BEFORE THE INDIAN

RACE OF MEN LIVED HERE BEFORE THE RED MEN

RUINS WITHOUT LIMIT

Lived Along the Missouri River and What Became of Them is a Mystery.—They Disappeared Leaving Paraphernalia Behind Them.—Houses Built Partly Within the Ground.

A strange prehistoric civilization has been discovered on the western bank of the Missouri River, and Harvard University authorities have announced that they will soon conduct extensive research work in an effort to establish something definite concerning the race which antedated both the Indians and the forerunners of the red man in the Missouri Valley.

The work will be under the personal direction of Prof. F. H. Stern, of Harvard, who, says an Omaha dispatch in the Washington Post, has already spent some time among the prehistoric town sites in this vicinity, and who, last summer, sent a large collection of crude implements of agriculture, chase, and warfare to the Peabody Museum, at Harvard. Prof. Stern was formerly connected with the Gilder archaelogical survey of the western bank of the Missouri River, and it was his personal acquaintance with the field which decided Harvard to undertake the exploration.

So numerous are these prehistoric remains that Dr. R. F. Gilder, well known archaeologist, who has spent eight years on a survey within 25 miles of Omaha, recently announced that in his opinion the population of the Missouri Valley is not so great nor so dense as was that of the civilization which passed away thousands of years ago.

Both Prof. Stern and Dr. Gilder were struck with the absence of anything showing, or even indicating, the fate of the people who so thickly inhabited this country. They simply disappeared. But they left their paraphernalia behind them. Their crude agricultural implements remained in the corners of their houses which finally rotted and fell in, but they were not destroyed by force. The pots and rude cooking utensils were, in many cases, left boiling on the fires which burned in the centre of the lodges. Their bone fishhooks were left hanging to the walls. Their instruments of war—their clubs, their bows and arrows and their spears—remained in their accustomed places. Their little ornaments of personal adornment stays in the family cache, and even their articles of feed were left in the burrows used as larders.

The thousands of people seem to have simply gone out of their homes for a moment and then failed to return. The Indians do not know where they went, and they have not a single tradition as to who they were. They lived in the Missouri Valley ages before the red man came.

The ruins which the Harvard men will excavate and explore are scattered up and down the Missouri River for miles and miles. They consist altogether of "house sites". The houses were partly within the ground and partly without. The roofs were of clay, and when, after the great tragedy, which wiped out the nation, the supporting timbers rotted, the dirt fell down into the excavations, covering everything the fleeing people left behind. In time dust and dirt sifted in and filled these house sites until they were almost level with the surrounding ground. Now, the old houses are indicated by a slight depression, only a few inches deep.

In numbers these old ruins are almost without limit. According to Dr. Gilder, every hill between Sioux City and Kansas City is simply a vast house site. And in every one explored there are the same indications of a hasty flight and a great tragedy.

These ruins do not appear on the Iowa side of the Missouri, but are confined altogether to the Nebraska side. However, there are remains of an entirely different people and another civilization on the Iowa hills. That the two races lived in entirely different ages is shown by the fact that none of the implements common on one side of the river is found on the other side.

In many respects these ancient people were entirely foreign to any other whose remains have ever been found in America. This is shown by the implements left behind when they took their flight. Among these is a beautifully carved head yith distinctly Egyptian features, including the rectangular ear guards worn by them, entirely foreign to anything ever before found on the American continent. Of it James Mooney, of the American bureau of ethnology, said: "It is the greatest archaeological find in America in a century, and nothing like it has ever before been found." Harlin I. Smith, head of the archaeological survey of Canada, who saw the little head some time ago, announced that he was entirely unable to classify it, and that certainly it belonged to a culture of which archaeologists and anthropologists in America knew absolutely nothing.

COCOA NUTS HELD WHISKEY.

Texas Farmer Tells How He Evaded Oklahoma Law.

A man has appeared in Texas as a capitalist and with the expectation of becoming a decent citizen. He says he made his fortune bootlegging whiskey into Oklahoma by means of cocoa nuts. In Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Smith and other convenient points he bought cocoa nuts by the carload. He removed the "eye" from each with a knife and emptied the nut of its milk and substituted liquor. The "eye" was then replaced and seated with a wax which left no sign of an opening then shipped to Oklahoma and sold having been made. The nuts were for $1 a piece. He made enough

TAXES MAY BE HIGHER

STATE LEVY MAY BE INCREASED TO EIGHT MILLS

Sources of Income Will Yield Only $1,821,875, While $456,256 More Than That Is Being Asked For.

