

THE SPRINGFIELD RIOTS.

TWO MORE DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

The riot is the result of long continued ill feelings between whites and negroes—only the presence of troops prevent more serious trouble.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Following the addition today of two victims to the death list and with sporadic outbreaks of lawlessness in various parts of the city, indicating that the mob spirit still prevails in Springfield, Gov. Deneen tonight issued six proclamations, offering rewards aggregating \$1,200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of riot victims. The death list now numbers seven, but since one death was due only indirectly to the disturbances, no official notice had been taken of it.

Two privates of Company D, Fifth Infantry, Earl Ashley and Guy Dunson, were fired on from ambush tonight.

They were not hit. The attack occurred at Eleventh and Edwards streets. Two troops of cavalry galloped to the place and sought the assailants. Shots were heard from other points in the vicinity. Five men were arrested at Eighth and Ash streets.

Gov. Deneen issued an address to the citizens of Springfield tonight, calling upon all citizens to assist the special grand jury called to convene tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the crimes which occurred here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last.

The two new victims today were J. W. Scott and a three-year-old negro girl, the daughter of Lawrence Paine of Springfield. The baby succumbed to exposure when its parents started to walk from Springfield to Pittsfield to avoid persecution. Scott died in a hospital from wounds suffered Saturday night.

Scattering sections of the city were in an uproar during the early part of the night. The storm centre was Harvard Park, a suburb, where the troops were called last night. Killstamen were fired on there twice from ambush, but in neither case was anybody hurt. Shots were also heard in other parts of the suburb, which adjoins the western end of town, near the State house and arsenal, there were several cases of revolver firing by rowdies. The mobsters traveled in groups of two or three. A second attack was made on the militia from ambush from Fourteenth and Edwards streets at midnight. Lieut. Chase and two privates of Company D, Fourth Infantry, were fired upon, the bullets kicking up the dust at their feet. Company B of the First Infantry was sent to the place. As this detachment was about to return to headquarters another shot was fired, the missile striking the scabbard of Lieut. Ridgeway. No one was hurt and no arrests were made.

Case of the Riot.
The present riot according to old citizens, is the result of years of racial antagonism. Each year has seen an augmentation of the colored population. It is said that in the last two years 1,000 negroes took up their abode in the city, giving the city a colored population of about 3,000 persons. "They were getting too bold and impudent," said a hotel keeper today. "People outside the city cannot realize just how offensive this was. The people of the State at large will discover that the outbreak of last Friday was not the result of momentary irritation—a temporary ebullition of violence superinduced by heat. The undercurrent or resentment growing for years needed only a pretext and the assault on a white woman furnished that pretext. The streets are quiet now because the troops are here, but that is not assurance that the question is settled. For the most part the people would have liked to see the matter settled without the intervention of the soldiers. The fact that the trouble is costing business men thousands of dollars daily in loss of trade does not help matters. Personally I think Gov. Deneen's stand for the protection of the negroes is correct, but the average workingman has little sympathy with it."

The tone of this statement is similar to that of others heard by newspaper reporters today. Barbers, street car men, miners and laborers talked in a similar vein.

Gen. Young himself has had numerous talks with the representative citizens in all walks of life and he has amended his first opinion that a few days of patrol service would suffice to restore normal conditions. When asked today what he thought the probable duration of the stay of the troops, the general shook his head. He could put no limit to the time.

standing near a burned home, but all are making preparations to leave Springfield as soon as funds are available. Outgoing cars are still crowded with the blacks.

Carpetbags, valises and nondescript trunks and suit cases, containing in many instances all of the property of the negroes, are piled high on the station platforms. Gov. Deneen's proclamation asking that all negroes return to Springfield and not to enter other cities seems of no avail. Hotels are devoid of negro porters, waiters and roustabouts. At the St. Nicholas, Clerk Foull and other office help are acting as porters.

The few negroes who remain in Springfield are of the better class. Many of them are staying only to protect their property.

Hints From the Nursery.

An anxious mother determined to ring up the day nursery to ask for some advice as to her child. The following conversation ensued:

"I called for the nursery. Is this the nursery?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I am so worried about my little Rose."

"What seems to be der madder?"

"Oh, not so much, perhaps, but just a little general listlessness and lack for life."

"Ain't growing right, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I will tell you yat to do. You dake der scissors and cut off about two inches from der limbs und—"

"Wha-a-at?"

"I say, dake der scissors and cut off about two inches from her limbs, und den turn der garden hose on it for about four hours in der morning—"

"Wha-a-at?" and the receiver vibrated at her tone.

"Turn der garden hose on for about four hours in der morning, und den pile a lot of black dirt around und sprinkle mit insagt powder all ofer der top."

"Sir-r-r!"

