

# The Press and Banner, ABBEVILLE, S. C.

## FREE AT LAST.

The Air of National Liberty  
Breathed in Russia

## FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Parades and Assemblies Allowed, But  
the Revolutionists Are Not Satisfied.

They Take Advantage of a Pa-  
triotic Celebration, and  
March With Red

Flags,

On Tuesday of last week all Russia celebrated enthusiastically the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people receive with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities socialists and revolutionaries organized anti government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of collisions between the "Reds" and "Whites" as the anti government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from various places resulting in loss of life.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slav people, which during the long war just closed and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism seemed self restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the orders of Count Witte and Gen. Trepoft the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest reign given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations which so long as they were not destructive were not interfered with.

It was a significant omen that after a fortnight of gloomy and depressing weather symbolic of the days of the strike, the sun shone out brightly to day in St. Petersburg and brought a radiant Indian summer day. The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events in an American university town after a great football victory, but a thousand times magnified. From early morning the streets of the capital were filled with a mass of demonstrators who paraded up and down the long and broad Nevsky Prospect and tramped time and again the route between the two principal centers of demonstration, the Kazan cathedral and university, and, constantly augmenting, reached a grand total of fully 200,000 persons, while down the Nevsky Prospect late in the afternoon socialist agitators, consisting of both student and workmen, and members of revolutionary organizations jumped into the forefront of affairs in St. Petersburg and converted the celebration into a great revolutionary demonstration. There were long processions in which hundreds of red flags were carried and to which every one was compelled to add the hat. A great majority of the paraders flaunted on the laps of their coats rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon, and socialist orators delivered fiery orations from the balconies of the university and the portico of the cathedral or wherever they could gather audiences. They declared the concessions of the emperor's manifesto were insufficient, and that they must have the freedom of national printers, the formation of a national militia and the banishment of Gen. Trepoft and all the troops under his command 20 miles from the capital.

Early in the day the "Marsellaise" supplanted the national anthem as the popular marching song. The loyalists attempted to take the lead against the socialists and revolutionists by organizing counter parades in which they carried the red, white and blue banners of Russia and chanted the national anthem; but they were driven off the Nevsky Prospect by the overwhelming number of the "Reds" every time they appeared.

In the early part of the day, great crowds of spectators filled the broad sidewalks and remained until the demonstration assumed so turbulent a character that the well intentioned classes fled to their homes and the merchants hastily boarded up the windows of their stores and shops and barred their doors, fearing an outbreak which might result in pillage and destruction. Such an outbreak, however, did not occur, and the day closed without serious collisions.

The major portion of the citizens tired out by the long celebration of the first day of Russian liberty, went early to bed and at midnight the Nevsky Prospect was deserted, except for crowds of roughs, armed with clubs, who paraded the avenues singing the national anthem as well as revolutionary songs and who had frequent collisions with each other, during which shots were fired.

The most serious encounter during the day took place near the barracks of the Semifin regiment, where a crowd of demonstrators in attempting to march to the technological institute was stopped by troops. Shots were fired on both sides with the result that one man was killed and 10 wounded. A prominent lawyer as a professor were wounded in a collision

at the polytechnic school. Another fatality resulted from the demand made by the crowd that has bedded before the red flags. All officers were ordered to obey the demand and set on foot a number of shots, killing one person. In an effort at the Petroff works between strikers and non-strikers, several men were badly beaten. Ten or 12 men were wounded in the conflicts on the Nevsky Prospect.

During the evening rumors of collisions resulting in heavy fatalities, attained wide circulation, but the Associated Press is unable to confirm them and it is officially stated that beyond the fatalities mentioned above, no one was killed. The authorities, however, are more apprehensive for tomorrow, when the liquor shops which for the most part were closed today, will be opened, and when the agitators, after a day's incendiary speeches, may be able to work a portion of the population to the point of a serious encounter with the troops or the loyalists. The officers of duty mingled freely with the demonstrators and fraternized with the populace.

## RUSSIAN FREEBORN.

The Imperial Declaration of the Czar Granting It.

