

EACH BALE TAXED

Cotton Association Plans to Raise Campaign Fund.

CONVENTION A SUCCESS

Important Work in Interest of Growers of the South Mapped Out at Convention Sessions in Asheville.

The first annual convention of the Southern Cotton convention closed at Asheville, N. C., Friday night, with a banquet tendered to the executive committee by Kenilworth Inn.

It is proposed to raise \$100,000 for the national association and \$100,000 each for the state and county associations by the 3 cent tax on each bale of cotton, and such tax will be levied.

The afternoon and night sessions Friday were confined chiefly to the passing of various resolutions, chief of which was one looking to a raise in membership dues from 25 cents to \$1 a year.

Colonel J. McMartin's resolution recommended that greater publicity be given to article 1, section 1, of the constitution, which calls attention to the fact that the Southern Cotton convention is an organization composed not only of growers, but of manufacturers and farmers, which was adopted. Mr. McMartin further states that the chief object of the organization is "the industrial development and supremacy of the cotton states," and to this end the government should be urged to build better southern harbors.

An important feature of the closing session was the adoption of a motion made by E. D. Smith of South Carolina to the effect that all members of the association be urged to market their cotton, even at the minimum price, as slowly as possible, so as to distribute the sale of the staple over the entire year instead of marketing the crop in ninety days as has been the custom. In this way the highest prices possible above the minimum could be secured.

After some discussion at the night session as to the next meeting place of the association's executive committee, Hot Springs, Ark., was chosen. This was effected by a compromise made between the advocates of Asheville and Hot Springs, by the terms of which the winter meeting convenes at the latter place, while Asheville gets the summer meeting.

The matter of Vice President Peters' resignation was again touched upon, and although the discussion was concluded in secret session, it is understood that Mr. Peters will "voluntarily resign" in a few days, and his successor will be named by President Jordan, in whose hands the question was left for adjustment. It was reported that the association will probably deliver an address to the American people. It will deal principally with existing conditions in the textile world. The passing of resolutions of thanks to the people of Asheville, the local and national press and the local authorities of Kenilworth closed the convention.

QUIET RESTORED IN TOKIO.

Regret Expressed by Better Class at Burning of Christian Churches.

A Tokio special says: At noon Friday the city was quiet. Complete reports from metropolitan and outlying districts indicate that there was no disorder throughout Thursday night or early Friday morning.

The government has suspended a total of five newspapers, and it is expected that the publications of others will be prevented.

Government officials and the better class of Japanese citizens are expressing keen regret over the attacks on Christian churches. They explain that the affair was the result of local conditions, and does not indicate a serious anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling.

FIERY DEATH FOR RAPIST.

Mob of Over Three Thousand Texans Burns Negro at the Stake.

Steve Davis, a negro, who confessed to outraging Mrs. S. P. Norris, aged 20, was burned at Waxahatchie, Texas, Thursday night.

A mob, consisting of 3,500 persons, tied him to a piece of gas pipe, that had been set in the ground, piled fagsots around him and set the mass on fire.

The husband of the woman is said to have set the match to the tinder and started the blaze.

SCANDINAVIANS DISAGREE.

Dissolution of Sweden and Norway Difficult of Accomplishment.

The conference of the delegates of Norway and Sweden, appointed to discuss the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden adjourned on Thursday until September 13, to enable the delegates to return to their respective capitals and confer with their government. The result of their deliberation is very uncertain.

BOOMS TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Manufacturers' Record Gives Glowing Account of Prosperity.

With special reference to prosperity in the south, the Manufacturers' Record says, in part:

"In all our history there was never before a time when everything was as favorable as today for guaranteeing a really marvelous expansion of business. Today the farmers of all sections are prosperous, and not only practically free from debt, but as a class, having large accumulated earnings, they enter the new crop year with the assurance of the largest aggregate grain and grass crops ever produced, commanding a good price, with an equal assurance that the cotton crop, which in value will rank as one of the best ever sold, giving to southern farmers for this staple alone \$600,000,000 or more."

HESTER ISSUES CROP REPORT.

Cotton Output for 1904-05 Shown to Be 13,565,885 Bales.

