

WHAT HE SAYS

Senator Tillman Gives Interesting Interview on Many Topics.

OLD PARTIES PASSING

Believes the Democrats Have Golden Opportunity—Glass Tells Him "That's Old Ben Tillman, All Right, but"—Opinion of Governor Bleas: "Hasn't Changed Much."

Senator Tillman was in Columbia a few days ago, and discussed the tariff situation and national politics in general, with especial emphasis upon the possibility of Democratic success at the next election. Senator Tillman believes that the Democrats have a golden opportunity.

In an interview with the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier the Senator talked like no used to talk. "Physically, I am a bit weak," he said. "The machinery doesn't run just right. When I look in the glass, I say: 'That's old Ben Tillman, all right,' but when I try to go through some of my old stunts, I find I'm not worth a damn."

"Will you stand for re-election?" the Senator was asked.

"I have already said," he replied, "that if my health is fairly good I shall run again. I do not wish the office unless I can fill it reasonably well." The Senator has not decided whether he will attend the special session of Congress; he probably will not. He is paired with a New Englander whose positions on the tariff would likely be the opposite to his own.

"And what do you think of Governor Bleas?" a reporter ventured. "I have given my opinion of Bleas," said Mr. Tillman. "I gave it right after the last election. I haven't changed much. He has disappointed me somewhat, but he has had a hard road to travel. You newspaper folks have nagged him continually."

Senator Tillman hopes the Democrats will tackle the tariff as a whole, not in spots. He thinks the whole task perilous in the extreme. "Every party that has tried to revise the tariff has shortly afterward gotten it in the neck," he said.

"Oh, Bailey just got into a pet," the Senator said, when asked about the Texan's resignation. "He swung his little hatchet, the head few up and he got his head binged up. I think he'll be good hereafter."

In general upon the subject of expenditures Senator Tillman believes that they should be cut down. He says there are too many useless offices and clerkships in Washington. He was talking the other day to some Senators and he asked them why shouldn't some of these things be cut out by the Democrats, and they replied: "Oh, let's wait a little while, let's don't do it yet."

The Senator's comment was: "It's always that way."

In the matter of expenses he referred to the palace of new offices, for which building the Senate has been criticised.

Senator Tillman believes that Harmon is the man for the Democratic nomination, that is that Harmon seems to stand the best chance of being nominated. "Harmon has the advantage just now," said Tillman, "he has made a good Governor."

Senator Tillman believes that Champ Clark's time will come, it depending on how he conducts himself as Speaker of the House as to whether or not he will in time be the Democratic standard-bearer. In addition to stating that he was a little disappointed in Governor Bleas, although the Governor has had a hard road to travel, Sen. Tillman referred to his pardon record by asking a question: "Don't you think," he said, "that Governor Bleas's large pardon list might be explained by the possibility that there are a large number of meritorious petitions for pardon left over from the Ansel Administration, because of the well known fact that Governor Ansel did not wish generally to interfere with the Courts' verdicts?"

Senator Tillman continued that also "Governor Bleas may be allowing his goodness of heart to influence him to some extent in granting pardons."

Senator Tillman believes that the old parties are passing and that it will not be long before they disintegrate. "If the Democrats are wise in dealing with the tariff this party will not break up; otherwise it will. The Democrats have a golden opportunity."

He does not wish the Democrats to show too much a spirit of grabbing at the offices just for the sake of the holding of same, but he wants to see some good work done. He believes the Republicans have by long tenure of office grown corrupt.

On the Democratic Presidential possibility, Senator Tillman, in addition to saying that Harmon has the best chance now, added that the Democrats have such a high-toned and able-bodied field to select from. "He thinks a great deal of Wilson's ability. It's a case of 'embarrassment des riches,'" said the Senator, making use of his French.

Senator Tillman said today that he had recently heard attributed to Booker T. Washington the statement that Tillman and Vardaman were

MEETS SAD DEATH

A PASSENGER IS KILLED BY THE TRAIN AT FLORENCE.

C. H. Blocker of St. Petersburg, Fla., Falls Under Wheels of Car in Crowded Station.

A white man named C. H. Blocker of St. Petersburg, Fla., was killed by the incoming train from the south at the station at Florence on Monday night.

He attempted to jump from the train before it stopped, supposedly to change cars, but, having a heavy suitcase in his hand, was swung under the cars.

