

"Do Thou Liberty Great. Inspire Our Souls and Make Our Lives in Thy Possession Happy, or Our Deaths Glorious in Thy Just Defence."

A SOUTHERN SONG.

The Homespun Dress Written by Miss Sinclair.

A SOUL STIRING BALLAD

And Its History That Will Be Read With Interest by Mary Old Confederate Soldiers and Others.

The following story of a popular ballad of the war for southern independence, which we clip from The State will prove interesting to those of our readers who are not old enough to have heard it sung when its loyal words meant much, as well as to the men and women who remember with what good will it was sung in that time.

When the Confederate General Kirby Smith invaded Northern Kentucky, John Uri Lloyd, in common with several other villagers stood in front of the grocery pictured in his book, "Stringtown on the Pike," a group of Morgan's cavalrymen awaiting orders being the attraction. During the interval one of the party struck up a song beginning "Oh, yes, I am a southern girl," the others joining in the chorus. Wishing to incorporate it in "Stringtown," the ballad was sought, but without avail. Finally memory was trusted for the two verses recorded in the book.

Subsequently, however, Professor Lolo made a printed request under date of January 5, 1901, for the full poem and the name of its author, offering a reward of \$100 to the person first to supply the ballad and the correct name of the author. Unexpectedly, the offer resulted in a mass of correspondence and a number of applicants for the honor of authorship.

In this dilemma, a second offer of \$50 was made for the indisputable establishment of the author's name to the satisfaction of a committee composed of three judges of the Cincinnati court who kindly consented to act.

The result, as pronounced by the judges, is as follows: "The ballad and the correct name of the author were first given by Mr. William J. Bryan, No. 1113 St. Gregory street, Mt. Adams, Cincinnati; received January 5, 1901, 8 40 p. m., delivered personally, award, \$100.00. "The first person giving uncontrovertedly the different authors was Charles W. Hubner, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Georgia, received February 19, 1901, award, \$50.00.

"The total number of correspondents in this contest is over 400. The names of the different authors who were presented, of whom thirty-two could be ruled out at once. As to the remaining sixteen unimpeachable evidence gives the credit of authorship to: MISS CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR, of Savannah, Georgia. This name in connection with the ballad was first given by Mr. Bryan. The conclusive evidence was supplied (first by Mr. Hubner, and subsequently Mrs. N. V. Randolph, of Richmond, Va.) by Mrs. C. I. Walker, of Summerville, S. C., a sister of the author, and was confirmed in all details by Mrs. Sarah C. Mason, of Philadelphia, Pa., another surviving sister of the author.

Respectfully submitted, Aaron McNeill, D. B. Lewis, Howard Ferris, May 31, 1901. HISTORY OF THE HOMESPUN DRESS. This ballad was written by Miss Sinclair in midsummer, 1862. (Position of her sister, Mrs. Mason.) "In this connection, the date is confirmed in print by G. N. Saussey, now of Brainbridge, Ga., a lieutenant-colonel of the Confederate Army, who was home in Savannah on furlough after being wounded in the Sharpsburg battle (September 16 and 17, 1862). He was favored with a manuscript copy of the poem by the author, Miss Sinclair, and also heard the song sung to the popular air of "The Bonnie Blue Flag," by a lady member of the "Queen Sisters," an English family, then holding the boards of the old Savannah theatre.

Evidence from R. N. Harris, Atlanta, Ga., kindly submitted by Mr. Hubner, of Atlanta, throws light on the history of this song and the personality of the talented author: Atlanta, Ga., March 24, 1901. Charles W. Hubner. Dear Sir:—As there has been some doubt expressed as to the author of the "Homespun Dress," I can give you a few facts which I know to be true. In August, 1863, I was detailed on special duty in Savannah, and remained there until the city was surrendered to Sherman's army. I think it was in December, 1863, that I first met Miss Sinclair. She remained in Savannah several months, and it was my good fortune to meet her many times; who was a very quiet little woman; and very rarely spoke of her writings, but I remember once in particular when she told me she came to write "The Homespun Dress." She said it was in Augusta, Ga. There was quite a rivalry with the girls as to who should have the neatest homespun dress, and from this incident she took the idea and wrote that old song. It was first published in an Augusta paper and was also set to music and published by Blackmar, who at that time had a music store in Augusta. She had a number of copies made from my own personal knowledge, and from my own newspaper notices in regard to this controversy, but as Miss Sinclair cannot speak for herself, I want to see justice done here. Yours truly, R. N. Harris.