Secretary Hester's annual report, was issued in full at New Orleans Friday. He puts the cotton crop for 1904-05 at 13,565,885 bales, an increase of 3,554,511 over that of 1903-04.

He says that, compared with last year, in round figures, Texas, including Indian Territory, has increased 708,000 bales. The group known as other gulf states, consisting of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah and Kansas, has increased 1,106,000, and the group of Atlantic states, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia, has gained 1,741,000.

He puts the average commercial value of this crop at \$46.31 per bale, against \$61.68 last year, and the total value of the crop at \$628,195,359, against \$617,591,548 last year and \$480,770,282 the year before.

SHONTS DRAWS CRITICISM.

Awarding of Contract for Supplies Places Him Under Fire.

Charges of "collusion, premeditation and a predisposition" in favor of the successful bidder, were made Friday when Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission announced that he had awarded concession for feeding and housing the greater part of the canal employes to J. B. Markel, of Omaha.

H. Daffe & Co., and Hudgins & Etnas, both New York firms, who were the only other bidders for the concession, sent telegrams and letters to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay protesting against the award of the contract to Markel.

MOSQUITOES CAUSE DISCOMFORT.

Great Swarms in New Orleans, but They Are the Harmless Breed.

There was nothing of special interest in the fever situation at New Orleans Wednesday, beyond the small number of cases reported and the few deaths. A heavy rain and a wind seems to have filled the city with mosquitoes, but they are not the anopheles, though resembling them in many of the markings. They are causing much discomfort.

The official report Wednesday was as follows: New cases, 31; total to date, 2,142; deaths Wednesday 4; total deaths 298; cases under treatment 317.

CASTRO EXPELS FRENCHMAN.

M. Brun, Manager of Cable Company, Ordered from Venezuela.

The following governmental decree was issued at Caracas, Venezuela, on Thursday:

"Whereas, M. Brun, manager of the French Cable company, has protested before the national government against the decree closing the overseas and coast offices of the company; and

"Whereas, this action shows that M. Brun is ignorant of the laws of the republic;

"The president decrees that the said M. Brun be expelled from the territory of the republic."

INSURANCE PROBE BEGINS.

Legislative Investigation of Equitable Society is Inaugurated.

The affairs of the Equitable Assurance society and the Mutual Life Insurance company held the attention at New York Thursday of the legislative life investigation committee.

Nothing new was developed in regard to the Equitable Society other than the statement drawn from one of the officers that the society does not know the present whereabouts of T. D. Jordan, former comptroller.

FRENCH ROUTE FAVORED.

Canal Engineers Accept Old Lines as Basis of Discussion.

The board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal met in Washington Friday. The members have been studying the various maps and data. The most important conclusion reached by the board was that the location of the canal, as marked on the official maps of the commission, known as the French location, shall be accepted as a basis for the detailed discussion of its structure.



FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

Delicate.

Little Willie isn't well— seems to have a bilious spell. We're afraid he's delicate. (Had some apple-tarts at eight; nine o'clock (was cookies); then followed ginger-walks at ten. At eleven slipped around. And some cheese and doughnuts (food) didn't heed the dinner-bell! Wouldn't eat, he isn't well.)

Little Willie isn't well— (one o'clock (was bread and jelly); two o'clock (was pumpkin pie); three, some cake upon the sly; Maple caramels at four; Hickory nuts at five, galore!) For when supper-time came he was as languid as could be. What can ail the boy? Do tell. Little Willie isn't well.

Little Willie isn't well— Send for good old Doctor Dell. Willie doesn't feel "just right" —Hain't any appetite. Wouldn't dinner, supper, eat. Though his mamma did entreat. Is it chicken-pox, you think? Should he have some milk to drink? Give him nuts? Or caramels? Little Willie isn't well. —Woman's Home Companion.

Father of Modern Landscape.

Constable painted the scenes he saw it, but he was not satisfied with merely copying nature. It was to him so real a companion that, in the first place, he tried to make it live in his pictures—that the clouds might move and overhand the spot, that its atmosphere might penetrate every part of the scene, and that trees and water, and the very plants by the roadside, might move and have their being in it; and secondly, he put his own personal affection into his representation. Then, too, in the matter of color, he dared to paint nature green, as we saw it, and the skies blue, with the sunshine either yellow or glowing white. It is, then, because of this close faithfulness to the hues of nature, and to the effects of movement, of atmosphere and of light, and because he interpreted nature according to his own mood, that Constable is called the father of modern landscape. For these are the qualities that particularly occupied the artists of the nineteenth century.—St. Nicholas.

