

7 IN WATERY GRAVE

Only Three of a Party of Ten
Escape Drowning.

A DEER ISLE SLOOP CAPSIZES

Six Women and a Man, Summer Visitors at the Maine Resort, Go Down to Their Death When Pleasure Craft Turns Turtle in Penobscot Bay.

Deer Isle, Maine, Special.—Seven summer visitors out of a party of ten were drowned by the capsizing of a 35-foot sloop in Penobscot bay off this island Tuesday. The drowned are:

Miss Alice Torro, Washington, D. C.
Miss Eleanor Torro, Washington, D. C.
Miss Kellogg, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lottie Kellogg, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lucy S. Crawley, Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth G. Evans, Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass.
Jackson C. Hutchins, of Bangor, Maine.

The saved:
Captain Haskell, Deer Isle.
Prof. Edwin S. Crawley, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, husband of Mrs. Crawley.

Henry B. Evans, Mount Holyoke, brother of Miss Elizabeth Evans.

The bodies of Lottie Kellogg and Miss Evans were recovered. There was some hope that Mr. Hutchins had been saved, as when last seen he was making a brave struggle through the choppy seas toward Barren island, nearby. A boat was sent from this place in an effort to locate his body.

With Capt. Samuel Haskell, the party of light-hearted summer people started out Tuesday afternoon for a sail in Penobscot bay. It was drawing near the close of the vacation season for most of them and they had planned this as their last outing together. The wind was from the southwest and squally. The sloop was of the "open" variety. It had no deck forward and no cabin, and it contained no ballast, as the party of ten weighed the boat down quite heavily and Captain Haskell, an experienced navigator in these waters, thought that the craft would be well-balanced. The party had scarcely been gone an hour before the wind freshened up, heeling the sloop over and dashing the spray upon the occupants. Late in the afternoon Captain Haskell decided that the wind was too heavy for his boat and the sea too choppy, so he brought the sloop around and started on a tack homeward.

All the party were perched high up on the weather side, as the sloop cut through the waves with the water almost coming over the gunwales on the lee side, when Captain Haskell gave a shout of warning that he was going to tack and then threw over the tiller. Just at this moment the boat rose high up on a wave, exposing her to the full brunt of the wind. An unusually heavy gust struck her, and in a twinkling the sloop went over on her beam ends and the party of ten were thrown into the water.

For one brief moment it was everyone for one's self. Captain Haskell had been clinging to the sheet, and he quickly saw that the boat's tender was right-side up. Shouting to Professor Crawley and Henry Evans who were nearest to him he directed them to make for the tender, doing so himself. Professor Crawley, however, still clung to the overturned sloop looking for his wife, while Evans was trying to locate his sister.

Condition at Augusta.

Washington, Special.—A report regarded as encouraging was received Tuesday by the War Department from Capt. Adolph H. Huguet, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who was detailed by General Ramsey, commander of the Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., to make an investigation of the needs of the people of Augusta, Ga., stricken by recent floods.

Crazy Father Tried to Cremate His Motherless Children.

Durham, N. C., Special.—Lambert Riley, an Orange county man living near Hillsboro, attempted to kill his motherless children several nights ago by setting the house afire. The man lost his wife some time ago and this appears to have deranged him. The house was burned but the children escaped uninjured. Both passed through Durham on their way to Oxford to enter the orphanage there. No criminal indictment has been brought against the father.

Bids For New Destroyers.

Washington, Special.—Shipbuilders and their representatives to the number of half a hundred gathered at the Navy Department Tuesday to witness the opening of the bids for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers authorized by Congress not to exceed in cost \$300,000 each, and for the acquisition of three colliers not to exceed \$525,000 each.

GEN. A. P. STEWART DEAD

Only One Confederate Lieut. General Survives Him.

Biloxi, Miss., Special.—Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, one of the last two surviving lieutenant generals of the Confederate States army died at his home here Sunday. Although in his eighty-seventh year and suffering from the infirmities of old age, Gen. Stewart's death was sudden, and came as a distinct surprise to his relatives and friends.

A native of Tennessee, Gen. Stewart lived the greater part of his life in that State, but of late had been making his home in Biloxi. He was born at Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee, October 2, 1821, and received his early education in that State. Later he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated with honors from that institution in June, 1842.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he was commissioned as a brigadier general in the Confederate States army, made a general in 1863 and received his commission as a lieutenant general one year later.

