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FOR GREATER MISSISSIPPI

Devoted to the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Development of the Wonderful Resources of the State. Items of Interest from all Quarters. : : : :

By H. E. BLAKESLEE, Jackson, Miss.

Hon. Walter Clarke recently gave out the following with reference to the low price being paid by the mills for cotton seed and the proposition to organize the producers for a better price:

"I have recently received several letters asking me to call to the attention of our farmers the present low price of cotton seed, and ask their co-operation in raising the price. I find that on the basis of good sound seed, the mills are paying from \$12 to \$13 per ton. The seed damaged by recent rains are bringing from \$5 to \$8 per ton, and, think of it, our farmers are selling seed at these prices! Are the mills to blame for this? A large number of farmers in many sections of Mississippi have put their money in oil mills and succeeded in advancing the price of seed materially. Of recent years the mills have not made money, in fact, they all lost money, due to the low price of oil and the comparatively high price for seed. At the present price for oil, there can be no doubt that good seed are easily worth from \$15 to \$16 per ton; but the mill men having lost money by too much competition, like sensible men, got together and by some mysterious process of co-operation, succeeded in buying seed for less than the market value, and the farmer, fool that he is, supplies the demand. How long will it be before our farmers learn the value and necessity of co-operation? Aside from this, what are seed worth to the lands? The chemical analysis of cotton seed shows a fertilizer value of \$12.20 per ton; the vegetable matter in seed, which is worth from \$3 to \$5 per ton of seed, making the seed easily worth as a fertilizer \$15 to \$17 per ton, and yet, thousands of our farmers are selling their seed—robbing the soil of its fertility and decreasing its productive capacity each and every year by this process of robbery. The soils of Mississippi are growing less productive, and our children will inherit a barren waste unless we stop this insane policy. Again, one pound of cotton seed judiciously fed to cattle, is worth as much as one and one-quarter pound of corn. One ton of corn at 50 cents per bushel, when fed to cattle, is worth \$17.85. One ton of cotton seed fed to cattle is worth \$22.30. Again, after the cattle have been fed on cotton seed and the manure properly saved and returned to the land, it has a fertilizer value of \$18 per ton of cotton seed, thus making a combined feeding and fertilizer value of \$40.30 per ton, as compared to corn which has no fertilizer value and a feed value of only \$17.85; and yet, our farmers will sell this valuable product for from \$5 to \$15 per ton. The price of seed would be easily solved if our farmers would pursue a rational course and sell one-half of the seed at \$20 per ton and return the other half to the land. Can we, by organization, bring about this result? I sincerely hope that our various county organizations will take the matter up, which is so easy of solution, and solve it in a rational manner."

The commercial and manufacturing interests of Jackson, Meridian and other Mississippi towns, are calling for enforcement of the law with respect to blind tigers and vagrancy, claiming that if this was done it would not be so hard to get labor for all purposes. While the complaint made by these interests is no doubt well founded, they themselves are to blame for the condition of affairs. The laws of any community are just as well executed as the communities want them to be. When the people elect men who they know to be in sympathy with the gambling and blind tiger element, they may expect that these violators will not be disturbed. There is an increasing demand throughout the state for men who are fearless in doing the right, and when men of this character are elected to fill the offices, then will lawlessness be put down and the vagrants put to work, and not until this is done.

Intelligent handling of the farm is just as necessary to success as the management of any other business. Brins count in farming as in other vocations of life. Mississippi is developing a remarkable number of the most intelligent and progressive farmers and the example being set by them will bear fruit that will be of great value in the future.

The Clarksdale Register recently issued a handsome trade edition that would have been a credit to any of the larger cities of Mississippi and last week the Jackson Evening News issued a forty-eight page "exposition number" that was a dandy. Our newspapers are alive to the opportunities of doing good for themselves and the communities in which they are located and take advantage of them as they come round.

