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DEATH RATE DECLINING

So the Government Vital Statistics Show.

TUBERCULOSIS DECREASING

Death Rate in 1908 Much Less Than in 1907---Pellagra Increasing in the South.

Washington, D. C.—The great fight against tuberculosis is being won, according to Chief Statistician Cressy L. Wilbur, of the division of vital statistics, United States Census Bureau. In a bulletin issued he says:

"A continued decline in the death rate from it from year to year, may be expected."

He says that the organization of many state and local anti-tuberculosis societies since the international congress on tuberculosis in Washington in 1908 has helped to check the disease. The total deaths from tuberculosis returned in 1908 was 79,289, exceeding those of any previous year of registration, but the death rate per 100,000 for 1908 is considerably less than that for 1907. In all registration states, the death from the tuberculosis showed a decline, except in Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Mr. Wilbur notes pellagra as a disease of increasing importance with twenty-three deaths recorded in 1908. This does not include the bulk of pellegra deaths in the south, from which no records are received. Among the rarer disease, smallpox caused ninety-two deaths; plague, five; yellow fever, two; leprosy, eleven and hydrophobia, eighty-two.

POTASH MONOPOLY PLANNED.

Germany Wants to Hold Up American Trade.

Berlin, Germany.—The completion of contracts between the German potash mines and American fertilizer companies at prices lower than those of the syndicate has influenced the imperial ministry of the interior to prepare bills for submission to the reichstag, with the object of creating a government control over the potash industry. The legislation proposed would prevent the filling of American contracts at prices contracted by the Americans, who have placed orders covering a greater part of their requirements up to 1917.

If these measures should be adopted, America, which takes about sixty per cent of the potash exported, would be obliged to pay monopoly prices.

The American interests here are concerned over the situation, and probably will make representations concerning it to the state department at Washintgon.

SWALLOWED GOLD TOOTH.

Macon Woman Had Gold Crown in Her Lungs a Year.

Macon, Ga.—In a violent coughing spell Mrs. Walter Garrity coughed a displaced gold crown from a tooth from its lodging in her lungs, where it had been a year and a day. She was desperately ill and physicians had contemplated an operation. She will recover, it is believed.

A year has passed since she was in a dentist chair getting work done on her teeth. A crown in her mouth slipped and she drew it into her lungs. She had several severe attacks, but improved each time until the foreign matter was finally thrown off.

ANTHRACNOSE DOES GREAT DAMAGE.

Disease in Cotton is Spreading and is Costing Planters Millions.

Columbia, S. C.—In a report just made to Commissioner Watson, State Botanist Barre declares that the disease of anthracnose in cotton is costing the growers of the state probably $5,000,000 yearly and the Georgia planters possibly as much as $14,000,000 each year. According to Mr. Barre, the disease is spreading. Its worst manifestations have followed the use of imported seed, for which reason he urges that inspection of cotton seed be provided for in the proposed legislation to minimize pellagra by the inspection of grain.

WOMEN ALLOWED TO VOTE.

Suburb of Richmond, Va., Extends Suffrage to Women.

Richmond, Va.—The people of Ginter Park, the most fashionable and the wealthiest suburb of Richmond, have formally extended the suffrage to women.

The governing body of the suburb adopted a constitution and by-laws, one provision of which is that "all males and females, white and over 21 years of age, owning property and living in Ginter Park, shall vote.

DR. CARLISLE IS DEAD.

Signer of Secession and President Emeritus of Wofford College.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dr. James H. Carlisle, the venerable president emeritus of Wofford college died at his home here. Dr. Carlisle was born at Winnsboro, S. C., eighty-four years ago, his parents having come from County Antrim, Ireland.

In 1875 he was chosen president of Wofford college, and in this position continued until 1902, when he resigned and became president emeritus.

Dr. Carlisle and Colonel Robert A. Thompson of Walhalla, S. C., were the only surviving signers of the ordinance of secession which precipitated the war between the states

CONFEDERATE FLAG RETURNED.

Captured From the Ram Albermarle Just As It Went Down.

Richmond, Va.—Dr. Thomas A. Warrell, formerly of Company B, Company B, Pennsylvania volunteers, has presented to the confederate museum here a confederate flag that was taken from the confederate ram Albemarle, which was sunk off the coast of North Carolina, during the civil war. It was removed from the vessel just before the ship went down.