The state revenue for 1913 from taxes, estimated and based upon the present assessment of $291,500,000 at a rate of six and one-fourth mills on the dollar, would be $1,821,875. To this add the estimated income from other than taxes, of $300,308, and we have a total estimated revenue of $2,122,183." This statement is made by A. W. Jones, comptroller general, on the financial situation, in a statement to be sent to the general assembly during the week.

The comptroller general says that the levy of six and one-fourth mills would be one-half a mill more than last year, and is rendered necessary to carry out the plans for building the new State Hospital for the Insane He says that if a half a mill is levied for this particular purpose, every year it will give about $150,000 a year and that it will take about six years to pay for the buildings, which are estimated to cost about $1,000,000, or the amount of the bond issue proposed last year.

"It will thus be seen by the Special report," says the comptroller general, "heretofore made to your honorable body that the appropriations asked for, $2,578,439, exceed the estimated revenue of the State, under a levy of six and one-fourth mills, by $456,256.00, and if you make all the appropriations asked for, it will be necessary to make a rate of eight mills on the dollar to raise the appropriations. For section 2, article 10 of the constitution requires a levy sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the state, together with any existing deficiency in income to meet the appropriations or the expeses brought over from the preceeding year. It therefore seems that appropriations should not be increased more than absolutely necessary until the system for the asessment of property has been so reformed as to equalize the burden.

"In any event, before the taxes of 1913 are available, the state must borrow $500,000.00 to meet current expenses.

"The state has taxable property off the tax books escaping taxation, which if discovered and taxed, would help in the bearing of this burden and place the state's operation on a cash basis and avoid the paying of unnecessary interest and expenses on loans."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Crop Nearly Million and a Half Behind Last Year.

The ninth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season, issued at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, announced that 13,091,264 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Thursday, January 16, to which date during the past seven years the ginning averaged 95.3 per cent. of the entire crop.

Last year to January 16 there had been ginned 14,515,799 bales, or 93.3 per cent. of the entire crop; in 1908 to that date, 12,666,203 bales, or 96.8 per cent, and in 1906 that date 12, 176,199 bales, or 93.8 per cent. Included in the ginnings were 78,892 round bales, compared with 97,654 bales last year, 111,079 bales in 1910, 146,378 bales in 1909 and 232,510 bales in 1908.

The final ginning report will be issued Thursday, March 20, at 10 a. m., and will announce the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Friday, February 28. Up to January 16, 1912, South Carolina had ginned 1,192,267 and 1,536,085 up to January 16, 1911. The indications are that the entire cotton crop this year will be over one and a half million bales less than it was last year.

SLAUGHTER OF LEPERS.

Chinese Officials Shoot and Burn Band of Outcasts.

Thirty-nine lepers recently were put to death in an atrocious manner by order of the provincial authorities of Naubing, province of Kwang Si. The sufferers from the dread disease first were shot and the ntheir bodies were buried in a huge trench. A Catholic mission had sought permission to build at its own expense a lazaretto for the lepers, and the provincial authorities, pretending to consent, dug a pit, in which was placed wood, soaked with keposene. At the point of the bayonet the lepers then were driven into the pit and shot and the pyre was lighted and their bodies burned in the presence of a large crowd. The authorities offered rewards for the discovery of other lepers and this resulted in the shooting of one more man afflicted with the disease.

BEES TRAP A BURGLAR.

On His Way to Rob Farmer, Thief Stumbles Over Hive.

Driven into spasms of agony by the stings of a hive of bees, an armed burglar, trapped in the yard at the home of John Sampson, a farmer of Fallington, Pa., yelled at the top of his voice and surrendered in gratitude when his tormentors were driven away.

"For God's sake, save me! Please do something! I came to rob your house, but fell over the hive and these devils attacked me."

After making this appeal the robber dropped his revolver and lantern. Sampson picked them up, quieted the bees and led his prisoner to the town jail. It was necessary to call a physician to relieve the victim's agony.

Wrote Him Many Letters.