"Sprinkle mit insagt powder all ofer der top. You know usually it is noddings put pugs dot—"

"Howe dare you, sir? What do you der trouble d e e a w G I b W Y I

"Noddings but pugs usually causes der troubles, and den you vant to wash der rose mit a liquid preparation I haf for sale here—"

"Who in the world are you, anyway?"

"Gottfried Gluber, der florist."

"O-o-oh!" rather weakly. Good-bye.—Judge.

Railroads Plant Trees.

Scientific American.
In continuance of its plans to provide for some of its future requirements in timber and cross-ties the Pennsylvania Railroad forestry department has completed its spring forestry planting for this year. It set out 625,000 trees. These make up to the present time 2,425,000 trees which have been set out by the railroad since it undertook tree planting upon a comprehensive scale. Economically to prosecute tree planting operations on a large scale has necessitated the importation of much European plant material, which owing to the degree of perfection to which the European foresters have brought their work and the cheapness of labor can be purchased at a much lower price than in America. This year the Pennsylvania Railroad imported 200,000 seedlings, of which all not large enough to be planted in their permanent site have been set out in transplant rows in the new forest nursery established this year by the company at Morrisville, Pa., just across the Delaware river from Trenton. In the seed beds were sown this year twenty-five bushels of acorns and nuts, 370 pounds of other hardwood seeds and seventy-five pounds of conifer seeds. In addition 300 seedlings were permanently planted in land belonging to the company. Trees, which are not suitable for timber production are being grown for ornament. The company has this year begun the propagation of ornamental trees and plants for beautifying its property and intends to develop a large amount of shrubbery and hedges for the protection and ornamentation of the station grounds and rights of way. This work will be continued until all the station grounds and unoccupied spaces on the right of way are parked.

REFORMATORY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. G. L. Emmons, of Virginia Named For School at Florence.

Mr. G. L. Emmons, of Virginia has been selected to be superintendent of the South Carolina Industrial School, commonly called the reformatory, located at Florence. Mr. Emmons has had about five years' experience as superintendent of the Reform School for boys of Virginia and his work there has been highly recommended. He has been engaged in similar work in other sections of the country for about 25 years.

His appointment was recommended by a special committee of the board of trustees and has been favorably acted upon by the entire board.

SEED SELECTION IMPORTANT.

DR. KNAPP MAKES INTERESTING REPORT TO SECRETARY WILSON.

Planting and Harvesting of Cotton and Corn in the Southern States Fully Covered by Department of Agriculture Expert, who is Well Known in South Carolina.

Washington, August 16.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the department of agriculture, who is well known in South Carolina in connection with his farm demonstration work, has just made an interesting report to Secretary Wilson on the subject of seed selection for Southern farmers. The report covers fully the subject of planting and harvesting both of cotton and corn, and will prove very valuable to those persons interested in agricultural pursuits.

"For the amount of labor involved no work upon the farm pays better than seed selection," Dr. Knapp says. "Within a seed is the minute germ that has all characteristics of the preceding generations of that species, with the modifications which previous culture, soil, climate and selection have given it, and these it transmits to the future plants. In addition, the seed contains a little food to help the germ until it can get established in the soil."

"While the types in seed are persistent along general lines, within these limits they admit of great modification by selection and cultivation. In cotton the size of the boll, the length and quality of lint, the time of maturity, the tendency to abundant fruitage, the height and form of stalks and other plant characteristics may be modified at the will of the farmer."

"When a farmer buys a high-grade seed at a large price he is simply paying another man for using his brain to do what he can do just as well if he will."

Improvement of Cotton by Seed Selection.

"Careless cotton farming and gin-run seed are responsible for a lot of short cotton crops. There is but little pure-bred seed planted, and the product of that little generally becomes more or less mixed in the field and at the gin."

"Five points should be carefully noted in cotton seed improvement: Type, variety, selection, ginning and storing. A farmer should determine the type of cotton he wants to produce. He can in the end produce what he wants to if he studies and works for it. By 'type' is meant the kind of stalks, boll, lint, etc. The type generally preferred is a strong, short, vigorous stalk, with plenty of fruit limbs on the lower half; fruit limbs short-jointed but extending to the outer border of the plant and fruiting to the end; large bolls, storm resisting; a heavy percentage of line; staple at least 1-8 inches and strong; plant hardy, early and prolific."

Choosing the Variety.

"Plant seed of a variety that produces cotton as near the type you want as possible. It will not be exactly your ideal but if good seed and of the right variety it will come near it. Plant this seed on a separate tract of land, or plot so it will not become mixed by insects. Every farmer needs a seed plot just as much as he needs a well bred male if he is going to improve his stock. Thin and cultivate this plot in the best way. Let us go personally to the seed plot in the fall with the sack over our shoulder and make selections. Feet tall loaded with choice bolls. There will be more than a pound of lint cotton on it at maturity. Around the heart of the plant we select the best bolls, rejecting the bolls on the ends of the limbs and near the tops and a few that are so low as to nearly touch the ground. The top and end bolls tend to later maturity and the seeds in bolls too near the ground absorb the moisture and are not as vigorous as they should be."

