

ESTABLISHED 1891.

A BLACK FIEND DIES IN FLAME

Colorado Citizens Avenge Outrage and Murder of Little Girl.

ANGRY MOB SHOWED NO MERCY Burning Culprit Begged Repeatedly to Be Shot—Crime Was Most Horrible One.

A special from Limon, Col., says: Chained to a railroad rail, set firmly in the ground, on the exact spot where his fiendish crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., colored, or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, Friday evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed.

It was 6:25 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shrivelled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time.

The executors, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate, and during all the preparations, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed, and then quietly they took their way back to Limon, whence they departed for their homes shortly afterwards.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment that he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences. For more than an hour, while preparations for his execution were in progress, he stood mute and sullen among the avengers.

When everything was ready he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing, as he reached the circle of broken boards, to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He arose and placed his back to the iron stake and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs.

Victim's Father Appeals Mercy. Kerocine's oil was applied to the wood, and, after a brief pause, Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. For a moment a little flickering flame arose. Then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air, and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire.

At first he did not utter a sound. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing, the sparks flew up in a cloud of pale smoke. Porter turned his head and a frightful expression came over his face. With a sudden convulsive tug he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible and uttered a cry of pain, "Oh, my God, let me go, mercy."

The cries of the wretch were redoubled, and he begged repeatedly to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire; others tried to dash oil on him. Boards were carried and a large pile made of the prostrate body. They soon were ignited, and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later.

Throughout the entire affair but little was said. As they had calmly prepared for the avenging, so the people of the eastern part of the state carried out their plan coolly and deliberately. Not a weapon was drawn, there was no angry discussion. After the fire had burned low they told each other good night and then went home. They did not stop to discuss the affair.

PORTER CONFESSED CRIME. While in jail at Denver the negro confessed every detail of the hideous crime. The little girl was the daughter of a ranchman living four miles from Limon and attended school in town, driving back and forth. On Wednesday last, while on her way home, she was waylaid, assaulted and murdered, her body showing no less than fourteen knife wounds.

Notices have been posted warning Negroes of bad character to leave Lincoln and Elbert counties, and declaring that if they do not go they will be escorted across the border. Officials of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads have also been petitioned to remove from these counties all the imported colored section men. This action was taken in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens.

CHINESE TO OPPOSE ALLIES. One Hundred Thousand Troops, It Is Reported, Are Being Raised. It is rumored that a rebellion has broken out in the province of Kan Su, Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroys, is said to be raising 100,000 troops and to have proposed to the Naikin viceroys that they should combine forces to oppose the allies, making the Yang Tse their base for operations against Shen Si.

ROW ON GRIDIRON. Members of Cincinnati Team Were Handled Roughly at Danville, Ky. The football team of the University of Cincinnati arrived home at a late hour Saturday from their game with the team of Center college at Danville, Ky., and it was about the most crippled combination that ever reached the local depot, most of the players being taken direct to the city hospital. Their condition was the result of a lively row over the first decision of the umpire.

GERMANY IS MODEST.

Chancellor Buelow Says the Partition of China Is Not Desired Just Now.

A Berlin special dispatch says: In the Reichstag Monday, on the occasion of the presentation of the supplementary credit for China, Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, emphatically denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China embargo was traceable to the German occupation of Kiao Chou. This statement was greeted by the social democrats with loud cries of "It is quite true!"

Count Von Buelow expressed regret that such a cry should be heard in the German parliament. The chancellor further declared that he did not wish at present to say anything which might be prejudicial to the common objects of the powers in China, but he felt the need of placing himself in touch with the nation.

Germany, he explained, had adhered to the aims and policy outlined in the circular to the allied governments. The allegation that the government had not foreseen the Chinese crisis was true. But such of other nations were to be anticipated that the storm in the far east would burst so violently or so soon.

"But," added Count Von Buelow, "the premonitory signs did not escape us. We directed the attention of the other cabinets repeatedly to these signs. We at once agreed to everything our representative in China described as necessary to take as a measure of precaution and despatched a force, obtaining even more than asked for. I wish to reiterate no one, least of all Baron Von Ketteler, who in endeavoring most earnestly, in the fulfillment of his duty, to bring the chief Chinese authorities to reason, went, almost without fear, to his death, worthy of the land he represented and the name he bore."

