

# The Money-Getting Faculty The Meanest and Lowest Possessed by Man

By a Wall Street Banker.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S fortune is now a round half billion dollars and he is adding to the pile an income of \$6,000,000 a month. Many people are grieving over John D.'s wealth, but as for us, we are not coveting a cent of it. Spring is coming, and we do not believe that the Standard Oil Co. is going to corner up the sunshine or the flowers or the million other beautiful things which are the common property of all those capable of enjoying them. What if the Standard does monopolize oil; it is a dirty, ill-smelling and totally unesthetic product anyway, and we ask very little odds of it. Daylight is far pleasanter, and cheaper.

Moreover, John D. cannot take a single kopeck of his money with him, and the property he has accumulated will ultimately be redistributed for the good of the world. The water in a mill-dam is of no use to the mill-owner except to turn his mill; he can't drink it up, and as fast as he makes use of it it escapes and goes on its way, making the earth blossom and eventually being taken up by the sun, to be showered down again on the thirsty soil for the benefit of the whole human family.

Wealth, in the same way, is of no value except for its potential power, and no matter how much a man has he can consume only a certain modicum of it himself, and the rest goes to enrich the whole world.

A successful business man who has made his pile said to us the other day: "The faculties required for money-getting are the meanest and lowest of those possessed by man." Why, then, covet wealth that is produced by such faculties; why not rather strive for those higher objects which have no price-markets attached to them, and which indeed are above valuation in dollars and cents. Mr. Rockefeller can buy some things which the rest of us cannot, but not the other hand, all his money cannot procure some of the simple pleasures which are within the reach of the average mortal. As between the lot of a healthy tramp and Mr. Rockefeller's, for instance, we think the tramp has a little the better of it. As for us, we envy the tramp his freedom more than we do Mr. Rockefeller his money.—The Pathfinder.

# The Coming American Type

By Edward Meyer.

MAINTAIN that the typical American beauty (and therefore the beauty of the world) is a brunette. I shall try to go further and to prove by the following historical facts that the future American girl will be an extreme specimen of the brunette. In proof of this I shall cite history.

In the seventeenth century Christopher Meyer and his wife came from Palantinate, Prussia, and penetrated the untrodden forests of Pennsylvania, where they built their log cabin home—the first touch of civilization in that region. Christopher Meyer was a blonde, of not extraordinary stature; so was his wife. They spread the glories of the New World among their friends across the sea. The result was the immediate emigration of hundreds of others to this new home, which Christopher Meyer named "Muhlbach" (now Lancaster county, Pa.). The point I want to make here is that all these German pioneers were pronounced blondes, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. From that time down through the centuries this colony of first settlers has remained intact. They have been loyal to each other, and have never married into the different nationalities who came later. Now, here I want to emphasize point No. 2. It is this: My forefathers (Christopher Meyer was my direct ancestor) were all blondes. Today the sixth and seventh generations are nearly all extreme brunettes, with black hair and eyes. What has caused the change? Climate, say I, for one thing; secondly, freedom—freedom of mind and soul that has been working toward the ideal—namely, brunette type.

Another remarkable thing is this: Our race has grown in stature. My ancestor, Christopher Meyer, was a man of ordinary height, the present generation is a race of giants ranging from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in height. I myself being 6 feet 2-1/2 inches. This characteristic increase of height is noticeable throughout central Pennsylvania; all the boys and girls now growing up to manhood and womanhood are growing taller than their parents (on an average) and their complexion is darkening. I predict that the American girl of a hundred years from now will be a magnificent creature—about 6 feet in height, perfectly formed, with black hair, black eyes, a complexion almost Indian bronze in color, features strong, clean cut, classical—the most beautiful work of the Divinity since the Garden of Eden—and a brunette.

# A New Estimate of Champlain

By Henry Loomis Nelson.

CHAMPLAIN is one of the noblest characters of early American history. He was one of the great navigators of a time when a voyage across the Atlantic was taken at the risk of life. He was a persevering and patient worker; a keen judge of men, and a careful and accurate observer. He was an excellent man of business. He was enthusiastic and inspiring, and had wonderful self-control. He was devout and religious, but long experience bred in him a philosophical indifference to theological disputes. He had no vanity, and was unselfish and self-sacrificing. He was humane. He was possessed of the mysticism and superstition of his time; not so deeply, however, that he could not meet with conquering ridicule the deeper mysticism and the more childish superstitions of his savage friends. He was not only a good and courageous navigator, but he was a brave and skilful soldier. Above all, he not only inspired men with his enthusiasm, but invited their confidence, from the King, nobles, and merchants of France to the savages of the woods. In some degree, even as it was then given to Frenchmen to understand the art of politics, he was a statesman; he could settle disputes justly and satisfactorily, and he could administer the affairs of the community under his charge with the requisite skill.—Harper's Magazine.

