In a Cooler Clime. I am writing, Mr. Editor, from a section of the Land of the Sky known as Skyland, N.C. To day is the first day of rest I have taken since leaving home; but now I am quiet, undisturbed, lazy, half-asleep, and I propose that no one shall impose any burden upon me-no burden of any kind. I am sojourning at Bonny Crest Cottage. To my left is the railroad that clings to the western slope of Brown Mountain-named doubtless after me, or then before me; in front, two or three hundred yards away, is the Mineral Springs Hotel, where the guests' heads protrude from the windows like martin heads' from gourds on a pole; to my right and far away, is Mt. Pisgah. next to Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Rockies. We made the ascent of Pisgah on Tuesday last. Of this journey I may say a word further on, if I do not fall asleep before coming to that part of my tortuous narrative. In my rear, not fifty yards away, is the first house Bill Nye owned in this section, and in which he lived while his more pretentious home was being erected near Fletcher. Four miles away, southward, at Calvary Episcopal Church, between Arden & Fletcher, is Bill Nye's grave, unmarked and unkept. At the head, a little tree is growing, and some one has laid there a rude piecd of stone picked up on the highway. A memorial window was set up in the nearby church by Mrs. Nye; but the grave itself is neglected. I am wondering if I could not set on foot in South Carolina some plan to erect a monument at the grave of this man whose writings we used to read with so much pleasure from week to week. The story is affoat here that Bill left fifty thousand dollars to his widow, the result of his labors with his pen, but all of this was lost in the breaking of two banks-one in Asheville and one in the North-where Mrs. Nye had deposited her money; and out of the wreck she saved nothing but the money she recovered for her home near Fletcher, which is known in the Nye parlance as "my perpendicular farm." Rumor also informs us that, for years, Bill made a manful fight against pulmanary troubles, and when weakened away, died of some brain disease. During all those years of suffering, he continued to send out the merry, sparkling letters to the papers, which made his name famous throughout the United States. The fact is pathetic-he loved to make others laugh, while he himself was slowly being consumed by a malady incurable. Alongside of Nye's grave is the grave of his daughter, who died here in the mountains, plucked from the treasured jewels of his heart, and whom he quietly buried away among the hills, but of whose going off he had no word to say in the letters he was then engaged in writing, over which the world would laugh and be merry.

"I'ne face not always shows what in the heart, Whether of joy or sorrow. Griefs there are

the soul, With mournful pinions folded, While on the brow the rainbow arch of peace may rest,

How true it is,

Though formed from mists which rise from falling tears."

The Southern Railway has a bad name here in these mountains. The trains, like death, "have all seasons for their own," and seem to run without regard to any fixed and definite schedule. The road bed, though heavily ballasted with broken stone, is weakened by rotten cross ties, and from time to time reports come in of spreading rails and run away freight trains which go tearing down these frightful grades at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, to be crushed into splinters at last when the powerful engines are no longer able to stay on the spread. dering epistle suddenly at this juncing rails. Between Saluda and Melrose, there is scrap iron enough to build a train of cars, all the result of the various runaways. These frequent wrecks are the talk of the tourist, and much harm will be done

to the flow of travel unless the Southern system does something to remedy them before another season. Shortly after my arrival in these diggins, my friend, Motte Lesesne, of Silver, bantered me for a trip to Mt. Pisgah. I knocked the chip from his shoulder, and on Monday last, we set out-two wagon loads of us-several from Sumter-two from Savannah, and sporads from other places-six women, three men, We carand two boys: ried blankets and quilts and bread and canned food of sundry sorts, intending to camp when necessary and sleep upon "the palpitating bosom of mother earth, beneath the blue canistor of heaven," as an ancient friend of mine used to say. We did not exactly carry out our intentions, as the sequel will show. After a thirty-mile drive, we came at nightfall to the home of a Mr. Warren, who lives at the foot of Pisgah. His spacious (?) home had three rooms, plus a kitchen where the family ate and cooked. We realized a sense of relief, however, when young Warren told us his father had entertained nineteen boarders at one time. In the large upper room, we found four beds, with hay mattresses and pillows that emitted an ancient and tion, but he will work strongly for a musky smell, which one of our party wished to relieve by asking if any one could furnish him with a piece of assafoetida. His idea was to disinfect the pillows, using a big stink to counteract a smaller stink. In this one room, on four beds, three ladies and two gentlemen slept the first night. On the return trip, three of the ladies tried the beds again, while three ladies and one other gentleman beside myself, slept on a common pallet in the front porch. The women put me on one outer edge and friend Cathey on the other to protect them, as they said, from the midnight assault of mountain lions and other prowlers from the surrounding forest fastness. Two of the ladies who allowed me to share that by the time the party is ready

