A FAMILY KILLED IN TOWN OF TRENTON

Burned to Ground Over Their Dead Bodies.

A MYSTERIOUS HORROR.

Father, Mother and Young Girls Killed and the Dwelling Set Afire

By Unknown Parties. The peaceful village of Trenton, where resides Senator B. R. Tillman, was stunned Thursday by as horrible a tragedy as the human mind can conceive. Just as the day was about to

and their home burned to the ground, mother and two youthful daughtersthe women killed in their placid s'eep and the husband and father shot through the head. The victims of

farmer, aged 42 years.

Mrs. B B. Hughes, f.rmerly Miss
Eva Miller, about 40 years of age. Miss Enily Hughes, aged 18. Miss Hattle Hughes, aged 15.

TRENTON WAS SHOCKED. Trenton was shecked and sorrowed and horrified when the residents learned the terrible truth. It was shortly after 5 o'clock that the house was discovered to be on fire, the first person to reach the scene being Mr. A. H. S. Day, who lives next door. The house was then almost consumed, the fire being too far advanced for any one to enter the building. The first thought of those who reached there was that the Hughes family had escaped, as nothing was seen of them at the windows or doors. It was only after the neighbors began to inquire of each was then too late, far too late, even to make an attempt to get out the victims. Even then it was supposed that the family had been simply unable to escape after the fire started— perhaps sufficiated by the smoke or burned to death in their beds. It was not until the neighbors had waited for the flames to subside and it was possible to go into what had been the house that they knew murder had been committed—murder in a most

horrible manner.

THE BODIES FOUND. The house was a small, one story, frame dwelling. The young women were sleeping in one bed in a room on reason to doubt that she was murdered before the fire reached her, since of all four persons she was farthest away from the point where the fire appear ently started. The wind was bowing acres the house from the room occu pled by the girls, their bed was in the far corner and hence their bodies were not so badly charred. It could be plainly seen that their heads had been crushed in with some heavy, blunt instrument, such as a hammer, for the bloody matted bair told the tale all too certainly. The innocent girls lay side by side, their positions showing that they had not even made a struggle for their lives. The strange thing is that it was possible to kill one after the other, without arousing the second one, who must have survived her sis ter only for the time it took to raise the weapon for another blow. The bodies of these two were still resting on the springs of the b.d, the inflam mable part of which had purned away. Mrs. Hughes' body was also just where the bed had stood in her room, and it seemed that her head might have been under the pillow.

THE CRIME A MYSTERY. It is difficult to accept the theory that the hus and and father extermilead to this theory are by no means ontstretched right hand with one chamber exploded by concussion and spectful sorrow. the others exploded afterwards by the was invaded. Mr. Hughes and family a conspicuously popular man, but not unpopular, regarded as a safe, conservative business man and a close trader, and never known to be inclined to speculation. There was no reason to believe that the robbery of his house would prove profitable especially, and if robbery is the clue the robber is

the cultarities like other men and now that he is dead, mysteriously dead, there are persons who can recall what they now say were recent actions more poculiar than were usually noted in his conduct. But this may mean nothing. It is known his family life was happy, though he had his share of trouble and worry, his wife having been on to Baltimore within the year for treatment. That he was hard pressed for money or anything of that sort was not imagined, as on the contrary he was supposed to be prosperous—and that was his condition in truth so far

A PEACEFUL SCENE.

Hardly 200 yards from where the tragedy occurred there is almost comlog which Mr. Hughes was building to realize that upon their industry sion of, the cash that he has realized to realize that upon their industry sion of, the cash that he has realized to realize that upon their industry sion of, the cash that he has realized to realize that upon their industry sion of the south as the profits that he is now in possestragedy as the human mind can condirectly in the rear of his store, a general merchandise establishment break, the town was awakened to find such as one sees in the average South and that he is not alone, as sometimes and that he is not alone, as sometimes among our farmers to amon that one of its best known and best Carolina town of this size. Here Mr. reformers or so-called reformers have respected families had been massacred, Hughes did a good trade among his neighbors of this excellent, prosperwith perhaps no human being left ous and progressive community who can tell the tale. In the ruins Acress the road—or street—from the were the charred bodies of father, destroyed house lies a fertile and that the bankers, lawyers, doctors, valuable stretch of land belonging either to him or to his wife. Two doors from the burned house and just across the street from the new dwellng is the unusually handsome home Ben. B. Hughes, merchant and of his brother, Mr. Steven Hughes, one of the best and most substantial men not only in this section but in all Edgefield county. The Hughes family and that of Mrs. Hughes, the Millers, embrace a connection as substantial, as respected and as refined as any in the borders of South Carolina. The sorrow and the horror which this mystery has brought upon them can not be told in cold, unfeeling type, and the circumstances make the relation of the facts a sad and undesired

