

# No. 100,000 Salary Paid

By John A. Howland.

BEFORE you go any further, young man, there are no salaries in the United States now paying or promising to pay as much as \$100,000 a year. President Roosevelt found his \$100,000 man for the Panama canal, but it was a bargain-counter deal, and the man is getting only \$35,000 salary. Some men who are on salaries are making \$109,000 a year out of the position, but where they are it is because of stock investments in the concerns. The man who gets a salary of \$25,000 a year is making good money, for almost any class of merely executive business brain and all beyond it is comparatively easy money.

In the world of business, according to dividend paying business principles, a man who might draw a salary of \$100,000 a year would be required to turn into the profits of the concern in which he was employed at least three times the amount of his salary. It will be conceded that in the mere operating of a great commercial or manufacturing establishment this \$100,000 man could have no place. Steel has always been regarded as the great field for big salaries in the industrial, but when Clarke went from the International Harvester to the presidency of the Lackawanna Steel, even the press agency figures stopped at \$50,000 as his annual salary. Bird, of the Vanderbilt systems of railroads, is the recognized greatest authority on traffic in this country, with a salary somewhere between \$25,000 and \$40,000 a year. Paul Morton, as second vice-president of the Santa Fe, is supposed to have drawn \$25,000 salary, and he had both prestige and ability for the position. Last year the bond expert in one of the smaller banks of Chicago made his \$50,000, according to the best judgment of the story. But only \$5000 of this was salary—the rest was the result of his knowledge of the bond market and his ability to invest for himself as he saw the opportunity.

There are 4000 physicians in Chicago, of all ages and conditions. Lumping the profession, the gossip of its members is that at least 1000 of these physicians earn less than \$1200 a year; 2500 of them are earning from \$1200 to \$2000, and beyond \$3000 and yet short of \$100,000 a year are the remaining 500 of the medical directory.

One of the oldest technological schools in the country has kept a tab of its graduates in the class of 1894, when 185 were turned out into the field of practical arts. The results indicate a much higher salary for the technical man than for the practitioner of medicine. According to this tabulation the average salary for the 185 graduates of that year is \$3082, with forty-five of the graduates receiving salaries above this average, and nearly every individual receiving \$1500 and over.—Chicago Tribune.

## Alberta and Saskatchewan

The Great Territories Which Canada Is Organizing as Provinces.

By Hon. F. A. Laurence, in the Dominion House of Commons.

WE are informed that each of these provinces will comprise no less an area than 275,000 square miles. The mind of man almost fails to grasp the significance, the vastness, the greatness of the figures. We can only faintly do so by comparison, and I may be permitted to say that each of these provinces will be nearly six times as large as the great state of New York, with its population of seven and a quarter millions; each of them will be five times as great in point of area as the large state of Illinois, with its population of five millions; each will be six times as large as the state of Pennsylvania, with a population of six and a half millions; each of them will be seven times as large as the state of Indiana, with its population of two and a half millions.

In point of fact, each of them is larger in area than the state of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Delaware, New Jersey, all combined together. Each of them is twice as large as England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with their immense population of forty-two million people; each of them is much greater than the German empire in Europe, with its population of fifty-six and three-quarter millions; each of them is much greater than the Republic of France in Europe, with its population of thirty-nine millions.

By a simple comparison of that kind we are enabled to realize the immensity of the heritage which we as Canadians have in our great Northwest.

## The Tragedies of the "Missing" in War

By Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, U. S. A.

AMONG all the tragedies of war there is none more pitiful than the fate of those poor fellows who are overlooked in the search for the wounded, left to die alone, and dropped from the rolls as "missing." No part of all the complicated medical service of the battlefield appeals more to our sympathies than that which has to do with the finding of the wounded; and at the same time there is no part which is in a more unsatisfactory state of development. How many times have the searchers come perhaps within a few feet of the spot in the thicket where a wounded man has fallen, or the ravine whither he has crawled to quench his thirst, and have not heard the faint cry which he has put forth his last strength to utter!