SHIPPERS OPPOSE RATE INCRREASE

Strong Resolutions Adopted at Their Meeting in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—That any proposed general advance in freight rates will disturb the existing business conditions and that such an advance is not justified and will be vigorously contested by the leading shippers' organizations of the country, was the tenor of resolutions adopted at the meeting of representatives of shippers and other commercial organizations from many points of the country held in this city.

The day was devoted to a discussion of the freight situation and it was determined to at once inaugurate a very strong movement in opposition to the contemplated advance in rates, a committee being created whose duty it shall be to propagate a campaign of education of the public on freight rates and to have all of the powers of the general conference in dealing with that subject.

COTTON GINNERS REPORT.

5,320,000 Bales Had Been Ginned to October 18.

Memphis, Tenn.—The report of J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' Association, indicates that there has been ginned to October 18, 5,320,000 bales, which is nearly a million bales less than was ginned in this period last year. The reprt says.

As the heavy ginning of September was kept up the first week in Octber, the falling off has nearly all come in the last half of the latter month.

The crop is 79.7 picked, compared with 54.5 last year at this time, and indicates almost a crop disaster, except in Georgia and the Carolinas, where the crop is better, but not as good as expected a month ago. The yield is reported disappointing in all sections of the belt, probably due to smallness of the bolls. Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have the shortest crop ever grown, and will total a little over half of last year's crop, while Texas is not much better.

OBLITERATE CASTE LINES.

Methodist Home Mission Board Discusses Work Among Operatives.

Charlotte, N. C.—The special conference of the home mission board of the Methodist church, south, called to consider the relation of the church to the industrial problem, came to an end with the adoption of resolutions embodying suggestions as to the most advantageous steps to be taken in the conduct of work in mill settlements. The substance of the discussion was that caste lines in the church must be obliterated and that the churches in the cities having outlying mill settlements must contribute to the work amongst cotton mill operatives.

Statistics read in the conference show that there are in the south, 843 cotton mills, with 411,542 mill people, and the eagerness of the members of the conference to reach these people was manifest.

WITHDRAWING BONDED WHISKEY.

More of It Being Used Than Ever Before.

New York City.—According to the figures of the internal revenue commissioner, more whiskey is now being withdrawn from the bonded warehouses throughout the country than ever before. The withdrawals from bond last year totaled 134,901,408 gallons, which was the heaviest on record, and since then the withdrawals have been even heavier.

The manufacture of distilled spirits is still well below the high rate established in 1907, when 168,573,913 gallons were produced. Last year the production was 128,634,025 gallons, and the production so far this year is said to be considerably heavier than that, but not as high as the record.

PATRICK H. M'CARREN DEAD.

Democratic Leader of Brooklyn Never Rallied After Operation.

New York City.—Patrick H. McCarren, state senator and democratic leader of Brooklyn, died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, never having completely rallied from the effects of an operation for appendicitis which was performed on October 13. His death was not unexpected; in fact, the senator himself realized that his end was near.

Would Bar Tobacco to Ministers.

Savannah, Ga.—The use of tobacco by ministers will be barred, if the wishes of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, are carried out by the general conference.

Newsy Paragraphs.

As a result of a feud between Italian families of New Orleans, Lewis Manacia, aged twelve years, is dead and his mother and two children are dying. They ate sugar sent them as a present. It was discovered that it was sent by enemies of the family.

Rocky Boy and his band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about one hundred and fifty braves, encamped near Birds Eye, Mont., probably will owe their rescue from death by starvation to the promptness of Indian office officials, who took speedy means to relieve their desperate plight.

The West Virginia synod of the Presbyterian Church in session at Elkins, W. Va., adopted a resolution protesting against the invitation extended to President Taft to address the laymens' missionary convention November 11. This action was taken after a lengthy discussion, arguments in favor of the resolutions being based upon the president's affiliation with the Unitarian church.

That San Francisco had made preliminary plans to hold a world's fair in commemoration of the completion of the Panama canal was the statement made in Seattle by Colonel J. A. Filcher, executive commissioner from California to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. He said the United States government should furnish "a million or two to celebrate the event." San Diego, Cal., also is mentioned as a possible site for a world's fair celebrating the completion of the canal, and it is understood that one or more southern cities bordering the gulf of Mexico have similar projects.