Thursday afternoon, just as the December sun was beginning to sink in all its chill splendor, four caskets were carried from the destroyed home to the little Baptist church where these good people had worshipped God in the purity of mind and heart which He gives to His elect. In this conother that they real zed the horror. It gregation the father had been a consistent and unassuming member while the good works of mother and daugh ters will live after them. No better woman was known to Trenton than she who had trained up her girls so that every one in the village upourns their death Friday the funeral will be held there in this house where they had so constantly attended, and the four bodies will be buried at Ebenezer cemetery.

THE HOME WAS DESTROYED. The ruins were raked in hopes of finding the implement with which ture. The cotton mills, not through the ladies were brained, but nothing any fault of theirs or any antipathy resembling that which must have been used was discovered except the pea of a steelyard. Other things, no concentration of cotton through a the left as one entered, while Mr. and Mrs. Hughes occupied the front room on the right, across a rarrow hall from their daughters. There were no other their daughters of the family and no one else staying in the house. The body of Mrs. Hughes was so badiy burned that the condition or the farmers and his lack was killed but the condition or the farmers and his lack was killed but the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers and his lack of knowledge of the condition or the farmers are follows: it cannot be said for certain how she was killed, but there is little or no the house and it had burned its way well towards the front before it was seen. When the first arrival reached the scene the entire roof was in a at and what he delivers it at detergot there the house was practically razed.

With these meagre facts to go on and the improbability of anything additional ever being discovered, it seems likely that the coroner's jury can only decide that the family of Mr Ban B. Hughes came to their death at the hands of parties unknown. The inquest has been adjourned until Monday in the hopes of obtaining further evidence, and both the coroner and the solicitor will exert them selves to that end. ALL WAS QUIET.

It has been said above that Trenton, peaceful village of the Ridge, was stunned. No other word per haps will express the situation. The horror shocked these people, shocked them not beyond action if there had been aught they could do in punish-ment or vengeance, but in the ab sence of evidence upon which action could be taken they were merely hor-rified beyond expression. A Sabbath quiet, a sorrowed stillness, hung over the place. Out of respect to their nated his family, but the facts which fellow merchant, the other business men of the town closed their stores such as can be lightly disregarded. He and all hands turned to help in any was fully clothed, not hastly dressed way that was suggested. It was not as one suddedly awakened from sound the work of a few minutes, but of sleep to face a peril or as one roused hours, to search the ruins and to preto defend that most dear. He had not pare the burned bodies for burlal, and met his death in the flames nor in the all day long a small crowd stood are und manner in which death came to his the fateful spot. Not a curious or pay us a remunerative price for our wife and daughters. Mr. Hughes was excited crowd of idle gossips, or frea shot through the right side of the zied irresponsibles, but men who stood ourselves, fix a price on the amount the head, the ball ranging upward and by to assist when needed, and always world demands or raise just so muci coming out through the top of the to wonder. There was no excite-skull. Either he shot himself or he was ment, no sign except the evidences of the trade. Therefore, as a farmers' shot by some intruder against whom sadness. Tender women were there organization we call upon each man to select is so complete and ample that he had prepared himself to defend his to do what only women should do for exercise good common business serse, castle, since a pistol was found by the the pure dead, and then it was that and if we have produced 10 per cent. strong men bowed their heads in re-