We have a small regimental hospital corps personnel available for this work, to be re-enforced by bandsmen—or possibly combatants who have been fighting all day and may be called upon to fight on the morrow; we have a few oil lanterns, and we can make torches; that is all. Portable acetylene lights have been tested in some foreign services, and in a few cases, particularly among the British in South Africa, the electric searchlight has been available to illuminate the field on the night following the battle. But the acetylene lantern is scarcely practicable in this connection and the searchlight is rarely at hand. The medical officers and hospital corps men who are detailed to search for wounded go wherever they hear a cry of pain or a call for help, but they must abandon in woods, thickets, and ravines, many who, on account of hemorrhage or shock, or wounds of the face or of the air-passages, cannot make themselves heard.—From "The Use of Dogs in War," in Scribner's.

## France and Germany

By Sydney Brooks.

DO not know whether in America the French naval debates were followed with much interest. Here (in England) they were looked upon as of inestimable moment. Their upshot was that France would meet Germany ship for ship; would maintain her present superiority over Germany at sea, would build as she builds, and regulate her expenditure by her rivals. That was at once the answer of the French people to the breakdown of the Russian navy in the Far East, and their application of the new relationship with England to the cardinal problem of their foreign policy. Until the Anglo-French agreement, it was always with specific reference to England that France framed her naval estimates. From now onwards it is to be with specific reference to Germany. This involves on the part of France nothing less than a revolution in standards, a shifting of the entire national front, a concentration at one crucial point of both her military and her naval strength. Indeed, the determination of France to maintain her lead at sea is serious enough to counteract the vast relief with which, beneath a politic show of regret, the Germans have watched the sinking of the Emperor of Russia's beard. The Anglo-French agreement, the new British naval scheme, the resolve of France to perpetuate her relative ascendancy at sea, and the irpressible rise of the United States into a naval power of the first rank, have indeed made a complete re-estimation of the German horoscope inevitable.—Harper's Weekly.

**Columbus.**  
A school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupil's mind that Columbus discovered America in 1492, so he said, "Now, John, to make you remember the date when Columbus discovered America, I will make it in a rhyme so you won't forget it: Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492." Now, can you remember that, John?"  
"Yes, sir," replied John.  
The next morning when he came to school his teacher said, "John, when did Columbus discover America?"  
"Columbus sailed the dark blue sea in 1492."

**Electroplated Laces.**  
Electroplated laces are among the latest French novelties. The laces are made of conductors of an electric current and placed in a galvanic bath. Under the influence of a current of about three volts they become coated with an exceedingly delicate metal surface, the colors of which and other properties can be regulated at libitum. The coating is so fine that not the slightest irregularity can be noticed, and the laces remain perfectly soft and flexible. It makes no difference whether gold, silver, copper, bronze or other metals are employed.

## OF PEACE

### Two Will Be Settled by Swedes and the Third by Natives of Finland.

It is probable that within the next 60 days the work of populating a large tract of land in Aiken county will be commenced. This land was acquired through the bureau of immigration and will be used for affording homes to thrifty people who are dissatisfied with the climate of New England.

The agent in charge of this colonization movement is Capt. E. Lindburg, a native of Sweden, who for 32 years has been engaged in building up settlements of this kind in the northwest.

Captain Lindburg said that he had learned through Mr. Chas. O. Due of Charleston that in South Carolina there are vast acres of arable land not under cultivation and that this is an inviting chance for immigrants of the proper kind. Mr. Due who is a Norwegian, is cashier of the Security National bank of Charleston.

Captain Lindburg came to South Carolina and made an investigation as to climatic and other conditions. He found much of the land unsuited to any immigration except that of coolies. But three-fourths of the 30,000,000 acres may be inhabited by settlers of any nationality. About this time there was considerable talk of the establishment in South Carolina of a bureau of immigration and Captain Lindburg gave much valuable information to those leading in the fight.

The colonization agencies wanted the State to establish such a bureau, for it would be no real estate agency to make all lands appear fertile and have the first settlers go away disappointed. What was wanted was a bureau to compile accurate information and statistics and to secure options on large tracts of land at reasonable terms.