No. 165 Marlboro street, R. N. Harris. The fact that northern soldiers often rooted copies of the song from their friends, led to many claims of authorship, as the ballad was frequently found on the persons of southern soldiers slain in battle. To this may be added that several parodies and an-

THE COTTON CROP.

The General Outlook Not So Encouraging.

CONDITIONS MUCH VARIED.

In Some Sections It Was Too Dry; In Others Too Wet for the Crop to Flourish.

The report on cotton covering the past week are not of an encouraging nature, although they are more inclined to anticipate than to chronicle positive injury. The extremely high temperature that prevailed over the central and western portions of the belt, in connection with a continued absence of rain where it is most needed checked the growth of the plants and induced some shedding of leaves and fruit. In a few sections excessive precipitation caused too much weed, while in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and portions of Mississippi a slight but general improvement in condition, both as to growth and fruitage, is noted. Flooding has begun in Texas but will not be general for some time. General rains over the belt would quickly change the present gloomy outlook into a brilliant prospect for a big crop.

In North Carolina, in many western and northern counties, crops made favorable progress, but in the east and south too much rain interfered again with fast growth. In the latter case to growing rapidly in most all crops. Bottom lands are in very bad condition, and hardly any results are expected from them. The weather has been a little cool for cotton, and the rainy, damp conditions since the 12th is causing it to develop too much weed. In South Carolina cotton improved with cultivation, and although still very small, looks healthy and is fruiting better than last week. Most of the fields have been cleaned of grass, and the plants are growing slowly, not having taken out naturalization papers. The soil in some cases is in a state of inquiry both on the part of the state agent and the Italian authorities, but there is every indication that the fact will constitute an international incident similar to that with Italy growing out of the killing of Italians in Louisiana.

New-Storage Rules. The State rail road commission Wednesday gave the railroads a final hearing in regard to its new storage rules. There were present Mr. Piddle for the Southern, Mr. W. G. Smith for the Western, and Mr. J. C. Smith for the low for the P. & G. system. Col. J. C. Haskell of Atlanta representing the car service association and the other lines save the Charleston and Western Carolina which was represented by Mr. Wright. A full discussion of the whole matter was had, and the time limit for removal from cars was fixed at 48 to 72 hours after notice, and allow a man residing more than four miles from a depot "a reasonable time" after notice "to get his goods away. It was developed at the hearing that the roads have generally refunded charges when goods are removed from cars. The new storage rules will be in effect a few days, the board having finally adopted them.

No Weather Flags. The Charleston Post says the daily weather signals have not been displayed for several days and the reason given is that the chief of the bureau has recently issued instructions that in case of over 5,000 inhabitants, no flags, except the cold wave signal, be hoisted if displayed, but that the forecasts be made available to the public through the daily newspapers and by posting them at prominent points. They will be hoisted only in case of a cold wave provided without reference to the bureau as the money appropriated for flags will be spent for the equipment and maintenance of forecast display stations in rural communities. In South Carolina, this order will affect Charleston, Sumter, Anderson, Orangeburg, Rock Hill and Union.

Deserts His Family. Dr. R. V. Dukes, a prominent physician and druggist of Palmetto, Miss., has a wife and six children at that place, and Miss Sadie Harsha, a young woman who has been keeping books for him, were arrested as they were boarding the train for Oms, Tex. The step-father of the young lady supposed that she was not right and he appealed to an officer who had been called to the station in jail on a charge of deserting his wife and children, and the young woman was turned over to her relatives. She claimed that she was going to a business college in Shreveport, La., but letters on the person of the doctor showed that an attempt had been arranged.

Our New Prison. The new main building at the state penitentiary has been practically completed. It is one of the handsomest and best equipped prison buildings in the south. In a short time the convicts will be moved from the old building, where they have been quartered since last fall, and they are now comfortably fixed as a set of prisoners could be. The new building has all modern and up-to-date equipments and conveniences, as well as being as secure as it is possible to make it.