# The Want of Hospitality

By Charles Marshall.

WHEN the at home day is at an end, and the last hand-shake has been given, who has really benefited by these social observances? No one to whom a good meal would be a welcome boon has been fed; in fact, nobody has been fed at all. A little gossip has gone round, the shortcomings of the servants have been discussed, and the children compared. As each visitor leaves, little remarks have been dropped, probably regretted later—about the faults of our poorer relations are so temptingly patent to all the world. At an at home can any one say that the real hand of friendship is held out? No, the tendency is to acquaintance only. The limited time, the ceaseless coming and goings, preclude anything like friendship. If there still remains with us the duty of taking an interest in those less blessed with worldly goods than ourselves, we have a vast field for hidden charity unconnected with any subscription list.

The exercise of a more extended and liberal hospitality toward friends who have not the means to enjoy the luxuries in their own homes would do much to lessen the enforced sufferings of the lives of many. I know that the constant appeals from so many large institutions naturally dwarf individual charity, yet without apparently curbing these responses, and, indeed, without much self-denial, numberless contented women who feel the bitter sting of poverty, but hide it so bravely, might thankfully accept the kindnesses proffered by those known to them, without losing their cherished independence.

**Horror!** The superintendent of a department store in Brooklyn which caters a great deal to the German trade tells the story of a woman who came to the store the other day and admired a large basket of shamrocks which were on sale. She stared at them for a long time and finally asked the saleswoman what they were. "Shamrocks," replied the saleswoman. "They are very pretty," replied the woman, "but haven't you got them in red?"—New York Times.

**"Paper" Lessons Not Enough.** Prof. John Dewey tells the following story to illustrate the futility of certain present-day educational methods when applied to the affairs of practical life: "There is a school in Chicago," said he, "where they teach boys to swim without any water. All the motions necessary for swimming are taught scientifically and correctly. I asked one of the graduates what he did when he got into the water. 'He replied laconically, 'Sunk.'"—New York Times.

# PEACE NOW URGED

President Roosevelt Desires That the Warring Nations Come to Terms

CASSINI WILL NOT ADMIT NEED

In a Conference at the White House the President Declares That Russia's Military Position is Now Hopeless and That Further Fighting Can Only Serve to Increase Japan's Demands.

Washington, Special.—The President Friday struck a blow for peace in the far East. In a conference at the White House this afternoon with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, the President expressed the earnest hope that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan.

Prolongation of the war, he believes, will not result in victory for the Russian arms and can only render more difficult the drafting of a treaty of peace which the Czar as well as the Mikado can sign. The President spoke, he said, as the friend of Russia no less than of Japan, and on behalf not only of the Washington government, but the interest of humanity.

The President informed the ambassador that in expressing hope for an early peace he voiced not only his strong personal sentiments and those of his government, but he believed these were held by all of the powers. His opinion was that it would be a mistake for Russia to continue the war. In addition to the suffering entailed by the naval conflict, he did not believe that Russia has anything to win in prolonging hostilities.

The President did not enter into details, but the personal nature of the conversation and his long acquaintance with Count Cassini enabled him to talk plainly regarding the decisive character of Japan's victories. What Japan's probable peace terms would be, the President was wholly unable to say, but he did not hesitate to express the opinion that difficult as these conditions might prove in the light of such a victory, that gained in the Korean Straits, they would increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued. Unless Russia has substantial hope of administering a decisive defeat to Japan in this war, the President believed it would inure to the interests of the Petersburg government to conclude peace at once.

Having received no word from his government since the annihilation of the Japanese fleet, the President's official dispatches telling of the engagement, Count Cassini was unable to do more than to give the President his own personal opinions on the situation. The ambassador was deeply touched by the sincere cordiality of his reception and the frank and friendly manner in which the President spoke. He could not see, however, that there was anything in the present situation, unfortunate as it undoubtedly was for his government, which necessitated Russia's suing for peace. As to territory, he pointed out that China and not Russia had been the loser, for even Port Arthur was held only under lease.

