

## The Spoilers.

By REX E. BEACH.

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### SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—At Unalakleet Glenister and Dextray, gold miners bound to Nome, save a young woman from a party of sailors. The three sail north on the Santa Maria, the girl as a stowaway in the miner's cabin, while the men go below. Dextray has been warned to guard his claim and to beware of a man named McNamara, who lured by the courts, is going to Nome. The girl overhears Glenister say he considers her "spoils of war." II.—The girl, carrying important papers, had left Seattle for Nome on the Ohio, which, with small-pox aboard, had been quarantined at Unalakleet. She had fled from the Ohio in order to reach Nome as soon as possible. III.—The girl tells Glenister her name is Helen Chester. She is "bringing the law" to Nome. He tells her he will guard her mine himself. He kisses her against her will. IV.—As Helen leaves the cabin on the ship's arrival at Nome she is seen by Mrs. Champlain of Nome. Struve, the lawyer whom Helen has come to see, is found drunk. Glenister saves Helen from an accidental shooting. Glenister and Dextray take Helen, for safety, to their mine, the Midas.

### CHAPTER V.

IN the lives of countries there are crises where for a breath destiny lies in the laps of the gods and are tumultuous, heady, or calm. Thus are marked distinctive epochs like the setting of a man, and, though perhaps they are too subtle to be perceived at the time, yet, having swung past the shadowy threshold, the epochs disclose themselves.

Such a period in the progress of the far northwest was the 10th day of July, although to those concerned in the building of this new empire the day appeared only as the date of the coming of the law. All Nome gathered on the sidewalks, lighters, rowing boats, and the business of the day was the fact that the Senator should be the ship to safeguard the dignity of the first court and to introduce justice into this land of the wild.

The interest awakened by his honor was augmented by the fact that he was met on the beach by a charming girl, who flung herself upon him with evident delight. "That's his niece," said some one. "She came up on the first boat. Name's Chester. Bewildered looker, eh?" Another newcomer attracted even more notice than the fawn of the law; a scientific, well-groomed man, with keen, close-set eyes and that indefinable easy movement and polished bearing that comes from confidence, health and travel. "That's the other fellow," said the crowd on the beach, and his following increased in his surroundings, but with purposeful frown strode through the press up into the heart of the city. His companion was Struve's partner, Dunham, a middle-aged, pompous man. They went directly to the offices of Dunham & Struve, where they found the white-haired junior partner.

"Mighty glad to meet you, Mr. McNamara," said Struve. "Your name is a household word in my part of the country. My people were mixed up in Dakota politics some what, so I've always had a great admiration for you, and I'm glad you're come to Alaska. This is a big country, and we need big men."

"Did you have any trouble?" Dunham inquired when the three had adjourned to a private room. "Trouble," said Struve, "I don't know. Well, I wonder if I did. Miss Chester brought me your instructions O. K. and I got busy right off. But tell me this—how did you get the girl to act as messenger?"

"There was no one else to send," answered McNamara. "Dunham intended to detain the first boat, but he was detailed in Washington with me, and the judge had to wait for us at Seattle. We were afraid to trust a stranger for fear he might get trifling and examine the papers. That would have meant." He moved his hand eloquently. Struve nodded. "I see. Does she know what was in the documents?"

gan. "I am happy to know you, sir." "Besides being a leave knigh and smiling ladies in distress. Mr. Glenister is a very great and wonderful man," Helen explained lightly. "He owns the Midas."

"Indeed!" said the old man. His shifting eyes now resting full on the other with a flash of unmistakable interest. "I hear that is a wonderful mine. Have you begun work yet?" "No. We'll commence mining after tomorrow. It has been a late spring. The snow in the gulch was deep and the ground thaws slowly. We've been building huts and doing dead work, but we've got our men on the ground waiting."

"I am greatly interested. Won't you walk with us to the hotel? I want to hear more about these wonderful places."