A Good Cause. We publish with pleasure the following from Dr. Jacobus. We are building an intermediate school for the orphans of the Thorwald orphanage with its 200 pupils. A generous Christian woman who knows the needs of this institution, has offered to give \$1,000 if "everybody else" will give the rest needed, \$600. A kind friend has just handed in his check for \$100; and twenty other friends have made up the twenty dollar given, means \$200. The work must begin at once. Send your gift, "for the building," to Rev. Dr. W. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.

Killed Themselves. Ida and Edith Yoland, actresses, twenty-six and twenty-one years old, were committed suicide together by taking a dose of potassium cyanide. About noon Edith called their landlady and told the latter she and her sister had taken poison. She asked the landlady to get a cab and put her and her sister in it, and promised they would leave for a home without a creating a fuss or a scene, upon going out they said that the landlady found them dead. Edith died on the way to the hospital.

Newspaper Change. James T. Harris, president of the Bank of Spartanburg and manager of the White Stone Lithia Springs, has bought the Spartanburg Herald. The paper will be continued as a morning paper. It is announced that the policy of the paper will remain the same as under former ownership, J. O. Garlington, who has been in charge for several years the proprietor and editor of the Herald, will remain as editor.

DEBARRED PROFITS.

Charleston's Dispensary Profits Taken Away on Account of

LAW NOT BEING ENFORCED.

Text of the Preamble and Resolution Adopted by the State Board Wednesday.

The State of Thursday says the directors of the State dispensary Wednesday afternoon passed the resolution which takes away from the city of Charleston any profits made by the dispensary. This resolution will continue in effect until the city authorities indicate that the illicit sale of liquor is suppressed—if not eradicated. Mr. Williams was feeling unwell, but he formed the following as the reply of the board to the municipal authorities of Charleston: "The State board of directors having carefully considered the defense of the city government of Charleston, presented through the honorable mayor, Mr. Smyth, and Chief of Police Boyd, to show cause why the dispensary profits accruing to said city should not be withheld under section 9 of the dispensary law, to be used for the better enforcement of said law, find as follows: "First, That defendants failed to show, and in fact admitted, that the dispensary law was not properly enforced in the city of Charleston. "Second, That defendants succeeded in establishing the fact that the city government of Charleston is largely responsible for the non-enforcement of the dispensary law in the city of Charleston. "Third, That the city government (through its representatives) admits its primary responsibility for such failure, in that county has failed to enact an ordinance forbidding the illicit sale of liquors, provided in the dispensary law, the violation of such ordinance, to be imposed by the recorder, in case of conviction; therefore be it "Resolved, That the dispensary profits accruing to the said city of Charleston are hereby withheld to be used for the better enforcement of the dispensary law in the city of Charleston, until such time as the State board may be convinced that the city authorities have enforced every obligation imposed upon them."

Resolved, second, That the Charleston county board of control is hereby instructed to remit to the State treasury the portion of the profits that would go to the city of Charleston, but for the passage of the above resolution, and that a copy hereof be sent to the mayor and chairman of the county board of control."

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT. The resolution under which the State board requested the Charleston officials to appear before the board was adopted July 13. It reads: "Resolved, That the city government of Charleston be instructed to remit to the State treasury the portion of the profits that would go to the city of Charleston, but for the passage of the above resolution, and that a copy hereof be sent to the mayor and chairman of the county board of control."

Medical College Scholarships. The following appointments to the scholarships in the Charleston medical college were yesterday announced by the governor: First District—Miss Marion Robertson, Maconville, Charleston. Second—S. A. Morrill, Edgefield. Third—Leland O. Mauldin, Pickens county. Fourth—Oscar Leibold, Richland county. Fifth—Elwood F. Ball, York county. Sixth—Thomas Chalmers Johnson, Florence county. Seventh—Holland McTyre Carter, Colleton county. Miss Macmillan is the second young lady that has ever been appointed to a scholarship in the medical college. Gov. McSwain appointed her predecessor also.