Trotting or Galloping.

Here is a problem for people with sharp eyes! As we all know, a horse when walking or trotting advances only one leg of each pair at a time, but when galloping lifts both fore feet together and then both hind feet. Now the question is how other animals manage this matter. The birds, of course, flap both wings together, but which birds run and which hop? We human beings "trot" when we walk, and "gallop" when we swim—what is, if we are using the plain breast stroke. The dog, however, "trotts" for both. Now, do the amphibious animals—the seals, otters and the rest—swim like men or like other four-footed creatures?

Then there are the fish. One would rather expect that, as they move their tails from side to side, they would flap alternately with the fins, which are their hands and feet. Who can tell whether they do or not, and whether all fish at all times follow one rule? By the way, how does a frog use its "hands"?

The great anatomist, E. Ray Lankester, has lately pointed out that while the "thousand legs," such as our common gaily worm, advances two feet of a pair together, the centipedes, which are much like them, do exactly the opposite; and the swimming worms also alternate the stroke of each pair of paddles. I doubt if many people can tell on which system the caterpillar manages its dozen or so legs, or whether the adult insect walks, trots, paces, or gallops on its six. How does the spider use eight?

Although this is a large field for observation, a field, too, where any one may discover new facts as yet unrecorded, and thus add to the store of knowledge.—St. Nicholas.

The Elephant and His Job.

Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sarah Jeanette Duncan) describes the working elephant in the Pall Mall Magazine, the scene of his job being Rangoon.

"The elephants round us," she writes, "were dragging the logs to the mill to be sawn. They were harnessed for this with a broad breastband and heavy chains. A native lepped the chains round the logs, and the elephant started off with them and deposited them on the trolley. Others were picking up the sawn planks with their trunks and carrying them across the yard to be piled.

"A mahout sat on the neck of every elephant, and if the animal picked up too small a plank the mahout would hint, with his iron spike, that two might go to that load. Then grunting, the elephant would pick up the second, with infinite delicacy of balance, turn, march over and deposit them beside the pile, always returning for another load so long as there were any planks ready. When there were none he would take his ease in the sun and wait. Or perhaps there were heavy logs to be pushed from one place to another; and if pushing would do, with his trunk curled against the log, no elephant would give himself the trouble of picking it up any more than a housemaid will pick up a chair on casters.

"More fascinating it was than I can tell to see the jungle patriarch kneel down to a heavy log, twist his trunk around it on the top of his pile and then calculate its position and push and pull until it was square in its place. The oldest, because the most reasonable thing, was to see the elephant, pushing against the end of a very heavy log, stretch out one hind leg to give himself balance and purchase. That seemed to bring him, somehow, very near to us; he was not only doing our work, but he was doing it in our way.

"Presently, with one accord, all the elephants dropped work and moved in the direction of the sheds.

"That means it's 11 o'clock," said the foreman. "Dinner hour. It's their off time. At 3 they begin again and work till dusk, and they start about 6 in the morning."

A Dog of Heroic Deeds.

There was a Scotch collie named "Boy," the story of whose life is one of wonderful devotion and heroic deeds. He was the property of Frank Barber of Huntington, W. Va., and he saved the lives of many children.

"Boy" is now dead, for he was struck and killed while pushing little Louise Brown from in front of a Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train.

The history of "Boy" is the story of a dog almost human in his ways. Eight years ago he was taken into the home of Frank Barber, a little, curly-haired, rollicksome puppy. He grew to be a nuisance about the house and was given to a farmer living many miles back in Ohio. The first night in his new home he was chained to a small kennel in the yard, but when morning came the dog, chain and kennel were missing. "Boy" swam across the Ohio river, kennel and all, and turned up at his old home with the kennel tied fast to him, but supreme in his confidence of being taken back again. How he repaid the family for their care is an interesting story.