BONDS FOR WATERWAYS

President Taft Declares Himself in Favor of Inland Waterways.

WOULD SOLVE RATE QUESTION

Mr. Taft Declares Work on Improvements Has Been Nothing More Than "a Procession of Jerks."

Corpus Christi, Texas.—In an open address here before the Interstate Inland Waterways league and the citizens of Corpus Christi, President Taft announced himself as strongly favoring a permanent and practical system of inland waterways as a means of controlling railroad rates, and said that he favored the policy of issuing bonds for carrying out a practical system of improvements.

Up to the present time, Mr. Taft declared, congress has provided for improvements in piece meal fashion and the work on improvement has been nothing more than "a procession of jerks." Before any project is entered upon, the president declared, it should be thoroughly considered, investigated and reported upon by a board of engineers as to its feasibility and desirability.

Once the improvement is declared desirable and the communities which it is to serve can convince congress that their growth has been such as to justify the expenditure of a large sum of money to take care of increasing trade, bonds should be issued in order that the improvements may be carried into effect at once and the benefits of it be quickly secured.

The president took occasion to refer to that in some localities that there is a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and to drive the corporations to a system of economy, which prevents the development of the country through which they pass. The president said it was often the case that the citizens of a county would go to any extent to get a railroad to come into the county, but once there, no a friend of he railroad could anywhere be found, except perhaps the local counsel.

The remark called out hearty laughter.

The president turned serious again, however, and urged a "square deal" for the railroads, that they might not be deprived of reasonable profits through popular prejudice.

U. D. C ELECT OFFICERS.

Little Rock Gets Next Meeting of the Confederate Daughters.

Houston, Texas.—With the selection of Little Rock, Ark., as the convention city in 1910 and the election of the general officers for the year, the sixteenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy adjourned sine die closing the sessions in Houston an hour before midnight. The following general officers were elected:

President general, Mrs. Virginia McSherry of West Virginia; first vice president general, Mrs. L. C. Hall of Arkansas; second vice president general, Mrs. M. E. Bryan of Texas; third vice president general, Mrs. Thomas T. Stevens of Georgia; recording secretary general, Mrs. A. L. Dowdell of Alabama; corresponding secretary general, Miss Childress of Louisiana; treasurer general, Mrs. C. B. Tate of Virginia; registrar general, Mrs. James B. Gantt of Missouri; historian general, Mrs. J. Endois Robinson of Virginia; custodian of cross of honor, Mrs. L. H. Raines of Georgia; custodian of flag, Mrs. F. A. Walk of Virginia.

Honorary presidents, Mrs. J. W. Tench of Florida, and Mrs. N. D. Randolph of Virginia.

The Shiloh Monument Association committee's report was read by Mrs. White of Tennessee, which showed that over $20,000 has been donated last year.

INTERVENTION APPEALED FOR.

Shippers Want Ports of Nicaragua Re-opened.

New Orleans, La.—New Orleans shippers and exporters are framing a petition addressed to the state department, asking that this government intervene in the Nicaraguan revolution for the purpose of reopening the Atlantic ports of the Central American republic, which were officially closed as a result of the Estrada uprising. Much of the south's trade to Central America is transacted with the Nicaraguan Atlantic ports, and the closing of the ports will seriously interfere with the business of local shippers.

Cable reports from Bluefields say that the Estrada uprising is gradually spreading throughout the republic, and that Zelaya can not hold out against the insurgents much longer.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Spain Tranquil Under New Order of Government.

Madrid, Spain.—The Spanish cabinet, which was formed January 15, 1907, under the premiership of Antonio Mauria, resigned as a result of the bitter attacks made against the government by the former premier, Moret y Prendergast.

The fall of Premier Maura and the conservative cabinet has produced a feeling of relief and encourages hope that a period of internal tranquility has been ushered in. It is now an open secret that M. Maura's refusal to give King Alfonso an opportunity to pardon Ferrer is regretted by his majesty.

DIVINE HEALER DEAD.

Charles M. Schlatter Was Unable To Cure Himself.

Hastings, Neb.—Charles M. Schlatter, who claimed to cure ills by divine power, was found dead in a room at a local hotel. He was penniless, and unless relatives or friends claim the body it will be turned over to a medical college. Schlatter was widely known, having thousands of newspaper clippings discribing his it to various American cities. He died of old age.

