Director of the Census North in a letter to Representative Burleson of Texas, made public Thursday, takes notice of the situation presented by the cotton statistics given out for publication Wednesday and expresses his surprise and concern at the recent alleged movement in the southern States, 'apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves," to destroy the census reports by concerted refusal of the ginners to make returns. Director North asserts that a continuance of the cotton ginning reports is impossible without the sympathetic and whole-hearted co-operation of the ginners of the south. Immediately after the receipt of the letter, Mr. Burleson, a member of the house census committee, and who was the author of the provision making appropriation for the gathering of cotton statistics, gave out an interview in which he upholds the director in the work now being done by his bureau. The letter is as

Warns Growers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1904. Hon. Albert S. Burleson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: It seems proper to invite your attention to certain anomalous conditions which confront the their disadvantage.

census office in carrying out the pro
I deem it my duty to acquaint you census office in carrying out the pro-visions of section 9 of the act to establish a permanent census office, directstatistics of cotton production through the agency of the ginners. This provision was inserted in the law at our urgent request and that of other thern representatives, on the plea was necessary for the protec

the speculators and others interested in depressing the price of the staple for their own profit. It was urged that enormous losses resulted from the untrustworthy estimates put forth every year by speculators and agents tion regarding the size of the crop would protect the grower, disarm the speculator and market manipulator and permit the law of supply and demand to regulate the prices.

EXPENSIVE INFORMATION. Since the law was passed congress

has appropriated and this office has disbursed more than \$125,000 a year the collection and dissemination of this information. The system has been gradually perfected until it has become more nearly perfect than any similar plan for obtaining exact knowledge of the size of any agricultural crop during the progress of harvest-L No complaint has been made that

the census reports are not accurate, indeed for a year or two past we have en able to trace the crop so closely practically every bale has been ed for.

tive and interested estimates referred to, and the single object which the southern representatives had in view, in urging this legislation, has been

successfully accomplished.

In view of these facts, 1 have been surprised and concerned at the present movement in the southern States, which is opparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themby the concerted refusal of the ginners to make the returns upon which they are based. Thus far the movement has not seriously affected our work. but if it continues and spreads, it will necessarily destroy its value during the coming year. It appears to have been suddenly discovered that these reports, undertaken solely at the demand of the cotton growers, are highly detrimental to his interests. Mr. F. Webber, president of the Mem-

phis cotton exchange, is quoted as declaring that "the cotton interests of the south have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their continuance; they put the manufacturing interests in possession of information which works irreparable injury to the My attention has also been called to the so called "National Cotton Ginners' association," the purpose of which is stated to be "to gather accurate and reliable information regarding the amount of cotton pro duced in advance of the government report." It also appears that "this information is to be sent in code; and the members of the association will be sworn not to divulge it." The information is still highly desirable, but possession of it is to be restricted to those who grow and gin the cotton.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF GROWERS. I can understand the disapointed usual size of this year's cotton crop, early and definite knowledge concerning which has been given to the publie by the census reports. But I confess myself unable to follow the reasoning which leads the growers, and through them the ginners, to imagine that it will be to their advantage, because of this exceptional situation, to destroy the efficiency of the official machinery through which they learned the present situation, early knowledge of which has undoubtedly extended the change in the price of cotton over a much longer period, and thus saved the growers and the country from much larger losses than would otherwise have been encountered in connection with this year's crop. It

at the earliest practicable dates. This was the unanimous contention of the southern representative in congress when the law was passed.

They are Advised to Organize and

It is not my purpose, however, to argue the matter. I simply desire to call your attention to the fact that call your attention to the fact that the continuance of the census cotton ginning reports is impossible, without the complete, sympathetic, and whole harted cooperation of the 30,000 ginners of the south. The census office cannot enter into competition with a cotton ginners' association which proposes to gather the same data 'for private information only.' Moreover it cannot continue to promulgate it cannot continue to promulgate statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned to certain date, after it has reason to believe that these reports are no longer correct, in consequence of a concerted boycott by the ginners.
Otherwise it would be guilty of the identical evil of misrepresentation its reports were established to pre-The census bureau has no in terest in the matter whatever, beyond the discharge of its duty as established by law, and the maintenance of its reputation for the compilation and publication of accurate statistics.