The train was about to stop as he fell under it, so that only one wheel passed over his body. He was killed instantly. The coach had to be jacked up to get the body from under the truck. The name was taken from the bag in his hand and efforts are now being made to reach his people through the superintendent in Jacksonville.

He was a well to do man, apparently about 60 years of age. In the meantime the body is being cared for by a local undertaker. Nothing in his pockets will be looked at until the inquest.

The killing in a place so crowded as the Florence station is in the evening created a great deal of excitement among the people, who were in and about the station.

passing and that the negro was gaining a stronger foothold in the South. The Senator, in a letter, replied that he had heard that Booker was making "goo-goo eyes" at a German lady and got into trouble. Also, that as long as the water flowed the Caucasians would rule over the Southland. The mention of the name "Roosevelt" caused Senator Tillman to smile and recall some of their battles. In connection with the Washington incident, Senator Tillman said that Roosevelt might run too, if placed in such a position.

Senator Tillman carried here today for the first time a gold headpiece, presented to him by the Democratic League in Delaware, in 1907. It is a beautiful cane and the Senator is proud of it. "Maybe if I had carried it before, some of you fellows might say: 'Look there, how he is coming out.'"

One cannot fail to notice that, although Senator Tillman looks well, his old fire is gone. His step is halting and the same is true of his talk.

Senator Tillman, speaking on the tariff, dictated the following statement to newspaper men:

"I think the last election hinged on, and that the Democrats were commissioned by the people to revise the tariff, because the Republicans had failed to reduce it as they promised."

"If the House of Representatives doesn't carry out this policy it will be a great disappointment to the people. He will miss the first opportunity the party has had since the war to restore themselves in the confidence of the country."

"The idea of a tariff for revenue only is preposterous in the light of the magnitude of our expenditures. We have a billion-dollar Congress every session and while there is such extravagance and any number of useless offices, the country will not take kindly to any radical or ultra changes."

"The party ought to follow the old Latin maxim, in medio tutissimam ibis, (you will walk safest in the middle of the road.) Which means that we must have a tariff sufficiently large to get the money for the expenditures required by the Government, and yet not interfere with the business interests of the country."

"Free trade is a dream that will never be realized, and any one acquainted with Washington at all knows how hard it is to abolish any office at all. It is, therefore, a difficult role the Democrats have to play, and it will require wisdom and good judgment to keep clear of the rocks."

"If the House of Representatives, which is Democratic for the first time in a long while, passes a tariff law, and the Senate rejects that tariff law, this bill will become the issue on which the next Presidential election will turn."

"Any deficit ought to be made up by levying a graduated income tax, and thus make the multi-millionaires, who have been multiplied and manufactured by the iniquitous Republican tariff legislation, bear their just share of the burdens of the Government."

"I am tired and sick unto death of having Andy Carnegie boast of having made forty-three millionaires, and having John D. Rockefeller scatter millions around as though they were dimes, when I know that but for the unjust and one-sided Republican legislation and failure to enforce the laws neither of them would have so much money, which has been wrung from the people and not honestly earned."

"A graduated income tax would reach such men and is the only way to reach them. Rockefeller's millions are due to the failure to enforce the laws against trusts and monopolies. Carnegie's millions come from Republican favoritism in tariff legislation."

Senator Tillman would not make any statement on the dispensary situation. "I am expecting a new session every day," said the Senator. He laughingly referred to the mud-died situation, but did not comment. L. M. G.

KILL THE BILL

Gov. Bleas Vetoes Act Passed at His Request to Probe Dispensary.

HE WANTS HIS FRIENDS

To Look Into and Investigate His Acts in Connection With the Dispensary—The Old Commission Welcomes the Work and Wants the Light to Shine on Their Acts.

"The new dispensary commission will do the work that the legislative investigation committee was to do and will save the State that much money."

Making this statement Gov. Bleas vetoed the measure passed by the last general assembly providing for a commission to investigate the acts and affairs of the old State dispensary commission, which act was requested by himself.

"I have turned over all papers in my possession to the new commission," said the governor, "with the instructions to investigate all of the affairs of the old State dispensary and those connected with the winding up of it. I instructed the members to spare no one."

"While the members of the new commission are all friends of mine and personal supporters, I have asked that they make a rigid investigation of all of my acts as State senator, private citizen and governor of the State. I want everything to come out."

"The new commission will subpoena T. B. Felder of Atlanta and require him to tell everything that he knows about my record as a member of the State senate, as governor and private citizen. This is the way Gov. Bleas commented upon the work of the new commission."