The village negroes hung around fire. The absence of any motive for murder and arson makes it seem union quiet, respectful tenes and won. The dense in quiet, respectful tenes and won. reasonable to suppose that the home dering, too. In and around the vilwas invaded. Mr. Hughes and family lege of Trenton—as Trenton men of ad always been on the best of terms character and sound judgment testicent. Profit. This year has very selections, they will be able to make better and it rests with the producer to say whether or not he will raise more than with every one in the community and there is no one who is known to have orderly set of darkies, among whom had a grudge against him. He was not no vicious characters are to be found. So it was that white and colored looked upon the results of this trage dy in peaceful, peaceable and undis-

turbed amazement.—The State. THE record of the football season, creases his acreage in order to reap those who delay will be the ones to just closed is thirteen fatal casualties the benifit of the other man's sacrifice. and 310 seriously injurief, the most sehardly a resident of that section. On rious being broken collar bones and lutions adopted last night we have apthe other hand no one who knew Ben any number of broken and dislocated pointed that there shall be township Hughes would suspect him of a ten-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards suicide, much less the more horrible crime involving his fam-dency towards and more horrible crime involving his fam-the reciprocity plan and care for them ily's extermination. He had his pe- of football.

Resolution of Convention.

MUST CURTAIL THE PRODUCTION.

An Intelligent Address Made by the Committee Appointed for

the Purpose at the Late Meeting.

In accordance with resolutions passed at the cotton growers convention on Thursday night, the committee uppointed has prepared the following for publication in this State: To the Cotton Growers of South Caro-

We, the committee appointed by ton farmers of the south are beginning the profits that he is now in possesled him to believe, but that he is a partner in business with every induswish to impress him with the fact him his cash, which could have been merchants, manufacturers-every vocation and avocation-are extending to him the hand of sympathy, not for tain the price of cotton at a remunerative point that all that he has to his real friends, successful business men, and that their advice to him, voiced in this letter to him today, is that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that we, representing the different avecations and professions, extend to him our promise, word and pledge that we will extend to him in all legitimate ways our moral and financial aid.

Now to specify: The speculator and the speculative market have no regard for the law of supply and demand, hence our opportunity. The man who has sold January, F. bruary, March or any future months has pledged himself to deliver that cotton on demand or pay the margins. De-cember is here; thousands of bales have been sold for delivery in Decem

ber. The same in every month run-ning to July. Holding the cotton for 60 days, allowing no spots to be placed as herges against future contracts, simply means that the speculator has either to pay the difference between what he sells that cotton at today and what the broker demands of him as the margin or pay the price of the toward the farmer, but simply because there has been no farmers' exchange, laws, sells to these mills cotton for future delivery. It is to his interest to depress the price of cotton because mines the pile he makes on the transaction. Therefore the milis have got to look to these brokers for their sup plies. These supplies are promised The mills cannot spin goods, yarn or cloth out of the contract written on paper. It has got to come out of you cotton. The brokers have got to sup ply that cotton, have got to supply it when the mills require the fulfillment of the contract. Hold your cotton set the price and on delivery day the

broker will pay it. It is manifest to any farmer that i re has 100 bushels more corn than is ecessary for home consumption that he has 100 bushels for the market. 1 the market is for 50 bushels, he has 50 bush is surplus. If he goes into the market to sell his corn and no one wants it because every one has a sup ply, he must realize that he must dis oose of that corn at a sacr fice or hol t himself. He cannot expect a mar of the trade to take his corn when they have no use for it simply as special favor to him. This is not ousiness, so that next year, with that experience in mind, he will either up derstand the market, put himself in a position to keep p sted, and either plant so as to have no surplus, but to neet the requirements of the trade This 's an illustration of the condition that confronts us in the cottor market. If we expect the world to cotton, we must either cary our surplus too much, which has cost a 50 per cent. reduction in the price, let us so regula'e our next year's crop that we will sumption and realize the 50 per cent. an agitation of reduction of acreage the merchants. There is no sense in liar, the farmer pledges himself to re-We are not fools any more, so by reso-

Circular Letter in Accordance With napping tried to profit by his own de-

We offer this advice as to a reduction in acreage and in commercial fertillzers because we believe, in fact we know, that each individual will be profited who heeds it, whether his neighbor does it or not, for this reaon: If so much cotton be raised next year as to depress the price below the cost of production and he has curtailed his crop and raised his own supplies on the acreage not planted in cotton, he has lost less money than his neighbor, who has ignored his advice and raised cotton at a loss and has no supplies to fall back on. Hence, from every standpoint, from every economic view, a reduction of the catton acreage means increased prosperi ty to the south and to every individual. It is needless for us to multiply the convention which met in Colum- words. The wayfaring man, though a bia on Det 8 to issue an address to the cotton growers, wish to say that we hall with joy the fact that the cot-