I have, therefore, decided to notify you in this manner, and through you the cotton growers of the south, that the continuance of the movement which they have begun will necessarily result in the discontinuance of the otton ginning reports of the census office, for without the hearty and general cooperation of the ginners on it and does not duplicate it, that and the complistion an unpardonable waste of public money. The situa-tion would then revert to what it was five years ago. But after the private and interested estimates controlling the market rules have a systematic reduction of acreage; some plan the market price have again for a few rears been too high, as they undoubtedly will be, and the repeated losses of the cotton growers in consequence have again convinced them that the change they demanded in 1901 was a wise one, it will be far more difficult and may be impossible to induce congress to reestablish a system which the cotton growers set up once before only to tear it down when it chanced that a knowledge of the facts was to

with the probable course of the censusoffice, in order that you may take ing the periodical collection of the any steps which may seem to you desirable or necessary in connection with the matter. Very respectfully,

S. N. D. North,

Upon receipt of the letter, Mr Burleson gave out if a following states

"Believing that it was to the interest of the producer of cotton to edminate as far as possible the specular ye element from entering into or affecting the market price of his product in the product in t of the Liverpool market, and that duct, I caused to be embodied in the early and trustworthy official information act, making the census tureau perduct, I caused to be embodied in the manent, the original item providing for statistics of cotton ginned during the current year, and the result of the face of the present cotton situacensus bureau's labors in carrying tion: into effect this provision has materially aided in accomplishing this end. The result has not influenced a change of opinion on my part.

A PERSONAL ALLUSION.

"If I may be pardoned a personal allusion, a grower of cotton myself, having frequently experienced the damage occasioned by the high estimates and cocksure assertions put forward by those acting for speculators and cotton gamblers. I felt the neces sity of some impartial source of information which would be as accurate as possible. This the census bureau has proven itself to be.

"I concur in every word contained in this letter of Mr. North and feel calamity if the ginners should at any atistics increase in a said it would be nothing short of a calamity if the ginners should at any time fail to furnish prompt and acourate with those of the same date in To fail to report to the census bureau. To fail to report to the census bureau preceding years, to judge the size of successive crops with an accuracy never before known or approximated.

To fail to report to the census bureau will only play into the hands of the cotton gamblers and will serve to promptly researchible by the size of the consultance. The ginning reports of the census collect have crowded out the speculabureau of statistics of the department of agriculture and the census bureau, thoroughly discredited. If during next year, as a result of decrease acreage and imperfect weather conditions, there should be a short orep. which is not improbable, then the ginners' reports issued by the census bureau would again be in high favor by the cotton growers. What is wanted and what is really always to the interest of the cotton grower is a prompt knowledge of the exact truth.

"It is my purpose to prepare an offer at this session of congress and amendment to the census act providing for the collection and publication of accurate statistics the number of bales of cotton consumed each year and the surplus of cotton held in the hands of the manufacturer and the number of bales exported. This is necessary and only fair to the grower of cotton. He should promptly have this information as the manufacturers of cotton throughout the world are given knowledge of the number of bales of cotton grown.

'I have discussed this with Senator Bailey of my State, and he agrees with me as to the importance and necessity of this amendment and agrees to lend a helping hand in se curing its adoption.'

A Bad Man.

At Thomas, Ga., after killing his mother-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Parrish, making a desperate attempt to kill deorge. The governor Thursday his 18-year-old wife and shooting granted him full pardon on a strong himself twice with a Winchester rifle petition, setting forth that on a revented wednesday. J. B. Barrow is lying in cent occasion his heroism prevented the city hospital Thursday night in a the escape of all prisoners on the precarious condition closely guarded by officers. Barrow is an engineer on the Atlantic Coast Line. He is 38 ment of cotton growers at the present years old and had been married but prices of cotton, and their feeling two years. His wife was 20 years his next morning, Washington had served dentally shot by Sol Groodzinsky. The junior. Domestic infelicity is given as over a year, and was convicted after accident is one of the most peculiar river and were returning to the scene the cause of the tragedy. The verdict of the coroner's jury does not say whether murder was committed or the killing was accidental.

Left Alone to Die.

The police are investigating the mysterious death of an unknown young woman, found lying in the snow in the Riverside drive, New York, Thursday and who died without becoming conscious. The suspicions of the police were aroused by the fact that her underskirt and hat were found nearly 100 feet from where the body lay. The spot where the body was found is a lonesome and deserted one. The police suspect that the young woman while unconscious was

They Are Advised to Organize and Held Their Cotton.