A Good One. The following is a copy of a warrant issued by an Alabama justice of the peace to any lawful officer of the State before me that on having Bond made before me that the offense of a Buzza R. I. Whaley. By coming in Hear Hous Cursing Hear and threatening to Kuss her down & for her to shut her own mouth & drawed Bakh his arm and send he woud Kuss hold out of her & then jump on Chappel and got out as he appeared for one hour & come back again & then he drewed Bakh the look & busted there in two places & said if she did not open the door he would Brake hit Dwa so any lawful officer of the State you are Comanded to bring back Stevens Before me this April the 13, 1898 V. M. Price Justice of the Peace."

Can't Help Them. The authorities of York county have again written the governor stating that the glanders is steadily spreading in that county, and asking in view of the announcement that Dr. Nassom cannot leave Olmson on account of sickness in his family, that certain Atlanta experts, who are named, be sent there to check the spread of the disease in case. The governor has no funds with which to pay for such service, and has written the York county authorities that about all they can do is to write President Hartzog of Olmson, and if he can do nothing, then employ the experts themselves. He regrets, he says, that he is powerless to render the desired aid.

Hot in Kansas. Kansas is about burnt up. For several days last week the mercury has ranged from 106 to 109. While the feeling of utter helplessness attendant upon the drought has passed, the people of the State do not attempt to deny that the fall crops are in a desperate condition.

Election Day Set. The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering the election for a successor to the late Congressman J. Wm. Stokes to be held on Nov. 5 next. This is the general election day, and it is thought best to have the election take place at that time.

TILLMAN IN CHARLESTON

He Meets the Famous Chicco and is Offered a Drink

GEORGIA JUSTICE

Two White Men Punished for Killing a Negro.

A dispatch from Atlanta says the Shell Cochran case, which was decided by the Georgia supreme court Thursday against the convicted men, is one of the most interesting cases that has ever come up from Campbell county. Shell and Pegram Cochran and one of their companions, a man named Hester, are now convicted of murdering Sterling Thompson, of Campbell county, during January of the present year, and they all three face life sentences in the penitentiary. Indictments are in existence against Steve Cochran and men named McKonzie, DeMouney and Reeves, who will doubtless be tried at the next term of court. The case came up from the superior court of Campbell county, Judge John S. Chandler presiding. The story of the murder is perhaps best told from the evidence of Hester, one of the convicted men, who turned state's evidence.

Sterling Thompson was an old negro man, who had a lease upon a farm which had been purchased by old man Cochran, the father of Shell Cochran. The state gave as a motive for the crime the fact that the Cochrans wanted to occupy the Thompson farm, and alleged that they adopted murder as the best method of ridding themselves of him. Hester testified that the Cochran boys had asked him to join in a conspiracy to whip old man Thompson, as the negro had been talking against the whites. Hester stated that he, Shell Cochran, Pegram Cochran and McKonzie, DeMouney and Reeves went in together to the farm of the old negro. As a store they stopped to ask for a light. The storekeeper recognized McKonzie and so testified at the trial. When they arrived at Thompson's house, said Hester, McKonzie, who had been elected captain, called to Thompson to get up and help him in attending his team. Thompson refused to come because his wife advised him not to, so believing that she had heard footsteps around the house. Hester testified that the men told Thompson they would batter down his door if he did not come out. He began to refuse and with tools obtained from a nearby blacksmith shop they battered down his door. As they entered, said Hester, Thompson fired at them with a shotgun, filling the door facing with squirrel shot. They then fired a volley at the negro, killing him. His son, who was a white man with a new overcoat, was fired at him. After being killed for several times he was left for dead, as he did not move. Hester testified that the party had gone to Thompson's house for the purpose of whipping him, but had been forced to kill him. Hester also testified that Steve Cochran, who was a party, but the state contends that Steve Cochran was the ringleader of the whole business, having induced his brothers to do the work while he remained at home.