"Well, they are great places," said the miner as the three walked on together. "Nobody knows how great because we've only scratched at them yet. In the first place, the ground is so shallow and the gold is so easy to get that if nature didn't safeguard us in the winter we'd never dare leave our claims for fear of 'snipers.' They'd run us and rob us."

"How much will the Avrel creek mines produce this summer?" asked the judge.

"It's hard to tell, sir, but we expect to average \$5,000 a day from the Midas alone, and there are other claims just as good."

"Your title is all clear, I dare say, eh?"

"Absolutely except for one jumper, and we don't take him seriously. A fellow named Galloway relocated us one night last month, but he didn't allege any grounds for doing so, and we could never find trace of him. If we had, our title would be as clean as snow again." He said the last with a peculiar inflection.

"You wouldn't use violence, I trust?" "Why? Why not? It has worked all right heretofore."

### 182 BUSHELS OATS TO ACRE.

**Account of Methods by Which This Sensational Yield Was Made in South Carolina Twenty-Seven Years Ago.**

In 1880 the yield of oats on an acre of land in Lancaster county created national attention. It has been somewhat difficult to obtain accurate information in regard to this yield, but a very clear account is given in the subjoined letter to Commissioner Watson from the son of the farmer who made this record, which has perhaps never been surpassed.

Lancaster, S. C., Aug. 21, 1907. Your favor of 17th inst. received. I will gladly give you all the information I can, which was derived from my father many years ago.

1. The yield of oats per acre—182 bushels.

2. Kind of oats—Red Rust Proof variety.

3. Kind of soil—gray top soil with red clay sub soil. The lot where the oats were raised contained a fraction over three acres, and is the lot now owned by Col. Leroy Springs upon which is located the Rodeley boarding house.

4. Time of sowing, early fall—I think in October.

5. Time of reaping—I think in May, 1879, or 1880.

6. Manner of preparation—the land had been plowed in cotton for several years previous, and each year had been thoroughly sub-soiled with a long-south plow drawn by two large mules. Each year lot manure, manure from the back lots and ditch of the town, as well as stable manure, was broadcast over the field and plowed under by a two-horse plow chilled by water. Before the cotton was planted a compost preparation of cotton seed, acid phosphate and stable manure, thoroughly rotted was put in the drill, and after the cotton was up, one or two side applications.

At this time the lot was in fine condition, the top soil for practically inches in depth being practically "made earth." The spring before the year the oats were planted, I think in May, the field was broadcast in cow-peas, which were cut in the fall. When harvested, I remember they resembled a dense matted wilderness of vines. A two-horse Oliver chilled plow was used to turn them in. And it will be noted that the vine, as well as the root, was turned in. I remember a large heavy log chain was attached to the beam of the plow to drag the vines down to prevent the plow from clogging.

7. The manuring—this has been partly answered under six (6) above. After the pea vines had been plowed under, lot and stable manure were broadcast over the field and plowed under.

Six bushels per acre were planted in the following manner: A man went across the field sowing two bushels with the hand, then came back in opposite direction with two bushels more, and then went crosswise of the former directions with the remaining two bushels. The oats grew to a height of six feet. They were cut with a cradle by hand. I remember that there was only one hand who continued work in reaping; and he could not make a full sweep with his cradle, as it would be full before he could make a half swing around. The oats were thrashed and measured by Mr. W. McD. Brown of this place, and Mr. Wm. L. Edwards (now dead), who owned the threshing. The large yield created a sensation at the time and was written up by the papers.

I regret that I cannot give you an approximate amount of the cost of raising the oats, but I am confident there was a handsome profit in the yield.

### Four Hundred Bushels on Three Acres.

**Mr. L. A. Carr, North Carolina manager for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, is not only a well equipped business man, but he is also somewhat of a farmer.** Inside the city limits he has three acres of corn that is superior to anything seen in this section of the country.

