

The PRICE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

ILLUSTRATIONS BY C. D. RHODES

CHAPTER XXXI—Continued.

Broffin laid the pistol on the table, and put the key of the safe box beside it. Then he sat in grim silence for a full minute, toying idly with a pair of handkerchiefs which he had taken from his pocket.

"By the eternal grapples!" he said, at length, half to himself, "I've a good mind to do it anyway—and take the chances."

As quick as a flash Griswold thrust out his hands.

"Put them on!" he snapped. "There are a hundred lawyers in New Orleans who wouldn't ask for anything better than the chance to defend me—at your expense!"

Broffin dropped the manacles into his pocket and sat back in the swing-chair. "You win" he said shortly, and the battle was over.

For a little time no word was spoken. Griswold smoked placidly, seemingly forgetful of the detective's presence. Yet he was the one who was the first to break the strained silence.

"You are a game fighter, Mr. Broffin," he said, "and I'm sorry for you. Try one of these smokes—you'll find them fairly good—and excuse me for a few minutes. I want to write a letter which, if you are going down town, perhaps you'll be good enough to mail for me."

He pushed the open box of cigars across to the detective, and dragged the lounging chair around to the other side of the table. There was stationery at hand, and he wrote rapidly for a few minutes, covering three pages of the manuscript sheets before he stopped. When the letter was inclosed, addressed, and stamped, he tossed it across to Broffin, face up.

The detective saw the address "Miss Margory Grierson" and, putting the letter into his pocket, got up to go. "Just one minute more, if you please," said Griswold, and, relighting the cigar which had been suffered to go out, he went into the adjoining bedroom. When he came back, he had put on a light top coat and a soft hat, and was carrying a small handbag.

"I'm your man, Mr. Broffin," he said quietly. "I go with you—and plead guilty as charged."

Wahaska, the village-conscious, had its nine-day's wonder displayed for it in its headlines when the Daily Enquirer, rehearsing the story of the New Orleans bank robbery, told of the voluntary surrender of the robber, and of his deportation to the southern city to stand trial for his offense.

Some few there were who took exceptions to Editor Randolph's editorial in the same issue, commenting on the surrender, and pleading for a suspension of judgment on the ground that much might still be hoped for.

"And You—You've Paid the Price, Haven't You?"

from a man who had retraced a broad step in the downward path by voluntarily accepting the penalty. Those who objected to the editorial were of the perverse minority. The intimation was made that the plea had been inspired—a hint basing itself upon the fact that Miss Grierson had been seen visiting the office of the Wahaskan during the departure of the detective, Matthew Broffin, with his prisoner.

The sensational incident, however, had been forgotten long before a certain evening, three weeks later, when the Grierson carriage conveyed the convalescent president of the Bayou State Security from the Grierson mansion to the south-bound train. Andrew Galbraith was not alone in the carriage, and possibly there were those in the sleeping car who mistook the dark-eyed and strikingly beautiful young woman, who took leave of him in his section, for his daughter. But the whispered words of leave-taking were rather those of a confidante than a kinswoman.

"I'll arrange the Raymer matter as you suggest," she said, "and if I had even a speaking acquaintance with God, I'd pray for you the longest day I live, Uncle Andrew. And about the trial; I'm going to leave it all with you! Just remember that I shall bleed little drops of blood for every day the judge gives him, and that the only way he can be helped is by a short sentence. He wouldn't take a pardon; he—he wants to pay, you know, God-nug and good-by!"

And she put her strong arms around Andrew Galbraith's neck and kissed him, thereby convincing the family party in lower seven that she was not only the

cumbed to its unhealthy climate and to the shifting of coastal sandbars.

The inhabitants of this harbor city, as all along the coasts of the Aegean, were mostly Greeks up to the occupation and administration by the Bulgarians. Greek commission houses and shippers had most of its trade in their hands. The opening of the Constantinople-Saloniki railway in 1896 brought rapid prosperity to the place, some of which was lost again when railway connections were made between the interior and the Black sea port of Bourgas. The city is the natural outlet of the Maritza valley, however, and, despite its unfavorable harbor, an unsheltered, open roadstead, it will probably become a rich city as Bulgaria's first Mediterranean port.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER

Summary of Weather Conditions Shows Low Precipitation.