Continuing, Count Von Buelow said: "In the face of the Chinese attitude we had to take the necessary measures for the protection of our rights and the defense of our honor. The other powers were in the same position and all the civilized people alike were compelled to act in self-defense. A dispassionate observer cannot doubt that the recent movement is traced neither to Kiao Chou, Hong Kong, Tonquin nor Port Arthur. It is directed against European civilization, with which Japan has thrown in her lot."

What Germany desires is not a police advance, but the assertion of our interests, our rights and our honor as a great people. "We are waging no war of conquest on China. We only wish for atonement for Chinese misdeeds and a guarantee of reforms. We especially desire atonement, since otherwise such things might occur again. We desire the influence accruing to Germany in the present movement shall be preserved to her. We desire our share in what is to be won from China. We will not overreach any one and we will not let ourselves be overreached."

"We have nothing to gain by a partition of China and do not desire it. We shall fare best if China recovers herself, so far as possible, under the best ordered administration obtainable, and remains solvent. We wish to confine ourselves to our present position and will not shake China unnecessarily. We have no reason for going beyond the convention of August 3, 1898, or striving for territorial acquisition which will place a disproportionate strain upon our resources."

WAR SECRETARY IN CUBA. With General Wood He Inspects Morro Castle and Troops. Secretary Root and General Wood Monday morning inspected the Morro barracks and the garrison at Santiago. Mr. Root expressed himself as very much pleased with the condition of the post and the appearance of the soldiers.

The party visited the San Juan battlefield and later rode over the new government highway. This thoroughfare is probably one of the finest in the world.

Tampa Strike Not Settled. Up to Monday night the situation in the labor troubles in Tampa, Fla., trade remained unchanged. No settlement of the difficulties has yet been reached and the laborers are generally in an unsettled state of mind.

BROWN WAS A BIRD. Embesler Spent More Than His Year's Salary In One Day. The executive committee of Tammany Hall held a meeting Thursday night, at which Richard Croker had all the leaders goody and took a hand in setting a movement to rid the city of vice. In a little speech the Tammany leader said he was going to Europe for health, but pleasure.

DOG LAW KNOCKED OUT. Salvation has come to Georgia dogs. After a bitter fight Thursday afternoon, the general judiciary committee of the house decided that the dog law must die instead of the dogs themselves.

"PEG-LEG" AT WORK

Doughty Emigration Agent Opens Office in Atlanta, Ga.

DECLARES HE WILL PAY NO LICENSE. Says He Is Engaged in Same Business as W. J. Northen, and Will Await Decision of the Supreme Court.

R. A. Williams, commonly known as "Pegleg" or "Peg" Williams, and not entirely unknown to fame throughout Georgia and the Carolinas as an emigration agent, has opened an emigration bureau in Atlanta.

His success in depopulating three or four of the southeastern states of negro farm hands and laborers has won him an unenviable notoriety and some personal attention at the hands of angry farmers that would cause the average man to seek some less exciting method of earning a livelihood.

Williams is doing business without license. A law of the state requires emigration agents to pay a tax of \$500 in each county of the state in which they do business. "Peg" has not paid this license in Fulton county, and says further that he will not pay it unless the supreme court of the United States decides that such a tax is legal.

Stories of Mr. Williams' wrestling matches with the law of the state have recently filled many columns in the newspapers.

Before recourse was had to the law, the infuriated farmers who saw their crops going to ruin in the field for lack of hands to harvest them, while hundreds of negroes were being shipped to Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and other southwestern states, threatened Williams with tar and feathers, and warned him out of several counties. Then he was arrested. The case was fought through the lower courts and is now before the supreme court at Washington. It has been argued, but no decision has been rendered.

Meanwhile the emigration season has opened and Williams has gone to work again. He has opened an office at 36 Wall street, opposite the union depot, and advertises in The Atlanta Constitution that he wants 2,000 negroes in families to ship to various points in the southwest.

Williams took so many negroes from Green and Hancock counties of his representatives in the next legislature.

When seen by a reporter, Williams gave a thoroughly characteristic interview. He said: "I occupy the same relation to the southwestern states as ex Governor Northen does to the northern and eastern states. He brings white men to Georgia from those states and I take negroes from Georgia to give the white farmers he brings home. 'Til he get you never thought of the question in that light before. I represent the western lines who are trying to help their section of the country."

"If the Fulton county officials demand that I pay a \$500 license because I have an office in Atlanta I will refuse to pay it, and will fight the matter in the courts. My case will be decided by the supreme court in a little while and my lawyers are confident of victory. That will settle the question of charging emigration agents a big license Georgia and the Carolinas. I am not going to pay any more license until the supreme court decides the question."