This three acres of corn, of which Mr. Carr is very proud, is on the bottom just off South Duke street, and inside the city. The corn is planted 20 inches apart and in the rows three acres are matted with a growth that cannot be believed by one who has not visited the place and looked for himself.

On each of the stalks of corn there are from two to seven ears, many less than two and sometimes as many as eight, and these are all of a size that shows good corn will be made. Within the last week or so several large farmers who are in the city visited the corn patch, and the reporter went over to see what they said they saw. It is wonderful. The stalks are on an average of at least eleven feet in height, and the prospective yield looks to be as great as could be expected.

Last year Mr. Carr raised 120 bushels of corn to the acre on this same land and he says that his crop this year is the best that he has ever had. He expects to get 400 bushels from these three acres.

### Why Fifteen Cents Failed Before.

The smart "Abecks," "wise business men" of the South who laugh at an honest effort being made to get the true value of cotton this fall, or 15 cents per pound, point jeeringly to the failure to get that price in the winter of 1906. The failure to get 15 cents for the balance of the unsold portion of the crop of 1905 was not due to the fact that spot cotton was not worth 15 cents. It was due to the unfortunate fact that at that time the whole South was honeycombed with "wire houses" and "bucket shops," and to the further fact that thousands of farmers did not at that time realize their strength.

The representatives of the "bucket shop" interests, aided and abetted by hundreds of local cotton buyers, pleaded with the farmers and succeeded in inducing them to sell their spot cotton and buy cotton futures in the local gambling dens of the small towns and cities of the South. The result was what the speculators and buyers were praying for. A heavy avalanche of spot cotton came on the markets at 12 to 12 1/2 cents to supply demand and an enormous "long" weak interest created in the bucket shops and exchanges of the country. This condition was ideal for the bearish speculator and as the market was hampered innumerable "stop loss" orders were encountered, and soon the bottom dropped out. But the wire houses, bucket shops and bid exchanges paid dearly for that victory.

The operators of those local dens of iniquity have been driven out of the country and never more can their fine Italian hands be used to checkmate a fair and honest effort made by the South to get the true value of the cotton crop. These fellows, the little bears, who were put out of the nice little games they so cunningly manipulated, are mad with "Harvie" and the Cotton Journal.

We never do expect to get their forgiveness because their forced retreat from the South was the most ignominious one ever recorded in the annals of modern history. Nobody nowadays worries over their absence except some of our "so-called business men," nor has the country gone into the hands of a receiver as was so freely predicted when the legislators were making ready to lay the strong hand of the law upon those petty pirates if they had not moved and moved promptly. Cotton is twenty dollars a bale higher now than when we had the little bears and their institutions with us.

Every department of the road will be brought to Atlanta when the change is made, including the executive, accounting, law, operating, traffic and industrial departments. With the departments will come President W. A. Garrett, General Manager T. F. Whittlesey, Vice President L. Sevier, General Passenger Agent C. B. Ryan, General Freight Agent C. R. Capps, General Superintendent Hix and the other department officials as well as the large clerical forces.

### Seaboard Headquarters to Go to Atlanta.

The general offices of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company, now located at Portsmouth, Va., will be moved to Atlanta within a year's time.

Although no official information has been given out, it was learned Thursday that the removal of the headquarters of the road has been almost definitely decided upon.

The principal reason for moving the general offices to this city is the fact that Atlanta is geographically the center of the entire system. The New Birmingham division, the Savannah and Montgomery, the Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa branches of the Seaboard in Florida and the operation of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah, with the securing of the trackage rights into Macon, make it imperative for the general offices to be more centrally located.

At the same time the lines to Portsmouth and Virginia could be more easily operated from Atlanta than for the rest of the lines to be taken care of out of Portsmouth, which is practically the eastern terminus of the road.

The eastern and western lines run from Atlanta and the divisions in the southern part of Alabama, Florida and Alabama are within eight hours of Atlanta, while nearly twenty-four from the present offices at Portsmouth. This is especially true of the Savannah and Montgomery and the Macon, Dublin and Savannah divisions.