The close of the war found him in command of the army of Tennessee.

After the close of hostilities between the States he gave himself up to the education of Southern youth and served from 1874 to 1885 as chancellor of the University of Mississippi. In 1890 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Chickasaw National Park and from that time until he moved to Biloxi he made his home at Chattanooga, Tenn. Gen. Stewart spent the last years of his life devoting himself largely to literary work. He was regarded as an authority upon the stirring events which had marked the country during his life and several high honors were conferred upon him in connection with this work, among them a fellowship in the Royal Historical Society.

Gen. Stewart married at Warren, Ohio, in 1845, Miss Harriet Byron Chase. She died in 1898.

The body was shipped to St. Louis, Mo., where Gen. Stewart lived for a number of years. The funeral was held in St. Louis on Wednesday.

RELIEF FUND FOR LEPER.

Months of Saving, Left by Three Tots at Washington Times Office Causes That Paper to Begin Subscription for Leper and Family.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Three little girls went into The Washington Times office Monday morning and laid down \$1. their savings for many months, which they asked be given to the little baby of John R. Early, the leper from Lynn, N. C. From that The Times started a subscription which the first day amounts to \$108.50, for the stricken man and his family.

Early saw his child Monday morning for the first time since he was put under guard and the little tot did not, of course, understand why his father did not touch him but stayed five feet away. It was a pitiful scene, similar to that Saturday night when Mrs. Early first went to see her husband. The mother and child have not wanted for anything since they have come to Washington, as they have been taken care of by the Salvation Army, but from indications this subscription will be a most welcome one.

The health authorities have not heard from the board of health of North Carolina, except that the opinion of the Attorney General has been asked. There is a disposition here to begin making some sort of provision for the man. Plans for a more permanent and more comfortable abode for him have been under discussion and it is very clear from what both Early and his wife say that this would be their preference. Early has secured a pension of \$72 a month for total disability incurred while a soldier in the Philippines.

Tobacco in Belgium.

Brussels, Special.—Belgium has under cultivation over 5,000 acres of tobacco. Formerly most of the tobacco used for manufacturing purposes came from the United States, but these imports are being greatly reduced because of the higher prices of the American tobacco.

Mrs. Sage Gives an Island to the Government.

New York, Special.—Negotiations have been completed for the purchase by Mrs. Russell Sage of Constitution Island in the Hudson river, opposite West Point. Mrs. Sage presents the island to the government for the site of a military preparatory school, which will form one of the most important features of the military training establishment at West Point. Mrs. Sage has had the purchase of the island in view for some time.

The Law's Ban on Bucket Shops.

New York, Special.—Under the operations of the Cassidy law, passed by the last Legislature and signed by Governor Hughes, bucket shops are now illegal institutions in New York. It is alleged that leading operators of bucket shops in this city have planned to evade the provisions of the law by conducting business through the medium of an apparently legitimate exchange.

NEW ORLEANS FIRE

A Big Conflagration Disturbs Sunday's Quiet.

SWEEPS OVER THREE BLOCKS

Firemen Enjoying Their Annual Picnic at Suburban Park and the Blaze Gets a Good Headway Before They Get to Work on it.

New Orleans, Special.—Fire which broke out in the centre of the commercial district here Sunday afternoon swept over portions of three blocks, destroying a large number of wholesale houses, manufacturing plants and small stores. Originating at Bienville and Chartres streets, the flames worked their way north as far as Conti street and west toward Royal, bringing about a property loss of between one and two million dollars before they were finally subdued.

Several circumstances combined to give the fire a headway which proved hard to overcome. At the time the alarm was turned in, shortly before 3 o'clock, the New Orleans firemen were in the midst of their annual picnic at suburban park and the engines and patrols responded with a mere handful of men. It was fully an hour before the department was in a position to make anything like a successful fight against the fire, and even then the handicap against it was added to by an inadequate supply of water.

The fire was one of the most spectacular that has occurred in New Orleans during recent years. The section devastated was made up largely of old buildings, some over a half century in use. They proved like so much tinder to the flames, and fanned by a high wind, the fire made rapid progress.

Two warehouses, filled with wines and liquors, were among the buildings destroyed by the fire. As they burned the barrels of whiskey and brandy exploded with thunderous roars which could be heard for blocks and which shook the walls of adjoining buildings and endangered the lives of firemen engaged in fighting the flames.