Following is the text of the manifesto prepared by Emperor Nicholas and over which Russians are rejoicing:

"We, Nicholas, the second, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our Empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to face ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and coordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"First—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of liberty, based on the real inalienability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participation in the duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the people of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state duma and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

NICHOLAS."

## PETRIFIED BODIES.

Taken up After Being Buried for Many Years.

In removing the bodies from the burial ground surrounding the old Wharton Street Methodist Church, Wharton street, near Third street, to West Laurel Hill Cemetery, the Philadelphia Record says, workmen have found a number of petrified corpses. That of an unidentified body is solid stone, after lying for thirty five years in the grave. The club by face, the dark hair, the eyelids, curtaining the closed eyes are perfectly preserved. The petrified bodies are from ten to twenty times as heavy as the natural corpse would be.

One of the petrified bodies resting in the old receiving vault in front of the church is that of Lieut. George W. Kenny of the Seventy first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the civil war. The opening of his grave was under the supervision of John H. Hunter, a trustee of the church, and a friend of Kenny from boyhood. Both volunteered for the war within a week of each other. It was with peculiar feelings that Mr. Hunter viewed the well preserved face of his friend, dead for forty years, as the result of the fatal aim of a Confederate sharpshooter at the battle of White Oaks Swamp, in McClellan's peninsula campaign. Mr. Hunter son (fared a dollar to the workman who exhumed the remains if he found the bullet which killed the soldier, but it was not in the coffin.

The petrification is due to a stream of water which flowed through the place years ago and emptied in the Delaware river. During the excavation of the southern corner property at Front street and Grand avenue while the owner, J. J. Mallon, was inspecting the work, two revolutionary cannon balls were dug up fifteen feet beneath the surface.

A petrified carrier pigeon was found a little later while an old chimney was being torn down. The bird had become tightly wedged in the chimney, and surrounding it had turned to stone. Around the leg was a silver band, bearing the inscription: "P. 100076." If the curiosity is not claimed by Mr. Mellon's son, Dr. Mallon, of St. Mary's Hospital staff, will present it to the University of Pennsylvania.

# A GRAB GAME

By Which Philadelphia Lost Over

Six Million Dollars On

## STREET CONTRACTS.

Report of Major Cassius E. Gillette,

Who Was Selected by Mayor

Weaver to See How Much

Graft There Has Been in

the Quaker City.

Six million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars has thus far been lost outright to the taxpayers of Philadelphia through the contracting combination which has been engaged in building the great filtration plant and the two boulevards, one in the northeastern and the other in the southern district of the city according to the report just made public.

This conclusion has been reached by Major Cassius E. Gillette, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and John Donald MacLennan, experts employed by Mayor Weaver to make a full investigation of the contracts and the work done. Major Gillette is the officer who investigated the jobbery in the Savannah Harbor improvements and procured the evidence by which ex-Captain Ozzell M. Carter was convicted, and against which Greene and Gaynor must shortly stand trial. John Donald MacLennan is an experienced engineer, who recently completed the construction of the government's filtration plant at Washington.

John W. Hill, formerly chief of the Bureau of Filtration, is now awaiting trial on charges of forgery, etc., in connection with the filtration contracts. The contracting combination which is accused is constituted in Philadelphia, of Israel W. Durham, Republican, of Israel W. Durham, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and State Senator James P. McNichol. These two men, with D. J. McNichol, a brother of the state senator, compose the contracting firm of Daniel J. McNichol & Co. Evidence brought out at Hill's preliminary hearing showed that in this firm D. J. McNichol owns a one-twelfth interest, the other eleven-twelfths being divided equally between Durham and James P. McNichol.

WORK COST CONTRACTORS \$10,356,000. "Omitting from construction all small contracts, say, under \$30,000," the report says, "we find for the filtration work and the two boulevards, as constructed up to date, the city has paid or pledged \$18,761,741. First class work under the specifications should not have cost over \$12,430,000, which includes an allowance of 20 per cent, or \$2,476,200 for legitimate contractors' profits. The difference is \$6,331,000. In other words, \$18,760,000 in round numbers has been paid for work costing the contractors \$10,356,000.