mansion, after a bath from the mar- | will be treated.

fast by the front door, and a breakfast on bread, coffee and roasting ears boiled, we began the toilsome ascent of Pisgah. From the jump the climb was precipitous, over a pathway full of water-worn rocks for a mile and a half, then from the Candler lodge over Vanderbilt's graded trail to his hunting lodge on LittlePisgah another mile and a half. At the Lodge we bought dinner, which was well served by Mrs. Kelly, the Lodge keeper's wife. The last mile and a half was up the rugged side of Pisgah proper, from whose tall summit one could wellnigh see all the Kidgdoms of the earth. It was about 4 p. m. The mountain top is bare and barren, with the exception of a few huckleberry bushes and stunted shrubs, none of which afforded the least shelter from the burning sun that beat down upon us without mercy. After sunset, fires would have been necessary, but before that time, we needed only shade and ice water. We were 5,760 feet above the level of the sea, far away towards the cerulean blue-higher than we can easily climb again during our brief sojourn on these shifting shores of time. Our stay on Pisgah was brief; the san was too torrid, and we decided to retrace our steps to meaner altitudes. At the Lodge we asked for food and lodging, but were refused. Mr. Vanderbilt does not allow camping parties on his grounds, and we had to retrace our steps to the threeroom Warren mansion.

Our party reached home after three days, and we can all say truthfully that we have scaled Pisgah. We mutually agreed that we would not take \$50 for our experience, nor would we repeat our experience for a like sum. We are like the father to whom a son was born, who said, "I would not take ten thousand dollars for that boy, nor would I give a copper cent for another one."

The trip was full of experiences. Besides the confused method of sleeping, the men and women mixed in hopeless confusion on the same pallet, we had women riding astride on mules without saddles, women bruised from falls on the rocks, women submitting to do surgical opera tions as we opened blisters on their feet, women making their meagre toilet on the roadside by a springbranch in the open light of day, the only promise exalted from the men being that they should keep their eyes shut, or not tell what they saw. Friend Cathey complained that one of his eyes was diseased and could not shut entirely, but that his good sire to help on this good work. eye obeyed the order and remained fast closed. I had reason to say to Cathey, on several occasions, that following "normal course," (we might he paid poor tribute to truthfulness, and I think this was true on the occasion named above.

Other things occur to me which might be of interest to your readers, but I must forbear after mentioning the contract for furnishing amuse- are a child's earliest teachers, could between a hold of in the district of Kumanovo, now accept the prevailing belief that our bride and groom who now have ment to our guests at the boarding have profited by this lecture.

have profited by this lecture.

2. "How I prepare my lesson," by house. He is a tall and lean-look ing brother, of more than sixty years; she a sister of a possible forty. They sit about the grounds Which stand like weeping angels in in vital juxta-proximity, she with Greenwood. Prof. Hodges laid stress one arm about his neck. As soon as upon the need of the very best school in the district of Delbre. The troops they enter the privacy of their room the jocund sound of the resounding osculatory smack can be heard in all the adjacent rooms, while she repeats such mild terms of endearment as, "You sweet old darling!" or "My precious love!" The old fellow seems to bear up under all this with remarkable power of endurance but a far-away, watery look in his eyes seems to say, "O, give me a rest!" Unless she does it, I have an look of the plan for getting the "stay at homes" to concerted study of the idea that the fellow will have to go into the dry dock for repairs before the honeymoon has half waned.