and into which the family expected to move in the next few days. The house they were living in was merely their of the world, and that speculation and has even done before; not to exhaust temporary residence until this other manipulation of the market, for the his cash surplus, so that he may have should be finished. The new house is purpose of depressing or raising the a fund upon which to fall back in case We note with pain the disposition among our farmers to spend their money for that which is not essential, merchants who are carrying cotton such as new buggies, flashy harness,

showy appearance, when the old would

have served the same purpose and left

used in the permanent improvement of his home and farm. In conclusion we are glad to say that there is a concert of action brotherly love, but for the sole love through the cotton belt looking to the of a dollar, and in this fight to main-reduction of acreage and the maintenthrough the cotton belt looking to the ance of a remunerative price in cotton. Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Terri do is to show to the world that he tory and Georgia wired us last evening proposes not any more to be the slave that on the 17th day of December proposes not any more to be the slave that on the 17th day of December of his emotions, but that he will stand meetings will be held in every county and act according to the dictates of in the States mentioned for the purpose of withholding their cotton from

the market, and no man in South Carolina having cotton for sale need be afraid to withhold it from the market for the next 30 or 60 days. Respectfully submitted, E. D. Smith, Chm. F. H. Hyatt. F. H. Weston.

Alfred Aldrich. R. P. Stackhouse. THE SCHOOL MONEY

The comptroller general last week sent out to the various counties a \$5,000 for the summer schools. On February 10th there was a distribution of \$13,968.74 to the various counties to supply the deficiency. There was also a distribution at the same time of \$122,487 81. In May there was another distribution of \$65,000, and the sum sent out last week makes the total given above. The total distribution in 1903 was \$150,424.63,

3	counties is as follows:	
s	Abbeville	\$2,358
r	Aiken	2,181
1	Anderson	3 318
9	Bamberg	1,108
	Barnwell	1,725
	Beaufort	1,087
.	Berkeley	1,392
:	Charleston	3,554
-	Cherokee	1,268
	Chester	1.521
r	Chesterfield	1,105
1	Clarendon	1,662
r	Colleton	1,431
	Darlington	1,672
t	Dorchester	904
t	Edgefield	1,643
;	Fairfield	1,907
e	Florence	1,662
٠	Georgetown	1,050
,	Greenville	3,435
f	Greenwoo1	1,871
S	Hampton	1,181
Į.	Horry	1,484
1	Kershaw	1,178
S	Lancaster	1,406
0	Laurens	2,046
e	Lee	1,127
٠	Lexington	1,662
	Marlon	1,872
d	Marlboro	1,430
n	Newberry	1,821
n	Oconce	1,419
a	Orangeburg	3,810
t	Pickens	1,205
t	Richland.	2,168
1	Saluda	1,373
a	Spartanburg	4,242
r	Sumter	1,712
0	Union	1,557
١.	Williamburg	1,763
-	York	2,670
1	LUIA	2,010
0	(Total	*** ***

Total..... \$75,000 00

Remember This. The merchants who advertise in this paper have made extensive preparations for the Christmas trade and there will be no occasion for sending elsewhere for gifts. That should be understood from the start and the people of this city ought to buy from the local merchants. They will profit the shoppers should appreciate the

until the last for the remnants, and It has been said, and truthfully, that it will prove a great convenience to means an increase of acreage, and, act- waiting until the very last moment ing upon the presumption that the when the rush begins, for it is trying other man is truthful and that he is a on the clerks and unsatisfactory to the shoppers. The citizens, therefore, duce his acreage, goes home and in should be reasonable and prompt, and

REV. Dr. Zummerman, of Balti-more, asks: "What shall we do with fertilizers that does not reduce shall as they cared for us."

TO COTTON GROWERS. be published in the list after May 22d as being the man who made a promise and in order to catch the neighbor Farmers of the South Advised to

Hold Their Cotton

UNTIL THE PRICE ADVANCES. This is the Advice Given Them by Cotton King Brown of New

Butler. W. P. Brown, of New Orleans the great cotton king, has issued an ad-

Orleans and General

dress over his signature as follows: 'To the Planters, Merchants and Barkers of the South: Cotton has declined to a point below the cost of production. Are you going to sell at present prices, or hold until you can will say that the balance of this crop should bring at least 10 cents at the ports, and, according to my judgment the only way to obtain an advance is for the planter to keep his cotton on his plantation until the actual demand is sufficient to enable buyers to pay 848,827 bales in favor of 1903. the proper value for the stuff. The should not force what they have on the market, but stand firm and demand higher prices, or not sell.