Clubs Will Be Formed in Every Vot ing Precinct in South Carolina Without Delay.

Mr. E. D. Smith, President of the South Carolina Cotton Growers Asso clation, issued the following address last Saturday: To the Cotton Growers of South Car-

olina: I would have written an account o the Shreveport meeting before this, but have been waiting to hear from the president of the national organiza-

tion as to the final steps to be taken. This I give in today's issue. From the Rio Grande to the Atlan-tic the farmers are fully alive to the situation. The old spirit that seemed to be prevalent; that every other busi ness was our enemy is passing and the cotton farmer fully realizes that the present condition in which he finds

himself is the result of his own do ings. Every State in the cotton belt is organizing for the purpose of hold-ing cotton and reducing acreage of cotton and increasing acreage for home supplies.

Let every farmer who has cotton hold it and not duplicate in next year's crop It is manifest to him that if he another year he will realize enough to pay him 75 to 100 per cent. besides giving him an abundance of home supby which we may have this done organically, officially, if those are the proper words. To this end we meet in New Orleans, Jan. 24-26.

Let each voting precinct in the State meet on Jan. 10 and organ'ze itself into and auxiliary club, elect a delegate or delegates to meet at its ocurt house on Saturday, Jan. 14, to perfect a county organization and to elect delegates to the New Orleans convention. It is urgently requested that this be done in every county. Send me the names of the delegates elected to New Orleans, so that I may send them

In the meantime I wish to warn every farmer against the schemes now being used to get hold of spot cotton. Don't lend to the mill man or export-er. Hold your outton. We are able to hold and we need the profit.

E D Smith President South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association Magnolla, S. C, Dec. 31, 1904.

80ME COTTON FIGURES.

That Will Be Read With Interest By

Our Farmers. We present below some cotton fig ures that will be of interest to all in

i	TOTAL AL	IER	ICAN	CROP	S.		
	Season.			Bales	in Crop		
	1886 87			(5,505,08		
	1887-88			7	,046,83		
	1888-89			(
Į.	1889-90						
١	1890 91				3,652,59		
	1891-92			9	0.035 37		
١	1892 93						
	1893 94				594.81		
	1894 95	900000			901 25		
	1895-96	19950	11200000		157 34		
Ó	1896-97	1956			757.80		
	1896-97 1897-98			11	199 99		
ŀ	1898 99			11	274 81		
	1899 1905			9	436 41		
	1906-01			. 10	383 49		
i	1901 02	a bistin		. 10	680 68		
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l	1903 04*			10	011 37		
į							
ŝ	HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.						
į	Year		High	est	Lowest		

Year		Highest		Lowes	
1886	9	9.16	8	13 1	
1887	.11	7 16	9	7 1	
1888	.11	3.8	9	5	
1889	.11	1.2		3	
1890	.12	3.4	100.00	3 1	
1891	. 9	1.2	7	3	
1892	.10		6	11.1	
1893	. 9	15-16	7	1 1	
1894	. 8	5-16	5	9 1	
1895	. 9	38	ā	9-1	
1896	. 8	7-8	7	1-1	
1897	. 8	1.4	5	13 1	
1898	. 6	9 16	5	5 1	
1899	. 7	13 16	5	7-	
1900	.11		7	9 1	
1901	.12		7	13.1	
1902	. 9	78	8	3.1	
1903	.13	1.2	8	9-1	
*To August 31.					

World's Total. 1890.91 10,456,000 1891-92..... 1892 93. 10,247,000 1893 94 1895 96 1896-97 12,889 000 1898-99 14,015,000 1899-1900 1900-1901..... 13,593,000 1901-1902..... 14,414 908 1902-1903 14 351,930

Earned His Reward.

A dispatch from Columbia says striking instance of a "Trusty" negro convict's loyalty, was brought to the governor's attention in a pardon petition from Aiken Thursday. The hero of story is Andrew Washington, who was serving a two-year term on the gang, for killing a negro named gang. The guards were drunk and when the prisoners made a dash for liberty, Washington seized a gun and

Killed Brother and Self.

A special from Ozark, Ala., says: A double tragedy occurred at Middle brothers, had a heated discussion and former shot and killed his brother with a pistol. Arch Pope then went home and committed suicide by taking strychnine. The Popes are among the leave families.