Three nights after he had returned the family were aroused just before dawn by "Boy" barking and leaping against the kitchen door. The house was found in flames and two of the children were in danger of death. Heroic action only saved the babies and the house. After that there was forever a home for "Boy" in the Barber family.

The Barbers live close to the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and near a crossing on Eighth Avenue, which many children traverse daily on their way to and from the public schools. For more than six years "Boy" has watched that crossing in the morning, at noon, and at night, and on four different occasions he has pulled wee tots from the tracks just in time to save them from being run over by a train. It was for this that employes of the company gave him a handsome silver-mounted collar, bearing the inscription: "To Boy," with the gratitude of the C. and O. and many loving parents. "Boy" wore that collar when he died.

The incident that closed the beautiful career of "Boy" is pathetic in the extreme. One morning last fall as No. 19 was pulling out of the depot for Cincinnati little Louise Brown, daughter of B. F. Brown, of Eighth avenue, who had risen with her father at an unusually early hour, was out playing in the snow by herself, and running up on the track intent on rolling a big ball of snow. She failed to apprehend her danger and would have been instantly killed had not "Boy," from a point of vantage on the Barber front porch, seen her in time and rushing swiftly across the intervening space, struck the child with his head, sending her tumbling head over heels off the track into the snow—but safe. The jar of striking the child so forcibly threw "Boy" backwards directly in front of the engine, and the cruel wheels crushed out his life.

"Boy" was buried with every honor that could be given him, and the children for blocks around, all of whom had played day after day with "Boy," were at the funeral, the four little girls whose lives he had saved acting as pallbearers.—Ran's Home.

Coloring Butterflies by Hand.

Dr. Otto Siefert of New York is producing some remarkable results by exposing butterflies to heat and cold. In this way he has artificially produced arctic and tropical forms of those insects; and, yet more surprising, he has evolved in the same fashion ancient forms, which may have lived tens of thousands of years ago, and butterflies of the future, so to say, which may exist thousands of years hence. Though it sounds like a fairy tale, it is all quite true.

Of course, says a writer in the Saturday Evening Post, it is in the chrysalis stage that the insects are subjected to treatment. They are put into the ice box or into the hot-box for from 30 to a 100 hours, and then, being taken out, are permitted to undergo their final transformation, whereupon, of course, they appear as full-fledged butterflies. By comparing them with ordinary butterflies of the same species it is easy to see what the effect of the cold or the heat has been. Invariably, as Dr. Siefert has found, their colors are made much more vivid and brilliant by the heat.

By exposing local New York butterflies to the treatment of Dr. Siefert's produced varieties such as would be appropriate to Manitoba or Mexico, as indicated by their subdued or by their brilliant coloring—varieties, that is to say, which have no actual existence in nature.

Boston's Toad Crop.

The toad crop in the suburbs is reported to be largely in excess of anything noticed in former years, and he is said to be a voracious devourer of the brown tail moth. Shakespeare knew what he was talking about when he wrote that the toad had a "precious jewel in his head."—Boston Transcript.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The revival of nightcaps is suggested as a cure for insomnia.

The British Medical Journal asserts that men's necks are longer than they used to be.

Dunnite, invented by Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, of the Sandy Hook station, is said to be the most powerful explosive known.

Sir Frederick Treves is authority for the statement that the use of alcohol has steadily decreased in the medical profession during the last 25 years.

The Prince of Monaco is rendering to aerial navigation a service more valuable than the invention of flying machines. He is making a really systematic study of the air currents in the upper atmosphere.

Australia is considering the introduction of the metric system and a bill providing for its use will be introduced at the next session of the commonwealth parliament. The idea is to make the system permissive for a certain time, reserving the right to make it compulsory at a given period.

A Viennese naturalist declares that nearly all reptiles that die from natural causes close their lives between midnight and midnight, only a few between midnight and morning and fewer still in daylight. Most reptiles seem aware of their approaching death, seeking out particular places and there awaiting the end, while those whose lives are spent underground come to the surface before death.

THE VIOLET COLOR OF OLD GLASS.

A Curious Change That Occurs After the Passage of Time.

