

"PLANT A TREE."

Plant oak or ash in useless spots of ground,
A birch or willow at the murmuring brook,
Some flowering shrub upon the grassy mound,
Or useful tree in any vacant nook.

The graceful maple and the fragrant pine,
In school house grounds where children love to play;
Some hardy trees along the highway's lines,
To shade the traveler on his tiresome way.
—Charles L. Lochman.



Arbor Day

A VERY practical use is made of Arbor Day in this State in beautifying the school grounds. From the establishment of Arbor Day in 1880 to 1906 more than 318,920 trees were planted in this way in the State. It is estimated that there are now in the State more than thirty million trees and shrubs. The number of trees and shrubs planted in the State is absolutely no more than thirty million. The number of trees and shrubs planted in the State is absolutely no more than thirty million. The number of trees and shrubs planted in the State is absolutely no more than thirty million.

In the Schools

of the region, for in many sections this would be evergreen; on the contrary it will, in a majority of cases, be found most desirable to have a predominance of deciduous trees in the school-ground plantings. The fruit trees should be few in number, but should represent the species grown commercially in the region. If it is not a commercial fruit-growing region in which the school happens to be located, representative sorts for a good family collection should be chosen, which in most parts of State will include the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and grape. Several small fruits can be added if thought desirable, but as most of them are short-lived and demand considerable care in their maintenance, their value is questioned.

An Arbor-Day Surprise.



From the Youth's Companion.

much as upon class differences. If it be a question of providing a list of fruits for illustrative purposes, the varieties of apples chosen are of secondary importance in comparison with providing apples, pears, plums and cherries. It is better to have a seedling apple of no commercial value than to have no apple at all. So with the timber and nut-bearing trees. If the grounds will permit, use an extensive list of the valuable timber trees. But if the area is limited, use only representatives of a class.—The Country Gentleman.

Trees of Historic Note.
The Burgoyne elm at Albany, N. Y., planted the day Burgoyne was brought there a prisoner.
The elm tree at Philadelphia under which William Penn made his famous treaty with nineteen tribes of barbarians.
The charter oak at Hartford which preserved the written guarantee of the liberties of the colony of Connecticut.
The tulip tree on King's mountain battlefield in South Carolina on which ten bloodthirsty Tories were hanged at one time.
The huge French apple tree near Fort Wayne, Indiana, where Tittle Turtle, the great Miami chief, gathered his warriors.
The wide-spreading oak tree of Flushing, L. I., under which George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, preached.
The elm tree at Cambridge in the shade of which Washington first took command of the Continental army, on a hot summer's day.
The Freedman's oak, or Emancipation oak, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., under which the slaves of this region first heard read President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.
The magnificent black walnut tree near Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson at which General Wayne mustered his forces at midnight, preparatory to his gallant and successful attack on Stony Point.

No man hath ever known or said,
How many there may be,
But each tree helps to make a shade,
Each leaf to make a tree.
Holmes