Track Disappears. A section of the track of the New

FARMERS WARNED

Against a Froposal that Will Keep Price of Cotton Down. To the Editor

accepting it if they hope to realize were any benefit from holding their cotton. lows: I am informed that a number of mills Gov. in this country and also in Europe ave been pursuing a hand to mouth policy, buying only cotton for present is a member of congress from Illinois needs and having only a small supply on hand. It this is the case and the that this man in whom he is interestdemand will soon be created, stocks circumstances of the orime and see will be depleted and spinners will be whether he is being held in prison unforced to buy cotton or close their mills. Now if the cotton is consigned ferred to above, these exporters can go right on supplying the mills as they need it from week to week and month to month, there will therefore be no withholding of the cotton, no pressure on the spinner, in fact nothing to create an itual demand or gun. If any pressure is brought to penitentiary in South Carolina. E2-bear on the market the cotton must nis enlisted in the Faderal volunteer be kept at home or stored in the near-

would be no incentive to force an ad | prisonment. vance in price, but, suppose the seed ground as fertilizer rather than ac are that they would pay.

ent prices The crop last year was a little over

cent. over last year's crop and they go friends, will be sincerely gratified. equally wild in the other direction. There was little reason for last year's extreme advance and less for this year's decline. The bears in the market, basing their opinions on the ginners' report, estimate that the crop will be over 12,000,000 bales and they act as if they thought that every bale of this cotton would be thrust on the quently there is no necessity for them to pay even cost of production for it.

They even cost of production for it.

They forget that make about as there products as the raise it where commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop lizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used, and while the crop the commercial fertilizers are used.

The document of the conditions that the front end. The rear section thus formed is the next proper. Instead of a close made door at the entrance, a light frame of lx11 inch stuff is covered with wire netting of 1 and the commercial fertilizers. estimate, it won't be sold at current | Month of January for seventeen never, and probably will never be years: 16 price probably two or three cents per 1896.

pound. remunerative prices. Marion, Dec. 23, 1904.

A Valuable Gift,

was the donation by Dr. Chas. Hallet monthly Judson of his home and grounds to in 1892. in West End, is given as a special incentive to those who have subscribed hours was 2.93 inches on January 18, to the endowment fund to pay their 1892.

notes, and in order, too, that the noble old institution may have its corded in any twenty-four consecutive fund complete at the earliest possible time. The papers conveying the property have been made out to the executive committee of the college, and the transfer has been effected. The Judsen residence is fairly valued by a days, 8; cloudy days, 12. prominent real estate man at \$7,500, but in making over the property to the university Dr. Judson, with char acteristic modesty and conservatism. places the value at \$5,000. This most recent gift of Dr. Judson is in addition to the \$21,000 given last year. Dr. Judson's connection with the university extends over a period of 50 years. He entered the faculty and was one of the building committee which erected the main college structure a half century ago. With Fur-man and its alumni Dr. Judson will leave the memory of an imperishable personality.

A Peculiar Accident.

Max Silverman, travelling salesman for a New York house, is in the Grady nospital in Atlanta in a serious con-Oity in the eastern part of this county through Silverman's thick clothing, Friday. Arch Pope and Jessie Pope, tore through the body and penetrated tore through the body and penetrated disagreement over a line fence and the disagreement over a line fence and the former shot, and killed his protter. The shot and killed his protter. prove fatal.

trychnine. The Popes are among the obst prominent and prosperous people State says Jim Russell, the 14 yearof southeastern Alabama. Both men old son of Mr. T. S. Russell, who re

A PECULIAR CASE

A Man Serving a Life Sentence a Penitentiary Wants Release.

Governor Heyward has received from Senator Tillman a letter in re-I have noticed the proposition of from Senstor Tillman a letter in recertain cotton merchants in which they solicit shipments of cotton from now surving a life sentence in the particular from Barnwell county, the privilege of using the cotton in their business and agreeing to settle for it at any time desired by the shippers at the current rules at time of pers at the current price at time of of Illinois, who is chairman of the settlement. I have no criticism to make of the cotton men making this proposition, Governor Heyward will look into the but I wish to warn farmers against matter at once. The letters which were sent the governor are as fol-Gov. D. C. Heyward.

Dear Governor: I enclose you a letter which explains itself. The writer cotton now in farmers' hands is abso- ed is at least worthy of having you lutely withheld from the market a examine into his record and into the justly or at least longer than the crime would warrant, supposing him to exporters under the proposition re-ferred to above, these exporters can up and do what you can as a personal favor to me and oblige, Yours sincerely, B. R. Tillman.