"I now have orders for 5,000 negroes to be distributed in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Mississippi. I shipped about 8,000 last year and I expect to ship as many more this season. I am getting nearly as many letters from white men as from negroes, and will ship out a lot of white people."

RATIONS WERE STOPPED. Striking Cotton Mill Operatives Forced to Quit Union and Return to Work. A special from Burlington, N. C., says, regarding the strike of Amalgamated Cotton Mill operatives, that the National Textile Union having given notice that it will no longer issue rations to the strikers, the latter are returning to work. To do this they have, of course, to abandon the union.

CROKER STARTS A CRUSADE. On Eve of His Departure For Europe He Talks to Tammanyites. The executive committee of Tammany Hall held a meeting Thursday night, at which Richard Croker had all the leaders goody and took a hand in setting a movement to rid the city of vice. In a little speech the Tammany leader said he was going to Europe for health, but pleasure.

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RIOTERS USED GUNS

Bloodless Affray Between Cigar-Makers at Tampa, Florida.

TWO UNIONS FAIL TO HARMONIZE. Spanish and American Workmen Are Fighting Desperately For Supremacy in the Florida City.

Rioting between the International and Resistencia unions of cigar-makers began at Tampa, Fla., Thursday morning about 9 o'clock. The fight occurred at the factory of Gonzalez, Mora & Co., of Tampa and Chicago. They were working full force of Resistencia men, numbering about 500. The International men wanted that these men come out. This was refused. Internationals declared they would put them out.

The management warned the Internationals not to come upon their premises, which were enclosed. An International man started to enter the gate and an Italian doorkeeper fired upon him with a Winchester. This was followed by several hundred shots between the men from the outside and inside.

The front of the building was riddled with bullets, but no one was hurt. The wildest excitement prevailed and the streets in the neighborhood of the cigar factories were thronged with people. All of the factories in the city were practically closed on account of the prevalence of mob rule. No arrests were made for the rioting.

For some time trouble has been brewing between the members of the International cigar makers and the Spanish union known as the Resistencia. Members of the International union have quit work in a number of factories, throwing about 2,000 persons out of employment. The Spanish union is apparently not in sympathy with the movement, and about 500 of its members continued at work in the Gonzalez factory.

Thursday morning the Internationals marched up and demanded that the men come out, and there refusal to do so precipitated the trouble. He did get a ticket for Olm, Ill., but it is learned that he did not go there, and it is generally believed that he is out in the country with plenty of money in his possession.

The alleged shortage caused a panic in Newport Sunday, so that the bank had to be taken in charge by the examiner.

Brown, it is alleged, was living a fast life with wine, women and gambling. His career was not cut short by any discovery at the bank till a jealous woman gave him away.

The only farewell letter that Brown is known to have left was to this woman, whose apartments are on Ninth street, in Cincinnati, and in this letter he admits that he had secured about all that he could get and that the time had come to say farewell.

Brown was a great poker player, with the limit, it is said, never too high and he had been a plunger on horse races for years. His bets on the horses, it is alleged, were frequently too high for the poolrooms in Covington, Ky., and he had brokers in both Chicago and New York.

The offices of the bank are all wealthy and responsible men, and they will be able to make the losses good. There are about 1,500 depositors in the institution, among them being nine building associations that have the savings of many people.

ARMOR PLATE TROUBLE ENDS. The Government Will Pay Maximum Price of \$435.52 a Ton. Secretary Long has announced the conclusion of the long controversy over the price of armor plate for naval vessels, and an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for Krupp armor at \$439 a ton, with the possible addition of royalty, less fees, making the maximum price \$445.52 a ton. The amount of armor involved is the largest ever placed at one time by the government, and is said to equal all the armor purchased by this government up to 1936.

REGIMENT TO REMAIN IN CHINA. General Chaffee has cabled war department as follows from Taku, under date of November 14th: "Sixth regiment United States, cavalry will remain in China under command of Colonel Theodore J. Wint, with troops I, K, L, M. CHAFFEE."

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTION. Royalists Win Over Republicans and Whites Are Depressed. Robert Wilcox, the independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Hawaii delegate to congress by a small majority over Samuel Parker, Republican. Much depression has resulted among all whites, as Wilcox was strongly opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that if he were elected Queen Liliuokalani should be restored to the throne. The result of the vote shows the native bitterness over annexation to be still alive.