On his second trip to South Carolina at the invitation of the bureau of immigration, Captain Lindburg contracted for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land between Trenton and Croft station and approaching the city of Aiken. He had found the climate of the State exactly what is wanted by the dissatisfied Swedes in New England and in the northwest, and that for 10 months in the year farming operations can be conducted here. A sufferer from rheumatism himself he had secured absolute immunity from its pain while in South Carolina.

Captain Lindburg settled a great part of the State of Missouri on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railways. He also established colonies in the State of Nebraska. He therefore knows where to get immigrants and how to persuade them.

Fifteen years ago it would have been impossible to get Europeans to come south in colonies on account of the distorted views of social conditions here entertained by the people of continental Europe. But through his own and other agencies all such fears have been dissipated and these people are ready to come here and become settlers.

In addition to the 10,000 acres of which he contracted last September, Captain Lindburg has secured options on 6,000 acres in an adjoining tract and 3,100 acres in another, making nearly 20,000 acres in all in Aiken county. Besides these, he has options on 20,000 acres near McBee and 25,000 acres in another tract surrounding the town of McBee on the Seaboard road in Chesterfield county.

The Aiken lands are fertile and are suitable for truck farming. The Chesterfield lands are poor but are well adapted to fruit raising.

One of the McBee tracts has been disposed of to Mr. Hamborg of New York, president of the Finland Steamship and Navigation company. Mr. Hamborg will have this tract settled as soon as possible. The Finns are a very clammy people and all the Finns coming to America conduct their banking business through Mr. Hamborg. He, therefore, will see that none but desirable people will be sent to populate the 20,000 acres in Chesterfield county.

### The Brookland Fraud Case.

Lexington, Special.—In the court of general sessions Geo. B. McCombs, ex-mayor of New Brookland, along with T. D. Mitchell, formerly town policeman, and M. L. Fox were found guilty of tampering with the election returns of the municipal election held in New Brookland on the 27th of last May. At that time McCombs was the incumbent of that town, and he stood for re-election, being opposed by Mr. J. S. Gunnell. The managers of the election, appointed by McCombs, were M. L. Fox and George I. Busbee, who, it was claimed, entered into a conspiracy with McCombs and Mitchell to declare the re-election of McCombs and his ticket regardless of how the ballots counted. The election returns were so manipulated that McCombs was declared to be elected; Gunnell and his friends were satisfied that fraud had been perpetrated and they contested the declaration of McCombs' election to the extent even of having a warrant sworn out against the managers and Mitchell, which resulted in Gunnell's being declared entitled to the office of incumbent. Judge Ernest Garfield sentenced each of the defendants to four months on the chaingang or pay a fine of \$75 each. They were taken to jail.

### Mr. Gunter Still in Hospital.

On account of the illness of Attorney General Gunter, the assistant attorney general, Mr. W. H. Townsend has been unable to go to Washington to inquire into the matter of the claims of Georgia from this State for services rendered during the Spanish-American war. Hon. A. F. Lever, congressman from the seventh district, is in Washington on that mission and will make a thorough investigation on behalf of Governor Heyward and the attorney general's office.

## OF PEACE

### It Now Looks as if an Agreement on Terms Will Be Impossible

#### AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY

Fate of the Peace Conference is Regarded by Most at Portsmouth as Virtually Sealed, and it is Expected That the Adjournment Taken to Tuesday Means Merely an Exchange of Farewells.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed, that it has ended in failure and that all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet Tuesday, to which day they adjourned Friday afternoon upon completing the serious consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell. In other words, that the meeting Tuesday will be what diplomacy calls the "seance d'adieu." But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace shipwrecked without a final effort, and that pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms, is beyond question. Just what is being done or is to be done, has not transpired. King Edward is understood to be now lending a helping hand the financiers of the world are known to be exerting all their influences. At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the six days' sittings. They have listened and explained, but they have yielded not an iota of the substance of their original demands. Mr. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, one in principle and four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalin, he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of the interned warships, might have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irreconcilable.