The letter inclosed is as follows: My Dear Senator: You will rememper that I spoke to you yesterday in cause any advance in the price, the relation to one George W. Bunis, who farmer will simply be spiking his own is now serving a life sentence in the army at the commencement of the est warehouse.

To illustrate, suppose the price of cotton seed was down at a figure totally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to the farmer and the city and where his people now restally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to the farmer and the city to the city to the farmer and the city to the city tory to the farmer and the oil mills ty I do not know, and was afterwards were to send out circulars agreeing to take all the seed and promising to settle at current prices at time remule. The shed and mule were burnconditions, is it not manifest that the recommendation of the judge, with the seed in their possession, their mills running on full time, there his sentence was commuted to life im-

Ennis insists that he is innocent. were hauled away from the gins, car- and it has since been ascertained that ried back to the farm and a deter-mination shown to put them in the set fire to the shed. Ennis has now served in the penitentiary more than cept unsatisfactory prices, the effect twenty five years' and I submit that would be almost instantaneous, mills his punishment has been amply suffiwould be obliged to pay remunerative clent, even though he did not set fire prices or shut down, and the chances to the shed. His relatives live in my home county, DeWitt county, Ill., The same principle applies to cot- and he has not a relative or friend of ton; it is true that it cannot be put my knowledge in your state. If you back in the ground as fertilizer as the | will kindly ask your governor to have seed, but it will keep, and it is cheaper to keep it than to raise it at presented, and if he fluds that his conduct has been good and the circumstances justify, I, as well as his many earing a cotton famine, went wild. friends in DeWitt county. Ill., where This year's crop is estimated at 20 per you certainly know you have many Very respectfully,
V. Warner.

JANUARY WEATHER.

What It Has Been In Columbia For Past Seventeen Years.

The following data, covering a market, that there would be more period of seventeen years, have been than enough to go around, and conse-compiled from the weather bureau requently there is no necessity for them cords at Columbia, S. C. They are ches from the rear and 15 inches from

counted in the crop of 1904-1905 unless Temperature—Man or normal tem-there is a material advance in the perature, 46 degrees. The warmest price, because rather than accept curment was that of 1890, with an aver-rent prices it will pay better to store age of 54 degrees. The coldest month rent prices it will pay better to store age of 54 degrees. The coldest month the cotton and borrow money on it. was that of 1893, with an average of the entrance of the hen the wire door the cotton and borrow money on 1t.
A 500 pound bale of cotton at present price, at initial point, is 6 3 4 cents, equals \$33-75. To carry this one year

The lowest temperature was 10 deduced by the cotton of the section of it rests directly across the circular opening of the contract of the section of the at 8 per cent. would be less than 7 1- grees on January 28th, 1897. The the nest section. When the hen enat 8 per cent. Would be less than 7 1.

2 for the cotton, while such action, if at all unanimous, would advance the frost occurred in autumn, October 19, and lifts this rod, thus releasing and Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, My advice is to plant the lands in tobacco, corn, oats, peas, sugar cane, raise hogs curtail cotton acreage and wait till the world wants cotton at which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, March 23d. The latest date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring and thus held firmly in place. in spring, April 10, 1899.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow) -A verage for the month 3.80, inches. Average number of days with .01 of Greenville's greatest Christmes gift an inch or more, 10 The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.63 inches The least monthly precipi-Furman university. This property, tation was 1.07 inches in 1890. The which is located on McDaniel street greatest amount of projectation regreatest amount of precipitation recorded in any consecutive twenty-four

> hours (record extending to winter in 1884-85 only, was 5 inches on January 15, 1893. Clouds and Weather-Average num-

ber of clear days, 11; partly cloudy Wind-The prevailing winds bave been from the northwest. The aver-

age hourly velocity of the wind is 9 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was 38 miles from the south west on January 7. 1903. Boy Confesses Terrible Crime.