NORTH EXCEEDS IN CHILD LABOR.

More Children Employed in Massachusetts Than Any State Excpt N. C.

Washington, D. C.—Harsh criticism of legislative bodies was made at the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, when the question of obtaining shorter working hours came up. Some of the delegates declared that an eight-hour day could be obtained only through the medium of strikes.

Delegate Morgan of Patterson, N. J., said that members of the legislature of his state were elected by corrupt methods, and once in office, paid no heed to the appeals of laboring men.

Delegate Hall of Philadelphia took the position that all political parties were merely capitalistic organs. He advocated the formation of a workingmen's party. In this he was opposed by Delegate Thomas McMahon of Rhode Island, who insisted that laboring men in his state sell their votes themselves. This practice must be broken up, he contended, before the legislatures were reformed.

He said that while a great furore was now being raised to abolish child labor in the south, there were more children employed in Massachusetts than any state of the south, with the exception of North Carolina.

FARMER'S FORTUNATE WIFE.

Woman is Left $4,000,000 by a Former Sweetheart.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Coming as a sequel of her girlhood days, Mrs. John D. Erwin, wife of a Green county farmer, will probably be put in possession of an estate valued, it is estimated, at $4,000,000. R. E. McGoff, a Kentucky attorney, executor of the estate of a resident of that state whose name he will not disclose, is in Jonesboro securing proof as to the identity of Mrs. Erwin.

Some years ago, it is asserted, Mrs. Erwin, then Mary Duval, met a young German, who told her of vast ancestral estates. The two became fast friends, but because of parental objection the marriage which he proposed did not occur. Instead the young woman became the wife of a farmer. Recently the man who first sought her hand died, naming in his will as his legatee his former sweetheart. That she can produce ample proof that she is the person is declared by Mrs. Erwin.

CAR SHORTAGE IN SOUTH.

American Railways Make Statement on Car Situation.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Railways' fortnightly statement made public here shows a shortage of 23,431 cars in the east and south, and a surplus of 35,977 in the west and northwest. The report adds: "There seems to be no doubt that the railroads are carrying as much freight as they did in October, 1907, and it is to be noted that the shortages are one-third of what they were then, when there was no surplus at all. The surplus has been reduced 17,4111 in the last two weeks. It is probable that we have reached or nearly reached a maximum shortage, although it is probable that the surplus will be further reduced. If there is any serious shortage this fall, it will provably be upon the commercial roads.

WILL CENSOR GIRLS' COSTUMES.

Chicago Department Store Employees Must Dress Simply.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. G. Hoinville has been appointed official censor of the costumes of feminine employees of one of the largest State street department stores. Her edicts for the attire of the young women were issued last week.

Simplicity is the keynote of the orders issued to the girls. Now the saleswomen must appear neatly attired in a black or white shirtwaist, black skirt, hair done neatly without artificial adornment, and minus all exaggerations of fashions.

Lottery Operating in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—A lottery operating on a scale as large as the notorious system which existed in New Orleans up to 1893 was discovered here. Three arrests were made, and warrants for the arrests of thirty more persons were issued.

The headquarters of the lottery were maintained in the French quarter, where the Louisiana lottery formerly flourished. The profits reached as high as $500 per day, according to the captured crooks.

Lovett Succeeds Harriman.

New York City.—Robert S. Lovett, was elected president of the Union Pacific railroad, to succeed the late E. H. Marriman, at a meeting of the board of directors. The executive committee was re-elected, with Judge Lovett as chairman, to which place he was elected as Mr. Harriman's successor a few weeks ago.

Senator Johnson Claimed by Death.

Fargo, N. D.—United States Senator Martin H. Johnson of this state died from an attack of acute bright's disease at his hotel here. Senator Johnson was fifty-nine years old. In 1890 he was sent to congress, and was three times nominated. He was eight years in the lower house.

Ten Killed in Mine Explosion.

Hartshorne, Okla.—Ten men are dead, two are injured and one is missing as a result of an explosion in mine No. 10 of the Rock Island Coal Mining company. The men are believed to have gone beyond a "dead line" with lighted lamps in entering the mine, the lamps igniting the gas.