According to a report of the United States weather bureau in Columbia, September was a remarkably dry month. The following general summary of weather conditions throughout the state during the month of September will be of interest to York county people:

In direct contrast to the conditions of the preceding month, September, 1915, was remarkably dry, with temperatures considerably above the seasonal average. The distribution of rainfall continued extremely irregular, particularly after the first week, and but two smaller areas received amounts above normal, while an extensive region of the northern portion experienced conditions bordering on drought. This was greatly intensified by unseasonably high day and night temperatures during this period, 7th to the close of the 22nd. The drought was broken by copious showers throughout the section on the 30th.

As a result of marked change from cool, wet weather to excessive heat and maximum sunshine after the first week, cotton opened rapidly and picking, ginning and marketing continued with but little interruption until about the close of the month. In view of irregular periods of cool, wet weather, with intervals of intense heat during the growing season, the general output was better than was expected, and the condition ranges relatively about one-third fine and still fruiting, one-third fair and one-third poor, according to methods of cultivation and fertilization. While more moisture would have materially improved corn, field truck, gardens, forage and pastures, these crops were generally promising at the close of the month. The weather was especially favorable for harvesting a large crop of good hay. Peanut culture was considerably increased this year, and gathering the season's crop began during the last decade.

Temperatures.
The monthly mean for the section, determined from reports of 42 stations, was 75.9 degrees, or 1.5 degrees above the established normal, 3.9 degrees below the mean of the warmest September, which was in 1911, and 6.3 degrees above the mean of the cool September of 1888. Eight previous Septembers were warmer, and 29 were cooler. The highest temperature was 101 degrees at Saluda, Saluda county, on the 11th. This is 8 degrees below the record September maximum, which occurred in 1912. Eight previous Septembers have had maximum temperatures of 101 degrees or higher, and 13 have had temperatures of 100 degrees or above. A persistent heat wave that prevailed from the 7th to the close of the 22nd, was attended by daily mean temperatures that ranged from 5 to 12 degrees above the normal. The warmest reported was between the 9th and 11th. The lowest temperature was 45 degrees at Mountain Rest, Oconee county on the 22nd, and at Saluda on the 23rd. Fourteen previous Septembers had minimum temperatures of 43 degrees or lower. The coolest period was between the 23rd and 25th, but by far the greater number of monthly minima were recorded on the 23rd.

The average for the section, 55 stations reporting, was 2.38 inches, or 1.63 inches below the established normal, 7.43 inches below the average of the wet September of 1888 and 1.26 inches above the average of the dry September of 1887. Twenty-five previous Septembers have had averages in excess of that of the month just closed, and but three have had smaller averages. Precipitation was unequally distributed in both amount and area. In a narrow strip of the eastern counties and in the extreme northwestern portion of the section, the amounts were above normal and ranged from 4 to over 7 inches, while the measurements were less than 3 inches; and in an extensive area of the northern portion less than 1 inch was recorded. The greatest monthly amount was 7.06 inches at Kingstree, Williamsburg county; least amount, 0.42 inches at Darlington. The greatest 24-hour rainfall at any station was 3.40 inches at Smith's Mill, Georgetown county, on the 1st.

The "Unspakable Turk"—Reuters' Dardanelles correspondent tells a terrible and yet a thrilling tale of the warring on the Gallipoli, a story bearing out what the soldiers of the world have always claimed for the Turkish infantry. The New Zealanders the other day drove them from a long series of trenches by virtue of a heavy bombardment but met the Turks crawling and worming back right in the face of the fire.

"They came by thousands," describes an officer, "and went back in hundreds."

Raked by machine gun fire, the Turk came straight into the face of it and was slaughtered as they still rabbits in a Texas roundup—but still they came on, until the narrative declares, the trenches the British took were filled and overflowing with the dead bodies of the children of the sultan.