Gen. A. P. Stewart Dead.

Biloxi, Miss., Special.—Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, one of the last two surviving lieutenant generals of the Confederate States army, died at his home here Sunday. Although in his 87th year and suffering from the infirmities of old age, General Stewart's death was sudden and came as a distinct shock to his relatives and friends. General Stewart had been in failing health here at the home of his son, Dr. A. P. Stewart, for a year or more. Death was due to heart disease. A native of Tennessee, General Stewart lived the greater part of his life in that State, but of late had been making his home in Biloxi, where he found the salt air and pine woods of great benefit to his health.

Nearly Stabbed to Death.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—Dangerously, perhaps fatally wounded, Sid Chandler, a young white man, was found early Sunday morning bleeding and unconscious, on the ground near the home of Millie Bullock, a white woman, on Crawford street. He had been out and stabbed on the body. At the Twin City Hospital, where the young man was taken, it was said that he was doing as well as could be expected. It is believed by the police that Chandler was in a general fight among several men. Several arrests will be made it is said.

Killed in Family Quarrel.

Tallahassee, Special.—In a shooting affray Sunday night at this place Jim Duncan was killed. Investigation has consumed all day to determine whether the man was shot by one Harvey, who was visiting at the Duncan home, or by the wife of Will Duncan, a brother of the dead man Harvey and Will Duncan and his wife were all arrested.

Aged Man Walks a Hundred Miles to Fulfill Promise.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.—Charles Eaton, an aged one-armed man, who had been released from jail by Federal Judge Hundley to visit his sick wife, surrendered himself Saturday night after having walked over 100 miles to fulfill his promise to return. After visiting his wife at Winchester, Tenn., Eaton found himself without funds and was forced to walk back to Huntsville, where he was serving a sentence for illicit distilling.

Found Dead in His Office.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Cold and stiff in death the body of Mr. S. G. Ryan, a lawyer of this city, was found Sunday night at 11 o'clock in his office in the Commercial and Farmers Bank Building. Mr. Ryan had probably been dead for twelve or fifteen hours, as he had not been seen all day. For some time he had been a sufferer from asthma but death is supposed to have been from heart trouble.

DETAILS OF FLOOD HORROR

Further Loss of Life and Damage to Property is Revealed by the Receding Waters at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—The flood water at Augusta is receding rapidly and as the water leaves the streets it is apparent that the loss has been underestimated. In addition to the disasters already reported it is found that the Riverside Mills, in damage to plant and loss of cotton, which floated away, sustains a loss of \$180,000; Reid's Cotton Warehouse, the finest in the South, is damaged in a large sum, but it will require a survey to determine the amount; Triangular block, where the wholesale houses are assembled, is badly injured. The Nelson Morris & Co. warehouse has collapsed, and is being razed; the Augusta Grocery Company's building is damaged to the extent of \$60,000; Hill & Terry escaped serious loss; C. D. Carr & Co., Paul Mustin & Murphy are comparatively slightly damaged; the National Biscuit Company's building is wrecked. The Central Grammar School is badly hurt and the Davidson Grammar School is damaged severely.

Starvation Threatened.

In some districts people who cannot leave their houses, have not fasted food since Wednesday night. Augusta is trying hard to measure up to the demand upon her. At the public meetings it was decided not to make an appeal for outside assistance, but to accept any contributions offered. It is a question if the citizens' meeting and city council did not err in declining to make a public appeal for assistance and many believe they will yet be compelled to ask aid of the outside world. It is certain that the mayor will gladly accept contributions and he so publicly said in reply to Atlanta's inquiry.

The immense cotton manufacturing establishments are not only idle because of the breaks in the canal banks, but they have received flood damage.

The water reservoir is full. Its capacity is 60,000,000 gallons. But the service pipes are broken and the city is without water. The gas supply is nearly restored.

The electric companies will start up in twelve hours, using steam power instead of water-power. Electric lights will not be turned on for a week.

Estimated losses are as follows:
Total damage from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
Damage to city property \$200,000 to \$250,000.
Damage to steel railroad \$25,000.
Damage to railroads \$50,000.
Damage to telephone and telegraph companies \$20,000.
Damage to merchants' and local industries \$150,000 to \$200,000.
Damage to residents \$50,000.
Probable loss in wages to mill operatives and others \$50,000.
Loss by fire.