ALASKA INDIANS STARVING. Department of Interior Will Be Officially Advised of Their Condition. "Unless government aid is extended the Alaskan Indians the death rate this winter will be appallingly large." This is the statement of G. B. Swinehart, of Nome, Alaska, who is on his way to Washington, where he will bring the matter before the notice of the department of the interior.

CASHIER LOOTS BANK

Institution at Newport, Kentucky, Forced to Close Up.

BANK EXAMINER TAKES FULL CHARGE. Women, Wine and Gambling Caused Frank M. Brown to Swipe Over Two Hundred Thousand.

A Cincinnati special says: United States Bank Examiner Tucker took possession of the German National bank, at Newport, Ky., Sunday and posted a notice that the bank would remain closed pending an examination.

Examiner Tucker also announced unofficially that Frank M. Brown, the individual bookkeeper and assistant cashier, was missing and that a partial investigation showed that Brown was short about \$201,000. Brown had been with the bank eighteen years, was one of the most trusted men ever connected with the old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his operations extend back as far as ten years.

The capital stock of the bank is only \$100,000. Brown's alleged shortage is double that amount, and more than the reserve and all the assets, including the real estate. While Alvord got away with \$700,000 in New York, he did it in a large bank, but Brown did not have so much to go on, and seems to have gone the full limit for a small bank in a city of less than 30,000 inhabitants.

The First National bank of Newport was wrecked two years ago by Cashier Tontoy, and now, with the German National closed, Newport has only one bank left. For two weeks there have been rumors that Brown was short and some depositors withdrew their accounts.

Three weeks ago the bank examiners made a good statement for the bank and the officers and directors allayed suspicion by referring to the report of this examination and to their last report. Last Wednesday Brown was gone hunting on a vacation. He did get a ticket for Olm, Ill., but it is learned that he did not go there, and it is generally believed that he is out in the country with plenty of money in his possession.

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LOOKS DUBIOUS

SAYS CONGER

Chinese Problem Seems Far From Being Solved.

THE SITUATION AN OMINOUS ONE. Foreigners in the Empire Apprehend That Seas of Blood Will Flow Before the End.

Advices from Peking under date of November 17 stated that the preliminary note had not yet been presented. Its terms are not completed and there will probably be a further delay. The foreign envoys have reopened the discussion of the death penalty for the princes and other high officials. It is evident that the ministers are weakening as they have reduced their proposals from execution to the severest punishment provided by Chinese law, forgetting that princes lie beyond the reach of Chinese law.

Mr. Conger, the United States minister, had the following to say: "What the result will be it is impossible to foretell. Events have placed China in a very critical position. Whether she will be able to preserve her integrity and save her trade relations with the rest of the world will depend upon what the powers demand in the final settlement and upon her willingness to accept promptly the conditions proposed.

Sanitary conditions in Peking are becoming serious. Since the foreign occupation many Chinese have died of smallpox and other infectious diseases. Fearing that their funerals would be interfered with, they have kept most of their coffins containing their dead in their homes and courtyards.

As the natives are forbidden to deposit refuse in the streets, there is now an enormous accumulation in their dwellings and yards, which threatens a serious epidemic. In view of the large number of troops in and near the capital, the consequences of such an outbreak would be frightful.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT at Shanghai says: From Peking to Shanghai it is next to impossible to meet a European or American who has resided any length of time in China but who believes the real trouble has not really commenced. They bitterly reproach the powers for not being more severe in their measures, particularly for not absolutely destroying the Forbidden City at Peking. Old residents at Tien Tsin, Che Foo and Shanghai say it was a grave blunder that will in the near future cause the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of much property.

It is a well authenticated fact that hardly a Chinaman outside the province of Chi Li believes that the allies have had any success at all. Papers are sold in Shanghai, giving graphic details of the alleged capture of Admiral Seymour, General Chaffee and others, as did many of the wonderful stories that emanated from Shanghai a few months ago describing the battery of the ministers and their families, which were so freely published in all the European and American papers.

Not only are the details given at full length, but pictures are published, showing the admiral and several generals with carques around their necks being tried before the native judges. Two Chinamen were beheaded recently in Shanghai for publishing "willful slanders and malicious falsehoods" in stating that Peking had fallen into the hands of the allies and that the emperor had fled.

The most serious part of the whole affair is considered to be the fact that the Chinese judges themselves believed the men were really living.