A SOUTHERN STORM

Furious Tornado Sweeps Over Wide Stretch of Country

HUNDREDS DEAD IN ITS TRACK

A Wind of Cyclone Velocity Sweeps Over Parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—Scores of small Towns Destroyed and Partially Wrecked.
A wind of cyclonic proportions swept over portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama late Friday, leaving a trail of dead and injured. Friday night the number of killed is estimated at close to a hundred and the number of injured at over a hundred, with many portions of the afflicted districts to hear from.
Most of the dead are negroes. Perhaps a dozen white persons were caught in falling buildings and either fatally injured or so seriously disabled as to require medical attention. The loss of life was chiefly in the quarters of colored persons where the wind destroyed their cabins, burying the occupants in the debris, or in the farming sections of the country where the trees were uprooted, telegraph and telephone poles torn up and general destruction became an enemy to a storm which swept with almost tornado fury through the country.
It is difficult to estimate the loss of life or the extent of the destruction to property, for there is little or no communication with the points where the rain and wind did its greatest damage.
In Louisiana it is estimated that a score of small towns were destroyed or partially wrecked. These include Amite City, Arcadia and Independence, Belle Grove, Melton, Lorman, Pine Ridge, Quitman, Landing, Fairchild's Creek, Purvis and Lumberton, Miss., are reported seriously damaged by the storm.
In Alabama Dora was the chief sufferer. This town is also known as Bergen. Four or more persons were killed, among them the wife and daughter of Station Master Moore. Fifty persons at the lowest estimate were injured. Those most seriously hurt were carried to hospitals in Birmingham, Ala. One woman, a Mrs. McCully, died on the train. Two other members of this family were seriously injured. At Bergen cars were blown from the railroad tracks and considerable other property destroyed. Reports also say that the storm struck Albertville, Ala., late in the afternoon and destroyed nearly the entire northern portion of the town. A cotton mill was blown down, the storm ranging northward, doing much destruction to life and property. An unconfirmed report from this section gives the death list at from 30 to 35, with scores of persons injured. A special train was sent from Birmingham, carrying physicians and a squad of State militiamen to the district. Aid is also pouring in from all other directions.
From Meridian, Miss., comes a report that Mrs. John Minniece and her child were killed outright and John Minniece was seriously injured, while a number of other persons were hurt and there was considerable destruction of property.
Winchester, Miss., a small town, is reported wiped out, though only two persons are known to have been killed.
Natchez, Miss., reports 60 are known to be dead in the northern Louisiana storm. Hundreds of plantation cabins are reported destroyed in his section.
Mobile reports nine dead in Hattiesburg, Miss., but this has not been confirmed.
The first damage done was at S. H. Lambdin plantation, seven miles south of Vidalia. Here Mrs. Shields of Natchez, while in bed with her two little boys was instantly killed by a beam falling on the bed. Her boys were uninjured. Four negroes were killed on the plantation and many cabins were razed to the ground. S. H. Lambdin was struck by a beam and injured internally.
From Lambdin the tornado passed a mile and a half west of Vidalia, striking Dr. J. C. Carter's plantation where several negroes were killed and others injured, two of whom will die. The tornado proper covered a breadth of 900 feet through this parish and swept across the Mississippi river striking Adams county at Giles Bend, four miles north of Natchez. Here four negroes were killed and seven injured. Continuing northeast the tornado ravaged Pine Ridge in this county, killing 12 and injuring 20.
The brick church, a historic building, the first Presbyterian church erected in the southwest, was demolished.
Two plantations in the neighborhood belonging to James McClure, of Natchez were shorn of their two houses and 17 cabins. Eight deaths were reported on these plantations.
New Orleans, La., Special.—Amite, a small town in southwestern Louisiana, was almost destroyed by a tornado. The dead are estimated by physicians at from 25 to 50. The first details were brought to New Orleans by trains with 17 injured. Correspondents on the scene however assert that not more than a dozen were killed, but that so many suffer fatal injuries that the list will reach 25 before morning.

DEATHS MAY REACH 500

The Hurricane Which Swept Over Eight States Friday Left a Path of Death, Desolation and Want in Its Wake—Death List is Estimated at Five Hundred and Hundreds Are Seriously Injured.

Atlanta, Special.—As a result of the storm which swept into Georgia after having done extensive damage in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, 25 persons are dead and at least one hundred were injured, while many others received bruises and scratches from flying debris in a dozen towns in this State.
The storm which first appeared in this State at Columbus, on the Alabama line, seems to have moved in a northeasterly direction, striking the towns of Chippley, Harris, LaGrange, Griffin, McDonough, Locust Grove, Cedartown and Cave Springs, while a portion of its fury was felt in the eastern suburbs of Atlanta shortly after midnight.
Homes Swept Away.
At Cave Springs, near Rome, where the largest loss of life occurred, nine persons were killed and nine injured, while a score of negroes are reported to have been more or less badly bruised. In this vicinity the wind swept a path half a mile wide and five miles long from the outskirts of Cave Springs in a southerly direction to Hamatie. There is not a house left standing in the storm-swept area. Ham's Academy, at Cave Springs, was badly damaged. At Cameo two negro section hands were killed, and one white man is reported dead at Stinson.
At Columbus Mrs. Vila Norris and her daughter were instantly killed by the destruction of a pavilion at North Highlands in which they were staying. The property loss in this section will be heavy.
Griffin reports that three white women were killed and eight white persons injured and a property loss of \$50,000 sustained. The path of the storm at this point was directly over the cotton mill and cottages of the mill operatives. Twenty-five of these cottages were entirely demolished and the escape of their occupants is considered miraculous.
Ten Negroes Killed.
The boiler and engine room and the roof of the card room of the Rushdown mills were blown away, as was the commissary room. The Oak Hill Baptist church and Levitic chapel were destroyed, while a score of other buildings sustained great damage. Physicians of the city rushed to the scene of disaster and gave prompt relief to the injured, who were removed to hospitals as quickly as possible. Hundreds were bruised and some by flying missiles. A public meeting was held Sunday to raise funds for the injured.
At Chippley Mrs. Frank Hopkins and Mrs. Foster and 10 negroes were killed, while the husbands of the two women were seriously injured. Practically every business house in Chippley was more or less damaged; the hotel, in which there were 11 guests, was blown down, but none of its occupants was injured. All the warehouses were damaged and not a negro house is left standing. The residence of H. A. Middlebrook was lifted from its foundations, carried 150 yards and deposited in its new position without being damaged.
The depot and three freight cars were blown away at Harris, a small station three miles from Chippley. One report says that six white persons and two negroes were killed at that place.
Engineer Neisler Killed.
Engineer Samuel Neisler, of Abbeville, S. C., and a negro brakeman were killed, and Fireman G. C. Brown seriously injured when a freight train on the Seaboard Air Line ran into a washout at Tucker, 16 miles from Atlanta, early Saturday.
The storm was first felt in Atlanta shortly after midnight, when numerous houses in the southeastern section of the city were unroofed. The storm then jumped nearly a mile to the eastern edge of the suburbs, where three houses standing close together were demolished, while houses on the opposite side of the street were left untouched. A vivid electrical display accompanied the torrential rain and wind. Many houses in the city were struck by lightning and their inhabitants given bad scares, but no one was injured. A large suburban electric car, making its last trip to College Park, was blown from the track at East Point and its passengers compelled to walk two miles in the blinding rain.
The usual freaks were played by the wind, one roof having been transferred from a house to a nearby building. Twenty-seven prisoners were in the little town jail. The roof was lifted completely off the jail, leaving rain and debris beating in upon the exposed prisoners, but so terror-stricken were they that not one gained his freedom. None of the prisoners was seriously injured. The wreckage which remained on the site of a lumber mill near town consisted largely of splinters from the size of toothpicks up to small sticks.
The total money loss at Purvis was estimated at \$200,000. These figures were obtained from dozens of business men, each of whom calculated his individual loss. The State is furnishing tents, neighboring towns supplies and with martial law, the town is practically safe from looting.