FLOOD FAST RECEDING.

Bodies of Two White Men and Eight Negroes Have Been Found Cabs Now Taking Place of Boats—Property Loss Placed at a Million and a Half.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—Water is fast receding from the streets of Augusta, and the city will soon for most part be dry again. Merchants will probably begin to look over their stock by noon. Bodies are being found. So far two white men and eight negroes have been found. It is believed that about 25 persons, mostly negroes, have lost their lives. The city is now free from water except in the extreme lower portions, and cabs are taking the place of boats. The property loss is now estimated at not less than \$1,500,000.

Part of Seaboard Bridge Near Rockingham Gone.

Rockingham, N. C., Special.—The flood situation is getting better, the water receding. The trestle on the island connecting the steel parts of the Seaboard bridge on the Pee Dee river is washed away. The Rockingham Power Company's dam at Blewett Falls is not as great as at first feared. Crops in the lowlands are ruined.

Relief in the Piedmont.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—The flood situation here is only a memory, except great damage to crops, to streets and public roads and bridges. Train schedules are being rapidly resumed.

George P. Rowell Dead.

Poland Springs, Me., Special.—George P. Rowell, of New York, prominent for many years in the newspaper advertising business, died Friday night at the Poland Springs House, following an illness of more than a month.

Fell From Train.

Lake City, Special.—Robert Cook, a young white man, was painfully injured here last week by falling from train No. 82 as it was passing. He had enlisted in the army at Charleston and was on his way to New York to enter service. His family live near here, and thinking he might see some of them, he went down on the steps of the car. Losing his balance, he was hurled to the ground. Physicians say he will recover.

Modern Farm Methods

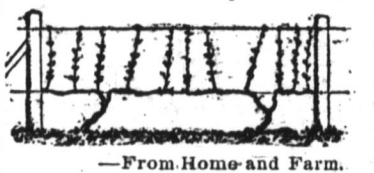
As Applied in the South.

Notes of Interest to Planter, Fruit Grower and Stockman

Moles in the Garden.

In answer to a North Carolina reader's inquiry how to get rid of moles in the garden, I. N. M., of Defiance, writes: "I have tried several kinds of mole traps, and bisulphide of carbon with more or less success. But for the last two or three years I have used camphor balls, such as we can buy of the druggist and that are used to keep moths out. As soon as the mole appears in the spring, I take a smooth, round stick and make a hole in the run, drop a ball in and press it down with the foot. I do this every two or three feet. The mole appears in another place in the morning. Follow this up and the mole will leave. I have had much trouble from moles; but only one appeared last spring, and I got rid of that." A trial of this plan is easily made, and will not require much outlay. Traps, in order to be effective, must be skillfully and persistently set.

Prune and Train Grapevines Thus.



Tick Eradication Resumed.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is resuming active operations for the eradication of the cattle ticks which prevail in the Southern part of the country and transmit the contagion of Texas fever of cattle. Its men are being sent into the field and preparations are being made to push the work of extermination vigorously during the warm weather, when the ticks are most active.

Since this work was begun, two years ago, an area of about 56,000 square miles, or almost the size of the State of Georgia, has been freed from the ticks. As a result the quarantine on Southern cattle has been either modified or entirely removed from this area. Last year work was done to a greater or less extent in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California, and it is proposed this year to continue in the same States, with the addition of a small part of Mississippi. Most of the work has been and will continue to be done in sections contiguous to the quarantine line, the object being to push the line farther South from year to year; but encouragement is given to local work in any part of the quarantined district in the assurance that when any considerable area is rendered tick free it will be released from quarantine.

The work is being done by co-operation between the Federal Government and the State and local authorities. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the year beginning July 1, and it is expected that the States and counties where the work is carried on will duplicate this sum. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives expressed itself very strongly to the effect that the States should bear a reasonable share of the cost and that the Federal work should be mainly confined to States where co-operation is received.

Various methods for exterminating the ticks are used, including transferring the cattle from pasture to pasture at suitable intervals, and dipping, spraying, and hand dressing the cattle with oil and oil emulsion. In sections where there are large herds and large ranches dipping on a large scale is practiced, either alone or in connection with pasture rotation, while in other sections, where the cattle on some farms frequently consist only of a cow or an ox team, hand dressing with oil is found to be the only practicable method.