In many old buildings one sees window panes which have turned pale amethyst color. Manganese is added to the glass to neutralize the green color which is caused by the presence of ferrous iron, and, in the course of time, this manganese changes from its colorless state, and, turning violet, gives its hue to the old glass. It has been observed that radium will cause this change in glass when its rays are allowed to act for only a short time. The suggestion has been made that the turning of glass under ordinary circumstances is due to the action of the minute quantities of radioactive minerals which are present in many localities.

Sir William Crookes has been making a study of these phenomena and concludes that the change in glass is not due to radium. The sun's rays possess all the powers of radium rays only in a vastly smaller degree. He believes that the long-continued action of the sunlight in the case of the change noticed in the color of glass. It was shown some years ago that some of the sun's rays are prevented from reaching the earth by the blanket of the earth's atmosphere, and these rays which are taken away are the ones most active in effecting such changes as the one in glass. A striking confirmation of this is afforded by the fact that the most rapid coloring has been observed at high elevations in tropical regions. Here the layer of the atmosphere is thinner and the sun's rays more powerful. Some especially deeply colored specimens of glass have been found in South America in the region of the Andes.—Collier's Weekly.

What Corn Accomplishes.

Corn-fed pork furnishes our tables with millions of hams and sausages, besides bacon and lard. Corn produces the best of poultry and eggs, of which alone we, as a nation, consume more (when measured by dollars) than we do of wheat. Of cornstarch we use about \$7,000,000 per year, to say nothing of the enormous consumption of glue, combs and other products made from the horns, hoofs and hair of those corn-fed animals. To all these we must add a product of corn-oil (maximum \$16,000 daily) largely used in paints; and the by-products of corn-oil, starch, glucose, whiskey and alcohol, dried and sold in cakes, for animal food, amounting to millions of dollars per year. Nor is that all that corn accomplishes. Besides giving food and clothing in the form of animal and vegetable products, as indicated, it gives life and strength to millions of horses, mules and oxen that till our fields and haul our multitude of farm products to the thousands of country markets, from Maine to California, and from the Dakotas to Florida and Texas.—Harper's Weekly.

Origin of Dog Days.

According to the generally accepted doctrine, the dog days begin on July 3 and end on August 11, but there have been disputes as to every possible point about them. It was universally agreed that they were connected with the Dog Star, but which one? The real Dog Star, Sirius—or Procyon, the Little Dog? Then there were disagreements as to the particular astronomical performance of the star that fixed the dog days; as to their number, which varied in different estimates between 30 and 54; and whether they were to be reckoned before, after or around the star's performances. The 40 settled on precede the rising of Sirius with the sun. A belief grew up that in these days dogs went mad, but terrestrial dogs have really nothing to do with it. The original belief was that the star and sun together brought intense heat and all sorts of plague.—London Chronicle.

LIEUT. F. S. DAVIDSON.

F. S. Davidson, Ex-Lieut. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., gave U. S. Pension Office, writes:

"To say mind there is no remedy for cancer comparable to Peruna. It not only strikes at the root of the malady, but it tones and strengthens the system in a truly wonderful way. I have been in the history of my case. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to those afflicted as I have been."—F. S. Davidson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

COLEMAN'S Duplicate Repair Parts

For "Maid of the South" Corn Mills, Coleman's, Simons', Reynolds' and other Cotton Presses.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN, 714 Perdue St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No Use for Cemetery Lot.

Speaker Cannon, at a dinner he attended in Washington some time ago, talked about mean rich men.

"The meanest rich man in Illinois," he said, "lives in Vermillion County. He is a bachelor and we'll call him Crust."

"One day the Superintendent of the local cemetery told his salesman to call on Crust and see if he couldn't work out a cemetery lot on him.

"The salesman set out with a hopeless air, and in a half hour he was back again.

"No go," he said.

"Couldn't get him, eh?" said the Superintendent.

"No," said the salesman. "He admitted that I reasoned well and that the lots were fine ones, but he said that if he bought one he might not get the value of his money in the end."

"Why," said the Superintendent, "there's no fear of that. The man will die some day, won't he?"

"Yes," said the salesman, "but he says he might be lost at sea."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

INS AND OUTS.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's rooms on the floor below betting a tooth out," said the host.

"But it seems to come from the floor above."

"Ah! then it's probably the Popley's baby getting a tooth in."—Philadelphia Press.

STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past five years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for any one. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.