No other soldier in the world had ever stood up, gone down and kept coming up and coming on in the face of machine gun fire in close and direct line. It is a legend half that flesh and blood melts before like snow on a hillside in spring. But these Turks actually advanced under fire, and although ultimately slaughtered for their temerity, they were not driven out of their trenches. The British had to redig them of the bodies which filled them.—Macon Telegraph.

BULGARIA'S SEAPORT
Latest Entrant in European War has Only One Outlet.

Dedeagatch is the port upon the Aegean sea to which the Bulgarians pin some of their brightest hopes for a rich commercial future, according to a study in war geography recently prepared by the National Geographic society. A free outlet to the Aegean and the Mediterranean was something which the Ottoman Bulgarian statesmen felt that their foreign trade would first begin with their acquisition of a port upon the open sea. In Dedeagatch, the patriotic natives see a future, the patriotic natives see a future, and the possession of this harbor appears to them one of the greatest benefits of their war with Turkey. Bulgarian products, from attar of roses to grain and hides, are soon to leave for the world's central markets in Bulgarian boats from a Bulgarian port.

Holding their port so important, it is small wonder that the Bulgarians felt the loss of the railway through Adrianople, which connects Dedeagatch with the interior of their country, to be a disaster that must be made good at the earliest possible moment and at all hazard. The recently reported cession of territory by the Ottoman empire restores to Bulgaria the land through which this railway runs, and so restores to the sturdy peasant nation its ardent hopes for the age to come. With their small strip of seashore along the Aegean and with an export city at Dedeagatch, with its communications safe upon home soil, the Bulgarian feels that his country has become more than a Balkan power; it has become a Mediterranean power, a member of the family of Europe, a state with a future as wide as the oceans.

Dedeagatch is situated upon the Gulf of Enos, about 10 miles north of the Maritza estuary. The little town began its career as a seaport under Abdul Hamid II, when it began to capture much of the trade that had formerly been done through the port of Enos, which lies upon the southern eastern point of the Gulf of Enos, on the southern bank of the Maritza river. Forty years ago, Dedeagatch was merely a cluster of fishermen's huts, straggling back from an open roadstead. Since then, a new town has grown up, small, with only 4,000 population, but alert, progressive, confident. Several factors have entered into this promise of Dedeagatch. First among its advantages, is that of its railway connections, which link it with Constantinople, Sofia, Bourgas and Saloniki, its rival to the south, Enos, so

FOOTSTEPS OF THE FATHERS

As Traced in Early Files of the Yorkville Enquirer.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF YESTERDAY

Bringing Up Records of the Past and Giving the Younger Readers of Today a Pretty Comprehensive Knowledge of the Things that Have Concerned Generations that Have Gone Before.

The first installment of the notes appearing under this heading was published last issue of the November 14, 1913. The notes are being prepared by the editor as time and opportunity permit. Their purpose is to bring into review the events of the past for the pleasure and satisfaction of the older people and for the entertainment and instruction of the present generation.

162ND INSTALLMENT.

(Thursday Morning, July 18, 1867.)
The District Court.

The court began the July session on Monday, the 15th inst., Judge Wm. C. Beatty, presiding, and C. D. Melton, Esq., solicitor, was in attendance and presented a considerable budget of state business for the consideration of the court. A few cases of assault and battery were disposed of on Monday, and the civil docket relieved of some little business.

On Tuesday, the court was engaged in the trial of the case of the state vs. J. T. Parish, charged with grand larceny. The state was represented by Messrs. Beatty and J. Bolton Smith, Esqs., and the prisoner defended by C. W. Williams and James F. Hart, Esqs. After an elaborate argument of the case it was submitted to the jury, who at a late hour in the afternoon returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A few cases of bastardy and petty larceny remained on the docket, but will probably be disposed of during the week.

(Thursday Morning, Aug. 1, 1867.)
Appointment of Registrars.