In the oral discussion of the terms, Mr. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of his thirteen sittings of the envoys has only been to emphasize the position taken by Mr. Witte in the written replies he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms. And now both sides turn to home for the last word upon the cards are thrown face upward upon the table next Tuesday, for the impasse reached Friday by the oral discussions is now to be settled only a diplomatic fiction. If in the interim instructions are received by either side compromise is yet possible. But the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned there never was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalin. The cession of Sakhalin without indemnity was, according to the best inside information that the extreme limit to which Mr. Witte would ever consent to go and the Emperor has not yet given the word even to concede that. And suddenly a new factor has been introduced which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, lessens materially the chances that he might do so, namely, the issuance of an ultimatum to a popular representative body of his subjects. The bearings of this "historic" document, as Mr. Witte described it a few days ago, upon the issue are easily comprehensible. It is bound to ameliorate the internal situation in Russia.

The manifesto is Emperor Nicholas' answer to the Japanese demand for the payment of a war tribute. The grant of this broad reform is regarded as virtually an appeal to the Russian people for support to resist it.

At Tokio it is impossible to tell what view will be taken. It is probable that it is even now secured by the sacrifice of the indemnity vague intimations tonight come from the Japanese side that "the demand for the cost of the war" might be moderated, but Mr. Witte's reply is that he will pay liberally for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, but "not a copeck for tribute."

Tonight the situation can be summed up in a single sentence—prompt and heroic action by outside influence alone can save the conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The prospects for peace are distinctly brighter. The plenipotentiaries are laboring with a seriousness and earnestness which leaves not the slightest doubt that both are anxious to conclude a treaty. Though the main points remain to be contested and the plenipotentiaries of each side speak as though the conference would go to pieces unless the other side gives way, the spirit of compromise is in the air. When he returned to the hotel Wednesday night, Mr. Witte, who was tired out with his hard day's work, said:

"I am doing all I can for peace. Of the eight articles we have already considered, I have yielded seven. No other statesman in Russia would be inclined to do so much, and I have done what I have on my own responsibility."

### Growers Will Control Prices.

Washington, Special.—The Southern Cotton Association has determined that the price of the principal product of the South shall be fixed by the growers and not by Wall Street. This is the substance of a declaration made by Mr. Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association. Mr. Jordan has been here for the past few days on business connected with the present grand jury investigation of the Department of Agriculture cases. He appeared before that body as a witness.

### Hurt in Jam on Train Platform.

McDonald, Pa., Special.—Hemmed in on a narrow platform between two trains at the station of the Panhandle Railroad Saturday night, three of a crowd of fifty jammed in the narrow space were seriously injured and a number of others are suffering from the shock of the panic and crushed caused by the accident.

### Georgia Tech President Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special from Dansville, N. Y., announces the death at a sanitarium there early Thursday of Captain Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta. Captain Hall was 45 years of age, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1881, but resigned his commission in the army on account of an injury received while in the military school. He has been connected with the School of Technology since 1888, when he accepted the chair of mathematics. His death was due to nervous prostration brought on by overwork.

## ROOSEVELT POINTS OUT THE WAY

### Outline of Proposition to Baron Rosen Becomes Known—Suggestion Made For the Czar, as Author of The Hague Peace Conference, to Reject —Japan's Acceptance Considered Assured if Russia's is Obtained.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—It cannot be authoritatively stated that the feature of the proposition of President Roosevelt communicated through Baron Rosen to Mr. Witte and Nicholas by the latter to Emperor Nicholas was based upon the principle of arbitration. Whether the proposal contemplates arbitration of all the articles upon which the plenipotentiaries have failed to agree, or upon the question of indemnity cannot be stated with positiveness, but it is more than probable that it relates only to indemnity or to indemnity and the cession of the island of Sakhalin. Neither is it possible to say whether the President has yet made a similar proposition to Japan. The customary diplomatic proceedings in such a case would be to submit the proposal simultaneously to both countries, but there might be an advantage in securing the adherence of one before submitting it to the other.