"The banks all over the south should stands by the merchants and planters and not force them to sell their cotton at present prices, which they at know is below the cost of production. These prices mean ruin to the south. It affoots every branch of trade and the only thing to do is for every man that is interested in any manner, shape or form to stand

together.
'For the sake of argument, admit For the sake of argument, admit ment report is greatly exaggerated. The reports from the gins in the centhe crop is 12,000,000 bales (though I do not believe it is), the consumption at thest prices will be at least 11,500,000 bales, and the other 500,000 bales will be a small quantity to go into mill reserves. The spinners of American cotton throughout the world should, at least, add this year a manner as to suit their purposes. I world should, at least, add this year to their depleted stocks 500,000 to 1,- am unabled to see how or where they 000,000 bales. The visible supply at benefit the farmers. You may recall the end of the season, in order to prevent 'squeezes' and 'corners' should be at least 1,250,000 bales. Any well posted cotton man knows that this is practically correct, hence I see no hat." I suppose he meant a new hat-Very Large Amount Given Out This reason for the holders of cotton to get scaled and sell at anything like hat altho cotton went soaring soon

present prices.
"Sit ce the bureau report was is sued of Saturday we have seen a great many telegrams from some of the very money to be distributed on the enrollment plan. This makes a total of the
level the estimate was too large.

11. Conts. I believed I prefer to the distinguished secretary's estimate
of the grain crop, as he comes from
the state of the grain crop, as he comes from
the state of the grain section in the world. mention this to show you that I am not the only one who thinks the estimate too large. However, it has the effect of putting middling cotton down to 7 1-2 cents in the New Orleans market. "The South went broke raising cot-

pound in 1897-98, and during that period everything was cheap, as well gives up"—The farmers ought to as cotton, and the cost of raising cot. "hold their holt" until (to borrow and a cash balance of \$95,703 38. This ton was small, as compared to the another phrase from a distinguished year the only balance left will be the money turned over from now until January 1, as it is desired to get all of the money in the hands of the market another bale of this crop unmarket another ball of this crop unmarket another bale of this crop unmarket anoth til he can get above 10 cents and reduce his acreage another season at least 15 per cent and instead of raising another bumper crop, raise only enough to supply the world. The last crop was only 10,000,000 bales, os crop was only and it brought more money than any crop ever raised—much more than this crop will bring, unless the balance left brings much higher prices than those ruling today. With cotton at 7 1 2 cents at the ports, cotton plantations are worth today just about half what they were at this time last year. Now, every man that is interested in the south, regardless of the character of his business, should be 83 interested in keeping up the price of 12 cotton. Cotton is one of the few things that the world must have, and 01 the south has a monopoly on the territory where it can be grown, yet they won't take advantage of the sit-92 uation.

"There are so many things that can be raised in the south profitably, why not turn your attention to other things and raise less cotton? We have been told that we needed a twelve 86 million bale crop this year, and, now 45 that you have raised one close to that figure, they say you must sell it at a give away price.

"Stand together, both merchants, farmers and bankers, and you will come out all right, but if you throw your holdings on the market you may rest assured that the spinner will buy it just as low as he postably can, and I don't blame him for doing so. It isn't the spinners of the world at this time who are forcing the market down, It is the bear speculators. Spinners in every country of the world, with a few exceptions, are doing the best business in the history of the trade. They can afford to pay from 9 to 10 cents per pound and make a good profit at the present the stock from which the citizens will prices goods are bringing. The con suming world is in a position financially to pay higher prices today than they have beep for a great many

"Low priced cotton really ought to be a thing of the past.

"A 12,000,000 bale crop is worth 10 cents and that ought to be the low importance of making early purchas price for a great many years to come, the requirements of the world and become a pauper, or whether he will enough ahead to carry on their busiraise a moderate crop another season and grow rich.

most important one. Hold firm, for less than 10 cents per pound. stand together and don't give your cotton away at present prices." GEN. BUTLER'S ADVICE.