Gen. Sickles in general order No. 60, dated July 18, announces the appointment of registrars for South Carolina. Three boards of registration will be organized in York district, for Lancaster, Chester, three in Union, 3 in Spartanburg and 3 in Spartanburg. We subjoin a list of the appointments in above mentioned districts:

District of York—J. O'Connell, F. M. Walker, E. E. McCaffrey, Hugh Simpson, H. A. D. Neely, Leroy Crook, Matthew Williams, J. A. J. Graham, W. J. Cullender.

District of Chester—W. Ferguson, John A. Marion, W. M. Walker, W. B. Drean, John Hood, R. Morrison, Geo. McCormick, John A. Hafner, W. F. Farley, T. P. McKeown, A. W. Smith, Rev. G. M. Pickett.

District of Lancaster—Dr. W. C. Armfield, Geo. Sinclair, Dudley M. Ursey, Alfred Andrews, J. T. Copeland, F. H. Brummett, H. L. Beck, R. B. Thompson, James L. Barr.

District of Spartanburg—Samuel T. Pointer, Jno. Thompson, J. M. Barlett, Jno. Anderson, T. Woods, Moses Wakefield, Silas Benson, J. H. Shores, B. H. Steadman.

District of Union—Hampton Hucksaby, Jesse Marbury, T. J. Gault, Jas. D. Orr, R. G. Otis, Jefferson Whitlock, W. T. Sims, S. Chorb, R. Knight.

In several of the districts the negroes have been appointed on the boards. Such is not the case in York. The appointments made for this district so far as we have had any expression of opinion are satisfactory to the people. The appointees are not all generally known throughout the district and as some inquiry has been made as to the residence of each member of the boards, we have obtained the information sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Mr. J. P. O'Connell, Port Mill, F. M. Walker, four miles above Yorkville, E. E. McCaffrey, Yorkville, Hugh Simpson, near Coates' Tavern, eight miles below Rock Hill, Leroy Crook, eight miles below Rock Hill, near Taylor's Creek; Matthew Williams, in same neighborhood; H. A. D. Neely, Smith's Turnout; J. A. J. Graham, 5 miles above Yorkville; W. J. Cullender, near Wright's ferry.

We subjoin the following extracts from Gen. Sickles' order:

The election precincts established by law or custom as voting places in the districts, parishes and municipalities of South Carolina, will be designated by post-commissioners as the places for registration. It is desired that not more than six of these and preferably a less number be included in a registration precinct and assigned to one board so that ample facilities may be afforded for registration.

Every board of registration will choose its presiding officer, who will represent the board and announce its action upon all matters coming before it.

Regulations for the government of registrars in the discharge of their duties will be duly published as soon as practicable for general information.

The time for the commencement of registration has not yet been announced.

Married—On Tuesday, 23rd ult., by Rev. J. R. Baird, Mr. Reuben Dullin and Miss Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Capt. Sam'l Smith, all of York district.

(Thursday Morning, Aug. 8, 1867.)
Negro School.

It will be remembered that a subscription was made up by the white citizens of the town some time ago for the purpose of purchasing a lot on which to erect a freedman's school house. We are pleased to announce that the money has been collected, the lot purchased and the title made out to Allen Beatty, Thos. Wright, Gilbert Dillard, Reese Joiner and Hannibal Galbraith as trustees of the school to be erected.

Registration in York District.

We have received from Maj. D. D. Lynn, commandant of the post at Chester, the following list of precincts and registering officers appointed for York district:

1st Precinct—Yorkville, Bethel Blairville, Clay Hill and McConnellville. Registrars—P. J. O'Connell, F. M. Walker, E. E. McCaffrey.

2nd Precinct—Bethany church Boyd-

TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES

News Happenings in Neighboring Communities.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Dealing Mainly With Local Affairs of Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Lancaster and Chester.