A special from Newport, Ark., says: Before the coroner's jury investiga-ting the murder of Mrs. Amelia Mauldin, Newton Allwhite, a 19 year-old boy, has confessed to being a party to the outrage and murder of the woman and her mother, whose body, he says, was thown into White river near he scene of the Christmas crime on the Jacksonport road. The boy implicates his father, Louis Allwhite, aged 43 years, who he says first shot the girl and then the mother. He dedition, with the paper wadding from clares he was told by his parent to a blank pistol cartridge in his right fire the second shot which killed the young woman and together they car-ried Mrs. Kinkannon's body to the the hospital authorities have had to of the crime to make similar disposal deal with for some time. The pistol of the other body when some people was fired at close range and so great were seen coming down the road. The was the force of the shot that the elder Allwhite maintains his innocence wadding from the shell went entirely and together with relatives testified to a story implicating Arthur Bunch and Walter Burgess, white farmers,

coaches with a view of effecting a wholesale release. J. Dawkins, a conwould seem to be plain that in the left there by other persons to die of long run, taking one year with another, only one thing can decrease the speculative element in the business of cotton selling, and thus permanent ly benefit the cotton grower, and that is knowledge of the exact truth as to is knowledge of the exact truth as to the size of the crop, from an absolute-the size of the crop, from a bureau drawer it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing from a bureau drawer it was accidentally discharged, the bal

TEACHES A HEM TO LAY

Fearly Five Times at Many Eggs as She Usually Lays.

The average hen in the United States lays only sixty eggs a year, or a little over twice her weight, but now comes the scientific hen who without desing or stimulating, lays seven and one third times her weight in eggs, or 251 eggs each year, and this is by no means the limit. The New York American says: For the past six years Professor George M. Gowell, agricultural expert and poultry specialist at the experiment station of the University of Maine, at Orono, has been conducting experiments with the view of producing a breed of hens that can and will lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose lastness or last of carette. whose lasiness or lack of capacity is esponsible for the high price of eggs in the American markets today. Pro essor Gowell has made wonderful pr gress in his experiments, having thus far developed more than forty hens that exceeded 160 eggs in a year and one whose record is 251. People who understand omelettes

better than they do hen history and ...o have a better appatite for eggs than they have for statistics do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement. Some idea of the benefits to flow from even par tial success of Professor Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures. In 1900, according to the United States census, there were on the farm of the United States: including Alaska and Hawaii, 233,598,085 chickens and hens over three months old, and the vas 1,293,819,186 dozens, valued, on the average at 11.2 cents per dozen, a total of \$144 289,158. Each chicken laid, on an average, 5 05 dozens of take all the seed and promising to settle at current prices at time required during the season, and the seed was delivered to them under these and sentenced to be hanged and on else that the seed in their possession, prosecuting attorney who tried him, and average, or about one aggs in the year 1809, or about one aggs in the year 1809, or about one that the seed in their possession, prosecuting attorney who tried him, and average, or about one aggs in the year 1809, or about one they are they lack they lacked capacity for egg laying. Profess of Savell says it

information, fifty-two "trap nests" of Professor Gowell's own devision and construction were placed in the thir-teen pens of the breeding house. The trap nest is simple, inexpensive, oer tain in its action and requires little attention. It is a box like structure, without front or cover, 28 inches long 13 inches wide and 16 inches deep, inside measure. A division board with a circular opening 71 inches in diammesh. The door is 10x10 inches, and does not fill the entire space, a margin of 2 inches being left at the bot tom, and I inch at the top and sides, to secure free action. The door is hinged at the top and opens up into dropping the door, making her pris-Each hen in the experimental class carries upon either leg a broad metallic band bearing her number. When the hen is released from the trap the attendant takes her number, and then upon a board fastened on the wal over the nest, whereon the records are systematically kept, she is credited with the egg laid. At the end of the year the results are figured up, and the good performers are known by their records and separated from the est. All that have laid less than 160 eggs in the year are disposed of. The others are congregated in differ-ent pens, according to their productive capacity, and the experiments continued, both as to the laying capa-

hen laying them, in the incubation of chickens. The experiments began in November, 1898, fifty-two trap nets being used. When the data from the first year's testing were secured the birds that yielded 200 or more eggs of good shape, size and color were selected for "foundation stocks," upon which, with additions made to them in succeeding years of birds of similar quality, the breeding operations were based. It is known that the laws of inheritance and trausmission are as true with birds as with cattle, sheep and horses, and when the wonderful changes that have been made in the form, feather and egg production of hens since their domestication com-menced is considered, there seems to be ample ground for assuming that a higher average of egg production than the present can be secured, by breeding only from birds that are themselves great producers.