The members of the new dispensary commission which met Monday in the office of Gov. Bleas are: John V. Wallace, Charleston; Thomas F. Brantley, Orangeburg; Fred H. Donnell, Newberry; B. F. Kelly, Bishopville, and James Stackhouse, Marion. These are the members that Gov. Bleas has ordered to make an investigation of the affairs of the old State dispensary and pass sentence upon the old members of the commission.

Just when and where the work will commence has not been announced. The new commission held its first meeting Monday, when an organization was perfected by the election of James Stackhouse as chairman. B. F. Kelly of Bishopville was elected secretary. The commission received all of the papers held by the old commission which was dismissed by the governor several days ago and will take charge of the final winding up of the affairs of the old State dispensary.

Gov. Bleas said that he would turn all of his papers over to the commission to be used in the investigation. Several days ago the governor said that he had a "mountain of testimony" that he would produce at the proper time. He said that all of his evidence would be used by the new commission in its work.

The members of the old dispensary commission who are to be investigated by the new commission are: Dr. W. J. Murray, chairman, Columbia; John McSwain, Timmonsville; A. N. Wood, Gaffney; J. Steele Greene, Yorkville, and Avery Patton, Greenville.

These members served the State of South Carolina for four years and saved from the wreck approximately \$500,000, which has been turned over to the State treasurer. They invited investigation.

Shortly after taking the oath of office Gov. Bleas sent a message to the general assembly intimating "crookedness" on the part of the members of the dispensary commission. He requested that a commission be named to make a thorough investigation of all of the acts and affairs of the commission. Upon the request of the governor the general assembly passed an investigating act. There were to be three members from the senate and three from the house.

Series of letters, all of which have Smith named Senators Carlisle of Spartanburg, Clifton of Sumter and Sullivan of Anderson as the committee from the senate.

Mendel L. Smith, speaker of the house, refused to name his committee until the act had been approved. Gov. Bleas upon hearing of the names of the senate members refused for the time to sign the act. He gave as his reason, "Oh, that mine adversary would write a book," stating that all of the senate members of the committee had written books about him. He then asked if any one thought that he would let men like the senate's committee make an investigation of the dispensary commission and himself.

Several days ago Gov. Bleas said that he was making a little investigation himself and that when he got through an investigating committee would not be needed. Following this he announced the alleged Felder series of letters, all of which have been printed.

T. B. Felder, of Atlanta, on being notified of the action by the governor, wired that he deemed it inappropriate to make any statement at this time.

The commission was in session sev-

AFTER THE BLACK HAND

THE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE A HAND IN THE HUNT

The United States to Thoroughly Explore the Order That Has Caused Forty Deaths.

At Chicago the United States secret service operatives are about to explore a "black hand" bomb that is expected finally to bring to justice officers and members of the body that in a little more than one year has claimed nearly forty lives and caused a reign of terror in the Italian district in Chicago.

The threat upon the life of Judge K. M. Landis of the United States district court, it is learned, was but one feature of a program of threats and blackmail that has been carried into the midst of the government's department of justice in Chicago.

The threats resulted in the recalling of members of the F. G. Alongi jury, which disagreed after hearing evidence in a "black hand" case a week ago, and the discovery that members of the jury had been terrorized and that their inability to reach a verdict probably was the direct result of these threats.

The recent threats upon Judge Landis, upon jurors and Monday upon the life of a member of Assistant Chief of Police Schuetzler's staff, are expected to hasten the scheduled arrests.

It is known that numerous Italian secret service men imported from New York in order to prevent them from being marked by the organization under investigation, are at work seeking evidence to be used in the government's moves.

FOUR PERISH IN FIRE.

A Mother and Three Children Burned to Death.

Four persons perished and five others had narrow escapes in the destruction of the home of J. T. Veach four miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., by flames early Monday. The victims were Mrs. J. M. Bridges and her three children. Her parents, the Veaches, and their three children, escaped by slight burns.

Mrs. Bridges, who is the wife of a Methodist evangelist of Bath, N. C., was visiting with her three children at the Veach home. They sleep on the second floor. Early Monday Mr. Veach was aroused by the crackling of flames. He alarmed his wife and their children who slept on the first floor and shouted up a flame-choked stairway to Mrs. Bridges. There was no response. Veach attempted to rush through the burning stairway to his daughter's aid, but was driven back by smoke and fire.