I have received orders from the chief executive of my wardrobe and Makers," the fathers and mothers of bureau to accompany her to the spring-hence the necessity is forced upon me to discontinue this meandering epistle suddenly at this juncno one can tell to what extremes this letter might have gone.

With kindest memories of all things past that are worth remembering, and with best regards to work," by Mrs. Bryner showed the your numerous and pious constituents, including yourself and John Buckner of fame unperishable, I remain yours to count on when your demands are not too heavy.

C. C. BROWN, Skyland, N.C., Aug. 29.

Colombia to Negotiate a New Canal Treaty.

Bogota, Colombia, Tuesday, Sept. The Senate has appointed a commission to prepare a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate a canal treaty without violating the constitution, but the Government has not presented to Congress a message, which is necessary, asking for reforms in the Constitution to meet the wishes of the United States regarding tribunals, the sovereign control of the canal strip and the hundred-year lease.

The general feeling is favorable to a new treaty. Senor Macaro, the acting President of the Senate, expressed his admiration for the noble and sincere policy pursued by the United States and hopes that the canal will be opened by them. F, says he regrets that he was obliged to oppose the Hay-Herran treaty as being a violation of the laws of the Constitucanal treaty satisfactory to both countries. Senator Obaldia, who has decided to support the canal treaty, has been appointed Governor of Pan-

To Convert Breathitt County.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.-A deputation of Pittsburg Salvationists, under the leadership of Staff Capt. White, will leave on Wednesday for the feud district of Kentucky and undertake the work of reforming the feudists. The objective point will be Breathitt County. The party will be made up, outside of a few of the officers in the work in this city, of the members of the local army who volunteer to give their time to the work, and it is likely

splendid lady, whose dusband has far out-married himself, as is frequently the case.

From the three room Warren mansion, after a bath from the mar-will be treated.

It is to be invaded is a matter of grave there are enough interested workers are declosed for \$1 each are explained. The farmer of the number of wounded arriving. The farmer of t

Convention.

Mr. Editor: I had the pleasure of attending the State Sunday School Convention in Greenville last week, and as the only representative from Sumter County, some of your readers may be interested in an account of the proceedings.

There were 125 Sunday school workers in attendance from fifteen counties, nine-tenths of them from the Northwestern part of the State. There were but four from east of the Wateree and Santee rivers: Mr. Green from Georgetown, Rev. K. McKaskill from Williamsburg; Miss Inez Cooper from Lee county and myself from Sumter; one from Charleston, and the balance from ten counties along the line of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and westward; so that the great eastern and southern section of the State was almost without representatives.

The good people of Greenville entertained us most hospitably, and if there was any lack of warmth on their part it was not noticeable and was more than made up by the weather! Hot? Well, the thermometer may have been higher in this part of the State, but for genuine, penetrating, all pervading heat give me one of those hollows among the foot hills of the mountains.

Now as to the work of the convention: There are ten counties in the State organized along inter-denominational lines. I wish that every Sunday School in the State could have been represented there by its most ultra-conservative worker. I went there fearing there would be too much of the spectacular, too much froth, to much "milk for babes" and not enough "strong meat of the word of God." The opening exercises Tuesday evening with congratulatory and complimentary speeches; the music with its great the music permits bulgaria to reap the advantage if she were victorious. Should Turkey attack Bulgaria, declared the minister, the with its great pipe organ, piano, violins and horns, a good orchestra and trained choir and last but not least a woman speaker on the platform, seemed to fully justify my fears. But when we heard the "words of added, but if war was declared against soberness and truth" that characterized all the following exercises, the earnest desire of each one to help to a better knowledge of the Scriptures, the study of child nature, and grown up nature, too, with the best way of reaching all classes with the truths of God's word, and above all the utter dependence of the most learned and best trained minds upon the renewing, enlightening, and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, the fears of the most decided without their intervention. conservative would give place to a de-