The damage caused by the ticks and the benefits to follow from their eradication are not generally appreciated. It is estimated that the Texas fever tick is responsible for about \$40,000,000 of loss annually to the people of the infected country, and that it also lowers the assets of the South by an additional \$23,250,000, making the enormous aggregate of \$63,250,000. To wipe out this heavy loss is the object of the work now under way, and the results already accomplished leave no doubt that success is possible, though a number of years will be required for the completion of the undertaking. Much depends upon the cattle owners, who can either hasten or retard progress according as they co-operate or refuse to assist in the work.

Literature giving full information as to the ticks, the disease which they

transmit, and the methods for their eradication has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and will be supplied free of charge on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

How to Get a Good Stand of Cotton.

A thorough preparation is more than half the cultivation. Do not plant either cotton or corn before the land is worked into a fine seed bed, even if planting is a little late. Prepare the land thoroughly and sufficiently in advance of planting so that there is a firm seed bed. Then avoid one of the most common causes of loss of stand—that of planting too deep.

It is the best, even where it is not necessary to plant upon beds, to place the seed upon a slight ridge, especially in planting early. This insures drainage and warmth and consequently a good stand. There are more stands lost in planting cotton by using too much than too little seed. When a bushel of seed is used it is very often a detriment, because the seeds are so close that when they germinate they lift the soil in the whole top of the row. If dry or a little cool weather follows the soil immediately around the young plant dries out or is chilled by the cool nights and the plants die. If this does not occur the farmer is obliged to thin the cotton when very young, while the plants are delicate and are easily injured. Perfect stands of cotton have been secured with four pounds of seed, and if the seed has been properly selected and preserved it should never require more than a peck per acre, provided the land is in good condition and the seed is properly planted.

Prepare the land thoroughly before planting.

Use selected seed of known parentage and good quality.

Plant shallow—not over one-fourth inch in depth on a firm bed.

Follow planting with a roller and use care that the seed drill is not in a trench. (Rain will wash dirt into trench and bury seed too deep.)

Be sure that seed bed is well drained.

With these precautions there should be no difficulty in securing a stand of either cotton or corn this year. These directions are for normal conditions and are applicable with all ordinary seasons and soils.

Owing to the difference in soil fertility it is impossible to give any general rule for distances between the rows and for spacing of the plants in the row. However, as some guide we give the following:

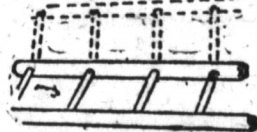
On good uplands ordinarily producing one-half to three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre, plant in rows four feet apart and not less than sixteen inches space between plants in the row.

On rich bottom lands where excessive stalks are produced, plant in rows not less than five feet apart and give two feet space between plants in the row. Increase or decrease these distances (rows and spaces) according to the strength of the soil and the usual size of the cotton plants.

On post-oak flats and alluvial lands like the Mississippi bottoms give full distance between the rows so as to make a broad ridge for the plants and provide for surface drainage.—D. N. Barrow, of South Carolina.

For Saving Hay.

The long pieces are made of oak 2x3 inches wide and as long as required for the manger. The back pieces to be four inches longer than front one and two inches of each end to be roughed off to fit in holes at side of feed boxes. The cross pieces are made of oak 1x3 inches wide and long enough so that when grooved into the long pieces it will fit the top of the manger. The cross pieces are



to be placed eight inches apart so horses can put their noses through and eat hay. When manger is to be filled the rack is raised up, the hay put in and the rack lowered down on top of hay, thus the weight of rack carries it down to the bottom of manger, as the horses eat the hay out, which they will do without throwing any hay out to be trampled upon.—W. E. George, in The Epitomist.

In a recent campaign of the French in Madagascar 14,000 men were sent to the front, of whom twenty-nine were killed in action and over 7000 perished from preventable disease.

Blinks.

The grass widow is not to be winked at.—Knoxville Sentinel.

How about a contest for the able liars who have to write daily to distant wives?—Baltimore Sun.

Leap year has not made an appreciable reduction in the sale of bachelor buttons.—Atlanta Journal.

The things that we oughtn't to do seem to be the only ones that makes life worth living.—New York Press.

Not So Much.

"Are your exercises benefiting you any?"

"Yes; I am getting a fine muscular development."

"Giving exhibitions to your friends?"

"Well, I picked up a fifty-pound cage of ice left by the ice man this morning and swung it around as though it had been a feather."