Gen. Butler, writing to the Augus-

ta Chronicle from Woodlawn, S. C., But for the fact that it is a very serious matter to the producers of cot- new cabinet portfolio to be called the the cotton market would be almost have one to be called the Department ludiorous.

I find the following statement in south CAROLINA POSTOFFICES your issue of the 3rd. inst.:

COTTON MOVEMENT. New York, Dec. 2.-The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Deckmber 2 were compiled by the New York exchange: WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

Oanada..... 39,687 Southern mill takings (estimated)..... 57,000 Gain of stock at in-57.000 terior towns..... 47,058

Brought into sight for the week 531,212 488,055 T.TAL CROP NOVEMENT.

Port receipts.....4,607,282 4,013,089 Overland to Mills and Canada... 305,331 · 242,334 Southern mill takings (estimated) 578,000 Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1..... 624,902 413,260

Brought into sight thus far for

the season.... 6,115,516 5,266 689 This shows 5 266,689 bales for 1904 against 6,112,516 bales in sights same time for 1903, making a difference of

Now if this statement is correct and the late report from the Department of Agriculture showing this year's crop to be 12,160,000 bales, is correct, there must be out of sight presumably in the hands of the farmers, 6, 803 361 bales 893,361 bales.

Of course my sources of information are local, but we live in a section of the cotton belt which is about the average outside the delta lands of the west, and it is entirely within bounds to say that cotton is practically all picked and ginned in this latitude. A pretty close observation of the cotton production for the last few years satsfles me that the agricultural departthat Mr. Secretary Wilson took issue with me as to last year's crop, and said that if it did not sell for 7 or 8 cents "he would present me with after his deliverance in ex cathedra fashion of his opinion, to 15 and a beleved at ohe time as high as 16 and 17 cents. I beleived I prefer to take

the finest grain section in the world. If there are 6,000,000 bales in the theory that they are in very sound fi nancial condition, a condition they ought not to be frightened out of by bear speculation. In other words to borrow the homely phrase of the old ton at 5 1 2 cents, and 6 cents per darky to hi. coon dog in a fight with a coon to 'hold his holt until the coon

The Charleston cotton exchange ast week adopted the following resolution and sent a copy to the chief statistician for manufactures, census

"R solved, That it is the sense of this exchange that the census bureau in issuing the report of cotton ginned in installments, instead of in sum total, as done by said bureau in previous years, has been a serious detriment to the cotton trade this season, unsettling the market values of spot cotton, and creating erroneus impressions as t the final outcome of the cotton ginned And it is further

'Resolved, That the chief statisticlan of census bureau be respectfully asked and requested to issue all future reports of the cotton ginned in a monthly form in its entirety as was in his manner of doing same in the previous season.

Married Wrong Woman. Mrs. Elizah Sagners Toy, of Owingsille, Ky., filed suit there for divorce

against Joseph Toy, her husband of a month, charging abandonment. She also wants \$3000 alimony. Toy, who is a wealthy farmer, was reported engaged to Miss Ella Otis,

then he met Miss Elizah Sanders at church. This seemed to be a case of love at first sight and a month ago Toy and Miss Sanders came here and were married. The pair sat in the buggy while the ceremony was performed. Next day Mrs. Toy alleges Toy awoke from a stupor and wanted to know why she was there and upraided her bitterly, saying he thought he was marrying Miss Otis. A few days later Toy disappeared, leaving a note and to get a divorce. Toy, it is said, then went to Miss Odis' home and she slipgone to Oklahoma. Will Hold Cotton.

A dispatch from Salley says the farmers of that section held a meeting Wednesday for the purpose of forming plans by which they can keep what cotton they have out of the market necessary. There were about 350 of Creeks, ponds and wells are drying up of the most prominent farmers of this and stock is cut down to one drink of are all out of debt and have money ness without drawing on their cotton All the farmers at this meeting sign-"But the present moment is the ed a pledge not to market any cotton

It Is Needed. Secretary Wilson says the hens lay nough eggs in a month to pay the of Hens.