Alleging that he had received 700 annoying letters from Mary Streamer, a Staten Island school teacher, during the past four years, Dr. Henry Goodwin, a prominent Staten Island physician, obtained a summons Friday for the young woman's appear-

AN HEIRESS STOLEN

YOUNG LADY IS BOLDLY TAKEN FROM HER HOME

JOURNED IN A TAXICAB

Bold Kidnapers Almost Succeed in Daring Plan, But is Foiled by the Driver, Who Heads the Automobile for the Police Station, and Kidnapers Are Arrested.

Facing a sentence of life imprisonment at Allentown, Pa., for the attempted kidnaping of an heiress to millions, Samuel Sinclair Jr., and R. Walter Star Jr., have put forward a novel plea for their defense. Sinclair, the principal in the bold plot, insists that the alleged kidnaping of Miss Anna A. Steckel, the daughter of a retired millionaire business man of that city, was not a kidnaping at all, but an elopement plot which was to result in him marrying the pretty society girl. The indignant denial entered by Miss Steckel against this story is blandly explained by Sinclair who says that the girl got "cold feet" and is now trying to place him in prison to save herself.

"Elopement, nothing!" declares the aged father of the girl. "I saw my daughter being dragged out of her own home by these two men, and when I protested the only answer I received was to 'shut up'. I am too old to have offered any violent objection to the kidnaping, but I will spend half my money to have them properly punished'

The attempted kidnaping of Miss Steckel was one of the boldest crimes of its sort the east has record of for a number of years. She was returning to the palatial home of her father from a shopping trip, and when she turned in at the gate noticed a taxicab standing by the curb, but thought nothing of it. She opened the front door and stepped into the vestibule when she was grabbed by Sinclair and Star.

Thinking the whole affair a joke at first, for she knew the two young men, she began laughing, but the mirth turned to shrieks when she found herself being dragged down the walk toward the waiting cab. When she screamed for help, one of the men placed his hand over her mouth, and thus gagged she was thrust into the waiting automobile.

The chauffeur, who told the police that his cab had been engaged "for a wedding," became suspicious at the actions of the men, and when the men followed the girl into the car and told him to drive on, he determined to turn the entire party over to the police. He drove at break-neck speed, and, in turning a corner, crashed into a monument, disabling the car and badly shaking up the occupants. Before any one could recover, a policeman had taken charge of the two men and the girl, who was found on the floor of the wrecked taxi, her arms pinioned and a blanket thrown over her.

The two young men in the case are members of prominent Philadelphia families. Sinclair, the leader in the alleged kidnaping, had been a suitor of Miss Steckel's for months, but his love making had been discouraged by the young lady and his presence in the house barred by her father. Star declares he knew nothing of any kidnaping, but believed he was to help in an elopement.

The pretty victim in the case was handled so roughly by the men in attempting to keep her quiet, that she is still in bed. She constantly asks for a guard to protect her, now that the two men in the case have been set at liberty on bail, declaring that she fears Sinclair will make another attempt to get her or do her bodily injury.

WASTE OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Sulphuric Acid Poisoning Cause Death of Fowl.

Investigations of the causes for the enormous mortality among wild ducks in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, Utah, which were instigated by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, have revealed the fact that sulphuric acid poisoning, and not a contagious disease as was believed, was responsible for the death of two million water fowls in 1910 and nearly as many during the past season.

The Association solicited the aid of the Biological Survey at Washington and through its offices Dr. Buckley of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was sent to the scene of the supposed epidemic. All those who have given the matter attention now concur in Dr. Buckley's conclusion that sulphuric acid discharged into the marshes by industrial plants has destroyed the birds. This discovery paves the way for legislation which should be immediately enacted to prevent this great waste of valuable animal life.

TITANIC HORRORS RETOLD.

Claims Amounting to Over Five Million Dollars Filed.

Stories of death, suffering and permanent physical injuries; accounts of utter financial destitution and recitals of loss of costly gems and laces and gowns are to be found set forth in the normal phrasing of the law in the 279 claims thus far filed with the United States commissioner Gilchrist at New York for damages due to the Titanic disaster. The total amount is $5,500,000. Death claims constitute the larger part of this sum. Then follow claims for loss of baggage and personal effects. Many European countries and most States of the Union are represented.

Mexican Rebel Outrages.

Rebels have raided the ranch and mills of J. M. Gleason, an American, near Chiantempam, in the state of Tiaxicala, Mexico, killing four of the employees. Several women were abducted. The manager of the ranch, who is Mr. Gleason's son, and his wife and child, escaped with difficulty. The buildings were looted and

RAILROAD CAR THIEVES

ONE WAS A MURDERER PAROLED BY GOV. BLEASE.