Besides the devotional exercises which were a part of each session, the call it) in Bible study was very in-

structive: 1. "The child we teach," by Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Illinois, Field worker of the International Convention. Every teacher in Sunday and day schools, yes, and all parents who

Mrs. Bryner. 3. "Some useful and necessary Helpers," by George C. Hodges, of rooms and furniture attainable accord-

work," by Mrs. Bryner.
5. "Round Table, conducted by Rev. Thos. H. Law, D. D. Subject: Home Department of the Sunday

School," and open discussion of same. Bible. 6. "Home influences in Christian

training," by Mrs. Bryner was another subject that would do "Home our land, good to consider more seriously.

7. "Decision Day," by Rev. C. H. Roper, was an able argument for drawing the attention of children to the need for coming out on the Lord's side by openly confessing His Name and joining His Church.
8. "Methods of Primary Union

great good of teachers' meetings. A union teachers' club was organized in Greenville to meet every Friday afternoon when one of the teachers will teach the next Sunday's lesson. Mrs. It says: M. A. Carlisle testified to the great "Not benefits the teachers of Newberry had are rampant in every branch of the

School," was left out by reason of

object lessons in its uses.

10. "Next Sunday's Lesson taught to a Primary Class," by Mrs. Bryner, is an experience quite a number of the little boys and girls of Greenville will long remember with pleasure.
11. "What is the Church account

plishing as a Teacher of the word of God," by Rev. H. R. Murchison, was one of the strongest appeals to the whole convention for more and better teaching and preaching.
12. "An Approved Workman," and

School Work of the World," by Mrs. Bryner, followed by some sweet is believed to be known. It is known Chester, Sept. 4.—At the instance music, and the Benediction by Rev. J. that the United States will peremptor of the springstein Mill authorities, two W. Shell at 10.30 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 27th, and the 26th annual convention of Sunday School workers was ent, by common consent, is ruining arrested here this week on the charge

Rev. Mr. Shell was one of the delegates from this State to the International Convention in Denver last year, of which he gave an account, and is on the committee that selects the Lesson Committee, and also will be a delegate to the next World's Convention that meets next year in Jerusalem! The above is about as brief an outline of the work of the Convention as I can make and give most of its good points. organization and it would make this letter too long.

The Convention proposes through its

ble basin of the little stream flowing | Meeting of the State Sunday School of the Executive Committee, and "last respondent relates that a priest's son but by no means least," Rev. W. I. in one village was flayed alive and Herbert, of Columbia, is Treasurer.

send the same to Bro. Herbert. I him dead. pledged a small amount for Sumter county, but our liberality need not be Summary of Turkish Situation limited.

The convention will meet in Columbia next year when I hope more of our Sunday School workers will attend, and by year after next have it to meet in

Sumter Thanking you for the use of so much of your valauble space.

I am respectfully, E. W. Dabbs, Goodwill, S. C., Sept. 7, 1903.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

Further Terrible Atrocities in Macedonia.

to reliable reports from Varna, at the recent council [of ministers, presided over by Prince Ferdinand it was resolved that Bulgaria should continue to maintain an attitude of the strictest stopping the massacres in the Balkans, tion, and further that the most stringent measures should be adopted to of intervening as this time. prevent anything likely to cause a disturbance in Bulgaria's relations with number of her troops in Macedonia, Turkey. The war minster is reported in spite of her depleted treasury, and against any thought of Bulgaria declaring war on Turkey; first on account of the enormous expenditure that such a war should involve, and Turks having burned many villages and secondly, because the great Powers committed grave excesses. would never permit Bulgaria to present army could hold the Turks in check for the first few days, while the entire Bulgarian army could be mobilized within three to twelve days. Bulgaria would never declare war he her she would accept the challenge fearlessly.

