

**COL. COOPER, MAN WHO KILLED EDITOR, IS DEAD**

Convicted Slayer of Ex-Senator Carmack, of Tenn., Dies.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Funeral services for Col. Duncan B. Cooper, 79, convicted slayer of former United States Senator Edward Carmack on the streets of Nashville, in the fall of 1909, will be held tomorrow morning at his old home in Ashwood, near Nashville. Colonel Cooper died last night following a brief illness.

The tragic death of Carmack at the hands of Colonel Cooper and his son Koon, now dead, was the culmination of one of the bitterest political fights in the history of the state.

At the time Carmack was editor of the Nashville Tennessean, following his defeat in a democratic primary by Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis for the gubernatorial nomination. The Tennessean was waging a bitter editorial war on Governor Patterson and the name of Colonel Cooper, as one of the staunchest friends and advisers of the governor, had often appeared in the editorial columns.

Word was sent to Carmack by a mutual friend that Cooper would not entertain further public use of his name. It was stated. On the following day an editorial paragraph was written in which sarcastic reference was made to Cooper. The shooting of Carmack occurred on the following day.

The trial which followed was one of the bitterest in the annals of the state, resulting in a conviction of both Cooper, the elder, getting a verdict of 20 years and his son a lesser term. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. The court affirmed the verdict in the case of Colonel Cooper and gave the son a new trial. As soon as the decision of the court was announced Governor Patterson issued a pardon for Duncan Cooper. Robin Cooper's case on retrial, was dismissed for want of a prosecutor.

Robin Cooper met death under mysterious circumstances several years ago. His body, the skull fractured, was found in a creek beside which was found his umbrella, the interior covered with bloodstains. His slayers were never apprehended. There was believed to be no connection between the murder of the younger Cooper and the Carmack case.

**SENATOR DIAL ATTACKS COTTON FUTURES**

Has a Plan of His Own to Remedy Matters, Says Our Trouble Is With Marketing System.

Greenwood, Nov. 1.—Senator N. B. Dial in an address to business men and farmers here last night made an attack on the present cotton futures statute "with its indefinite contract system" and proposed a remedial plan by making the contract definite as to grades of cotton that could be marketed.

"I have seen property in other sections," he said, "and I have become convinced that the trouble with us is our marketing system. I am not fighting cotton buyers and exchanges but I merely want an unfair system corrected. The future contract markets control the spot cotton market. The grower and buyer of cotton wants cotton to go up and the man who sells it wants it to go down. As the future market goes down, the spot market goes down in sympathy. Almost ten times as much cotton is sold each year as the country produces."

Senator Dial then sketched the history of the cotton exchanges and the cotton futures laws and advocated amending the cotton futures statute to permit the buyer to select half of the contract in any two grades and the seller select half of the contract in any two grades of good cotton. This he argued, would make the contract definite enough to protect the buyer and elastic enough to be tradable.

Senator Dial also criticized the republican party declaring that the schemes militated against the prosperity of the south, causing us to lose our rights and privileges or account of concentration in Washington." He characterized Secretary Hoover as the Santa Claus of the world and condemned what he termed government's repeated interference in business charging that the price of coal had been advanced \$1.10 per ton by such interference.

Quitting Business. No—just winding up the Partnership Business at J. C. Burns & Co. Stores.

**A TONIC**  
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.  
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is simply Iron and Quinine suspended in syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs QUININE to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. Destroys Malarial germs and Grip germs by its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

**BACK TO ICE AGE**

Date of Human Being's Appearance in America.

Probability Is That He Crossed From Asia When the Continents Were Connected

Leaving aside for the present the tooth of the Nebraska "ape-man," no trace of human beings other than homo sapiens has ever been found in America. A million years ago the "promises of men" lived in Africa, in Malaysia, in Asia itself, and even in Europe. We see dim remains of a whole troop of extinct humans behind the horizon of the present, the short upstanding Java Pithecanthropus, a man in body but an ape in head; the African ape man, tall, erect and dark skinned, but with no forehead; the heavy-jawed Heidelberg man, a creature whose children had mouths as big as those of large adults of today; the dog-faced Pithecanthropus, and squat, stoutheaded Neanderthals, who bobbed along on the outside of their feet, peering with timid, furtive eyes from beneath their shaggy brows.

None of these men ever saw America. Our continent was devoid of human habitation until the middle of the Ice age. Man came into America only yesterday, in a geological sense. He appeared here 50,000 or 100,000 years ago at most. And the surprising fact still remains that he was the American Indian, everywhere from Patagonia to Alaska when he did come.