Was Caught in a Band of Railroad Thieves at Allendale Where They Were Robbing Cars.

A dispatch from Barnwell says W. T. Scott, a white man, said to be from Atlanta, and five negroes, were arrested in Barnwell, where they were lodged in jail charged with attempted car-breaking. One of the negroes, Hammie Williams, was recently paroled by the Governor during good behavior. He was serving out a sentence for murder, having been convicted at Barnwell several years ago. The arrests followed numerous robberies at Allendale.

A dispatch from Allendale says Hammie Williams, Jno. Talbert, Danny Moore, Bill Gardner, Charlie Johnson, negroes, and W. T. Scott, white, were arrested Sunday on charges of car-breaking and robbery, and were sent to the county jail at Barnwell. Hammie Williams, with several others, was caught in the act of robbing a car of a through freight train while it was stopping for coal and water in the suburbs of the town, about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Upon the approach of the train crew all the robbers made their escape, except Williams, who, becoming entangled in a wire fence, he was captured, placed in charge of the flagman, who was instructed to turn him over to the police. On their way a party of negroes, supposed to be members of the gang, approached and demanded the prisoner.

The flagman presented his pistol and frightened them away. On seeing the pistol drawn Williams caught and wrung it from his grasp and attempted to use it with murderous intent, but after a scramble the flagman overpowered him and tied and delivered him to the police.

Three more negroes were arrested Sunday charged with complicity in the car-breaking and robbery for which four others and one white man were arrested Saturday and are now awaiting preliminary hearing. The white man and one negro have confessed and profess willingness to testify against the others.

Later Hammie Williams confessed and implicated the above named prisoners. For some time evidences of car robbery has been in progress at that point, and the authorities believe they have captured the members of an organized band.

SHOULD HELP EACH OTHER.

Farmers Should Organize for Mutual Protection.

All classes of business men can combine and plan and work and scheme for their mutual benefit except the farmers. Their attempts at co-operative work in buying and selling have been failures except in a local way, where only a few men entered into a business arrangement which was practical and beneficial. Occasionally when cotton goes below the cost of production, the farmers hold meetings and politicians will blow off hot air and then, after a time, some resolutions will be passed to hold cotton until it rises to a certain price.

Then another set of resolutions will be passed to cut down the acreage of the next crop. Three-fourths of the farmers take no part in these meetings, and they do not feel bound by any resolutions. These farmers and agricultural doctors wait until the patient is in a moribund condition to apply the remedy. These spasmodic efforts to bring around a better condition generally fail. There is want of wise co-operation, that is, working together for the benefit of all.

If the farmers could get rid of three-fourths of the middlemen who stand between them and the manufacturers on one side and the ultimate consumers on the other, they would then be in a fair way to be benefited by co-operative buying and selling. Large farmers who buy supplies by the car load and 100 to 500 tons of fertilizer may deal directly with the manufacturers and get rid of the middlemen, except a per cent. reserved for special agents of the territory where the purchase is made.

WILL MAKE IT A PARK.

Kentucky Will Beautify the Birthplace of Jeff Davis.

The work of beautifying the Jefferson Davis Memorial park at Fairview, near Hopkinsville, Ky., will be taken up in earnest with the advent of spring, according to an announcement from the board of commissioners appointed by Governor McCreary. Nineteen acres of the Davis farm, on which Jefferson Davis was born, have been purchased and a stone fence is being built around it with funds appropriated by the state. The statue of the former president of the Confederacy will be erected in the spring. Other permanent improvements of the property are expected to get under way as soon as weather conditions permit.

Kansas Comes Back Again.

George H. Hodges, of Olathe, was inaugurated Tuesday as the nineteenth governor of Kansas, being the first Democratic executive to take the oath since the inauguration of Governor George W. Flick thirty years ago.
was communistic in habit, or that each man was blessed with 100 wives.

They Had Free Fight.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., a riot broke out in the house of representatives of the Wyoming legislature Monday when Speaker Spratt and Speaker Pro Tem Wood both claimed the right to preside. A violent fight, which was interrupted by members, took place between the two officers.

Ship Dead to China.

After being buried in various Chicago cemeteries for years, the bodies of seventy-four Chinese were disinterred and placed in metallic caskets to be shipped back to the native land for final burial. They were shipped via New York for Hong Kong.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS

ONE STEAMER SEES ANOTHER GO TO THE BOTTOM.