The experiments began with about The experiments began with about 1,000 hens. Barred Plymouth Rocks for years and several efforts were and White Wyandottes. During the made to find its owner. Finally by and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Professor Gowell selected breeding stock by use found that the gun belonged to some of the trap nests he found thirty-live hens that yielded from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. Several yielded only 36 to 60 eggs at all. The Plymouth owned the gun was located. His r Rocks have far outstripped the Wy. is Francis G. Cope and he liver Rocks have far outstripped the Wy. is Francis G. Cope and he andottes in laying, all through the The Unloaded Pistol.

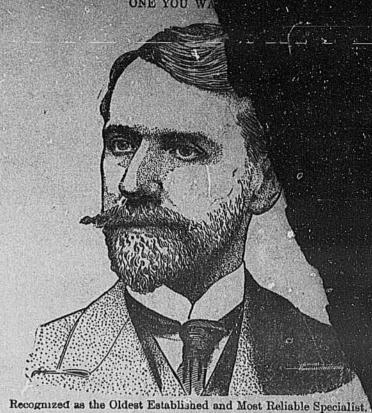
A dispatch from Holly Hill to The State says Jim Russell, the 14-year-old son of Mr. T. S. Russell, who re resides nearHolly Hill, accidentally shot himself Thursday morning with the proverbial "unloaded pistol." In taking his father's old pistol. "In the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the taking his father's old pistol. "In taking his father's old pistol. "In the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the taking his father's old pistol. "In the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the taking his father's old pistol." In taking his father's old pistol. "In taking his father's old pistol." In taking his father's old pistol. "In taking his father's old pistol." In taking his father's old pistol. "In the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will fill the capture of the experiments, and to day the champion hens, all Plymouth turned by the bishop at or first year 251 eggs eggs; No. 1,003 laid and the still a dangerous looking first year 251 eggs eggs; No. 1,001, 213 eggs per an an explosive bullet. "In the mineral capture of the way of the capture of the

They Cared Him. John Clark, a negro five years old,

is dead at the homes of his parent at clicuit court friday after.
Lyndon, Ky., of acute alcoholism, in Brawley handed down his d consequence of excessive doses of wine claring the act of the last and a mixture of wine and whiskey the legislature forbidding the administered to him by his step-father ment of shad out of South Car and mother in the effort to keep him be in conflict with the intersta from ever having a desire for drink by merce act and therefore uncon making him sick of it. making him sick of it.

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After 25 years of active practive, laboratory experiment and scientific study, I, Dr. J. Now-poles that they lacked capacity for egg laying. Professor Gowell's experiment and scientific study, I, Dr. J. Now-poles they lacked capacity for egg laying. Professor is overly lasy at they lacked capacity for egg laying, and to remedy that condition he has set about his experiments for the production of a better, a breed of more prolific layers.

Even if the experiments now in progess at Ocono shall accomplich no more than to produce a breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen bert breed in egg laying by one dozen breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen bert object in egg laying by one dozen bert breed in egg laying by one dozen bert object to vitalise the treatment that it will benish it, better able to ovitalise the treatment that it will to only our oblickens; the increase in vail ue of the egg product would be about \$25,000,000 ohickens; the increase in vail a condition in the professor Gowell's experiments are conducted for the purpos-, simply, of ascertaining which individual hens are the best egg producers, and to use them for the best egg producers, and to use them for the best egg producers, and to use them for the breeding of more of their kind.

As a means of sccuring the needed information, fifty-two "trap nests" of Professor Gowell's own devision and



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A LITTLE WAR STORY.

A Gun Captured from a Federal Of

ficer Returned at Last.

The Columbia Record says a rather pretty little story has just developed in the past few days, in which Bishop Capers takes a part and which brings back recollections of the days in 1861-1865 in a very vivid manner. The story has in it the capture of a Federal prisoner by the bishop, then an officer in the Third South Carolina city of the selected performers and as to the productiveness of their eggs, all duly labelled with the number of the regiment, and the part played by other members of the same regiment the names of whom have been forgotten by all. The incident happened on James

Island when a detachment of soldiers from the various South Carolina companies, just raised, were stationed there. Bishop Capers and three soldiers were coming over from the headquarters of the officers toward the line where sentries had been thrown out. Just across the line a Northern sol-

dier was seen and it was evident that they had landed for some purpose not for the good of the men on tue island who wore the grey. He was approached so rapidly that he had no chance to escape and told to surrender. There was some parley at first as the man, evidently a brave soldier, did not wish to be taken in this way without having a chance for a fight, but the folly of such procedure was quickly shown and he turned over his gun and marched back to camp.

The gun was kept by Bishop Capers

searching over the records it was

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