On the sea Russia had nothing more to lose, he said. It was the ambassador's firm opinion that this was not "the psychological moment" in which to discuss peace with Japan. Whatever might be the ultimate decision of his government, he took the ground that Russia could lose nothing by waiting or by continuing the war on land. There was hope yet of a victory for the Russian arms, it was suggested, and in any event Russia had not yet lost one foot of territory and that there was no Russian frontier endangered.

The ambassador pointed out that there was not the slightest official intimation from any source as to Japan's probable peace terms, and that these demands as stated unofficially were "altogether impossible." If Japan's terms should prove anything like as severe as they have been reported, it was the ambassador's opinion that Russia could advantageously continue the war indefinitely, and eventually win a victory on land. That his government would not decide that he did not wish to predict, but at last accounts the Emperor was for a continuation of the war.

Count Cassini will transmit an account of the conference to the Czar.

# Telegraphic Briefs.

President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the unveiling of the General Slocum statue in Brooklyn, and in the course of his address he declared a strong navy was the moral of the Eastern war.

Memorial day was observed in many places, the graves of the Union dead everywhere being decorated.

The program for the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition from the White House has been arranged.

The attorney who made an investigation of the disaster in the Letter mine in Illinois for several foreign governments has made public his report, which scores the mine management, and numerous suits against Leiter will be instituted.

# Japan Has Free Hand.

Tokio, By Cable.—With the destruction of Russia's naval power, interest is returning to military operations on land. Togo's victory tremendously alters the military situation and removes all limits of offensive operations against Russia's marine provinces. It is now possible to effectively close Vladivostok, seize Sakhalin, the mouth of the Amur river, Kamchatka, and any point between the Japan desiers and the Arctic circle that Tamen desires.

# Louis R. Smith Indicted.

Washington, Special.—Louis R. Smith, of North Carolina, formerly an employe of the General Land Office, was indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, on a charge of abstracting and selling thirty land warrants. Smith was employed in the Land Office from July 1, 1901, to July 6, 1904, and it was during this time that the warrants were taken. He confessed the theft when confronted with the evidence against him. The warrants taken were worth about \$5,000.

# JAPANESE VICTORY COMPLETE

Fuller Details Given Show That Japanese Victory Was Most Complete.

Latest advices confirm the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian fleet, and point to the fact that Russia's hopes, so far as this war is concerned, now lie in whatever may be accomplished by the oft-beaten army in Manchuria. An official report received from Tokio by the Japanese legation at Washington Monday evening says that the Russian losses definitely known include two battleships, a coast defense ship, five cruisers, two special ships and three destroyers sunk, and two battleships, two coast defense ships, one destroyer and one special service ship captured, while over 3,000 prisoners have been taken, including Rear Admiral Nebogoff. The Japanese, it would seem, are still pursuing the Russians, and it may be some time before the final result is known.

There is nothing to clearly indicate the extent of the Japanese losses, and it is suggested from one source that the Tokio government is waiting to hear from Admiral Rojostevsky by way of Vladivostok before announcing to what extent his fleet has suffered.

The news of the disaster has caused deep depression in official Russia, though it is not yet known generally among the Russian people. Rojostevsky's defeat has still pursued the Russians, and it is pointed out by the Associated Press' St. Petersburg correspondent that Russia, in this crisis, will turn to France, through its Foreign Minister, M. DelCasse, while from Washington comes information that President Roosevelt, in accordance with his promise, announced a long time ago, is taking steps to do all in his power to bring about peace negotiations.

Nothing has been heard from Vice Admiral Rojostevsky. In Tokio there is one belief that he has perished, while another source says he was rescued by a torpedo boat, but that he is wounded.

# The Lost Vessels.

Tokio, By Cable.—In the battle fought Saturday in the Straits of Korea, the Russian battleships Borodino and Alexander III, the armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donduki and Valdimir Monomach, the coast defense iron-clad Admiral Oushakoff, the protected cruisers Svyetlana and Jemtchug, and the repair ship Kamptschatka and the cruiser Irtessem were sunk.

The battleships Orel and Nicolai I, and the coast defense iron-clad Admiral Apraxine were captured.

The Borodino was a first-class battleship, completed in 1904, of 13,516 tons displacement and 16,000 horse-power, giving her a speed of about 18 knots. Her crew numbered 740, officers and men.

The Alexander III was a sister ship of the Borodino and was also completed in 1904.

The Admiral Nakhimoff was an armored cruiser of 8,524 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse-power, giving her a speed of 16 knots. She had a complement of about 567 officers and men.

The Dmitri Donduki was an armored cruiser of 6,200 tons, sheathed, of 7,000 indicated horse-power, and having a speed of about 16 knots. Her crew numbered 510 officers and men.