The citizens of Yazoo county were so well pleased with the result of their recent carnival that active steps are being taken to organize a permanent fair association and make the event an annual one. The immensely fertile delta section is capable of making an exposition of products that could not be excelled by any section of the world and Yazoo City is in the heart of this district. Brookhaven is also arranging for a permanent fair, stimulated by the success of the carnival week held this fall. Hazlehurst has already decided on a fair next year. Mt. Olive had a three days' meeting and display and will endeavor to make it larger next season. New Albany is making preliminary investigations with the view of holding a fair and the whole state is waking up to the great benefits to be thus derived. Mississippi has long been behind in this good work, but promises great strides forward in the immediate future. In our sister state of Louisiana the legislature makes an appropriation of ten thousand dollar per annum for the benefit of the state fair and five thousand for the encouragement of parish fairs, fifteen of which are made annual events. The investment has been found a good one and there is now no opposition to the measure, but besides, the agricultural people appreciate the good being done and are strongest in the demand that it be continued. The Mississippi legislature could very well afford to encourage these splendid educational institutions.

A correspondent of the Southern Plantation writes as follows about the flower of a well known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullein steeped strong, and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient."

"Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use."

The writer by invitation spent a day as the guest of the McComb City fair last week. This is the third year of the fair and the promoters are well pleased with the showing made. A number of the agricultural exhibits were exceptionally good, as was also several in each of the other departments. The attendance was very flattering indeed, and more especially when it is taken into consideration that the storm and bad weather had put the farmers behind with their crops and that every effort was being made to catch up with the gathering. The fair in Pike is on a firm basis and already plans for next year are being perfected. Extra inducements will be offered for exhibits of agricultural, horticultural, stock and other farm products. It is expected that the present building will be entirely filled with these and that others will be erected to take care of the overflow. The people are enthusiastic in the effort to make their next year twice as good as this, which insures it being among the very best in the whole state.

Hazlehurst is still pushing. After a hampered postponement of the carnival by bad weather and the successfully pulling off of this event and the organization of a permanent county fair later, a chrysanthemum show will be given on November 16th and 17th. This is becoming quite an event down here and is attracting more attention every year. The good ladies of Hazlehurst raise as fine chrysanthemums as are to be found anywhere and will make an exhibition worth going miles to see.

The more pleasing and pleasant our government can make farm life, the better it is for the government. Our cities are overcrowded with worthless loafers who might be honorable and respectable farmers. The rural route is one of the things that has been provided to make farm life more desirable and attractive, and as we all have to live off the farmers, nothing should be left undone that could be done to make the farm inviting.

CASTELLANE

DIVORCE SUIT

BRINGS OUT SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

INHUMAN TREATMENT

Began Immediately After Marriage—Millions Inherited by Jay Gould's Daughter Squandered on Other Women.

Paris.—Before a crowd which taxed the capacity of the courtroom in the Palace of Justice, in the old Latin quarter, the case of the Countess de Castellane for divorce from her husband, Count Boni de Castellane began.

Count Boni's attorneys made no effort for further postponement, and with Henri Ditté, president of the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, presiding, and with two associate justices on the bench, Maitre Cruppi presented the plea of the countess for absolute divorce and the custody of the children. This plea was made upon documentary evidence, and without summoning witnesses. The great lawyer spoke for four and a half hours, with an intermission of only fifteen minutes. The case was adjourned before Maitre Cruppi's argument was finished and he still seemed to have plenty of ammunition in the locker.

Arraignment of the Court.

Such a severe arraignment has seldom been heard in this courtroom. He painted Count Boni in the blackest of colors, declaring him to be rapacious, brutal and licentious, while the countess was held up as the long suffering victim. Nothing was spared and nothing was glossed over. In chronological order Maitre Cruppi recounted the story of the alliance, which, he said, had been unhappy from the very honeymoon, owing to the incredible extravagance of the husband, who in five years had used up the colossal fortune that the daughter of Jay Gould had brought him. Count Boni's inordinate and insatiable demands for money according to the attorney for the countess, began as soon as the couple arrived in Paris, and led immediately to ill treatment and abuse and soon to blows. The countess was struck by her husband, according to the lawyer, the first time four months after the marriage. This was the result of a quarrel in connection with a dinner given by an American to which the count was not invited. Intrigues and amours, carried on under the countess' very eyes, were not long delayed.