THE HOT WAVE. More Disasters to Human Life Than Any Recent Epidemic. The recent hot wave with its hundreds of deaths and thousands of prostrations has been more disastrous in its effects than any epidemic that has visited the country. Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, each have also claimed hundreds of victims, but not within the space of so few days. The direct facilities have been enormous, but the scourge cannot be judged by these alone. The increase in the number of deaths from other ailments has also been attributed to the excessive heat, fatal in its results on a system enfeebled by disease. In the future hundreds of those prostrated who escaped immediate death will succumb to comparatively mild attacks of disease and the mortality will go on for months in the large cities, and in the country, the stoken to the hospitals and those unable to respond to all the demands made upon them with every bed occupied and extra cots in the corridors and physicians and nurses overtaxed, sometimes falling beneath the strain. The strenuous life is inevitably conquered by the attention of the moment. In such crises nothing can be done save to treat each case individually and instruct the populace how best to accommodate themselves to condition. In cities the permitted free use of water to cool burning pavements, the occupancy of the parks during the night by those whose sleeping places were so skin to crows, the distribution of ice, all had effect in keeping the death rate from soaring still higher, but the chief work to be done, the chief lesson learned, is that of prevention—the improvement of housing of the poor, the devising of means to prevent the spread of disease and street becoming infernal, the enforcement of sanitation work hours, the abating of some of the hurry and rush of our usual temperate zone to the dolorous torrid experiences. All this until the day when man will have it in his power to modify atmospheric conditions to produce cooling showers by explosive force or otherwise, or a lower temperature in large areas by the use of some agent such as liquid air American Medicines.

A Cowardly Act. A special to The Globe Democrat from Cordova, Mex., says: A train on the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway was attacked recently by a large force of armed men at Tierra Blanca, a small station. Seven men on the train were killed. As soon as the news of the attack reached Cordova, a force of men was sent to the scene and is now in pursuit of the mob. The cause of attack is not known here. It is said to have been made by men who were formerly employed in the construction of the road.

OUR TRADE LOSSES. Result of the Administration Policy in the Orient. EXPORTS HAVE INCREASED In Those Sections Where We Have Stuck Strickly to Business. Aggressive Policy Does Not Pay Us. For years past, especially since the purchase of the Philippines we have heard much about the splendid prospects of extending our commerce in the Orient. It is a remarkable commentary on the these rosy predictions that the statistics for the 11 months which ended with May, 1901, show that the quarter from which such a vast increase of trade was to come to us is the only part of the world in which we sustained a loss of commerce. While we gained everywhere else we lost heavily in the region which has been so volubly proclaimed as the promised land of American commercial enterprise. Our exports to South America increased \$6,000,000; to Africa \$6,000,000; to countries of North America \$10,000,000 and Europe \$100,000,000 in 11 months. During the same period our exports to Asia and Oceania actually decreased \$25,000,000. It is claimed that the troubles in China account for this big falling off but that explanation will not do for several reasons. In the first place, a loss of exports to eastern countries is greater than the whole volume of our exports to China has ever been in one year. In the second place the chief Chinese ports were constantly open during the period for our exports to Asia and Oceania. It is now estimated that our exports to the United States. But even so we exclude the entire volume of our exports to Hawaii, which for the 11 months taken in this comparison did not exceed \$16,000,000 and still have a net export to the east of fully \$100,000,000. It is a remarkable fact that while the total volume of our exports during the fiscal year just closed increased immensely by \$1,487,656,544, we lost heavily in trade with Asia and Oceania. The great increase of our exports is due almost entirely to larger sales of agricultural and manufactured products to Europe. The nations of Europe are not only still by far our best customers but they buy more from us than ever before more the aggregate and a greater variety of articles. We may eventually build up our trade in the Orient to much larger proportions and it is now but Europe must continue to be our biggest and best market for our exports for a long time to come. Our policy of territorial expansion in the east has not so far availed to increase our trade in that quarter, and it never will if it depends merely upon establishment of military power there.

Constable Removed. Governor McSwain has discharged Constable Rowell, stationed at Florence. Monday night of last week this constable telegraphed the governor a sensational message from Florence intimating that there was real trouble over there and saying that he would leave Tuesday. The governor ordered him by wire to report the nature of the trouble, and no reply was given. The telegrams were published Wednesday. Rowell went to Columbia and called on the governor Wednesday morning. The trouble was found to be only a little personal matter between the constable and some of the citizens. Rowell forthwith removed Rowell from the force for sending sensational telegrams and refusing to explain when ordered to do so.