Emperor Nicholas, the author of The Hague peace conference, the suggestion of arbitration which will necessarily immediately command the sympathy of the public opinion of the world will be particularly hard to reject. If he agrees, Japan, if she has not already done so, would be all the more bound to submit her claim to the decision of an impartial arbitrator. Acceptance by both sides would involve a great extension of the principle of arbitration, as nations would heretofore declined to arbitrate questions involving their "honor and dignity." Both Mr. Takahira and Mr. Witte in the earlier stages of the conference absolutely rejected the idea of arbitration, and both reiterated their disbelief in such a solution. It was noticed, however, that Mr. Witte's opinion was not expressed as strongly as it was last week.

### An Offer to Japan.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The chances of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their "irreconcilable differences," but the result is still in suspense. The ultimate decision of the issue has de facto if not de jure, passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals, from Portsmouth to St. Petersburg, and perhaps in a lesser extent, to Tokio. Although there are collateral evidences that pressure both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers, including Japan's ally, Great Britain, whose minister, Claude McDonald, according to advices received here, held a long conference Sunday afternoon with Mr. Katsura, the Japanese Premier, is still being exerted at Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her demands, there is reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interview with Baron de Rosen to practically communicate to the latter the senior, Mr. Witte, Japan's irreducible minimum—what she would yield, but the point beyond which she would not go.

Whether an actual basis of compromise was proposed by the President, cannot be stated definitely. The only thing that can be affirmed positively is that if Russia refuses to act upon the suggestion or proposition of President Roosevelt the peace conference will end in failure.

No clue of the nature of this recommendation has transpired. But it can be stated that Mr. Witte, no matter how he may personally view the proposition, is distinctly pessimistic as to the character of the response which will come from St. Petersburg. To a confidential friend he offered little hope of a compromise, very firmly believing, clinging to the substance if not the form of this demand for remuneration for "the cost of the war."

Perhaps they are willing to decrease the sum asked, but substantial compensation, under whatever guise it is obtained, they decline to relinquish. And they are also firm upon the cession of Sakhalin.

### Jap Warships Off Siberia.

Godzydani, Manchuria, By Cable.—A small squadron of Japanese cruisers is cruising off the shore of Kamchatka. Armed schooners and torpedo boats continue demonstrating all along the Siberian coast. General Linévitch announces to the inhabitants of the Amur region that there is no present cause for anxiety or fear, as the entire region is quiet.

### Adjourned to Tuesday.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The official statement of the Friday morning session of the peace conference is as follows:

"In the sitting of August 18, the conference has continued the discussion of article 11 and the discussion of the article will be resumed at 3 o'clock."

The following is the official bulletin of the afternoon session: "Not being able to arrive at an agreement on article 11, the conference passed to the discussion of the last article, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will take place on Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

### Hurt in Jam on Train Platform.

McDonald, Pa., Special.—Hemmed in on a narrow platform between two trains at the station of the Panhandle Railroad Saturday night, three of a crowd of fifty jammed in the narrow space were seriously injured and a number of others are suffering from the shock of the panic and crushed caused by the accident.

## THE YELLOW FEVER

### The Situation Now Shows a Slow but Steady Improvement

#### NUMBER OF DEATHS ON DECREASE

Death List of Only Four Indicates That Practically Every Case is Being Reported, and This Means That Modern Methods to Prevent Spread Are Being Universally Applied—Marine Hospital Surgeons Not Talking, But Evidently Hopeful—Over 20 New Cases in Vicinity and Several Deaths.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 45. Total cases to date, 1,385.  
Deaths, 4 Total deaths, 196.  
New foci, 11. Total foci, 306.  
Remaining under treatment, 381.

No better evidence of the fact that the visitation of mosquito fever is not only being controlled here, but that there is a chance for its eradication, can be found, than in the daily reports of cases and deaths. For several days the number of cases has shown a decline, while the number of deaths have been remarkably lower, considering the number of cases reported a week ago. The death list indicates that practically every case that develops is now being reported and that means that the modern method of treatment to prevent spread is being applied. When that condition is assured, the end of visitation is in sight, and it looks as if that condition is approaching.