The Valdimir Monomach was a sheathed cruiser of 5,593 tons and 7,000 indicated horse-power. Her crew numbered 550 officers and men.

The Admiral Oushakoff, a coast defense iron-clad, was 4,654 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horse-power. Her speed was estimated at 16 knots and she carried 318 officers and men.

The Svyetlana was a protected cruiser of 3,824 tons displacement, had 3,823 indicated horse-power, was completed in 1897 and had a speed of about 20 knots. She had a complement of 360 officers and men.

The protected cruiser Jemtchug was of 3,196 tons displacement and 17,000 indicated horse-power giving her a speed of about 23 knots. Her crew numbered 340 officers and men.

The repair ship Kamptschatka was a most important unit of Admiral Rojostevsky's fleet. She is understood to have been fitted up with very scientific appliances available for the repair of warships and was described as being a "floating workshop." She had transport accommodations for 32 officers and 1,000 men.

The Irtessem was probably an auxiliary cruiser, but her name is not given in any of the naval lists available.

The battleship Orel is a sister ship of the Borodino and carried the same complement of officers and men.

The battleship Nicolai I is of 9,627 tons displacement and 14,000 indicated horse-power, giving her a speed of about 14 knots. She has sheathed and although completed as far back as 1892 was thoroughly overhauled in 1900. Her complement was 604 officers and men.

The coast defense iron-clad Admiral Benlavin is a sister ship to the Admiral Oushakoff.

# Negotiating Among the Prisoners.

Tokio, By Cable.—Rear Admiral Nebogoff, former commander of the fourth division of the Pacific fleet, recently commander of the information squadron composed of scouts of the Pacific, and with 3,000 other Russian prisoners captured by the Japanese. Vice Admiral Rojostevsky appears to have escaped. The battle began Saturday morning, and the Japanese are still in pursuit of the Russians.

# Tampa Officer Shot.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—Sam J. Carter, captain of police, was shot and dangerously wounded by P. W. Knapp, a sewing machine agent. The shooting occurred on the steps of the Hillsborough High School, where Carter was talking with Knapp's step daughter. According to Carter and the girl, Knapp fired the following words: "I am going to see whom she is going to meet, and that when Carter saw me wired, he (Knapp) firing in return."

# ANTI-WAR MEETING

Russian Citizens Met to Protest Against Further Slaughter

RIOTING NEAR THE CZAR'S PALACE

Demonstration by 5,000 Persons at a Summer Resort Near St. Petersburg is Interrupted by Police and Troops, the People Defending Themselves With Chairs and Sticks.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—At a great demonstration Sunday evening in the Povolok Gardens, near Tsakro-Selo, the five thousand persons present clamored for a funeral march in memory of the Russian sailors who had lost their lives in the naval disaster in the Sea of Japan. The members of the orchestra became alarmed and fled from the platform, when M. Novikoff, former mayor of Baku, arose and said: "Let us all by rising show respect for the victims. Down with the war. We have had enough of blood."

Some eighty policemen entered from either side of the hall and elbowed their way through the crowd towards M. Novikoff, whereupon cries were raised of "Let us attack the police." Chairs were seized and hurled at the police, the crowd being led by a colonel with a drawn sword. The policemen fled precipitately.

Order being restored, a number of speeches were delivered on the national crisis. Suddenly the police, re-enforced to between 200 and 300, again invaded the hall and rushed on the audience with drawn swords. The people defended themselves with chairs and sticks, but after ten minutes were driven from the hall into the garden, where there was a battalion of soldiers, who raised their rifles to their shoulders, preliminary to an order to fire, causing a panic. The public fled toward the exits, and finding them closed, smashed the doors and windows of the hall and so gained the street. Many persons were injured, some so seriously that they had to be taken to a hospital.

M. Novikoff was arrested and the gardens were occupied by police and Cossacks. A strong military force was placed on the road leading from Pavlovsk to Tsakro-Selo and to St. Petersburg and at the railway stations. People returning to St. Petersburg from the gardens spread accounts of the affair, which soon became a general topic.

Pavlovsk is 19 miles from St. Petersburg and is a summer resort for inhabitants of the capital.

# Called on Gov.-Gen. Wright.

Manila, By Cable.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French Consul, formally called on Governor General Wright Monday. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied: "My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished, they must leave within twenty-four hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships being the breaker for repairs. This request was granted him, and the ships will move Tuesday morning.