It is believed that it is only a matter of time until the Seaboard either secures trackage into Macon or builds its own line to that city. All of the Seaboard's freight traffic into southern Georgia and Florida is operated via Macon through an arrangement with the Southern Railway.

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### How Her Mind May Impress Good Qualities Upon Her Unborn Child. Some Rules of Exercise and Hygiene She Ought to Observe.

The mother should in justice to her child, exert all the power that she would want her child to be. The mind has so great an influence over life, that she may make of her child anything she may wish while it is in the prenatal state. A mother may transmit to her child any talent which she may persistently cultivate at the time. The mother of Mozart was so determined that her unborn child should be a musician that she kept the idea constantly in her mind, and thus impressed it upon the tender personality of the infant.

It is not an absolute necessity for the mother to possess the longest for talent. If her mind dwells constantly upon it, and she earnestly desires it for her child, her wish will be gratified. The future mind and body of the child is in her power, she may make it what she wills.

It is to be hoped that no woman will allow false ideas of modesty to jeopardize her life and that of her child, by wearing tight clothing. Any pressure is harmful, and will cause a train of evils. She would best observe the ancient Roman law which required every woman to remove her girdle. Surely people of this enlightened century should be as wise.

She must often overcome the tendency to indolence. A life of moderate activity is best calculated to preserve her health and that of her child. Even the most robust woman will find it necessary to shorten her usual round of duties and economize her forces; she will not be able to stand long or walk great distances. Exercise is of vital importance, but she should stop at the first signs of fatigue.

The living and sleeping rooms must be kept well ventilated. Every day they should be well aired, and without extremes of heat or cold. Flood them with sunshine whenever possible, for even plants will turn pale and die if kept in a dark, ill-ventilated room.

Intelligent bathing is a great factor in her life at this time. The shower bath should be avoided, as it produces too great a shock, and a hot bath is too relaxing. A tepid bath at bedtime will often relieve extreme nervousness or give refreshing sleep, of which she should have from eight to ten hours every night.

If the expectant mother will keep constantly in mind the fact that she can, through her own powers and personality, transmit to her child a perfect body, beautiful features, a cheerful disposition and a good mind, is not the combination worth striving for?

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are good for anyone who needs a pill. They are small, safe, sure, little pills that do not grip or sicken. Sold by S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

### Crazy On Subject of Religion.

Albemarle, N. C., Aug. 30.—Mr. Lemuel Harris, of Big Lick township, has been confined in the county jail here owing to a severe attack of religious insanity. His case is a peculiar one and reminds us of the Dark Ages. Last Friday while attending a protracted meeting at Big Lick he was converted and united with the church at that place. On Saturday, the day on which he with a number of others was to be baptized, he went to the water, but when the time for baptism came he refused to have the ordinance administered to him. At that time nothing was thought of his being off, but it was believed that the reason for his refusal was due to family trouble and objection, as his wife and father-in-law are Primitive Baptists. After the others had been baptized and the congregation had gone back to the church Harris told the minister that he was the one to talk to the congregation; that he was God. He then said that the Devil was in the church and must be ejected at once. He claimed that if he was removed the church would be clean. Thereupon he proceeded to beat one of the brethren over the head in such a manner that the bystanders were compelled to hold him until the supposed Devil could get out. He then demanded baptism and when the minister again went with him to the water he refused the second time to be baptized, saying that God would not permit a just man to be baptized by the Devil. He went home and tried to kill his wife, and became so unmanageable that his friends were compelled to bring him to Albemarle and place him in jail.

Bernardsville, N. J., has been stirred up as never before on account of the discovery that the body of a 13-year-old girl, who was buried recently, had been taken from its grave and mutilated. A lot of jewelry buried with the body was still in the coffin untouched, but the body was dismembered and the internal organs removed.

A reward has been offered for the ghouls, who are believed to be medical men.

Words of Praise

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