Saw Large Ship Plunge Beneath the Waves in Terrific Hurricane With All on Board.

The News and Courier says the sinking of a large Danish steamship, with all hands on board, off the southwest coast of England during a terrific hurricane on the 26th of December, was the scene witnessed by Capt. K. Ree, master of the Dutch steamship Phecda, which arrived in port Saturday night from Hamburg with a cargo of fertilizer material. The name of the lost vessel is not known, but it is believed by some of Capt. Ree's officers that she was a large Danish merchantman, probably the Ivar of Copenhagen.

Capt. Ree says that on the 25th and 26th of December the Phecda passed through a hurricane. On the afternoon of the 26th, about three o'clock, the officers of the Phecda sighted a big Danish tramp, which seemed to have been badly damaged by the storm, but was fighting her way slowly through high seas. Capt. Ree signalled to know if the steamer was in distress and needed assistance. The unknown vessel did not request aid. She carried her flag at half-mast. As the Phecda drew nearer the Dane appeared to be trying to make a turn and come to the leeside. The high seas washed her decks and scattered her boats. At about 4:15 o'clock a mountain-like sea swept over her, and when it passed the vessel plunged downward head first.

Capt. Ree thinks that the last high sea that broke over the ill-fated Dane swept the men from their decks. The Phecda came up to the spot where the unknown vessel was seen to go down and stood by until nearly midnight. The officers of the Phecda kept a sharp lookout to see if any of the bodies of the drowned men could be found, but nothing floated afterward by which the lost ship could be identified. The weather was clear after the storm and the moon shone brightly.

The vessel which sank appeared to be a steamer of about 3,000 tons, with black hull and smokestack. The smokestacks had the sign of the perpendicular cross. It is believed that she was a Danish merchantman owned in Copenhagen, probably the Ivar. The Phecda experienced an exceedingly rough passage, but being a very fine ship and in the hands of able officers and seamen she weathered the gale and is entirely seaworthy and ready for the sea again at a moment's notice.

ISSUES ATTRACTIVE FOLDER

The Southern Railway Mails One to Every Railroad Agent.

The Southern Railway has recently issued and mailed to every railroad ticket agent in the United States a very attractive folder printed in two colors, which booms the South as a new field for settlers. The following is coppied from it:

Man is a migratory being. This is particularly true of the American. As far back as that point in time when history fades into tradition, man has sought the possible or the impossible through migration.

When, in the days of the later Caesars, civilization took its westward trend the spirit of migration began to develop. Its inspiration then was battle, conquest, territory.

Emulation among men pressed forward the outposts of civilization until they belted the world. They were advanced to the south and to the north, and there came a day when the remotest regions of the earth—the north pole and the south pole—yielded to the militant spirit of migration instilled through centuries of conquest into man.

The spirit of migration is as active in man to-day as it was in the days of the Roman legions. Its inspiration, however, is not battle and blood; but commerce and industry, rest and recreation. It renders possible a further extension of the arts of peace and the realms of pleasure. Through its promptings fancy is translated into fact; and man is the better for it.

Civilization, too, has developed. In this twentieth century migratory man is supplied with the means of gratifying the spirit of moving innate in him. He is no longer chained to a post. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, have removed the bars of business and man now may indulge the spirit of migration without suffering loss. He may migrate for pleasure, for health or for commerce, assured that he will enjoy all the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of his own habitat—and then some.

Man thus has become enthusiastic in his migration. The forms of his movements are varied. He may change his residence; he may take a business trip; he may migrate for pleasure or for health. But the spirit of his being is one that promotes industry, prosperity and happiness. Migration has become vacation. Man yields to its fascination and thereby becomes the better acquainted with his country, with nature, with his family, with himself. His is an amplified life. He does not exist, merely; he lives. And he lets others live. He does not waste time; he finances it.

Through migration man has been emancipated; his wits have been sharpened; and his intelligence has been enlightened. No longer is the man with a gun case, a fishing rod or a bag of golf clubs regarded as an idler or a drone. He is a man of ideas. He capitalizes brains. More than likely he is a captain of industry, a promoter of patriotism of a supporter of good citizenship. He is manifesting in a morally and physically healthful way that spirit of migration that was born in him. His periods of migration are the results of evolution and of the superior development of his own being.

