case of whiskey. The prank was nearly forgotten.

About two years ago Miss Atkinson received a letter from Renick, soliciting correspondence. Several months later Renick called on Miss Atkinson, and when he left for his home the young lady informed her friends that she was satisfied with the result of the episode.

The marriage has been expected for some time, and the announcement did not come as a surprise to her friends.

Immediately after the ceremony the newly wedded couple left for Green Castle, where they will make their home, the groom being employed there as a carriage builder.

Woman Slapped Man.

On a Coast Line train from Albany, Ga., Friday, Mrs. McBride, of New Orleans, was insulted by a man named Faircloth, supposed to be in an intoxicated condition.

As he was about to get off at Camilla, Ga., the lady notified Conductor Lewis and the offender was rebuffed by him. The lady, slight of stature and dressed in black, approached the man in custody, and with several vicious swings slapped both cheeks until they were red. The man was held by the conductor at the lady's request, as she thought he ought to be punished.

When the incident had passed, the man left the train apparently satisfied that he deserved the punishment and the woman wept for some time, becoming very much wrought up over the situation. The incident caused some little excitement on the train and was witnessed by all the passengers in the coach.

Woman Slapped Man.

Experiments have shown conclusively that harrowing soon after plowing and occasionally up to seeding time will increase the yield of fall-sown crops enough more than when no harrowing is done until just before seeding, to pay a handsome profit on the work. There are two reasons for this: First, the clods break up easier and better immediately after plowing, and second, the moisture in the ground is conserved better, which is a very important matter in fall seeding and owing to the fact that our falls are usually very dry.—Progressive Farmer.

BIGHAM NOT A FUGITIVE.

Brother Says Convicted Man is in Greenville.

Florence, Nov. 12.—The local paper carries a story to the effect that Judge R. C. Watts has declared that G. C. Bigham, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of his wife, has not forfeited his bond.

Judge Watts, the story runs, says that Bigham is free to come or go as he pleases until some competent authority rules that the bail bond is no longer competent. Notice of an appeal, says Judge Watts, whether regular or not, puts the defendant under the jurisdiction of the higher court until that court cancels the bond and orders the arrest of the defendant.

J. W. Ragsdale, attorney for Bigham, asserts that Bigham is not a fugitive from justice. He says the notice of appeal was duly given, though certain formalities were waived, pending the settlement of some questions.

L. S. Bigham, brother of the convicted man, was in Florence yesterday, and said that his brother was on a visit in Greenville and would return on Monday. Mr. Bigham says his brother has made no attempt to hide, and will report to the judge if called upon to do so.

COST OF THE DRY LAW.

Alabama Must Borrow Million to Fill Empty Treasury.

With the treasury so badly depleted that money must be borrowed to pay the November expenses, the real effect of the loss of liquor permits is beginning to be felt in Alabama. Fifty thousand dollars will be needed at once, and before the end of the year nearly \$1,000,000 must be obtained, or debts will be deferred to the collection of taxes early next year.

The legislature was lavish in expenditures, increasing salaries and allotments in almost every avenue of State control. This was at the regular session, and did not take into account loss of liquor licenses, which resulted from the adoption of State-wide prohibition at a special session several months later.

The governor can borrow under the law only \$300,000, while the deficit will run to practically three times that amount. At the same time there is talk that the practice of paying expenses from all funds may be stopped, on a probable ruling that taxes collected for old soldiers and schools can be used for no other purpose. For the \$50,000 borrowed interest of 3 3/4 per cent. is paid. Gov. Comer says he will meet the emergency when it arrives.

Why Young Folks Leave the Farm.

In these days we are beginning to hear much of the necessity for our girls studying home economics and learning the scientific facts underlying home making, in order that they may be able to build and keep better homes at less cost of money and effort. Many conditions have conspired to make house work distasteful to Southern women and consequently in the homes as out on the farms we have a general tendency to the extremes of drudgery and idleness. On many farms the life of the mother is one of almost perpetual drudgery, without knowledge or mechanical or other devices to lighten her burdens. She is without the knowledge of the things which would enable her to do her life work with the least labor necessary to obtain efficiency. Is it any wonder that our girls prefer to study music or elocution, or work in the business office or the store, when they know the life of drudgery which their mothers spend and have never been shown either by example or precept the possibilities of making home-building and household work a pleasant employment for both mind and body?

The mother who makes a slave of herself in her work is not a fit example, a pleasant companion, or an inspiration to her children.—Progressive Farmer.

Pull for Your Town.

Every project for improving a town or promoting its business and other interests should be considered on its merits. Too often that is not done, especially where the curse of faction exists. Where such a spirit prevails every proposition is bound to be vehemently supported by one faction and just as vehemently opposed by the other faction and as a consequence the place suffers. For progress and prosperity it is necessary that everyone sink his personal prejudices and preferences and that all work together in intelligent and cheerful harmony.

Blame Easier Than Praise.

Perhaps it is easier to blame than to praise. Certainly it is so with people who find fault with their local paper for one or two errors they may find in it, and who never think of praising it for the many things that are accurate and true and for the abundant news it gives. A local paper is one of the live assets of a place. It is the recognized and best medium for imparting news; it is ever ready to boom the town, to further its interests to say a good word for its citizens, and to let the outside world know that the community in which it is published is on the face of the earth and doing something.

Going Long Way to Wed.

Miss Clara Beck, of Mansfield, has started on a journey of 10,000 miles to meet and marry Ernest Keppler, formerly chief clerk of the Big Four railway. Keppler is the representative of an American exporting house in Manila. He will meet Miss Beck at Hongkong, China, and they will be married at Canton and then make their home in Manila.