Narita Goro, Japanese consul, called on Governor Wright just before Rear Admiral Enquist called and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. Upon leaving, Goro met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the Governor's residence and tendered him a profound salutation.

Rear Admiral Enquist and staff then called upon Major General Corbin, to whom Rear Admiral Enquist expressed great gratitude for the hospitality and comfort afforded them and the courtesy with which the army hospitals, together with surgeons and food for the wounded Russian sailors. General Corbin said:

"Admiral, how many admirals were there in the fight?"

"There were four of us," said the admiral.

# Negro Woman an Assassin.

Rockyford, Ga., Special.—Sunday night Joseph Daughtry, a prominent young farmer, was shot through the heart while in his buggy and killed instantly. A negro woman (Caroline Riddy) fired the shot. She escaped. This morning Paul Jones, a negro, was arrested as accessory to the murder. While Jones was being taken to the jail at Statesboro he made an attempt to brain the sheriff with a brick. The sheriff was partly stunned, but succeeded in drawing his pistol and firing. The bullet went through Jones' temple and he was killed instantly.

# No Longer Obstructs Navigation.

St. John, N. B., Special.—Word was received from Edmund Stone, N. B. Sunday night that a portion of the Van Duren lumber company's boom in the St. John river, where Canadian and American lumbermen became involved in a clash a week ago, has been taken up and swung in along the Canadian shore, allowing a free passage up and down the river. It is said that the Van Duren company will anchor the boom so that navigation of the river will not be obstructed.

# Ambassador Conger Welcomed.

Mexico City, Special.—Edwin H. Conger, the new American ambassador, arrived Sunday morning over the Mexican Central Railway from California. He was met at the station by Senator Torres Rivas, introducer of ambassadors, and Second Secretary of the American Embassy Helmke. Officers of the Society of the American Colony went in a body during the afternoon to the ambassador's hotel to welcome him. The official presentation will take place shortly. The ambassador is in good health.

# EXPOSITION THROWN OPEN

Great Northwestern Show is Now Open to the Public.

Portland, Ore., Special.—Amidst a scene of festivity and splendor never equalled in the Pacific Northwest, with din and clamor of cheering thousands, accompanied by the booming of artillery, the chiming of bells and the blaring of bands, Portland, made her greatest bow to the world in the formal opening of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition. The event took place under conditions presaging complete success to this historical commemoration of the blazing trail to "Old Oregon" by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Wm. Clark, who, commissioned by President Jefferson, explored the great Oregon country one hundred years ago.

The celebration was participated in by the President of the United States through his personal representative, Charles W. Fairbanks, representatives of the State and the House of Representatives of the National Congress, of the army and navy, together with the Governors and staffs of the States of California, Idaho, Washington and Oregon and multitudes of people from far and near.

All Portland was decked in her best, business was suspended and the holiday spirit was everywhere in evidence.

The States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, in which June 1st had been declared a legal holiday in honor of the centennial, sent thousands of visitors. The trains of yesterday brought the vanguards of the excursionists and the railroads and boat lines entering Portland have been taxed to their utmost. Never in the history of Portland has this city been called upon to care for so many people.

# President's Southern Trip.

Washington, Special.—It is announced at the White House that President Roosevelt will start on his Southern trip on the night of October 17. It is also stated that the extraordinary session of Congress will not begin until after the November elections.

The Southern trip will consume about two weeks. The itinerary has not been arranged, but the President's intention is to visit many important cities, including Richmond, Raleigh, Charlotte, Jacksonville and perhaps Tampa, Birmingham, Tuskegee, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and Little Rock, the trip to end at Little Rock and the President and party will return directly to Washington. It is likely that some other cities will be included in the stops made by the President. The length of the stops at each place have not been determined, but will be governed by the necessary arrangements to be made hereafter.

A delegation from Charlotte called on the President recently to urge him to spend a day in that city. He told the callers that so long as a stop will not be possible, he promised to extend his cordial greetings to the people of Charlotte.

The delegation was headed by Mayor McNinch and included Daniel A. Tompkins, R. M. Miller, Jr., B. D. Heath, George Stephens, T. S. Franklin, Heriot Clarkson and G. C. Huntington.

# Killed on Excursion.

Goldboro, Special.—A colored excursion from Washington, N. C., arrived here Friday. When near Parme, two negroes became involved in a dispute over a woman, and one of them drew a pistol and shot the other in the breast, killing him instantly. The slayer then jumped from the train and escaped. The remains of the dead man were left at Parme.