The house burned down in an incredibly short time. In the ruins were found the charred bodies of Mrs. Bridges and her children.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Man in Boat Fired at Box and Explosion Followed.

The explosion of 100 pounds of dynamite from the impact of a rifle bullet fired by a member of a launch party in Hason canal Sunday afternoon near Franklin, La., resulted in the loss of one and the injury of three persons, the wrecking of the boat and damage to property several miles distant.

Miss Kate Miller is dead and T. C. Lawless, Ellis Hahn and John Davidson, all members of the launch party, were injured. Lawless seriously. Windows were broken in buildings in this town, five miles from the scene.

Davidson fired at a box on the shore 150 yards distant. A terrific explosion was the answer. The boat was broken in twain and immediately sank, carrying Miss Miller with it.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Mrs. Missouri Horton Bound Over by a Magistrate.

Mrs. Missouri Horton, of Spartanburg was bound over to the Criminal Court Monday afternoon by Magistrate Gant on a charge of attempting to burn her own home. Several months ago Mrs. Horton's home, which is located on North Church street, caught fire three times within twenty-four hours and this led to a preliminary investigation. Only circumstantial evidence was presented by the prosecution at the hearing and the leading witness was Chief E. D. Kennedy, of the fire department, who told of the events. Magistrate Gant saw fit to send the case over to the higher Courts. Mrs. Horton's home was heavily insured.

eral hours during the day. A conference was held with Attorney General Lyon and Dr. Murray, the retiring chairman. Arrangements were made whereby the records held by the old commission will be turned over to the new body.

Gov. Bleas said that it was very probable that the new commission would hold an open court summon witnesses and examine into the details of the work of the retiring commission.

"I want the commission," he said, "to examine thoroughly into my record as a State senator. I never received any money from the Lanahan company while a member of the senate."

DEATH TRAPS

Loud Cry For Reform Follows Awful Result of New York Fire.

VIEWING THE BODIES

"Give Us Not Merely Fire Proof, But Death-Proof Buildings," is the Slogan in New York—Every Factory May Be Investigated—Identifying the Bodies.

Eighty-six bodies of the 141 victims recovered from the fire in the ten-story loft New York building on Washington Place Saturday have been identified. Sixteen of the bodies were men. There are 12 injured in the hospitals.

District Attorney Whitman started an official investigation Monday to fix the responsibility for the horror. No arrests have been considered by him of any person in connection with the fire and none will be made until the facts disclosed give sufficient evidence for taking this action. Fire Marshal Beers began his investigation Monday.

It is now known that the fire started on the eighth floor of the building near a window at the northeast corner. It began under a cutting table in a scrap heap and is thought to have been started by a cigarette.

Crowds assembled at the morgue to view the bodies, 52 in all. At least half of the corpses were unrecognizable and only a small trunk or shred of clothing will help to show who the unfortunate was. Some of these bodies probably will never be claimed. The victims, living alone in furnished rooms or little flats, may have had no friends and few acquaintances.

Managers of the Triangle Waist company, which occupied the burned floors, deny that the iron doors leading to the elevators and stairs were locked. The fact that there was only one fire escape on the building will come in for a careful investigation to determine what city official is to blame.

Progress has been made by public and civic organizations toward offering relief to those who have suffered as a result of the fire. The first contribution in this movement was made by Mayor Gaynor, who headed the list with \$100 and made an appeal to the citizens of the city for a relief fund. Industrial organizations, theatres and civic bodies have also set in motion plans for supplementing the fund. Fire Chief Croker said today:

"I do not hesitate to say that a more appalling loss of life in office buildings and big stores is likely to come upon New York at any moment because of the lack of safeguards."

"Give us not merely fire proof, but death proof buildings," bids fair to become a municipal slogan as a result of the fire disaster of Saturday afternoon in which nearly 150 persons lost their lives.

The slogan was coined by Fire Chief Croker as summing up his recommendations for the future. The entire nation, he declared, will learn a lesson from Saturday's fire such as it has learned only twice of late years—once when the Collingswood, Ohio, disaster taught the necessity of adequate fire protection in school buildings and again when the Iroquois theatre fire in Chicago taught the same lesson for theatres. Chief Croker's recommendation is:

"The City Beautiful" is less vital than the "City Safe."

"Let us see first of all that our people live and work under adequate protection for their lives and persons."

"I would have fire escapes landings extending all along the outside of every office loft or factory building. I would have the balcony landings built wide enough for two persons to pass in safety without crowding."