The white people in that part of China say that Chi Li is but a very small part of the country, only one province of eighteen, and but of medium size in population, and that if it took as many men as it did to subdue Chi Li, what will it take when the whole country rises as it is ripe to do.

GOVERNOR HAS BILLS. Alabama Legislature Passes Governorship "Succession" Measures. The Alabama senate, Saturday, passed house bills Nos. 1 and 2, which provided respectively that the president of the senate should succeed in the event of the death of the governor-elect, and that the governor-elect might take the oath of office otherwise than in the presence of the general assembly. As soon as these bills passed the senate they were enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two houses, after which they were sent to the office of the governor to await his signature.

STOCKHOLDERS OF COAST LINE. Hold Annual Meeting at General Offices of the Company in Richmond. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company was held at the general offices of the company in Richmond, Va., Monday.

President Elliott's report says the gross earnings and receipts from all sources for the year were \$7,717,708.15, and of this amount \$7,566,745.56 was received from operating the roads and \$151,012.59 from other sources. The expenses of maintenance and operation and the taxes paid amounted in the aggregate to \$4,568,803.23.

FIRST UNCENSORED DISPATCHES. Great Activity Witnessed the Past Week in the Philippines. The first uncensored news from the Philippines shows that last week witnessed considerable increase in rebel and American activity in the field. Many skirmishes occurred and several small engagements in north and southern Luzon. The termination of the rains permits a resumption of the operation on both sides.

OWES OVER A MILLION. Well Known Wall Street Broker Files Petition in Bankruptcy. A New York dispatch says: Francis D. Carley, a well known Wall street broker, filed late on Saturday, at Trenton, a petition in bankruptcy. The petition declares the liabilities to be more than a million and the assets nothing. He furnishes a long list of the principal creditors.

These claims against Mr. Carley, he says, are the result of a venture in the south several years ago in which he lost \$1,500,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

NEGRO SENTENCED TO DEATH. Charles Brown Field, who killed a special deputy in Georgetown six weeks ago, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. To prevent the threatened lynching at the time of the killing infantry, cavalry and artillery were hurried to Georgetown and kept there several days.

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED. The Yorkville graded school building, formerly used as a female college, was burned one day the past week. When the fire started there were many children in the building, but all escaped without injury. Many lost books and wraps. The building cost about \$10,000; insurance \$4,000.

SOME NEW ENTERPRISES. The Spartanburg Street Railway, Gas and Electric company has applied for a charter. The capital stock is to be \$100,000. The incorporators are F. H. Knox, J. C. Norcross, T. C. Steedman.

THE POWELL HARDWARE COMPANY of Aiken, has applied for a charter. The capital stock is \$25,000. The incorporators are Robert Powell and James Powell.

WEAVERS QUIT WORK. The Bath cotton mills, at Langley, are idle. The weavers have gone out and the mill management have given them a certain time in which to return. In the event they fail to do so, the mills will be shut down for two months. The weavers demanded that a female weaver in the mills be discharged, because she refused to join the union. The management refused to discharge the woman.

DISPENSES PROFIT. The official report of the legislative examining committee as to the condition and operation of the state dispensary for the quarters ending August 31st has been filed with the governor. The committee speaks highly of the new management and the system employed. The assets were \$626,929, including among the main items, \$142,539 cash in bank; \$19,986 stock on hand in the state dispensary; \$210,144 merchandise in hands of county dispensers. Expenses and losses were \$65,647; gross profits, \$87,272.

FOR MURDER OF OLD MISTRESS. James Kelly, a negro, has been sentenced to be hanged on January 4th by Judge Buchanan in the court of sessions at Charleston for a crime which was the most revolting known in this section in years. He was convicted of the murder of Willis Bonneau, the Mount Pleasant miller, who had saved a can of money through hard years of work. The evidence against Kelly was so strong that little or no defense was put in, and he will pay the penalty on the scaffold.

SMALLS ISSUES CIRCULAR. Ex-Congressman Robert Smalls has issued a circular to his race in which he attempts to stir up his people on the disfranchisement matter. Smalls wishes to get a strong showing made to congress at this session so that the representation may be cut down in conformity with the provisions of the seventeenth amendment.

REV. W. W. BECKETT HAS FILED NOTICE of contest in the first district, in which Colonel William Elliott has been declared re-elected to congress. It is understood that J. B. Odum, a white Republican, will contest the seat of J. W. Tolbert.