As an evidence of Bulgaria's peaceful intentions the council decided that Adrianople. It is not thought that on the first symptoms of disorder on the frontier martial law would be proclaimed at Burgas, Kostendil, status, but that some frontier incident Philippopolis and Sofia. The ministers expressed the opinion that the Powers would soon reach the conviction that the Macedonian question could not be

The Autonomye publishes the names of fifty villages burned by the Turks in the following districts: Reisen, thirty villages; Kostur, fourteen; Krushevo, burned four village in the district of incident might perhaps lead to a mas-Strushkopois and murdered the priest. The population fled to the mountains. The Turks have destroyed all the flour mills in the distict of Reisen and also every chuch. A fight is reported to circles here, but many who have hithhave taken place at the village of erto been optimistic in their views, Turkish battalion. It lasted for four

hours and the Turks lost heavily the Turks in the village of Vekosti, and bashi-bazouks are said to have of repression, which is said to have begun plundering the houses and assaulting the women. The other soldiers remained outside and killed those inhabitants who tried to escape. The Turks then set fire to the village in ality. four places, burning twelve women and children. One child was hanged. Altogether sixty peasants were killed and their bodies were left in the streets.

THE POPE DOWN ON THE TURKS. Rome, Spetember 6.-Pius X has represented to the Austrian Emperor of the Catholic Powers, of coming to an agreement as to the best way to stop the massacres in Macedonia. Several Cardinals have expressed the opinion that the Pontiff should publicy denounce the situation in Macedonia to the civilized world, without distinction of religion, calling on all

THE SITUATION IN BEIRUT.

humanitarian grounds.

London, September 6.-A letter from Beirut, dated August 29, describes the condition of affairs there under the present vali as scandalous.

"Not only bribery and corruption derived from such meetings for the administration, but a certain lawlesspast few years.

9. "Use of Blackboard in Sunday Moslem element, which, if not suppressed, is sure to cause trouble in the absence of Rev. W. B. Duncan who future. Christians are oppressed, but was to lecture on it. Mrs. Bryner they dare not complain, whilst the made such good use of the blackboard Europeans no longer enjoy the securiin all of her work that a lecture on ty which existed a few years ago. the subject was not needed. We had The house of the Italian consul was lately rifled by burglars, and on Sunday, August 23, the American vice consul was fired at. Arrests were made, but it always happens that the innocent is made to suffer for the

THE VALI OF BEIRUT.

London, Sept 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard telout by the Vali of Beirut as an expla- cross. nation of the outrage on United States 'A Survey of the Field, the Sunday Consul Magelssen is proved to be false, and the vice consul's assailant torily demand the dismissal of the of the Arab Izzet, a palace favorite, whose creature he is.

> London, Sept 7.-The Daily Mail's correspondent at Monastir, telegraphing under Saturday's date says:

There is no doubt that a Turkish war of extermination is proceeding in the Okrida district. The massacres of a century ago are as nothing compared with those occurring daily in Several of the prominent workers are the vilayet of Monastir. I have obnot mentioned, because their work tained substantial ervidence to prove regualr troops) are in most cases committing unheard of atrocities, which are not solely the work of the bashi-

kekt in this horrible condition for Any one who would like to help in several days to the delight of his torthis work by a money contribution can | mentors until a merciful Turk shot

From an English Standpoint.

London, Sept. 7.—The Balkan situation shows no signs of improvment. Indeed in Constantinople, it is now thought that war between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable, but the Turkish ambassador in London insists that hostilities can only result from an overt nothing but his guests. For three act on the part of Bulgaria. The Sofia Government, on the other hand, preserves strict neutrality, as advised by Russia and Austria. The announcement today of Bulgaria's attitude caused an optimistic tone in the papers and the market for foreign bonds and Government securities became much firmer. Roumania, too, is enforcing neutrality, in compliance with the ad-Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept 6--According vice of Russia, having taken measures to suppress the Macedonian agitators within her borders.

The Pope's refusal to appeal to the powers to act, save in the direction of neutrality in the Macedonian ques- is accepted as evidence that even the Holy See appreciates the inadvisability

Turkey is largely increasing the to have spoken strongly in the council is determined to suppress the revolution before the Powers can intervene. In the vilayet of Monastir the rising

has been ruthlessly suppressed, the

War Between Turkey and Bulgaria Régarded as Inevitable.