"Next, let us have all inside stairways enclosed in fire proof partitions. Never allow an exit door to be blocked and make the fire escape windows open to the floor level like a door."

"Protect each floor with all available automatic safety devices and sprinkles. Last, but not least, make fire drills at frequent intervals compulsory in all factories, lodging houses and institutions."

The Woman's Trade union announced the beginning of an investigation which is expected to embrace every factory in New York city where union labor is employed. All union workers will be asked to write confidential answers to questions concerning conditions where they toil.

The limiting of the height of all buildings and even tearing down of existing skyscrapers is recommended by Theodore H. Price, a prominent fire insurance man. "The height of every building should be governed, he says, by the character of its occupancy. Four or five stories should be the legal maximum where manufacturing or industrial pursuits are followed."

"A fire in the financial district could, in a small radius, wipe out the available fire insurance capital in the United States," said Mr. Price.

Burned to Death.

Dr. D. E. Norris, a prominent physician and his four children were burned to death when their home was burned near Aurora, Mo., Tuesday.

THEY TOOK HER CASH

MARY LEE'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE LOAN SHARKS.

Made Her Pay Interest at the Rate of Something Like Five Hundred Per Cent.

The Augusta Chronicle is making an active campaign against the loan sharks of that city. Among other transactions of this gentry, The Chronicle chronicles the following: "Mary Lee, 1220 Pine street, a negro washwoman and seamstress, whose monthly earnings, according to her story, told the representative of The Chronicle, average about \$12 per month when she is well, but now, that she is suffering from rheumatism and not able to get to the tubs, she earns about \$8 from her sewing. She has had much experience with the money-lenders for the last seven years in trying to meet expenses by borrowing from them."

"Seven years ago, or about that long she stated, she borrowed \$4 from J. B. Chapman, who runs a money-lending shop. She had plenty of furniture then, and was living in a large house which her mother had helped her to furnish. She gave a mortgage—or some paper—on part of that furniture and agreed to pay Chapman \$1.60 per month for the use of the money she had borrowed. These payments of \$1.60, she said, she has made on the first of every month since the original date, until the first of February, when she got sick and couldn't pay it. In the seven years, she said, she has paid Chapman \$134.40 for the use of \$4 for that length of time."

"Three years ago, according to her story, the same woman, Mary Lee, she borrowed \$5 from the Central Loan company, agreeing to pay, for the use of the \$5, \$1.80 per month, and giving a mortgage on a bureau, bedstead, four chairs, a rocking chair and a center table, which furniture she had purchased from the Holmes Furniture company, paying them for the same \$85. She had paid for the furniture."

"Getting sick in February, she states that she left her home and went to the home of her sister in South Carolina, where she remained several weeks. Upon her return she found from another sister, who lived with her in this city, that a constable from Magistrate Rouse's court had come with papers in her absence, entered the back door of her home and seized and took away a new dresser and a washstand, purchased from the Rhodes Furniture company, which she did not own at the time of the giving of the mortgage and which has never been included in a mortgage to the Central Loan company. The pieces being parts of a handsome suit on which she had paid \$88 on the cost price to her of \$105. This furniture has been sold by Magistrate Rouse, and not a cent of money has been paid to her, she said, as difference between her debt to the loan company and the court costs, and the amount received from the sale of the furniture."

"Mary Lee's last experience with a loan company was begun on the new year of 1910, when she borrowed \$4 from the Washington Loan company, agreeing to pay them \$1.60 per month for the use of that amount. Taking sick after 11 months' payments had been made, she said the company foreclosed on her and took a bureau, washstand, four chairs, a rocker and a center table, which her sister had purchased from the Culpepper Bros., paying \$60 therefor, and which belonged to her sister instead of to her, and were not included in the mortgage the Washington Loan company held on her, and sold the same to satisfy the debt of \$5.60 and court expenses."

"Mary Lee's three experiences in the financial manipulations of the money lenders of Augusta stands as follows for net results: For seven years she had the use of \$4 and paid for the same \$134.40 to the Chapman concern; for three years she had the use of \$5 and paid for same \$64.80 to the Central Loan company; for 11 months use of \$4 she paid the Washington Loan company \$17.60, making a total of \$216.80 paid those three in the past seven years for \$12."

RAISED A BIG RUMPUS.

White Girl Refused to Pose Before Negro Student.