Granted a Pardon. The governor has granted a pardon to Benjamin Burr of Greenville, who was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill and sentenced in March, 1895, to 10 years in the penitentiary. He has served six years which is a remarkably long period for such an offense. He was pardoned because of the certificate of the superintendent of the prison and others that he was non compos mentis, or very weak minded, a constant sufferer from drowsy, and totally incapable of any work. Capt. Griffith said the man was a charge upon the State. Senator Dean was among those asking the pardon.

A Strange Story. Irene Canning, 16 years old, from Galveston, Texas, claiming to be a heiress of \$300,000 in southern banks and securities, is in the custody of the sheriff awaiting instructions from her guardian, the Rev. George Tarbox, of Savannah. She claims to have been under hypnotic influence of a doctor who abducted her from a boarding house at Holyoke, Mass. She got off a train at South Bend, Ind., and recently escaped the man who was following her. She is quite attractive in appearance and has traveled all over the United States. The police are investigating.

A Man in Disguise. A detective a few days ago placed under arrest a supposed young woman who had been teaching a private school in the Kings river neighborhood, Arkansas. It turned out that the school teacher was in disguise, that his name was Sears and that he was wanted by the State on the charge of murder, committed seven years ago.

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A Cowardly Act. A special to The Globe Democrat from Cordova, Mex., says: A train on the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway was attacked recently by a large force of armed men at Tierra Blanca, a small station. Seven men on the train were killed. As soon as the news of the attack reached Cordova, a force of men was sent to the scene and is now in pursuit of the mob. The cause of attack is not known here. It is said to have been made by men who were formerly employed in the construction of the road.

OUR TRADE LOSSES. Result of the Administration Policy in the Orient. EXPORTS HAVE INCREASED In Those Sections Where We Have Stuck Strickly to Business. Aggressive Policy Does Not Pay Us. For years past, especially since the purchase of the Philippines we have heard much about the splendid prospects of extending our commerce in the Orient. It is a remarkable commentary on the these rosy predictions that the statistics for the 11 months which ended with May, 1901, show that the quarter from which such a vast increase of trade was to come to us is the only part of the world in which we sustained a loss of commerce. While we gained everywhere else we lost heavily in the region which has been so volubly proclaimed as the promised land of American commercial enterprise. Our exports to South America increased \$6,000,000; to Africa \$6,000,000; to countries of North America \$10,000,000 and Europe \$100,000,000 in 11 months. During the same period our exports to Asia and Oceania actually decreased \$25,000,000. It is claimed that the troubles in China account for this big falling off but that explanation will not do for several reasons. In the first place, a loss of exports to eastern countries is greater than the whole volume of our exports to China has ever been in one year. In the second place the chief Chinese ports were constantly open during the period for our exports to Asia and Oceania. It is now estimated that our exports to the United States. But even so we exclude the entire volume of our exports to Hawaii, which for the 11 months taken in this comparison did not exceed \$16,000,000 and still have a net export to the east of fully \$100,000,000. It is a remarkable fact that while the total volume of our exports during the fiscal year just closed increased immensely by \$1,487,656,544, we lost heavily in trade with Asia and Oceania. The great increase of our exports is due almost entirely to larger sales of agricultural and manufactured products to Europe. The nations of Europe are not only still by far our best customers but they buy more from us than ever before more the aggregate and a greater variety of articles. We may eventually build up our trade in the Orient to much larger proportions and it is now but Europe must continue to be our biggest and best market for our exports for a long time to come. Our policy of territorial expansion in the east has not so far availed to increase our trade in that quarter, and it never will if it depends merely upon establishment of military power there.

Constable Removed. Governor McSwain has discharged Constable Rowell, stationed at Florence. Monday night of last week this constable telegraphed the governor a sensational message from Florence intimating that there was real trouble over there and saying that he would leave Tuesday. The governor ordered him by wire to report the nature of the trouble, and no reply was given. The telegrams were published Wednesday. Rowell went to Columbia and called on the governor Wednesday morning. The trouble was found to be only a little personal matter between the constable and some of the citizens. Rowell forthwith removed Rowell from the force for sending sensational telegrams and refusing to explain when ordered to do so.