Refused To Pay Rent When Dead.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—"I have paid rent all my life; I mean to quit when I die," declared Warren Foster, in a letter expressing his last wish.

"For the final disposition of my old body," says the letter, "my first wish is that it be cremated. If inconvenient or expensive, then lay me away in what is known as the 'Potters' Field.' But in no event, under any condition, am I to be buried in a cemetery where they buy and sell lots or charge a rental of any kind

COTTON NOT TOO HIGH

Richard H. Edmonds Discusses the Cotton Situation.

FOREIGN SPINNERS BUYING

"American Spinners are Played By Foreign Buyers for Suckers," Says Mr. Edmonds.

New Orleans, La.—Discussing the cotton situation, Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, who is in the south making a study of crop prospects and probable consumption, said:

"The American spinners are being played for suckers by foreign spinners, and they are being played with an energy that ought to satisfy the most enthusiastic fisherman. In other words, foreign spinners are endeavoring in every way possible to convince the spinners in this country and all other people identified with the cotton trade that the price of the raw cotton is too high, and that the way to bring about a reduction is to shut down mills until cotton declines to a point satisfactory to the buyer.

"The American spinners are taking this talk of the foreign spinners seriously, and while they are, to a large extent, as compared with previous years, keeping out of the market, foreign spinners are buying every bale of cotton they can get their hands on. The question of price does not seem to enter into their actual calculations, although they are struggling to impress upon American spinners the folly of buying at present prices.

"No one familiar with the shrewdness and the knowledge of business conditions throughout the world of foreign spinners should be surprised at the game which they are playing. It has been played steadily for more than half a century, but there is room for surprise that American spinners should so readily fall into the trap.

"As a matter of fact, the present price of cotton is not unduly high. It is not in fact even at present figures yielding to the farmers the profit which should be won out of this, nature's greatest monopoly. Considering the increased cost of production and the increased cost of living, it is doubtful whether 13-cent cotton is giving better net results to the producer than 8 or 9-cent cotton would have done seven or eight years ago. To assume that the world will not consume this entire crop, even if it sold at 15 cents a pound, is absurd to any man who is thoroughly familiar with the world's business conditions and who recognizes that, until an article reaches a practically prohibitory price, consumption is not materially lessened by what, under other conditions, might have been regarded as a high price.

"All mankind is living on a higher plane. Wages in the Orient and in Europe, as well as in this country, have been steadily advancing for some years, with occasional brief periods of reaction, such as that following the panic of 1907. But, broadly speaking, there is a steady, world-wide forward movement.

"The iron producers, the growers of wheat and corn and other agricultural products, and manufacturers of nearly all lines are sharing in this increased activity and increased profit to a greater extent than the cotton growers of the south. If there had been no material shortage in the yield of cotton compared with last year, there should have been, merely to keep pace with the advance in other things, a rise of 25 to 30 per cent in the price of cotton over the average of the preceding crop.

"The world's improved business conditions would have justified this. When we remember that whatever may be the actual final outcome it is an unquestionable fact that the crop will be very much less than last year, while the consumption will certainly be as large, it would seem that present prices have not yet reached a point of fairness to the grower. It is incumbent upon every business interest in the south to recognize the situation and to unite to help the farmer in securing a price in keeping with the present increasing prosperity in every other industry. Instead of seeking to depress the price of cotton, the south should unite to seek to advance the price. At present every man who is paying any serious attention to the talk of foreign spinners is simply helping them to laugh up one sleeve, while with the other hand they are reaching behind his back and gathering in every pssible bale of cotton.

"Later on, when the foreign spinners have secured the best of the crop and the American spinners undertake to supply their own needs, they will wake up to the game that has been played upon them."

MORGAN NOT RELEASED BY BRIBERY.

Confederate Burrowed Way Out of Federal Prison.

Frankfort, Ky.—Charlton Morgan, a brother of the celebrated Confederate general, John H. Morgan, emphatically denies the story sent out from Toledo, Ohio, that the release of his brother and other captured Confederates was secured from the penitentiary at Columbus through bribery of soldier guards by two southern women who paid $30,000 to the guards.

Charlton Morgan was in prison with him in Columbus. He says he is thoroughly familiar with all details of the escapade, and that the party burrofed out of their cells as history has it.

SYRIANS NOT "WHITE PERSONS."