With the visitation of 1878 compared to the present one, it is shown that there is no reason for alarm in the present instances. They prove the fact that the disease is being controlled. They also indicate that if it had not been checked and controlled at the time that it was that the visitation this year would have been as serious as that of 1880. While the Marine Hospital surgeons are making no comments, they are much more hopeful than they were two weeks ago, when they took hold of the situation.

Of the four deaths, one was at the Charity Hospital, one in the Emergency Hospital, and the other two down town.

### A Surgical Feat.

Louisville, Special.—Employing the skin of healthy brown sheep, the head of Miss Edna Seifert, whose scalp was torn off in an accident at the Neelson Bethel Clothing Company, August 2, will be covered by the grafting process, Dr. A. R. Blot, who has been attending her at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, stated that work of placing the skin on Miss Seifert's head will commence this morning. The operation will require several months, as only little "islands" of the skin are dotted over the surface close enough to ultimately grow together. In a few weeks the success of this somewhat unique and original operation can be determined. If it is not successful, the skin of a human will be used. Miss Seifert is twenty-one years old, and boards at 2400 Griffiths avenue. She was an operator at the factory of the Neelson-Bethel Clothing Company. While she was adjusting a refractory belt, her hair caught in the machine, and her entire scalp and part of her cheek were torn completely off. At first her life was despaired of, but her injury responded promptly to treatment and her recovery is now confidently expected.

Monday a piece of skin taken from Miss Seifert's heel was grafted to her forehead, but to cover her entire head with a substitute for a scalp was a problem which the attending surgeon is now endeavoring to solve by using sheep skin. The animal was purchased from a Jefferson county farmer, and is in fine condition. The brown sheep was selected because that was the color of the wig she will hereafter be forced to wear.

### Slayer Dies of Wound.

Baxley, Ga., Special.—A. J. Chestnut bay, a few days ago, shot and killed Marshal Mike Aspinwall, and being pursued by the sheriff and a large number of citizens, was wounded, died Wednesday evening. Will Smith, a carpenter, of Waycross, engaged here at work on the school building, shot Chestnut with a rifle and since become insane and is now in the asylum.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission is back from the Isthmus and states that provision for the housing and supplying of the workmen must precede the actual digging of the waterway.

Awards to the "mount" of about \$632,000 have been made in the case of various claims against Venezuela.

The train known as the "Fast Flying Virginian" ran from Morristown nearly to Philadelphia with the engineer dead at the throttle.

Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, was severely injured in a runaway accident at Sayville, L. I.

The Chinese boycott at Soochow is taking on a political character, and an anti-foreign outbreak is feared.

### Secretary Taft and party sailed from Manila for Iloilo.

In celebration of his having won the derby, Lord Rosebery gave a garden party July 27 to the working people of Epsom to the number of 3,000.

For selling been brewed in Amsterdam as Munich beer, a London saloom-keeper was fined \$50 and costs the other day.

### Can't Pass Through Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—State Health Officer Sanders said that persons from infected districts in other States who want to come through Alabama going to other States will not be allowed in Alabama until their seven days' detention are up, even if they do not stop within the borders of Alabama.

Richmond carpenters are ordered to strike for an eight hour day without reduction of wages.

## THE SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

### The Situation Now Shows a Slow but Steady Improvement

Columbus, Ga.  
The Georgia Manufacturing Company, has awarded contract E. Wooten, for the erection of a new building. This structure will be two stories high, 48 by 240 feet and when it is completed the company's present building will be equipped as a dryhouse, with a capacity of from 5 to 10 bales per day. The company has also awarded a contract for 1,600 spindles, which are now being installed, increasing the equipment to 400 spindles for making the hosiery yarns used in knitting hosiery. About \$40,000 is the cost of these additions and improvements.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and board of directors of the Hamburg Cotton Mills was held Friday at the offices in the plant. It was decided to add 500 looms to the present plant. Other new machinery will be added during the year.