Friends of Miss Beck have made novel plans to keep her from being lonesome during her long journey. They have sent her two trunks of wedding presents. Each present is wrapped in a package labelled with the date on which she may open it. The labels permit her to open two packages each day of the journey.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BLIND BY DAY; SEES AT NIGHT.

Virginia Youth's Peculiar Affliction Puzzles Medical Experts.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 11.—Medical experts are interested in the case of 19-year-old Aubrey Wilson, of Nottoway county, who is totally blind in the day but can see like a cat in the dark. The young man can speed a bicycle when the night is so dark that ordinary people have to walk with caution, but in the day he gropes about with sightless eyes, able only vaguely to distinguish any object, and with no discrimination as to colors. Because of his peculiar infirmity, the young man is noted as a possum hunter. He can distinguish the animals in the trees in the dark as readily as a dog can follow the scent. But a cabbage or a flower by day are all the same to him.

"I have been trying to study to enter the University of Virginia," said the young man, "but I have had a terrible time of it. I am told that I have the Albino eye. So much light enters in the day time that I am blinded. All my life I have suffered from this defect. I have spent a small fortune on my eyes, but nothing seems to do them any good."

ENGLISH ATROCITIES.

Brutal Treatment of Women at Hands of Prison Officials.

London, Nov. 12.—Those tender-hearted Englishmen who are always so greatly concerned about atrocities in the Congo, or Russia, or Morocco, now have an opportunity to shed a few tears about homegrown cruelty. Whatever one may think of the suffragettes and their methods of commanding attention, no real man can read of the atrocities perpetrated upon defenseless women in British jails without experiencing a boiling of the blood. The "water cure," as administered in the Philippines, were kindness compared with the treatment of some of the suffragettes. The physicians and jailers implicated in the atrocities do not deny them, but take a sort of pride in what they call the "humbling" of the suffragettes.

Mrs. Leigh, one of the victims, tells a sworn story in which handcuffs, padded cells and worse atrocities figure. She was one of those who, when confined in prison, refused to partake of food. Her story is in part as follows:

"On my arrival at Winsom Green Gaol I protested against the treatment to which I was subjected, and broke the windows in my cell. Accordingly at 9 o'clock in the evening I was taken to the punishment cell, a cold, dark room on the ground floor—light only shines on very bright days; no furniture in it.

"A plank bed was brought in; I was then stripped and handcuffed with the hands behind during the day, except at meals, when the palms were placed together in front. At night they were also placed in front with the palms out. On Thursday food was brought into the cell—potatoes, bread and gruel—but I did not touch it.

Thursday afternoon the visiting magistrates came. I was taken before them handcuffed. After hearing what I had to say they sentenced me to nine days' close confinement with bread and water, and to lose forty-two days' remission marks and pay \$5. damage. The handcuffs were removed at midnight on Thursday by the matron's orders. I still refrained from food.

"About noon on Saturday I was told the matron wished to speak to me, and was taken to the doctor's room, where I saw the matron, eight wardresses, and two doctors. There was a sheet on the floor and an armchair on it. The doctor said I was to sit down, and I did.

"I was then surrounded and forced back on the chair, which was tilted backwards. There were about ten of them. The doctor then forced my mouth so as to form a pouch, and held me while one of the wardresses poured some liquid from a spoon—it was milk and brandy. After giving me what he thought was sufficient, he sprinkled me with eau de Cologne, and wardresses then escorted me to another cell on the first floor, where I remained two days.

"On Saturday afternoon the wardresses forced me on the bed, and the two doctors came in with them, and while I was held down a nasal tube was inserted. It was two yards long, with a funnel at the end; there is a glass junction at the middle to see if the liquid is passing. The end is put up the nostril, one day and the other nostril the other.

"Great pain is experienced during the process, both mental and physical. One doctor inserted the end up my nostril, while I was held down by the wardresses, during which they must have seen my pain.

"The sensation is most painful; the drums of the ear seem to be bursting, a horrible pain in the throat and the breast. Before and after, they test my heart and make a lot of examination. The after-effects are a feeling of faintness, a sense of great pain in the diaphragm, or breast bone, in the nose and the ears. The tube must go below the breast-bone, though I cannot feel it below there.

"I was very sick on the first occasion after the tube was withdrawn. I have also suffered from bad indigestion. I am fed in this way very irregularly. I have used no violence, though having provocation in being fed by force. I resist, and am overcome by weight of numbers. If the doctor does not think the fluid is going down sufficiently swiftly, he pinches my nose with the tube in it, and my throat, causing me increased pain."

Things a Baby Can Do.

It can beat any alarm clock ever invented waking a family up in the morning.

Give it a fair show and it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country.

It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus ring.

It can make more genuine fuss over a simple brass pin than the mother would over a broken back.

It can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that ever was executed.

It can keep a family in constant turmoil from morn till night and from night till morning, without once varying its tune.

It can be relied upon to sleep peacefully all day when its father is down town and cry persistently all night when he is particularly sleepy.

It may be the naughtiest, dirtiest, ugliest, most fretful baby in all the world, but you can never make its mother believe it, and better not try.

It can be a charming and a model infant when no one is around, but when visitors are present it can exhibit more bad temper than both of its parents together.

It can brighten up a house better than all the furniture ever made; make sweeter music than the finest orchestra organized; fill a larger place in its parents' breast than they knew they had, and when it goes away it can cause a greater vacancy and leave a greater blank than all the rest of the world put together.

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