Maitre Cruppi detailed liaisons with four society women, designating them as Mme. A. Mme. B. Mme. C. and Mme. D. Referring to the count's affairs with the demimondaines, the lawyer told the story in a plain, unvarnished fashion. He made no attempt at rhetoric, but marshaled the facts from a big dossier before him. He read unexpurgated extracts from incriminating letters, and gave the depositions of servants and others indicating infidelity.

Only when Maitre Cruppi reached some particularly outrageous incidents of the count's conduct did his voice, vibrating with passion, rise until it penetrated the farthest recesses of the big hall, and at other times it would soften as he spoke of the humiliated wife under such circumstances, trying to bear up in the face of the world. As he spoke of the count's efforts to prolong the case with a view of securing forgiveness and conciliation, the lawyer fairly shouted: "No, no, forgiveness is now out of the question."

Women in the Case.

Beneath the disguises of Mme. A. Mme. B. Mme. C. and Mme. D., many persons in the courtroom recognized the identity of the women to whom the lawyer referred, and there was a craning of necks as the courtroom listened to the reading of the words of passion in the letters and the curious were especially absorbed in the salacious details set forth by the lawyer of the case of Mme. C., with whom a code of window signals had been arranged and whose maid did sentinel duty at the door of the mansion to give the alarm in case the betrayed husband should return unexpectedly.

In this deposition it was set forth that a servant ushered Count Boni to Mme. C.'s boudoir. Maitre Cruppi offered evidence to prove that Count Boni had had simultaneously four

The school board of San Francisco will stand firm on its public school position.

The coachman who testified in the Hartje divorce case has been convicted of perjury.

Armed bands of negroes are operating in the vicinity of Matanzas, Cuba.

Seven victims of the Thoroughfare disaster are still missing.

apartments in Paris for the conduct of his love affairs. The most notorious of these apartments was at Neuilly. They were hired in the names of servants. Count Boni's correspondence with women of fashion was conducted through his secretaries. The reading of letters from some demimondaines alike the count showered flowers and gifts, according to the attorney for the countess, even pawning precious articles bought by his wife to get the money, or borrowing from usurers when he could not obtain credit.

Maitre Cruppi dwelt upon a passage in a letter from Mme. B. which he declared, left no doubt that a liaison existed. This passage was:

"I never believed you capable of making a dishonorable use of my letters." Maitre Cruppi disclosed the fact that in November, 1900, the civil tribunal of the Seine was about to appoint a judicial trustee in the person of George J. Gould for the purpose of protecting the countess against the capacity of her husband, but being unable to appease the creditors, the case was transferred to New York.

To Appropriate Million.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, composed of bishops and laymen from all parts of the civilized world, met here.

One of the most important actions will be the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for missionary work.

The features of the opening session was the report of the treasurer of the society. Dr. Homan Kalon of New York, which showed that the cash receipts of the missionary society for the past year just ended, amounted to \$1,695,859, an increase over the previous year of \$113,644. The disbursement of the year had left a balance in the treasury of \$19,444. In addition there had been received during the year for specially designated objects \$374,080.

The first public announcement of the deliberations of the committee on consolidation of the benevolences of the denomination was made. The proclamation to the church showing the plan for the reorganization of the great benevolent societies was read. The new plans go into effect January 1, and involve the separation of a present missionary society into a home and foreign mission board. There is to be a board of foreign missions, with headquarters at New York; a board of home missions and church extensions, with headquarters at Philadelphia; a board of education, freedmen's aid and Sunday schools, with headquarters at Cincinnati; and the freedman aid Southern education society, which now has its headquarters in Cincinnati.

Increase of Salaries.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, in a statement in connection with his recent announcement that he would recommend a substantial increase of salaries for postal employees, said the sum received will benefit 75 per cent of clerks in the grade below \$900 and \$1000, about 40 per cent of those receiving from \$1100 to \$1200 and about 30 per cent of those over \$1200. An appropriation of \$25,700 will be urged for clerks of the first and second class offices, an increase of \$23,000,000 over the current year, of which increase \$1,370,000 is for employment of additional clerks and the rest for the promotion of 16,300 clerks in first and second class postoffices.