Constantinople, Sept. 7.-War between Turkey and Bulgaria is now regarded here as inevitable. It is even believed that the cutbreak of hostilities will occur before the end of September, when the reinforcements from Asia will thave been concentrated in Macedonia, and in the vilayet of there will be any formal declaration of war, in view of Bulgaria's vassal will precipitate hostilities.

The Bulgarians and Macedonians residing in Constantinople are in terror of massacre. A large number of them were arrested a few days ago as "preventive measure," and they have not yet been released. The fear of a massacre is probably exaggerated, although, in view of the present excited state of six and one monastery. The Turks Mussulman feeling, an insignificant

> The terrible accounts received regarding the conduct of the Turkish troops have not surprised European

says that according to authentic in-Reports have reached the revolution- formation the insurrection in the disary headquarters here of atrocities by trict of Monastir has been practical- of one and a half billion dollars for ly stamped out. Bashi-Biazouks, assisted the regular troops in the work surrounded the village and entered and been carried out with sanguinary ruthlessness, the object of the Turks being, apparently to exerminate, not only the Bulgarian inhabitants, but all the Christians of whatever nation-

LAYNG WASTE MACEDONIA.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7.-The revolutionary headquarters received information today that the Turks have from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. Among the largest burned were Zagoritchani, five villages in that part of Macedonia fugitives from Zagorichani went to the Bashi-Bazouks. The commander promised them protection, but when the fugitves left the Bashi-Bazouks man." pursued, outraged and killed many of the women and children.

The Turks have concentrated 18,000 soldiers in the Kastoria District, who are openly burning villages.

TURKEY ANTICIPATES WAR.

Salonica, European Turkey, Sept. 7.—The latest orders received from the Turkish Government are regarded here as assurance that the Porte entertains, serious apprehensions of war. Sixteen battalions of the Mustahfuz. or second reserves, have been called to arms in the Salonica, Uskub and Monastir districts, and the artillery and cavalry reserves of the Adrianople and Smyrna divisions have also been mobilized.

The commander of the 3d army corps has been ordered to strictly watch the Servian frontier, where it is thought egraphs that the wedding story given revolutionary bands will probably

Labor Agents Arrested.

white men, J. M. Jernigan and W. E. vali, who, continues the correspond- Sutherland, alleged labor agents, were Beirut. His disgrace would also of soliciting labor. The case was strike a blow at the baleful influence tried before the mayor and Jernigan was found guilty and given thirty days on the chain gang or pay a fine of \$15. The proof against Sutherland was not sufficient to convict, and he was given his liberty. Jernigan stoutly denies his guilt and says he has no money with which to pay the fine and will have to take the days.

Destructive Fire in Columbia.

About midnight a destructive conwas along the business lines of the that the Turkish Nizams (Turkish flagration started on Main street. It originated in the soda fountain of Xepapas in the Wiley building which was a roaring mass of flames before the cotton crop is going to be encrtheir soft pallet on the porch are to start next week there will be quite Executive Committee to try to organ- bazouks as the authorities are seeking the alarm could be given and the dekinswomen of Mrs. Abe Ryttenberg a formidable array of local workers in ize every county in the State by send--Mrs. Byck and Miss Sterne from Savannah. The third was Mrs. The reception which the members Douthit from Birmingham—a Dou

LABOR TYRANNY IN CHICAGO.

A Mob Beats a Proprietor of a Warehouse and Van Company.

Chicago, Sept. 7.-J. J. Thornton, the proprietor of a ware house and van company, was assaulted today, during the labor parade because he was driving one of his own teams without having a union card in his possession. Thornton hitched three horses to one of his vans in the morning and took a score or more of children out to see the parade. He attempted to haul hours he stood with his wagon at the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Clark street and watched the parade and when he attempted to drive away he was stopped by some of the teamsters in the parade, who asked if he had a union card. He tried to explain that he needed no card, that it was his own team and that he was doing no hauling. Several hundred men gathered around the wagon and attempted to pull him off. An escort of police enabled him to get several blocks away, when a mob numbering fully 1,000 caught up with him. He whipped up his horses and for nearly a mile he was pursued, when finally the mob cut the harness of his horses into small pieces, beat the animals with canes, compelling them to run away, and then beat Thornton badly. Thornton employs a large number of teamsters, all of whom are members of the union, and has never had any trouble with the organization before today.