WILL CLOSE DOWN

Carolina Cotton Mills Agree to Suspend Operation July 1

WILL DECLINE TO TAKE ORDERS

At a Representative Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers at Spartanburg It Was Decided That All Cotton Mills of Piedmont Section of North and South Carolina Will Shut Down For Indefinite Period After July 1.
Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—The cotton mills of the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina will close down indefinitely July 1st, and no further orders for cloth at the present prices will be accepted by the mills. This action was taken at a meeting of mill presidents representing the mill industry of the upper section of South Carolina and North Carolina.
The action of the cotton mill men did not come as a surprise, for it will be remembered that it was reported in this correspondence several days ago that the mill men were up against a serious proposition. It was either a reduction of wages and shorter hours or the closing down of the mill indefinitely. The mill had hoped to operate on shorter hours and reduced wages; in fact, some of the mills have been pursuing that policy for some time; but it gave no relief to the situation.
The meeting was held in the chamber of commerce and nearly every mill in this section was represented either by personal representatives or by proxy. The meeting was held quickly and quietly. In fact, it did not become known that the meeting had been held until representatives of the mills made the following statement:
"At a representative meeting of cotton manufacturers held this day in the chamber of commerce it was resolved that they will accept no further orders for cloth at present prices; that they will shut down their mills indefinitely not later than July 1st, 1908."
The closing down of the mills will throw thousands and thousands of people out of employment, and the great problem before the mill operatives is how they will employ themselves after July 1st until the mills resume operation. Had the mills closed down earlier in the season the situation would not have been as serious as at the present time, for the mill people could have easily made arrangements to secure work on the farms. The employers of farm labor have now made all their arrangements for agricultural work.
It has been said that possibly the mills have made arrangements to provide for the operatives while the mills are idle.
Dead of Heart Failure.
Greenville, S. C., Special.—Capt. A. D. Hoke, a prominent business man of this city, was found dead in bed Saturday morning. Heart failure was the cause of his death. Captain Hoke was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having been one of the captains in the First South Carolina Regiment. He was educated in Charleston. His mother was a Miss Mills, of that city. The funeral services will take place here Monday morning at 11 o'clock.
Murderer Confesses.
Roanoke, Va., Special.—John Hamlet Phillips, aged 20, was arrested charged with the killing of Walter Bell and the wounding of Hunt Lester. Phillips confessed, saying he shot the men in self-defense. Phillips was with a woman when it is said Bell and Lester accosted her and their conduct was resisted by her champion.
Sidney Herbert Lacy Dead.
Orlando, Fla., Special.—Major Sidney Herbert Lacy, journalist, soldier and historian, died at his home at Maitland. Over the pen name of Sydney Herbert he had for years contributed an interesting article each Sunday for The Savannah Morning News. He was the best posted man in the United States on the history of the civil war, viewed from both the Federal and Confederate sides.
Judge Wellborn Dead.
Millen, Ga., Special.—Judge Carlton J. Wellborn, aged 72, died here Sunday. He had served many years as State librarian, was a brigade quartermaster in the Confederate army, had been a circuit judge of the State courts, and under Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith during a term of President Cleveland served as one of the attorneys of that department.
Alleged Yegman Arrested.
Greenville, S. C., Special.—A white man giving his name as W. J. Henry was lodged in the county jail Saturday, charged with blowing open the safe in Carpenter Bros.' store Monday night. He was arrested at Duncan's, a town near this city. The evidence against him looks pretty strong and he will be held for trial in all probability.