"The next stalk is not quite so perfect, but is pretty good, and we take a few of the best bolls. On the next stalk are four or five great, fine bolls. My man was along with a sack and was just about to pick them; in fact, his fingers had closed over one. 'Let them alone,' I called out, 'look at that stalk; it never thought about going into the cotton business until it was half grown. There is only about an eighth of a pound of cotton on it if all the bolls mature. The plant has some bad blood in it or is a black sheep in a good flock. We do not want to raise that kind.'

"Then we passed several plants not very good and not very poor. Just a few feet along the row I noticed two remarkably fine bolls near the top of a stalk. Something called my attention away, and when I looked back my man had them. 'Ain't they fine?' he remarked, and he gave a smile of satisfaction. 'Right,' I replied. 'If you do not see the plant. They grow too near the top and will tend to make our crop late.' 'If you are going to be so particular, we shan't get much cotton seed,' he answered, rather shortly. 'Bob,' I replied, 'I am through making these

quarter-of-a-bale cotton crops. They say that like produces like. Now, that first stalk of cotton we picked had over a pound on it and if all the stalks on this plot were just like it we should get two and one-half bales of cotton per acre. I intend to make a two-and-a-half-bale crop, and I am going to commence by selecting the right seed to do it."

"The next plant was loaded with bolls, but it did not stand over 18 inches high. 'That is a perfect plant,' I remarked, 'but we will not take any bolls from it. It is too small. Never select a runt pig for a prize winner at the fair. If I had an acre of such plants they would not hold as much cotton as I want.'

"In this way we went over the two-acre plot and secured 200 pounds of seed cotton. This was carefully stored and ginned. The next year there were three times as many perfect stalks in the field as the previous season. In three years nearly every plant was a model and we had a two-and-a-half-bale crop."

"In making selections never pick a boll for seed except from a plant that is just what you want your crop to be next year. You cannot buy such seed. Raise it."

Select your seed early for next year's crop.

Ginning and Cleaning Seed Cotton.

"Store your selected seed in a dry place and wait until the steam gins are nearly through; then carefully clean the gin, put down a sheet to catch the seed, and run your selected lot through. Store in a dry place till it is time for planting."

"Before planting, run this seed through a fanning mill, blowing out any seed that may be light, and screening out any that are too small. Follow this method just as closely as possible. A peck of such screened seed will produce more strong plants than a bushel of the seed commonly planted."

Improvement of Corn by Seed Selection.

"Corn is one of the easiest plants to modify that the farmer has to deal with, and there is no plant that will respond more quickly to intelligent efforts at improvement. Corn is also very susceptible to the effect of a change of climatic or soil conditions; hence, it is very difficult to predict that the best variety at one place will prove to be the best in another locality."

"Without going into the reason for it, the following is a brief outline of just how to select seed corn."

"The corn it is desired to improve should be planted on a specially prepared plot and well cultivated. When the plants have siked, go through the field and remove all plants that have not started an ear. After this and before harvesting go through the plot carefully and select the best stalks, marking them so they can be readily distinguished."

"An ideal stalk is one without suckers, thick at base, with well-developed roots, as shown by its vigorous growth, and bearing a good ear or ears about four feet from the ground. The stalk when mature should be between eight and ten feet high."

"If it is desired to produce an early variety, only those stalks that mature first should be marked."

"Select stalks that are free from smut or disease and are not in the immediate neighborhood of other diseased stalks. The stalks should have two good ears upon shanks 4 or 5 inches long, and these ears should show a decided tendency to turn down."

"The South is in greater need of improved varieties of corn than is the case with any of her other crops. Cotton has received fairly good attention, but the corn crop has been sadly neglected. Our people are beginning to realize its importance, and quite a remunerative field of industry awaits the farmer who will make a business of raising reliable seed corn. Owing to the fact that corn is so easily influenced by a change of climate and soil, the field for this industry is very broad and is not likely to become crowded."

Germination Test for Seed Corn.

"A great amount of trouble in securing stands from all purchased seed, and especially that of corn, is due to the fact that much so obtained is of low vitality. When it is necessary to purchase seed corn, the seller should always be required to guarantee a germination of 100 per cent. Always buy seed corn upon the ear; then you can form some idea of what is being purchased. Afterwards test its germinative power as follows: 'Have an ordinary box about 12 inches wide, 18 inches long and 12 inches deep. Put into the bottom 8 inches of horse dung, wetting it well and packing it into the box. On top of this 2 inches of well dampened sandy soil and fit a piece of muslin or thin cloth into the box on top of this. The muslin should previously have been marked into 1-inch squares with a pencil or ink, these squares being numbered. Now number the ears to be tested to correspond with the squares. Take three grains of

WAITING FOR TAFT TO ASK.