The race question came up in the Chicago Art Institute on last Tuesday, and for a time threatened to disrupt a class when a white girl who had been recently employed as a model refused to pose while a negro student remained in the room. After a consultation with his fellow students the negro artist to whom exception had been taken relieved the situation temporarily by walking from the room. The matter is not settled, as the girl says she will not pose for the class while the negro is in it. Most of the class sustain the girl.

Given Two Minutes.

At Bluefields, W. Va., a mob gave Henry Morgan, a negro, two minutes to pray and then lynched him Saturday night, after which they ridiculed his body with bullets. Two hours previously he had shot and instantly killed Grover Lambert, a white man.

WIFE WAS DEAD

But He Still Clings to the "Science" Belief and the Treatment.

TREATED BY A HEALER

She Objected to Her Father Calling in Regular Physician, and Agreed With Her Husband that "God is Better Physician Than Man," Treatment Kept Secret.

"God is a better physician than man. I believe in the Christian Science teachings, as did my wife. In not having medical treatment I did what I thought was best. Every one does what he or she thinks best."

That was the explanation given by Lieut. Johannes Schiott of Bridgeport, Conn., formerly an officer in the Norwegian navy, who married Miss Mary E. Bedford, daughter of E. T. Bedford of Brooklyn, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company. Schiott was telling how his wife had died when under treatment by a Christian Science healer.

"My wife became a mother March 17," continued Schiott. "Mrs. Battey was in attendance. Mrs. Schiott's heart gave out and she died quietly last Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Dr. C. E. Blackman of Bridgeport was the first physician called. He came Friday afternoon and Dr. Dorman came up from New York on Saturday."

Dr. Blackman, who is connected with the Bridgeport Hospital, says Mrs. Schiott died from blood poisoning.

"When I reached the Schiott home Friday afternoon Mrs. Schiott was very low," said he. "I realized there was no chance to save her life. I understood there was a New York woman named Batten, a Christian Science healer, in attendance upon Mrs. Schiott following the death of her child."

Mrs. Bedford called in Dr. Blackman against the wishes of her daughter and son-in-law, both of whom held to their absolute faith in the healing powers of Christian Science. When Dr. Blackman reported the serious condition of Mrs. Schiott to Bedford, her father swiftly summoned Dr. F. A. Dorman, a specialist, of No. 133 East Fifty-seventh street, New York.

The regular physicians were with Mrs. Schiott until the last. Mrs. Battey also was there.

Dr. Frederick C. Hotchkiss, who does the talking for Christian Scientists in Bridgeport, said:

"Mrs. Schiott had been a sufferer from a serious form of heart trouble for years and had been saved on two similar occasions by a practitioner of the faith. It always is the custom to have a physician present at such a time, however. Christian Scientists use common sense, above all. I presume that there must have been a physician present when Mrs. Schiott died."

Dr. Sarah F. Battey, who is both a regular physician and a Science healer was the New York woman called to attend Mrs. Schiott. Dr. Battey became a believer in Christian Science six years ago. In her home at No. 129 Wadsworth Ave., the Bronx, she said last night:

"I was called to attend Mrs. Schiott as a regular physician."

"Was your treatment such as would be given by a regular physician or did you use Christian Science?" was asked.

"That question must be answered by members of the family," was the reply.

"Mrs. Schiott's husband says Christian Science treatment was given until the day before her death."

"Then Lieut. Schiott must know. I can make no statement as to the sort of treatment given Mrs. Schiott by me."

Mrs. Schiott was thirty-two years old and had the appearance of a woman in fine health. She was fond of outdoor sports. The couple's home, Green's Farms, near Bridgeport, was a gift from Bedford to his daughter. Schiott had been in this country only a short time and was working for a carriage company in Bridgeport when he saw Miss Bedford and fell in love with her. It was said then that he was a chauffeur, but this was denied. It was asserted he was an expert machinist.

"My daughter became interested in Christian Science several years ago," said Bedford last night in his home, No. 181 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, "and converted her husband to the belief. She always had a weak heart and this affection caused her death. For years her doctor was Dr. McGorkle of Brooklyn."

Dr. McGorkle said last night that a Mrs. Schiott was under his care until six years ago.

"If her heart was weak then," he added, "I knew nothing about it."

Only One Got Away.

Revolutionists slaughtered every federal official of the town of Guaymas, near the Sonora line in Chihuahua, when they took the town. All were placed in jail and shot. A young telegraph operator alone escaped. He fell with others beneath the dead and crawled out 12 hours later and made his way barefooted to Chihuahua, 40 miles away.