Migrations for pleasure, for health, for Recuperation, for business, are no longer restricted by the seasons. In these days, the great empire of the south, which is gridironed by the lines of the Southern Railway, affords delightful relief from the chill blasts of winter in the north; and in the summer, the beauties of its mountains and the extent of its natural resources are objects of wonder and of admiration.

The south is, indeed, an empire. It is imperial in its extent; imperial in the products of its soils and mines; imperial in its natural beauties and resources; imperial in its nomenal development in commerce and industry; imperial in its opportunities.

As a playground, for the winter traveler or for the summer tourist, the south is without a peer in the world. Its fruits and flowers are irresistible; its climate is superb; the delights of its river and mountain scenery are unsurpassed; and the hospitality of its people is traditional.

The varied industries of the great empire of the south beckon alike the money of the rich and the muscle of the poor. Room is there for both—opportunity for all. Application in that empire spells success.

HITS TRUSTS HARD

TRYING TO END THEM IN NEW JERSEY BY THE LAW

AFTER WATERED STOCK

Seven Bills Providing for Most Extensive Revision of Corporation Laws in State's History Introduced in Legislature and Their Passage is Confidently Expected, Both Houses Being Democratic.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson Monday reached what he considers the climax in his program of reform as Governor of New Jersey. Seven bills making for the most extensive revision of the corporation laws in the history of the State were introduced Monday night in the State Legislature.

"These Acts are designed to put an end to trusts and monopolies under the laws of New Jersey," declared Governor Wilson in a prepared statement describing the measures, "and I confidently predict that they will accomplish that much-desired result."

Though the principle of the bills, which seek to prevent monopoly, underselling in local markets, mergers, the existence of holding companies, and the issuance of watered stock, is one which the Governor emphasized repeatedly during the national campaign, he declared Monday night that the proposed legislation had been drawn with the conditions in the State of New Jersey alone in mind.

"These bills embody my ideas of the way New Jersey should deal with the question," he said. "National legislation might have to be different."

Ever since the end of the campaign the Governor has been working on the problem of corporation reform. Chancellor Edward I. Walker and Judge Bennet Van Rycknel assisted him, and Monday night the bills were launched in the Senate. As the Acts are administration measures and the Democrats have a comfortable majority in both houses, Democratic leaders were practically unanimous in predicting that they would be enacted with little opposition.

The feature of the bills that attracted most attention was the provision making violations of the proposed law a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment as well as fines. The bills go into extensive details in defying trusts, monopolies and mergers. It was pointed out in the statement issued from the Governor's office, however, that while mergers and consolidations are prohibited in general, the proposed laws do not intend to prevent legitimate expansion of a business concern by the purchase of property "cognate in character".

Provision for this is made in the second of the series of bills, which says:

"When stock is issued on the basis of the stock of any other corporation, no stock shall be issued, therefor in an amount greater than the sum actually paid for such stock in cash or its equivalent, provided that the property purchased or owned by the corporation whose stock is purchased must be cognate in character and use to the property used or contemplated to be used, by the purchasing corporation in the direct conduct of its own proper business."

This still permits, it is stated, a corporation to extend its business by the purchase of the property, including the stock, of another corporation if its business be the same, but prevents the issuing of watered stock in the transaction. It has nothing to do with holding companies, which are otherwise treated, it is contended.

While the bills, it is claimed, take away none of the rights of existing corporations, they do restrict these companies from extending their holdings and make them subject to the provisions forbidding underselling, discriminations and other monopolistic practices. Present companies will be affected so far as stock issuances and mergers are concerned.

Among the larger combinations chartered under New Jersey laws are the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the International Harvester Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United States Leather Company, and the Rock Island Railroad Company.

Six Men Shot or Cut.

A fierce pistol and knife duel took place at Glen Alpine, a small place six miles from Charlotte, N. C., Monday night, in which six men received what is thought to be fatal wounds. Dr. E. A. Hennessee, a prominent physician of Burke county, was one of the combatants, and was shot through the head and lungs, and cannot live.

The Greenville Piedmont says "the trouble with a mild winter is that it gets the womenfolks to thinking about their spring hats too soon."

MET TRAGIC DEATH

NAZIM WASHA SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS OFFICE.

YOUNG TURKS TO FIGHT

After Much Disorder and Excitement in Constantinople Their Party Captured the Government After Killing Nazim Pasha, Former Commander of the Turkish Army.