General Wright Reported Ready to Work for Republicans.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary of War Wright, former Democrat, will not enter actively into the campaign for Judge Taft unless he is requested to do so by the Republican candidate himself. So far no such request has been received by the War Secretary.

General Wright returned to the city today from Hot Springs. While at the Virginia resort he discussed departmental matters with Judge Taft, and certain political matters also were mentioned. His friends here, however, say that he is in readiness to jump into the campaign the moment Taft says the word and that to give Mr. Taft assurance of this fact was the object that took him to Hot Springs. Several days ago Chairman Hitchcock intimated that the Republicans were not over-hopeful about carrying Tennessee, Secretary Wright's native State, and almost at the same time General Wright announced that the report that he would open the Taft campaign in Tennessee was "ridiculous." Things are said to have happened since then to cause a change of mind on the part of the Republican managers. Protests have been made by Tennessee Republicans against the abandonment of the State to the Democrats. As a consequence General Wright may be asked to make a few speeches. His influence, it is considered, would be worth more to the Republican cause in Tennessee than that of any other one man.

P. O. Person's Pretty Way.

The discourtesy of some postoffice lady clerks in London is proverbial. Occasionally, however, the fair creature receives a Roland for an Oliver.

An irascible stock broker entered a certain city office exactly at the hour of closing, and, approaching the money-order-desk, politely requested the presiding genius to issue him an order of 48s.

"Too late!" said the damsel, curtly, pointing with an ink-stained finger to the clock. The indignant broker stormed, raved, and finally challenged the correctness of the timepiece. The imperturbable lady smiled.

The following afternoon, two minutes before the closing hour, the merchant again presented himself, and calmly asked:

"Am I too late?"

"Only just in time!" replied the damsel, crossly.

"Thank you. Now, miss, I must trouble you to issue me forty-eight orders for 1c. each."

"F-f-forty-eight!" gasped the horror-stricken woman—her tea had just arrived, and was standing on a table behind the screen—"surely you are joking?"

NEGRO COLONY DECAMPS.

Driven Out of Oklahoma Town After Attempted Assault.

Duncan, Okla., Aug. 17.—One hundred negroes were residents of Duncan last week. Today there are none. They heeded the warning from the whites ordering them to leave before sunup on pain of their lives.

"The trouble started with the attempt at assault made on a 14-year-old white girl by a negro boy of 18. The father tried to shoot the negro, but both barrels of his shot gun refused to explode. The negro is in jail, and threats of lynching, at first freely made, have quieted. Many of the negroes who left town owned property here, but have been unable to make disposition of it. They will probably be given a chance to dispose of it soon."

FLOUR AND BREAD TO GO UP.

Will Be Higher Than Last Year, Says Milling Men.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17.—Flour is going up and bread with it, according to an interview given out by John Washburn, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, today. This rise according to the Minneapolis bakers, will bring the price of a 14-ounce loaf up to 6 cents.

Concerning the advance of flour prices, Mr. Washburn said:

"From present indications it is safe to believe that the general range of quotations on all grades of flour will run higher even than last year."

The Contented Hostess.

All sorts of ideas are advanced by writers on women's affairs as to how to make entertaining easy; how to stop worry; how to make every guest not only feel at home but that all the little niceties you offer were prepared especially for each one. These writers mean well; but they don't go deep enough to get at the real facts or they would find that Nabisco Sugar Wafers, the dainty, delicious confection, are the real basis of a hostess' success and contented spirit. They're just the sort of desert for a luncheon, ideal after dinner, and delightful with a hot cup or with the tinkling glass on a moonlit porch. Ever tried them with chocolate into which a marshmallow has been dropped? Merely a suggestion!

A Sure Cure for Piles
Mr. F. S. Randall of No. 30 East Main St., Leroy, N. Y., writes that Bloodine Ointment has proven efficacious in a stubborn case of Piles and Rectal Fistulas where everything else has failed. Bloodine Ointment is sold on a positive guarantee to cure Piles or money back.

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is the most healing salve in the world. It will positively cure cuts, burns, old sores, eczema, tetter, scald rheum and all skin diseases.

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a cure for Eczema. Mrs. Charles Blanchard of Philadelphia, Pa., writes that she had suffered for many years with this terrible disease and had tried every remedy after remedy for it, but could not find a cure, until she was advised to try Bloodine Ointment, and to her great surprise one box healed up nearly all of the old sores, and the second box completely cured her. See a box by mail. Bloodine Liver Pills cure Constipation. See a box.

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