Rock Hill Herald, Oct. 12: C. A. Dobbins, prominent citizen of Rock Hill, where he is in business as a building contractor, was very painfully injured in an automobile accident near Chester Monday night. His right leg and shoulder were bruised, his body and suffered some from shocks. He is at the S. W. Fryor hospital and fairly comfortable at this time. The machine was not damaged to any considerable extent. Mr. Dobbins was returning from Chester to his home. At the crossing of the highway over the S. A. L. tracks at the Eureka cotton mill, about half a mile from Chester, he evidently became confused as to which track the engine was operating on and turned his car from the crossing and went over an embankment. The car turned onto its side as it went down the eight or more feet fall and Mr. Dobbins, as he struggled to get free, was caught and injured as stated. The accident was seen by the railroad men and aid was immediately given. He was removed to the residence of J. L. Davidson, and made as comfortable as possible until he could be taken to the hospital in the ambulance. His family in Rock Hill were immediately notified. D. F. Houston, secretary of the United States department of agriculture, and member of President Wilson's cabinet, spent some time in Rock Hill yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Bradford Knapp of the department, and W. W. Long, in charge of the work in question. The party came through from Columbia in an automobile. They were due to reach here about noon, but automobile trouble landed them here about 5 o'clock. They left on the afternoon train for Charlotte and will go to Spartanburg this morning. President Roddey, Alex. Long and other officials of the chamber of commerce, met the distinguished visitor and about an hour was taken up in visiting a number of farms adjacent to the city. Mr. Houston expressed himself as favorably impressed with the progressiveness of the farmers, whose places he had seen. He appeared deeply interested in the co-operative effort being put forth by both business man and farmer and asked quite a number of questions. It was evident that the secretary was familiar with the hot air co-operation and his questions were so put that all hot air had to be eliminated from the answers given. He asked for concrete evidence and this was promptly forthcoming from Prof. Weeks, President Roddey and others. W. W. Long also joined in telling of the active interest shown on all sides.

Preparation.

And speaking of preparation we might remark that it is the time to prepare. We are too prone in seasons of prosperity—and the price of cotton compels us to admit that this is a fairly prosperous fall—to put off until times of depression the preparation we should now be making. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," may be Biblical but it is hardly business. Those who save when times are good are not so much affected by later depression. If we see the toll we can, or any other evil, approaching, let us be better to prepare for it now than to wait. Study now the situation that will inevitably confront us one or two years hence and many of the evils of that situation will be mitigated if not entirely averted.—Winnabowo News and Herald.

County to County Campaign.

The proposition to abolish the county to county campaign is up again, but this time is nothing to it. The campaign will go on. Why not? The state will have a campaign anyway; if the candidates don't speak at the same dates and places, they will be running hither and thither over the state in a mad and desultory attempt to "meet the people face to face." The county to county campaign is simply a convenient arrangement to accomplish this purpose for the abolition of the custom would result in less politics there might be some reason to advocate it; but it will not—rather the reverse. Mark this prediction: The county to county campaign will be here several decades yet.—Newberry Observer.

FACTS FOR YOU

Some Things You Know and Some You Don't Know.

Telephones transmit sounds at the rate of about 56,000 miles a second. Osage orange wood has been found to dye textiles a permanent yellow. Italy has manufactured salt commercially for more than 2,500 years. Window sash can be lubricated with a solution of paraffin in turpentine. The British West Africa exports nearly 20,000,000 gallons of palm oil annually.

An electrically heated incubator for the production of bacteria has been developed by a Salt Lake City scientist.

The second Pan-American Scientific Congress will be held in Washington in December and January.

Attachments for phonographs have been invented that make dolls dance to the music the machines produce.

Steel shafts that breaks the best hits and defies the hydrogen-acetylene blow pipe have been perfected in Germany.

Scotch ship builders have erected a crane that will lift 200 tons seventy-five feet from its mast or 100 tons 133 feet away.

If all the documents stored in the patent office at Washington could be placed end to end they would form a strip that would reach around the earth three times.

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

What Various South Carolina Newspapers Think of Various Things.