Hampton Dispensary Burned.

Hampton, Sept. 7 .- The dispensary at this place was destroyed by fire about 7.30 o'clock this afternoon. It is not known just how the fire originated, but it is thought to have been set by rats. The amount of stock on hand was about \$2,300. Insurance on stock about \$400. The building was owned by M. B. McSweeny, editor of the Hampton Guardian, and is a total loss, as he carried no insurance.

Dispensary Inspector Z. A. Searson and Dispenser W. D. Reed were among the first to arrive upon the scene after the report of fire was sounded, but the fire was under good headway and it was impossible to check the flames. Dispenser Reed saved about 865, this being the amount of the day's sales. He also saved his books. The heroic efforts of the citizens prevented the spreading of the flames to some nearby build-

Hobson is an Expansionist.

Tuscalosa, Ala., Sept. 7.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson delivered here today the first of a series of lectures to be given in this district on "America's Mighty Mission in the World." He was greeted by a large gathering and received the closest attention. He closed his address with A consular dispatch from Salonica an appeal that the American navy which he advocated the expenditure new ships, covering a period of thirteen years, beginning with fifty millions to be appropriated at the next session of Congress and increasing by ten millions each succeeding year.

The Suffrage League of Boston, a Negro organization, last Monday night adopted resolutions declaring: 'Inasmuch as Booker T. Washington has glorified the revised constitutions of the south, has minimized the Jim Crow car outrage, has attacked the wisdom of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, has burned, or otherwise destroyed, nearly deprecated the primary importance of all the villages in the district of the ballot, has preached to the colorthe advisablity, especially on the part | Kastoria, near the Greek frontier. | ed people silent submission to intoler-The villages in that district were the able conditions and makes his people largest in Macedonia, each having a byword, he is not a fit leader for the colored race, and no president who recognizes him as a political leader Dumbeni, Konomladi, Mokrent and should receive the colored vote of the Kosinetz. Altogether about twenty- north. Therefore, since President Roosevelt has given him charge of the have been destroyed. It is added that appointment of all Negroes of whatever the Powers to take common action on three hundred women and children state in the Union and has made him the Negro adviser as to all policies the Turkish commander of the district affecting colored Americans in the into seek assistance and protection from | terests of our race, we call upon President Roosevelt to dispense with Mr. Washington as our political spokes-

The Panama Route.

Washington, Sept. 5.-That the United States government has given up hope of favorable action by the Colombian congress on the Panama canal treaty, was made plain tonight when a high official of the state department declared that the treaty was practically dead, although the Colombian congress had until the 22nd of this month to act upon it. Official advices received here convey the intelligence that the friends of the treaty at Bogota have abandoned their effort in the interest of ratification, and some of them have departed for their homes. These advices tend to show that the representatives of Panama to the Colombian congress will represent to their government the advisability of seceding from the central government and taking up the negotiations with the United States for the building of an isthmian canal. Although Panama does not control the entire proposed canal strip, the intimation is made that she has devised a means whereby this may be accomplished.

Theodore H. Price, once known as the cotton king, is out in a circular in which he says that the cotton crop is going to be enormous, and that there is bound to be a big fall in price of cotton. While it would be advisable for farmers to get their cotton to mar; ket as fast as possible, there is no reason why they should be alarmed by what Mr. Price says. The speculative cotton market warps the judgments of cotton speculators to such an extent that their opinions respecting the future price of cotton are not the most valuable. It is probable that when the receipts of cotton become large there will be a drop in the price, but there is nothing to justify the statement that

Ask your physician if Glenn Springs