The old directors were re-elected after which the following officers were named by the board. President, Louis Hamburger; secretary and treasurer, George Hamburger; general manager, John A. Mitchell. Reports from the different committees on the board and the officers showed the company to be in a prosperous condition.

Manager Henry Spang, of the Topsy Hosiery Mills, that are being built, has advertised for 150 new hands, to which number will be added 75 that will be brought to Columbus from Tupelo, Miss. Work on this mill is progressing rapidly and will be completed in six weeks, at which time the work of installing the machinery will be started.

### Randleman, N. C.

Mr. S. Bryant and Mr. S. G. Newlin have recently purchased the entire corporate property of the Randleman Manufacturing Company, and they practically own the Nayomi Falls plant, located near their recent purchase. Mr. Newlin is president and Mr. Bryant secretary and treasurer of both corporations. Mr. Bryant owning the controlling interest in both plants. Their combined interest is said to be not much less than half a million dollars. The mills consume 7,600 bales of cotton, with an output of 3,700,000 yards of plaids and 750,000 seamless bags annually. They operate 16,000 spindles and 1,018 looms and have recently put in place two improved Sampson water wheels of 230 horse power, each of which greatly reduces the cost of production.

### Belmont, N. C.

A meeting was held for organization of a new mill on the 17th. Messrs. A. C. Lineberger, R. L. Stowe, M. N. Hall and others are the incorporators. Messrs. Stowe and Lineberger were directed to obtain a charter. Work will begin immediately on the plant for a 10,000 spindle mill to be placed on the Thomasson tract of 90 acres opposite the railroad from the Chronicle mill. The new mill will spin fine yarns, 40's, 50's and 60's, and will be capitalized at \$125,000, with privilege of twice that sum. Present subscriptions amount to \$110,000. The name of Imperial Yarn Mills will be given to the new company.

### Gaffney, S. C.

At the stockholders' meeting of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company the report of Mr. T. E. Moore, the recently elected president, was read and showed the affairs of the concern to be in a prosperous condition. It was voted to elect directors and secretary each year instead of once in two years, as heretofore. At the directors' meeting the resignation of Mr. W. M. Webster as secretary was presented and accepted, and Mr. L. G. Potter, of Gastonia, was elected as his successor.

### Lindale, Ga.

The Massachusetts Mills, have begun the replacement of 1,000 of their old looms with 1,000 new Draper automatic looms of the latest pattern, in order to bring the plant thoroughly up-to-date. One hundred and forty of the new looms have arrived and are being placed in position. The change will represent a total outlay of about \$180,000.

### Gastonia, N. C.

At a short session of the directors of the Modena mill at their offices on the 17th, J. O. White was elected president to succeed the late Capt. J. D. Moore. T. L. Craig was elected a director to fill the vacancy made by Captain Moore's death. H. B. Moore has been secretary and treasurer of this mill for the past year and continues in the same position. James D. Moore who has been book-keeper for the W. T. Love Co., went to the Modena office to take charge of the books of the mill.

### Lexington, N. C.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of new machinery, consisting of cards, spinning frames and looms, was recently purchased and is being placed in the Nokomis cotton mills. The machinery is of modern labor-saving make and will increase the output of this mill about 20 per cent. The Nokomis now has 12,480 spindles and 320 looms. The recent purchase will bring the number of spindles up to 15,000 and the looms to 356.

### Imperfect.

I wonder if ever a song was sung,  
But the singer's heart sang sweeter;  
If ever a rhyme was rung,  
But the thought surpassed the meter!  
I wonder if ever a sculptor wrought,  
Till the cold stone echoed his ardent thought!  
Or if a painter, with light and shade,  
The dream of his inmost heart portrayed.  
I wonder if ever a rose was found,  
And never a thorn was on its stem;  
Or if ever a glittering gem was found,  
And we dreamed not of a rarer gem.  
Ah! never on earth do we find the best,  
But it waits for us in a land of rest,  
And a perfect thing will shall never be found.  
Till we pass the portals of shifting gold.—James Clarence Harvey, in New Orleans Picayune.