There are different kinds of Indians. Some have round heads, some have long heads; there are Indians with wide cheeks and there are Indians with narrow faces. Yet the more the evidence is studied, the stronger is the conviction borne in upon the minds of science that Indians are derived from one common parent family.

Where did they come from? A glance at the shores of Asia opposite us reveals Mongols. A bridge with Asia in the past there certainly was; civilizations on both sides are much the same, but now the people are different. Culturally the northeastern Indians are more related to European white men of the Ice age than to the rest of America. The land bridge of Atlantis may have been above water when the first tribes of Indians reached America.

The answer to this riddle lies in Asia. Indians are Asiatic, but in most of their former homes they have been submerged by the yellow men whom we call Mongols. Historians will record that the 40,000 years centering about the Twentieth century A. D. saw the rise of two rival races of men, who totally eclipsed and outdistanced all other races, the white Aryan and the yellow Mongol.

We know how our race has grown. The strides of the Mongols are ever greater. They are now spreading with much rapidity; they have either crowded out or absorbed the native peoples over most of eastern Asia. They are even in America as Eskimos. Mongol blood is thirsty; it drinks up the blood of other races with whom it intermarries, leaving only slant eyes, flat faces and high heads.

The Eskimos are much later comers to our shores than the Indians. They arrived here only a few score centuries ago. They are still coming. The whole ocean littoral from Greenland to British Columbia knows them.

Men of unmistakable Indian cast have been found in out-of-the-way valleys of Siberia, in Formosa, in the Philippines, and even in Sumatra. There was a time when eastern Asia was inhabited by the prototype of American Indians.

Mongols came down from the highlands of Tibet, and have all but eradicated their breed. They would have followed them to America but for the rapid sinking of Bering strait, which separated the two continents and made the migration wait for the invention of means of navigation.—Chicago Tribune.

**Radio's Predecessor.**

Broadcasting wireless as a news service is merely a development of a plan inaugurated many years ago. In 1893, in Budapest by the establishment of the Telefor Hermode or Telephonic Newstetter, which soon counted its subscribers by thousands, at the rate of a penny a day. News was collected in the ordinary way, printed by lithography on long strips of paper and telephoned by specially trained "stentors." It provided also for advertising. For one florin the stentors would reel off advertisements for 12 seconds, carefully sandwiching them between interesting items of news so that the subscriber would not disconnect for fear of missing something he really wanted to hear.—Montreal Gazette.

**Vaccination Must Be Thorough.**

In order to be of value for protective purpose against smallpox the operation of vaccination must be thoroughly carried out. The more thorough the vaccination the more pronounced will be the immunity and the longer will it be effective.

The examination of smallpox patients in hospitals has shown that those who have only a small scar of vaccination are more numerous, and have the disease more severely, than those who show a higher number of scars. Imperfect vaccination in a community is almost worse than no vaccination at all, for the immunity is short-lived and the individual who imagines himself protected is not really so.—New York World.

**SPARROW-HAWKS GOT SNAKE**

Reptile Seemed to Have Small Chance Against the Little Though Fierce Birds.

We soon found that there were two sparrow-hawks about, and by the 7th of March it seemed evident that they were mated and were considering the locality as a summer residence.

We now saw them almost daily, and the perfect domestic harmony, indeed I should say affection, shown between them, and the tender care and gallantry on the part of the male, would seem to suggest a high plane of evolution, and reminds one again that all the world is kin. Indeed, what have we of altruism which may not have its beginning in the humblest creature?

In accord with history and tradition the male was chief hunter, but very often shared the game with his mate after the "killing." Rushing to the back window, attracted by a loud call of killee, killee, killee, killee, we would frequently see him returning from the hunt with a rat, a mouse, or an English sparrow, and it must be confessed that even small song-birds were not strictly prohibited under his liberal interpretation of the law. In a moment the female would light on a perch nearby, whereupon the male would immediately remove the mouse from his talons, with which the prey is almost always carried, and politely deliver it to his mate from his beak.