BISHOP CAPERS DIES

Able Palmetto Churchman is Gathered to His Reward

BOTH PATRIOT AND CHRISTIAN

Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina Passes Away at Columbia, S. C., After an Illness of Many Months.
Columbia, S. C., Special.—Bishop Ellison Capers, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, died at his home in this city at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday.
Bishop Capers had been in feeble health for many months and for several days had been sinking gradually. Wednesday morning his physicians announced that he could not survive the day.
Bishop Capers was 70 years of age and had presided over the Diocese for the past 15 years. He had been Secretary of State of South Carolina, brigadier general in the Confederate army and held other positions of rank and influence that had made him one of the best known in the South. He was the father of John G. Capers, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and national Republican committeeman for South Carolina.
The funeral will be held from Trinity church, this city, Friday at noon. Confederate veterans, visiting bishops and many clergy will act as escort of honor. Telegrams of condolence have come from all parts of the South.
Bishop Capers literally fell asleep. His expiring hours were free from pain.
Sketch of Bishop Capers.
Brig. Gen. Ellison Capers, a descendant of an English family which settled in South Carolina among the earliest colonists, was born in Charleston October 14th, 1837. His father, grandfather and several generations of the name belonged to the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, in Charleston county, in the territory originally called Berkeley county. His mother was of Irish extraction, her father William McGill, having settled in Kershaw county, upon coming from Ireland.
The active state of affairs in Charleston during the summer and fall of 1860 roused the military spirit of the people, and the First Regiment of Rifles was organized in Charleston, of which Lieutenant Capers was unanimously elected major. He served with his regiment at Castle Pinckney, on Morris, Sullivan's, James and John's Islands. His regiment also constituted a part of the army under Beauregard during the attack on Fort Sumter. He continued to serve in the vicinity of Charleston until November, when he resigned the rank of lieutenant colonel, to which he had been promoted, in order that he might enter the Confederate service.
He served with distinguished courage in the Confederate army and was wounded in action.
After the war General Capers was elected Secretary of State of South Carolina, in December, 1865. In 1867 he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was for 20 years rector of Christ church, Greenville, S. C., for one year at Selma, Ala., and for six years at Trinity church, Columbia. In 1899 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by the University of South Carolina. On May 5th, 1893, he was elected bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of South Carolina on the first ballot; and on July 20th, 1893, was consecrated to this sacred office.

THE FOREST.

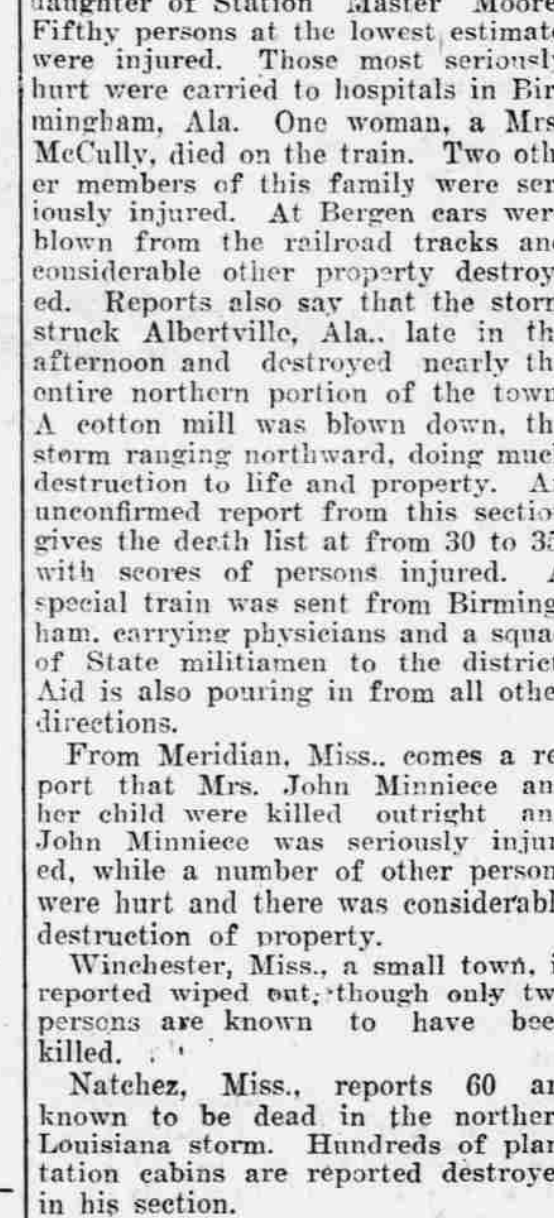
They stand like tested warriors, clad in green—
A pine—each one a weathered veteran.
The winter rousers them not, nor the stout
van
Of tempest whirls them to defeat; dark,
lean,
Loyal, watchful, all seasons they are seen
Guarding the water-works. 'Tis only man
They fear; if they should fall, 'tis he they
hate.
For, without them, but drought were his
to glean;
Since then the laughing naiads would de-
part,
Sink deep into the earth and sing no more;
And man would starve where he should
reap full cheer.
For these my pines are jealous; each at
heart.
Some merry water-maiden doth adore;
Mar this love—and find a desert here.
—C. G. Blandin, in Chicago Evening Post.