Wisconsin Court Rules That They Are Not Entitled to Vote.

LaCrosse, Wiss.—Under a ruling received here from R. S. Coleman, the chief examiner of the census bureau at Washington, one hundred Syrian voters in LaCrosse will lose their citizenship, while hundreds of others all over the northwest will be affected. The ruling, in effect, is that Syrians, being of Asiatic origin, are not "white persons" within the meaning of the law.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

In a lecture before the Aero Club of America, Lyttleton Fox urges that the club take immediate steps to cause the enactment of laws defining the rights and privileges of persons who travel in balloons and aeroplanes. Mr. Fox fears that unless laws to the contrary are passed, property owners whose titles give them possession of the air above property may prosecute air travelers for trespass. In order to avoid suits for trespass, Mr. Fox suggests that the various states condemn a certain aerial stratum as a public highway and take title to it.

Two large 22,000-pound Rodman guns, relics of the confederacy, mounted at the abandoned Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., will be blown up and shattered into portable sections with dynamite. They were recently sold to a St. Louis firm by the state of Mississippi and were to be exhibited as historical curiosities. But the purchasers have found it impossible to get the guns away from their mountings. The site of the old fort has almost been buried under the accumulations of the past forty years

Counterfeiters, working almost in the shadow of the treasury, have invaded certain districts of Washington with spurious coin. The counterfeits are of the 25 cent and 10 cent coinage, patterned after the issue of 1908, but, according to the secret service operatives, they are poor imitations.

John L. Carlisle, a prominent farmer and politician of Marion county, Mississippi, is so strongly impressed with the belief that he has found gold on his farm near Magnolia that he has sent a sack of the nuggets to the United States assay office at Washington for analysis. The nuggets were picked up in a cotton field on the Carlisle place, and the ground is thickly strewn with them. They appear to be a composition of sand and bright flecks resembling gold dust.

The International Banking corporation, an American concern, which was the first to open a house in Pekin, China, started a branch in Hankow, with the object of increasing trade relations between the United States and the Far East.

Washington.

When President Taft returns from his western trip he will find awaiting him in the white house a big barrel of sauerkraut which represents his winning at the Elks' fair held at Sandusky, Ohio, last winter. The president was presented the winning ticket by W. H Reinhart, head of the Perry centennial commission, while the latter was in Washington. The barrel was packed with twenty-two gallons of fresh briny food and tx-pressed to Washington.

Record target practice scores of the vessels of the American navy for 1909 made public at the navy department show that the Washington is a winner of the battleship class, the Charleston a winner in the cruiser class, the Wilmington a winner in the gunboat class, the Tingey the winner in vessels competiting for the torpedo trophy.

The use of the words "so help me God" at the end of oaths may be prohibited in the courts of the District of Columbia if congress passes a law which is now being drafted by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The bill under consideration is similar to one enacted by the Maryland legislature, and leaders of the bench and bar in Washington are being consulted as to the desirability of recommending its enactment by congress.

A pew in the fashionable St. John's Episcopal church in Washington, the property of the late Dr. Robert Reyburn, was put up at auction. As there were no bidders the pew probably will be sold at private sale. Last May a pew in the same church brough brought $3,000. This is not the only high price paid for a pew in St. John's In 1816, when the edifice was built, the pews sold for $100 each, but at that time the church organization received the money and not a pew holder, as now is the case. A few years ago Representative George M. Huff of Pennsylvania purchased from an estate a pew directly in the rear of what is known as the "presidential pew," paying $2,750

Uncle Sam grew financially fat off industrious inventors last year, the records showing that revenues in fees from this source were sufficient to pay $1,887,443, the expenses of the United States patent office, and leave a surplus of $88,476. This fact, which is emphasized in the annual report of Edward B Moore, commissioner of patents, has made the basis for important recommendations urging new laws by congress which will effectually expediate methods for issuing patents.

Improvements in the methods of sustaining the army while traveling by rail have made the lot of the private soldier much more comfortable than formerly. This is shown in the annual report of Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe. The report says the operations of the kitchen tourist car, the detachment mess car and the portable gas cooker, which he says have been thoroughly tried out are found satisfactory. They have revolutionized, he says, the old system of providing for subsistence of traveling troops. The report shows that it cost the commisary department $333,822 more to keep the army of Cuban pacification in the island than it would have cost to take care of the soldiers in this country.