A certain distinguished gentleman in the course of a public talk referred to me as the "bright theological editor." If he meant the phrase as a slur, I am sorry to forgive him. If he didn't mean it as a slur but as a compliment, I am glad to accept it. He has given me a peg on which to hang a paragraph or two. People expect preaching from a preacher. They often resent it if it comes from a layman. A preacher is often a man apart. If he has faults, they are blurred by public vision by his secluded life. He is a public figure only in the pulpit. On the street the atmosphere of his calling, and frequently the cut of his clothes, protect him from the touch of indecency and likewise shield him from much that is jovial but wholesome. A newspaper man, however, rubs elbows with all the world. If his training has been metropolitan he has seen and with the lid off. He must be and is all things to all men. If he have voice, faults, failings, these are the property of the public. He has no seclusion—certainly no atmosphere of sanctity. And yet he wishes to make his calling and his opportunity for publicity something bigger than a means of making money. He wants to do good. What greater good than to reiterate the doctrine of love and point men to him who is a shelter in a time of storm?—Fountain Inn Tribune.

Contempt Rewarded.

The recognition of Carranza is probably the best thing that could be done under the present circumstances, but it will not tend to strengthen American prestige in Mexico. Most Mexicans hate the gringos, as they call the citizens of this country. And combined with the hate is a contemptuous depreciation of American courage and character. Carranza is not undignified. He is not a weakling. He is not a puppet. It was predicted that recognition of him would unite all other factions against him and give them recruits. It remains to be seen whether this prediction will be verified. But, if American recognition is worth anything, it seems strange that it should finally be given to the Mexican leader who has paid least attention to the wishes of the Washington government. Should the loggy-turvey conditions in Mexico continue, as seems not unlikely, why should any of the contending leaders pay any attention to advice or suggestion from our national administration?—Greenville News.

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PALMETTO GLEANINGS

Current Happenings and Events Throughout South Carolina.

W. F. Bailey, a prominent citizen of Clinton, died at the home of his son in Clinton, this week, aged 76 years.

Walter R. Able, a cotton seed dealer of St. Matthews, purchased 600 tons of seed this week, valued at \$25,000.

It is probable that the students of Winthrop college will be allowed to spend one day at the state fair in Columbia.

Reed Welfer, assistant director of the United States weather bureau in Columbia, has been transferred to Augusta, Ga.

Rev. F. A. DeRosset, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, died this week, following an operation some time ago.

Expense statements filed by John F. Grace and T. T. Hyde, candidates for mayor of Charleston in the election held Tuesday, showed that Mr. Grace spent \$4,833.43 and Mr. Hyde \$3,024.07.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Columbia council making it a misdemeanor for any person to drink in a public place in that city.

Laban Morgan, business manager of the Southern Indicator, a negro newspaper published in Columbia, and one of the leaders of the colored race in the state, died this week.

The city of Sumter has made arrangements whereby it will receive \$10,000 from the Carnegie library commission for the erection of a new library that city.

George Whitner, colored, was murdered in Anderson county on Sunday. The negro was first burned by his murderers and then shot. Three negroes have been arrested charged with the murder.

T. H. Spearman, former railway mail clerk between Greenville and Columbia, plead guilty in Federal court at Greenville last week, to taking packages of registered mail from mail sacks. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and serve six months in the Newberry county jail.

Although the city of Florence will lose an annual revenue of \$40,000 when the dispensaries go out of business, the city council of Florence has decided not to increase the tax levy of the city at present.

C. S. Sullivan, president of the Sullivan Hardware company of Anderson and one of the most prominent business men of the Piedmont section, was stricken with apoplexy while in Columbia Tuesday afternoon and died a few hours afterward. Mr. Sullivan was about 50 years of age.

The steamship International, owned by the Clinchfield Navigation company, is in Charleston. The steamer will take a cargo of 2,500 tons of coal to Gulfport, Mass. The ship will have the distinction of being the first to convey a cargo of coal from the new coal handling plant of the Southern railway in Charleston.

Hattie Williams and Jessie M. Williams of Lexington county, have brought suit against the S. A. Railway in the sum of \$10,000 damages for alleged injuries received when a mule which Mrs. Williams was driving