Fighting occurred at several places in Constantinople on Saturday morning. A dozen or more persons have been wounded and many arrests have been made. Great public excitement has followed the killing of Nazim Pasha, the former war minister and commander of the Turkish army, who was shot during public demonstrations in Constantinople Friday night.

Talaatt Bey, the new minister of the interior, informed the European embassies that all measures necessary to insure the security of the city had been taken. He also addressed circulars to the provincial governors, explaining the reasons for the change in the government, and calling upon people to lend their moral and material aid to the government. "We are determined," he said, "to defend the interests of the country, now face to face with the prospect of a resumption of hostilities."

Enver Bey, who has taken such a prominent part in the overthrow of Kiamil Pasha's cabinet, is the popular hero of the day.

Nazim Pasha's death by a shot from the revolver of Envey Bey or Talaatt Bey is believed to have been accidental. The two officers, in order to protect themselves from the fire of Nazim's aide de camp, who had shot at them from a window, drew their revolvers and emptied them at him. A bullet struck and killed Nazim Pasha who was seated inside the room.

The scene outside the offices of the Grand Vizier when the leaders of the Young Turk party arrived there in the afternoon was very dramatic. There was a considerable crowd present and great enthusiasm was manifested when some one unfurled a flag and waved it.

The excitement became tense when Enver, mounted on a white charger, came in view, accompanied by several Turkish staff officers. As he dismounted before the door and made his request for an audience with the Grand Vizier, the gates closed as though automatically. The cammandant of Constantinople himself stood on guard and refused to allow any one to enter except Enver Bey and Talaatt Bey.

Accompanied by the commandant, they walked straight to the council chamber, where most of the ministers were gathered and without preliminaries called upon the cabinet to resign from office. The demand seemed to be more or less expected, for Kiamil Pasha immediately sat down and wrote out his resignation. Enver Bey took it and proceeded to the Sultan's palace amid the cheers of the crowd.

The Sultan at first was disinclined to accept the resignation as genuine, but after sending a messenger to the Grand Vizierate and obtaining confirmation, he called for Mahmoud Shefket Pasha and promptly appointed him Grand Vizier.

Nazim Pasha's Death.

Nazim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army, received his death wound while expostulating with a crowd of demonstrators for having become embroiled in a conflict at the Grand Vizierate. The official version of the affray, which is termed a "regrettable incident," was issued Friday night.

When the demonstrators, it says, headed by Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks' party, penetrated the Grand Vizierate in an attempt to enter the Council chamber they were stopped by Fafiz Bey, aide-de-camp to the Grand Vizier, who, drawing his revolver, fired a shot at them. The aide-decamp of Nazim Pasha also fired at the crowd, his bullet striking Mehmed Nedjif, one of the demonstrators. The demonstrators thereupon replied and Nazim's adie-de-camp was instantly killed.

Nazim Pasha, who was in the Council chamber, heard the shots and rushed outside. Facing the demonstrators he upbraided them, calling them ill-mannered curs. While he was speaking a bullet cut short his remarks and he fell dead.

A secret police agent and an attendant of the Sheik-Ul-Islam head of the Mohammedan clergy also were killed. The leading Unionists of Constantinople declare the shooting of Nazim was unpremeditated, and much rekretted, but under the circumstances, unavoidable. They say the Unionists bore no ill-will toward Nazim, whose open and soldierly character made him respected even by his political opponents. All the old ministers were set at liberty Friday and permitted to return to their homes.

FIND FORTUNE IN BIBLE.

Shows Three New Yorkers to be Heirs to English Estate.

Through the discovery of a Bible brought to this country from England, Charles Howard, Mrs. W. G. Hollister and Mrs. M. A. Proper of Walton, become heirs to a large English estate, says a Binghamton dispatch. In 1852 the last of the Howard family in England, Nicholas by name, died, ans there apparently being no heirs the estate reverted to the crown. A Bible brought to this country by James Howard early in the 18th century was recently discovered in the possession of T. Howard Adams, of Albany, and it shows Mr. Howard, Mrs. Hollister and Mrs. Proper to be heirs to the estate.

Governor Blease has given out an interview in which he says that the military companies of South Carolina shall not attend the presidential inauguration if he can help it. So our soldier boys will have to stay at home.

LOVE WINS OVER VOWS.

Priest Places Love for Woman Above Churchly Duties.