The department is also considering an amendment to the present law limiting the payment of higher compensation to letter carriers.

Bank Officers.

Seranton, Miss.—The grand jury has so far returned true bills against O. S. Randall, president; H. S. Bourke, cashier, and J. W. Stewart, and E. Mitchell, directors of the failed Seranton State Bank. The indictment covers four separate charges against the accused, who, after arraignment, were released on a \$20,000 bond—\$5,000 on each count.

The grand jury is still in session, with the probability of further indictments in the case.

Secretary Taft made a political speech at Danville, Ill., discussing the trusts.

Senator Whyte, in a speech at Baltimore, declared the country is being driven into imperialism.

A negro who assaulted a negro girl in Mobile was arrested by a posse of white citizens.

The Filipinos are to be given a parliament, to be elected next spring.

Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist, is to marry Miss Eva Stevenson of Lexington, Ky.

One of 320 suits against the Chicago and Alton road for discrimination is being tried at Chicago.

Sixteen lives were lost in the Chamber of Commerce fire at Kansas City.

The wireless telegraph convention will not make any choice of systems.



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What the Engagement Ring Means

By Beatrice Fairfax.

Isn't it wonderful the amount of ecstasy that a tiny golden circlet can encompass?

The engagement ring is even more wonderful in the eyes of its happy wearer than its follower, the wedding ring, for the engagement ring comes first, and there is such a world of tender sentiment entwined in it.

There is not a girl in the land who does not in imagination see that magic token gleaming on the third finger of her left hand.

All her rosy girlhood dreams are centred around it, for it means the happiest moment of her life.

The origin of the betrothal ring dates back many hundred years.

In the beginning it was a gift from the groom to the bride to denote that he admitted to her the privilege of sharing his belongings.

It practically had the significance of the present day wedding ring; but in those days long engagements were not customary, so the betrothal and wedding rings were really one and the same thing.

But always, in every country, where it has been used, it has meant the pledging of love vows between man and woman.

In many countries the man as well as the woman wears an engagement ring.

It is a beautiful custom, and yet it is not necessary that an engaged girl should have a ring.

Very often I receive plaintive little letters from girls who tell me that they are engaged, but have no ring.

They seem to think that all the joy of their engagement is spoiled by the fact that the ring does not adorn their left hand.

There is no doubt that it is very nice to have the ring—every girl realizes that; but, if a girl really loves her fiancé the ring cannot make much difference.

Custom has made the engagement ring rather an expensive piece of jewelry.

If the young man has his way to make in the world, it is far more sensible to put the money in the bank than to spend it on a ring.

You see, girls, the money spent on the ring would buy the dining room furniture or pay a month's rent.

If your sweetheart can afford a ring, by all means have one; but don't be unhappy if you have to go without it.

Do not plight your troth to any man without being very sure that you cannot live happily without him.

Some girls make and break engagements of marriage as casually as they would an engagement to go to the theatre.

They think it fine to be engaged to two men at the same time.

It isn't fine, girls; it's contemptible, and hurts a girl immeasurably.

Do not lead a man on to propose merely for the satisfaction of conquest. Human hearts are not made to juggle with.

After you have accepted a man's love try and realize the responsibility that rests upon you.

You must train yourself to be a good wife.

Learn the housewifely arts that will teach you how to make a happy home.

Try and bring out all that is best in your fiancé; let him see that you love and respect him and admire his fine qualities.

Encourage him to be upright and industrious.

Help him to save by not demanding extravagant gifts and treats from him.

Don't look on him as merely the man who can help you to have a good time; look on him as your future husband, the man you love and honor.

That all sounds like a very large contract, dear girls; but that is what you are responsible for when you accept a man's love.

And whether the acceptance is symbolized by a ring or not, the obligation is there just the same.—San Francisco Examiner.

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