CHARLESTON GETS NAVAL STATION. Advices received in Charleston from Washington are to the effect that the navy department, with all the reports submitted, has decided to transfer the dry dock and naval station from Port Royal to Charleston. The damage to the Port Royal dock has been made known to the department, and this has had great weight in demanding the change. Rear Admiral Rodgers, who is in charge of the naval board, has been in Charleston several days looking into matters of detail, and he will submit a final report to the secretary of the navy at once. The site selected for the station is on the Cooper river, adjoining Chicora park, where splendid facilities are offered. Congress is expected to act on the recommendation of the navy department early in December.

BRATTON BROTHERS ACQUITTED. At Yorkville, after remaining out one hour and thirty-five minutes the jury in the case of Paul Bratton and John S. Bratton, charged with the murder of Harry A. Brown, returned a verdict of not guilty. Although the verdict was a popular one and the courthouse crowded, there was no demonstration, except that of scores of people to congratulate the defendants.

THE SENSATION OF THE trial occurred when John S. Bratton was put on the stand and took upon himself the whole responsibility for the shooting, shielding his brother at every point. Bratton told, to an immense crowd that packed the courthouse to the walls, the story of the tragedy in which his wife had played so prominent a part on the night of September 13th.

He said he had made an investigation of suspicious noises in his house. On going down stairs, in his night clothes, he had surprised Brown in Mrs. Bratton's room, Brown had jumped out of a window and Bratton followed and caught him. Brown was the most powerful man and a swing being near, he got the rope around Bratton's neck and nearly strangled him. Before losing consciousness Bratton had cried "Murder!" and neighbors came and released him.

These neighbors testified to having come upon the scene and rescuing Bratton from Brown. Mrs. Brown was in her night clothing and Brown partially disrobed. Bratton told Brown with them to hold, while he went to look for a pistol with which to kill him. In his absence Brown told them he had been caught in a terrible predicament and do what he would with him. They released him before Bratton's return.

Bratton continued his testimony by saying he determined to follow Brown to his home at Rock Hill and kill him. He asked his brother, Paul, to accompany him. He tried to dissuade him, but finally went, as John was determined to go, if alone. He told about the midnight drive to Rock Hill, being directed to Brown's house by a policeman, following Brown's father-in-law from the street door into Brown's room, and shooting him in bed.

MAYORS AND CONSTABLES. Governor McSweeney has received some more replies from mayors as to how the dispensary law is enforced. The mayor of Barnwell says he doesn't need a constable and he has no suggestion to make. The mayor of Abbeville makes the same reply. The mayor of Newberry says: "I think it best to have a constable here for effect. As to the violation of the law in the town, he says it is done: 'Only by selling drinks from bottles bought from the dispensary.'"

THE MAYOR OF WINNABOW says: "I don't think the law is being violated in our town to any extent. Our citizens generally are well pleased with the law and its present enforcement." Mayor McBeth Young, of Union, says the law may be violated to a limited extent. As to suggestion, he says: "Keep strange constables coming through at intervals of thirty days and staying ten." Letters from other mayors show about the same conditions as those noted.

ALDRICH GOES OUT, TOO. Prof. M. A. Aldrich, an assistant in the department of economics in Stanford University, tendered his resignation Monday as the result of the controversy over the dismissal of Prof. Ross, head of the economics department.

REMAINS ORDERED HOME FOR BURIAL. Instructions have been sent to the consul general at Yokohama to have the remains of E. A. Moseley, Jr., late United States consul general at Singapore, forwarded to his home in Alabama for interment.

SCHREIBER GONE FOR GOOD. The authorities of the Elizabethport, N. J., Banking Company have about given up hope of capturing William Schreiber, the young clerk who is alleged to have stolen \$100,000 from the institution. They now admit that despite the fact that several detectives have been working on the case, absolutely no trace has been found of Schreiber since he decamped.

FOUR MEN CREMATED. At Oswayo, Pa., Sunday four men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the McConighan house, a three-story framed building, the hotel barn and the opera house.

FIGHT WITH BOLO MEN. Fierce Battle in Which Three Americans and One Hundred Filipinos Are Killed. MANILA, November 17.—Two hundred Bolo men, with fifty rifles, attacked Buzon, island of Iloilo, October 30th. The Americans, H. M. Koonis, killed Lieutenant General H. M. Koonis, General Kitch and Corporal Burns—all of company F, Forty-fourth infantry. The enemy lost 100 killed, twenty wounded and twenty prisoners.

TREASUR