Some Very Interesting Facts and

Statistics Concerning Them. In the annual report of Joseph L Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, made public Tuesday, some Port receipts....... 387,467 375,755

Overland to Mills and

Overland to Mills and

Overland to Mills and

ended June 30, 1904. There are forty-four presidential postoffices in South Carolina, two of which are first class, Charleston and Columbia; nine second-class, and thirty-three third class. Since June 30, 1903, there has been an increase of five presidential postoffices. Anderson and Rock Hill were promoted to presidential offices during the year, he former with four carriers and the latter with three.
South Carolina has 1,119 fourth-

class postoffices, and in this respect ranks twenty-one among the states in number of fourth-class postoffices. The average annual salary of the fourth class postmaster in Scuth Carolina is \$151.70. The total receipts of all the offices, presidential and fourth-class, was \$684,434.59. The aver go amount expended per capita in use of the mails was 48 cents, making the state rank last in the list of states.

In the last fiscal year ninety-three new rural free delivery routes were new rural free delivery routes were established in South Carolina. Up to that time there had been 238 routs after the murderer or murderers had that time there had been 238 rout's in operation, making the total at the close of the year 331. The postoffice department made 183 adverse reports off applications from farmers in South Carolina. It will be seen that the 2d.

After the murderer or murderers had killed Mr. Story they took his body and threw it into a canebrake about 20 feet from where the crime was committed.

Mr. Story failing to return home Carolina. It will be seen that the adverse reports almost doubled the number of routes established. In most of the other states the number of routes established exceeded the number of adverse reports. Twould appear that South Caronna had been discriminated against, or else the roads were inated against, or else the roads were not in fit condition to warrant the cstablishment of the route desired.

South Carolina has one county ser, ice, which is to be found in Ander c unty. The Anderson countries was established in 1901 there are thirty-seven roa county alone. Almost every lo the county is reached by a ru free delivery carrier. During the year the 331 carriers in South Carolina delivered 7,997,357 pieces of mail, and papers constituted over one-half of the total. The beneficiaries of the rural routes received 4,361,490 papers during the twelve months. Regis tered letters delivered numbered 4.545; letters, 1,948,163; postals, 454,-345; circulars, 945,837, and packages, 282,668. The total number of pieces collected to be mailed was 1,532,151, most of which were letters. value of stamps cauceled by the carriers was \$29,058.56.

The salaries of carriers are based upon the length of the route which they serve. The highest salary is paid to carriers who have twenty-four miles or longer. They receive \$720 per annum. Carriers whose routes are from eight to ten miles long get \$432 a year. Last year the postoffice department paid to the carriers in South Carolina the sum of \$168,769.99, the average salary being \$49.52 per month, or \$594.24 per year.

Aimed at the South. Senator Platt, of New York, introsion for the reduction of Southern repline of calling for reduction of the rep esentation of those states which have violated the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, but was directly at the South, designating the states. If the bill should pass the South would losse nineteen members in congress. The following states would be affected with the loss of congressmen: Virgin ia, two; North Carolina, two: South Carolina, two; Georgia, two; Florida, two; Alabama, two; Mississippi, two: Louisiana, two; Texas, one; Arkansas, two; Tennessee, two.

Must be Maintained.

Congressman T. W. Hardwick, of the Tenth Georgia District, a few days ago wrote a letter to Senator A. the prosperity of the South is due to nsists that unless that shall be done the people of the South will be forced to maintain their position of white supremacy.

C Let It Alone. Gov. Heyward has written wisely and well to the secretary of the Na tional Child Labor Association in disapproval of the agitation that is being made for further legislation in South Carolina against employment of chil- they were before the dispensaries dren in the mills. The movement is for a further restriction upon the employment of children. The law now puts the age minimun at twelve years for employees in the mills and it is \$200 check for his wife, telling her proposed that this be raised to fourteen years. Gov. Heyward points out that the law is working to the satisped out of an upstairs window and faction of everybody and there is no joined him. It is believed they have good to come of a further agitation at this time. The Governor is entirely right.

No Water for Stock.

Drought in Central Kentucky is the worst in the history of the State. Pasture lands that have been in grass for twenty years will have to be refor any length of time, two years if sowed, even the roots being parched section present at the meeting. They water in twenty-four hours in many sections. Railroads and farmers are buying water at city water works and hauling it miles. The Lexingtonireservoir is practically inexhaustible and affords the only hope about Lexington. The big Blue Grass stock farms are in dire straits. Wheat is ruined in

THEY make short work with negroes interest on the national debt for a out in Reno, Nevado. A dispatch and Savannah. He has been uniform-year. Secretary Wilson ought to sup- from that city says the chief of police ly successful as a railroad official, and port the Louisville Courier-Journal's has ordered all the negroes to leave proposition that if we are to have a the town within 24 hours. They are leaving by every train. The action which we believe was his first love. ton the recent speculation flurry in Department of Mines, we should also is the result of a number of depreda tions committed by negroes in Reno during the last few weeks.