One bright, sunny afternoon there was an unusually excited call heard. It seemed that a garter-snake had glided forth from its hiding place to enjoy the early spring warmth, a circumstance which proved more fortunate for the "early bird" than for the early snake. It was most picturesque and exciting even to a spectator to see this fierce little bird, slightly smaller than a flicker, flying about from tree to tree as if in search of a more favorable stand, struggling with his writhing prey. When the snake had been decapitated and several inches of its length devoured, it seemed sufficiently subdued to be offered to the mate, although it was still wriggling when she accepted the offering. She ate it with evident relish, holding it firmly on the branch under her foot while she pulled off small pieces. When the tail was reached it became very difficult to hold this slender, tapering morsel.—S. Harvested Chubb in Scribner's.

**Was Marcus Aurelius a Persecutor?**

Under the reign of the prince-philosopher, Marcus Aurelius, were the Christians persecuted? After Renan, Lipsenmayer and Allard have charged the memory of that emperor with this infamy, now A. P. Lemerrier, professor of Caen, in a preface to his just published edition of his "Pensees," at the hand of history, contests the statements of these savants. According to him, the instructions given by Marcus Aurelius to the legate of Lyons were of a political and not a religious nature. Besides, the prince was then ill, and it was impossible for him to control the legate's reports. Several texts intimate that Marcus Aurelius alleviated certain measures taken against the Christians and that those which he dictated were perhaps exceeded. The discussion bears on very remote facts. If Marcus Aurelius had had foreknowledge of the controversy he would undoubtedly have cried with Antisthenes: "It is a royal virtue to act well and to let calumny run its course."

**The Old Family Toddy.**

According to a rural paper a central Kentucky man prides himself in the possession of a "toddy glass" that has been in his family for over a century. The "toddy glass" recalls an old Kentucky custom that was an institution down to ante-bellum days.

The "toddy glass" was utilized for the mixing of an old-fashioned toddy that was passed around and partaken of by company and the family. The common toddy existed before the sanitary crusade started and individual toddies became the vogue. In these days even if prohibition did not stand in the way, the old-time "toddy glass" likely would be placed under the health law along with the common drinking cup.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**New Kind of Auto.**

David Cook, age five, of Wabash, has been around automobiles ever since he was born, but was never at Lake Wawasee until last Sunday. A friend of the Cook family had the youngster out showing him the sights, and finally pointed out a sail boat which was traveling in the distance. For several minutes the boy was unable to find the boat. Suddenly he spied it and said, "Oh, you mean that auto with the side curtains on!"

Since then he has been telling his playmates of the automobile which puts on side curtains and then runs on water.—Indianapolis News.

**Steel Used in Railroad Cars.**

One million, five hundred thousand tons of iron and steel were consumed in the production of 1,037,000 passenger cars and trucks in the United States the past year. This amount of metal is approximately 4 per cent of the entire output of the mills of the nation.

**Mixed.**

The teacher had asked the children to bring in sentences containing certain words. One of the list was the word squash. It was almost fatal to the young woman's dignity when one little boy read from his paper: "Squash is what an Indian calls his wife."

**FLEET OF FOOT IS THAT BIG RACE HORSE As He Pants Round and Round the Rounded Ring, But to See Real Big Things in PANTS**

You'll have to visit COLLINS' DEPARTMENT STORE, as I have just bought, in large size and regulars, the entire output of a big Pants Factory at such a big discount I can sell men's and boys' Pants at less than regular wholesale prices. Men's Khaki Kolor-ed Pants at only 95c; better quality at \$1.00.



him the Dickens when he reached home. Mr. Burns said: that pleasures are like poppies spread; You seize the flower, its bloom is shed, or like the snow falls in the river, a moment white then gone, forever, or like the rainbows lovely form that vanishes amid the storm.

**AT THE DANCE**

Tam's favorite wore a gown which Mr. Burns describes as being in longitude quite sorely scanty, but Coat Suits for ladies and new Dresses in extra sizes for ladies at COLLINS' big store are correct in longitude, correct in latitude and the price not much over half.

**TAM O'SHANTER**

drunk and curious as the dance grew fast and furious, Hornpipes loud and louder blew. Dancers quick and quicker flew. Hornpipes, bagpipes, jigs and reels, placed life and nettle in their heels, but they did not glide gracefully over the wax floors like the young folks wearing Scotch bottom, soft sole shoes like COLLINS sells with rubber heels which break the jar and halts the friction.



**BOYS SUITS**

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- Boys' Suits ..... \$3.95
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Forget not that Collins is way over in Baker while others are still in their A B C's, when it comes to buying in such a way as to save you money on every purchase. Follow the crowds and you'll land on the heights of Laurens' Public Square, where, like a great rock there stands between you and high prices

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