GOSSIPS.

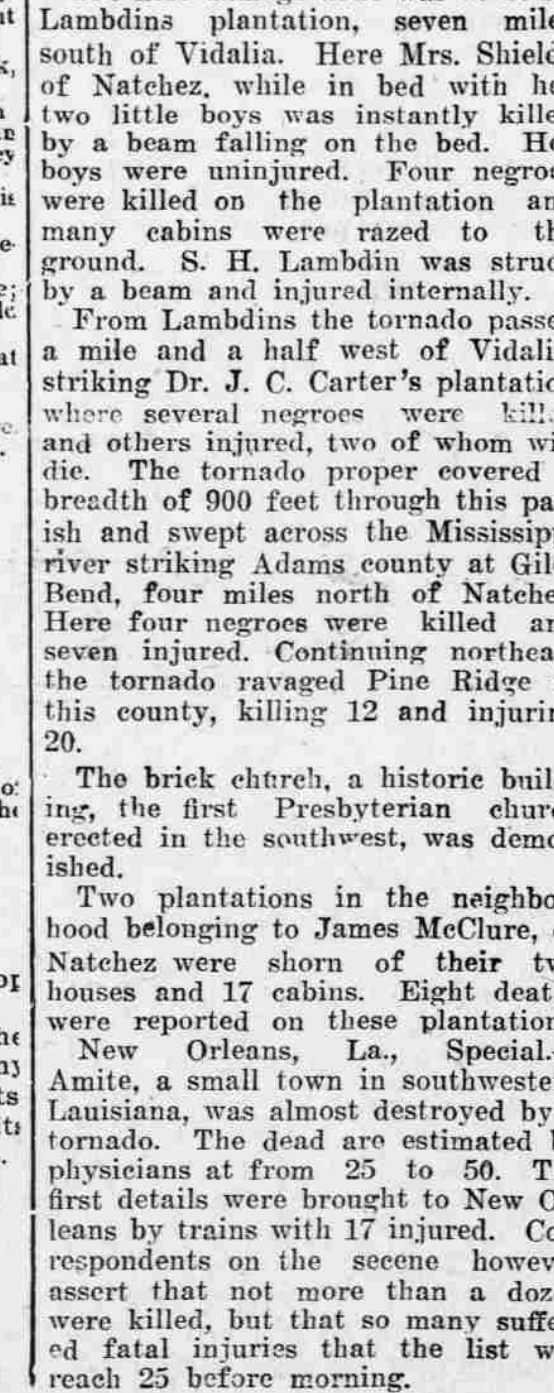
Deep in the woodland you will hear,
If you but lend attentive ear,
A murmuring talk from time to time,
And all the words will run to rhyme.
By light of sun and light of star,
The wind and trees the gossips are;
In whispers to the questioning trees
The wondrous wind tells all he sees.
For he can roam and roam and roam,
While all the trees must stay at home.
—Clement Scottard, from "A Boy's Book of
Rhymes," used by permission of the
author.

Arbor Day Hints.

Consider the trees.
Conifers are in high favor.
Then comes the trees that drop
their leaves.
Above all, don't forget the oak, the
monarch of the forest. Choose any
one of the half hundred native sorts.
The scarlet oak is a favorite, its
autumnal beauty being tremendous.



From the Youth's Companion.



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