FOULLY MURDERED.

A Well-Known Farmer of Thomson,

They Say They Killed Mr. Story Be cause He Would Not Allow

Them to Attend a Fune-

TWO REGROES CONFESS ORIME.

Mr. Rod. G. Story, a highly respected gentleman of Thomson, Ca., was brutally murdered two miles north of that place on Thursday. The following particulars of the murder we take from the Augusta Chron-

Mr. Story had been bothered for some time by having parties steal cot-ton from some of his tenants, and he left his home shortly after dinner Thursday evening and went over to investigate the matter, and it is thought that a fuss arose between him red the parties who were accused of the stealing. While returning home he was waylaid and knocked on the head with an axe, three terrible wounds having been made on the back of his hand crushing in the skull. Thursday evening and went over to

Mr. Story failing to return home. Thursday night, his wife became

gro giri had a fuss and shot him. So far th show any gunshot or tion will be made Monday morning Mr. Story, the deceased, was 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sad death. The mystery surrounding the murder was solved Saturday when two negroes, Guy Reid and John Butler, oc

fessed to the crime. The worked on Mr. Story's plantat W. dnesday afternoon thay we go to a funeral, but were refus mission by Mr. Story, who them back to the cotton field cotton. Mr. Story stayed arc woods nearby the cotton fields to see that the negroes went to work. They, however, left their work and started towards town and came upon Mr. Story, who had been watching them.
Mr. Story asked them: "Hello, boys;
where are you going?" Then Butler immediately drew his pistol and shot luced the first bill in congress this ses Mr. Story in the face. Story turned to run to escape the negroes, as he resentation in congress. Senator had no weapon to defend himself with. The negroes pursued the wounded man and overtook him and with an axe crushed his skull. The negroes, to hide their crime, immediately hid the body in the canebrakes, where it was A special court has already been held and the murderers sentence ed to be hung on December 27th.

Will Have It. We have seen it stated that since Cherokee County voted out the dispensary that a jug line has been established between Gaffney and Blacksburg and Charlotte. It is said that in one day over one hundred jugs were put off an express train at Gaffney. This is not all. The Spartanburg Journal says "the cit zens of O. Bacon, of Georgia, asking his views the dispensaries in Gaffaey out of on the present political situation. Sen-ator Bacon replies at length. The Sena most beneficial effect on the dispanlicanize the South. He declares that white supremacy must be maintained in the South and continued by in the South and everywhere; that saries has increased wonderfully. The the prosperity of the South is due to pe ple in Gaffney are no different white supremacy. He advocates the from those in other counties in the epeal of the fifteenth amendment and state. There are those who will drink whiskey, and Spartanburg being accessible to the citizens of Gaffney and Cherokee, and a most delightful place to visit, they will naturally come here when they want booze to satisfy their thirst. A local dispenser has been quoted as saying that since the people of Gaffney voted out the dispensaries that the sales of his dispensary were \$100 more per week than were voted on in Cherokee. He said he expected a still greater increase in his business. Hundreds of people from Cherokee county visit Spartanburg every week and it is an easy matter for these who visit the cityato purchase whiskey, not only for themselves, but for their friends."

Believed To Be Lost.

The three masted schooner William Churchill, which sailed from Boston. Mass., November 7 from Wilmington, N. C., has not yet arrived at her destination, and the owners believe than the vessel has been lost. The trip should have been completed in from 10 to 15 days and the Churchill has now been out 33 days. Capt Jossen was in command and shipped a crew of eight men, all foreigners, from

MR. Jos. W. Stewart has resigned his position as traveling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters in Columbia, to become business manager of the Columbia Daily Record. Mr. Stewart has been with the Seaboard several years, helding important positions in Columbia and Savannah. He has been uniformwe feel sure that he will be equally as successful in the newspaper business We congratulate the Record on securing the valuable services of Mr. Stewart, but what will the Airline do.