Love won in a long bout with a priest's vow of celibacy when the Rev. Father Daniel J. Gallagher, assistant rector of the Cathedral of the Assumption, in Louisville, Ky., and Miss Florence Layer, a pretty trained nurse of the same city, were united in marriage in St. Louis by the rector of an Episcopal church. For two years the priest was torn by a conflict within his breast, weighing his churchly duties and his vows of celibacy against his love for a woman. The love for the woman won and they are now in Seattle, where they expect to make their future home.

Father Gallagher had been connected with the Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville for about six years. Two years ago he first met Miss Layer when she was persuaded to embrace Catholicism. The young woman went to Father Gallagher for instruction. Their acquaintance became friendship, then love. Father Gallagher fought his battle alone. Two days before Christmas he made his first call at the Layer home, declared his love, gave Miss Layer an engagement ring and departed.

Miss Layer admitted she loved the priest, but was devout in her adopted faith. She did not want him to make the sacrifice, for she knew that he would have to give up his church. She consented, however, after being told by Father Gallagher that he had already gone so far that he could no longer be assistant rector at the cathedral whether she married him or not.

Miss Layer and her lover then left for St. Louis, where they were united in marriage by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Layer was one of the witnesses of the ceremony, and declares that her daughter and the former priest declare they are satisfied they have chosen wisely and that they will be happy.

SENATE VERY CLOSE.

The Democrats and Republicans Divide it Evenly.

Democratic control of the next senate, which became a certainty when John K. Shields was elected by the Tennessee Legislature Thursday, now rests at the minimum strength of 48, exactly one-half of the membership of the senate. Democratic leaders, disappointed in the recent loss of Senator Gardner's seat in Maine, now are hopefully watching Illinois, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wyoming in the belief that a Democratic senator may be added to the lists from some one of these states.

The control of the senate, if no further Democratic additions are made, will be so narrow as to make action on many econtested problems, and on tarig legislation, a matter of constant doubt. With Vice-President Marshall's vote to rely upon in case of a tie, the Democrats will have control of the senate organization and of general senate affairs. It is recognized, however, that on many matters of general legislation divisions within the party may reduce the Democratic party to the vanishing point.

The fight against Senator Warren, in Wyoming, the contest to upset Senator Fall's re-election in New Mexico, and the effort to make arrangement that will give the Democrats at least one of the two places to be filled in Illinois, now are holding attention of the party leaders. Democratic control after March 4 will be strengthened by the division within Republican ranks, and the presence of atleast two Progressives, Senators Clapp and Poindexter, on the Republican side of the chamber.

YOUNG GIRL FOOLED.

Thought to be the Victim of an Old Man From Boston.

A special to The News and Courier from Atlanta says the appeal of J. D. McCloud, an inventor of Hyde Park, Boston, for a loan from a secret order, to which he belongs here, precipitated an investigation, which led to the belief that he has been leading a double life. He has been placed under arrest on the charge of bigamy. McCloud, who is 58 years of age, was married November 10 in Walhalla, S. C., to Miss Essie Poole, a young girl, who has since lived with him in Atlanta. Investigation brings out the charge that he has a wife in Hyde Park, Boston, who is in destitute circumstances. When she confronted him in the police station, his girl-bride denounced him as the destroyer of her happiness, and then threatened to commit suicide. McCloud was taken to the city prison at Atlanta, but denied information to reporters. His attorney, however, declare he is innocent.

THEIR LIVES IN DANGER.

Thirty Persons Imprisoned in a Room by Floods.

A dispatch from Henderson, Ky., says relief parties in that section daily are discovering new instances of destitution among sufferers from the Ohio river flood. Thursday thirty persons—men, women and children—were found huddled in one room in a house locatel on the crest of a knob surrounded for miles by water. There was no food in the house and the only material available for building a fire was wet driftwood. Similar conditions were found in a room at Smith Mills, a small town near Henderson, completely surrounded by water. Still another relief party found many persons living in the second story of their homes with no food, and exposed to wind and rain storms which have beset them during the past several days. About five miles below Henderson, in Walnut Bottoms, it is reported 200 persons are destitute.

New Auto Smashed by Train.

At Rock Hill, Mr. R. R. Heffner of Chester, bought a Ford car Friday and a few moments later had it smashed into kindling by a shifting engine on the Southern at the Main street crossing. The driver, a negro named George Patton, had an almost miraculous escape from death, being caught between the engine and a freight car on the siding.