The father of Knud Rasmussen has received a letter from his son, who lived for many years among the Eskimos and speaks the language perfectly. In the letter M. Rasmussen says he will arrive at Copenhagen from Greenland on November 1, bringing conclusive evidence of Dr. Cook against Commander Peary.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, governor of the canal zone, who is in Washington for a few days, says the canal will certainly be completed by the latter part of 1913, which is about two years less than the engineer's estimates.

SUCCESSFUL STATE FAIR.

Movement to Erect New Buildings and Afford More Accommodations.

Raleigh, Special.—There never was as great satisfaction with a fair here as with the one held this week. It was a success in every way and this success means a great deal for Raleigh and for the State. In all probability at the first meeting of the executive committee the question of erecting new buildings and of utilizing all the space within the grounds will be taken up. The State poultry farm occupies 14 acres of the grounds, having done this many years; first when it was the experiment farm of the A. & M. College, under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture. It is found that there is much unused space in the grounds, which only needs improvement to make it all available. A large area is required for the teams of the country visitors who come to the fair by thousands now. The vehicles and stock from the country tell the story of prosperity as plainly as do the people themselves, for this is the farmers' year.

Southern Power Company Reaches Hickory.

Hickory, Special.—Mr. C. C. Moore has been in the county for some weeks in the interest of the Southern Power Company, has completed the work of securing the right-of-way for the transmission line from Newton to Hickory. The property-owners on the line are much pleased with the business-like manner in which Mr. Moore dealt with them. He is regarded as a very fair and impartial adjuster of right-of-way matters. The station which the power company is building is almost ready for the installation of the electrical apparatus to be used for delivering the current to the Brookford and Ivey cotton mills and to the Hickory Lighting Company. Several carloads of poles, copper wire, insulators and other materials have arrived and are being unloaded.

Norfolk & Western Work Train Destroyed by Fire.

Mayodan, Special.—A most unusual fire occurred here Wednesday night, three cars of a work train owned by the Norfolk & Western Railway being consumed. The train was on a siding near the station and the fire, which was discovered about 10 o'clock, originated in the commissary car. Its origin is unknown. The railway station in Mayordan is situated at the foot of a small mountain of steep bluff on the ast side, the same being covered at this time with brilliant autumn foilage, and the glare of the fire against the side of this mountain afforded a rare and remarkable spectacle.

Run Down By Train.

Durham, Special.—Cyrus Parham, an old man of 73, was killed Friday morning about 6:40 by an eastbound freight on the Southern main line. The old man, who was soon to have been sent to the county home, was without relatives of any kind to care for him and had been long afflicted with Bright's disease and could not have lived more than thirty days, the physicians say. He was deaf in addition to destitution and it is supposed that he was straggling about the railway when he stepped upon the track. The train was not running rapidly, but the engineer did not see him in time to stop his train.

Barn Burned by Lightning.

Salisbury, Special—A rather severe storm passed over the city Saturday afternoon during which lightning set fire to the big barn and stable on the farm of Mr. T. A. Coughenour, at the old Fraley race track, near the city, the bolt striking a large tree a few feet off and running to the barn.

Tragedy in Southbound Railroad Camp.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Following a quarrel early Saturday evening at construction camp No. 1 on the new Southbound Railroad, Frank Wilson was shot and killed by Joe Cotton. Both were members of the construction force. Following the shooting Cotton drew his wages and disappeared.

Flagman Horribly Mangled.

Wilmington, Special.— Raymond Ellis, 20 years of age, son of Alderman and Mayor Pro Tem Ellis of this city, was fatally injured Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Hallsboro, near Chadbourn, while coupling cars on a Wilmington-bound freight train of which he was flagman, having recently left the general offices of the company to learn the transportation end of the business. He was fearfully mangled in the stomach and one lag was cut off. He lived until shortly before 8 o'clock as the special train bringing him to the city was nearing the depot here.

High Point Printer Killed.

Greensboro, Special.—James Ward, a printer employed by the Kerr Printing Company of High Point, while assisting in unloading an imposing stone from a car, was crushed to death by the stone falling upon him. The horses attached to a wagon upon which the stone was to be placed, suddenly moved forward, as the stone was midway between the car and the wagon, causing the heavy mass to fall between them.