# Georgia's Reduction.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Georgia's cotton acreage has been reduced 13 per cent as compared with last year, and there has been a reduction of a little more than 14 per cent in the amount of fertilizer used under cotton, according to the official report of State Commissioner of Agriculture S. O. Stevens, issued Wednesday. The estimate is based on reports from correspondents in all parts of the State.

# Slayer to Hang.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—A special from Cullman, Ala., says that the jury in the case of John Williams, charged with the murder of State Senator Robert L. Hipp, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at death. Williams was sentenced to be hanged July 14. Williams, son, aged 20, begged the court to permit him to be hanged in his father's stead. Williams is a farmer and shot Hipp while he and a deputy sheriff were trying to levy upon some of Williams' property. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

# A New Connection.

New York, Special.—The surface lines in this city are operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which was controlled by the late Wm. C. Whitney and his associates. This company plans to build an extensive sub-way system in competition with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the existing sub-way and the Manhattan elevated lines.

# Alabama Slayer Released.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—John Randolph, who slew his cousin, Judge Randolph Randolph, in a street tragedy here Saturday, was released at his preliminary trial before Justice M. H. Scrwens. The testimony adduced in the examination showed that Judge Randolph had threatened to take the life of the man who slew him, in accordance with the claim of self-defense set up by John Randolph.

# THE AREA

Reports From Every Part

Beit Indicate Substantial

ASSOCIATION FIGURES?

Decrease For 1905 is Assorted

18.43 Per Cent in Acreage For 1904, and 16.05 in Commercial Fertilizers, as Shown by Tabulated Statement Based on 17,754 Individual Reports.

New Orleans, Special.—The Southern Cotton Association issued its cotton acreage report. The report says: "The estimated acreage for 1904, as indicated by the report of the United States Government, amounted to 61,730,000 acres.

"The decrease in the acreage for 1905, as shown by our tabulated statement, which was compiled from 17,754 individual reports from farmers, bankers, merchants and others throughout the cotton belt, fixing the acreage this year at 25,950,951 acres, a decrease of 18.43 per cent, and 16.05 per cent in fertilizers.

"The condition of the crop as reported from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, the Territories and portions of Mississippi, are unprecedentedly bad, much of the acreage in those States and Territories being yet unplanted, and large tracts either under water or badly washed by heavy rains.

"In the eastern portion of the cotton belt the fields are grassy, the cotton still unchopped, and labor very scarce throughout the entire belt. The officers of the association express the highest commendation of the loyalty of farmers throughout the cotton territory in so fully living up to their promises and pledges in bringing about so material a reduction in the cotton acreage and the use of commercial fertilizers under cotton for 1905.

"The present demand for cotton is unprecedented, and, with a firm and determined stand, higher prices for the staple will be secured in the near future."

# Condition of Cotton.

New York, Special.—The June report of The Journal of Commerce, points to a reduction of 12.8 per cent in acreage, or even less, and a condition of 77.4 per cent, compared with 79.8 per cent last year. The largest decrease in acreage, 17.1 per cent, is shown by Texas, and Arkansas ranks next with a decrease of 15.3 per cent. North Carolina is 4.2 per cent below last year. Louisiana, 13 1/2 per cent; Oklahoma, 13.7 per cent; Mississippi, 13.6 per cent, and Tennessee, 12.2. The reduction in South Carolina is 9.1 per cent; Georgia, 7.7; Florida, 9.3; Alabama, 7.0; the Indian Territory, 5.9 and Virginia, 9.5. Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi show declines in condition amounting to 7, 12 and 11 points respectively, comparing with a year ago. The condition in the Carolinas shows a slight improvement, while Georgia and Florida are up 5 and 6 points, respectively. The Indian Territory and Oklahoma a reduction of about 12 points. The Journal of Commerce says that securing a reliable estimate of cotton acreage this season is attended with unusual difficulty, owing to the active campaign carried on in the South for a 25 per cent reduction. Of course no such reduction is to be expected, but the agitation has undoubtedly exerted an important influence, which is shown by the strong tendency towards large decrease in making estimates. The report is based on reports from 1,800 correspondents, whose average date of reply was May 23. Weather conditions have been generally unfavorable for the entire belt, excessive rains making fields very grassy and washing out many of the bottom lands. In consequence considerable replanting will be necessary, but many correspondents fear that all available labor will be required to cultivate cotton already growing without replanting. The crop is very late, ranging from one to four weeks. In spite of the grass, good stands have been generally obtained and the plant has a vigorous growth, and only fair weather is needed to give the crop an excellent start.

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