"Of the \$6,330,000 excessive cost there has gone to the contractors who worked under the name of D. J. McNichol \$5,065,122, similarly to Ryan & Kelly, \$643,890, and to Vore Brothers \$619,128. Of the \$18,761,741 here remains unpaid about \$568,000 to McNichol and \$75,000 to Ryan & Kelly.

"Some of these contracts are incomplete. The estimated cost of completion of the existing filtration contracts at contract prices is about \$1,685,000. A fair price, allowing 20 per cent profit, would be \$1,218,000. The difference the city will lose if these contracts are completed.

"The price paid for the three quarters of a mile of Northeast Boulevard already constructed is \$552,348, on which there was a loss to the city of \$273,217. There are nine and a half miles more of it laid out on the maps. If completed at contract prices the additional cost to the city would be about \$6,000,000, and the additional loss at least \$2,250,000. On the Southern Boulevard the amount paid to date is \$286,389, on which the loss on the one and a quarter miles built has been \$89,128. To complete at contract prices would cost \$350,516, and the additional loss would be \$55,555. In other words, the total cost of both boulevards as planned at contract prices would have been \$7,633,000 and the total loss to the city of \$2,750,000.

MUCH OF WORK NOT FIRST CLASS.

"Much of the work done by Ryan and Kelley and D. J. McNichol is not first class. The parts which show prominently to the public are fairly well done; the parts that can be examined with a little trouble are distinctly second class and not to the specifications. We, of course, do not know the condition of such portions as cannot be seen without tearing up the work, but wherever we have dug into it we find it second class or worse. The Southern Boulevard work so far as can be seen is good. As yet only the rough work of filling has been done."

The report says that the crushed rock used in surfacing the Northeast Boulevard is excellent material, but the foundation rock was found to be of a very poor quality. The report also says that the investigators found fault with much of the material that entered into the construction of filter beds and also with the workmanship.

One of the means by which excessive profits were made possible, the report says, was by not permitting fair competition. The advertising was wholly inadequate, scarcely more than a pretense. The report gives an example of the advertising for bids for a \$2,000,000 contract. The notice appeared in local papers only twenty days before the letting of the contract. The report says the work to be

done was very complicated and very difficult to estimate. The specifications were voluminous and vague, covering 112 printed pages. The drawings covered no less than forty three large sheets of complicated work, each sheet over ten square feet in area.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY ADVERTISED.

Advertisements for bids for the construction of the northeast boulevard were published fourteen days before the ordinance authorizing the advertisements was approved and the bids were opened three days before the ordinance was approved.

"A careful analysis of all filtration advertising," the report continues, "indicates that everything possible was done to avoid any real publicity with out letting that fact appear too prominently in the records. The bureau's preliminary estimates, instead of being freely furnished to bidders were rigorously guarded secrets so far as the general bidder was concerned, except that they were furnished in the specifications for filtering materials, where they were very little needed. The specifications in many particulars were unfair to bidders, and gave excessive and unnecessary power to the city officials. In short, the specifications were so drawn that the engineer in charge could harass an uninvited contractor to an almost unlimited extent without the contractor being able to prevent it or secure legal redress."

CONTRACTS FOR FAVORED BIDDERS.

The report, which makes more than twelve thousand words, goes into details to show how contracts were let to favored bidders, and how other methods were used to help favored contractors. A frequently used method of guiding contracts into the desired hands, the report says, was to advertise them whenever others were the lowest bidders. In some cases contracts were let to the firm which promised to do the work in the shortest time and not to the lowest bidder. The McNichol bids always proposed strikingly short periods for the completion of contracts, and in one case notice to begin work was given to McNichol four months after he started the operation, so that the firm would have four more months in which to complete the contract. In many instances, the proposed time was exceeded by from 10 to 200 per cent. In the aggregate, the report says, McNichol could have been assessed for liquidated damages for over about \$532,000. He was actually assessed \$3,255.

"We have received testimony from many contractors," the report says in connection with favored contractors, "that the conditions described kept them from bidding. We have also received statements that city officials directly discouraged bidders from submitting bids. This field has not yet been fully explored."

The report says the filtration system ought to have been completed on January 1, 1904; that since June 6, 1904, when the West Philadelphia district began receiving filtered water there have been only ten deaths from typhoid fever out of a population of forty one thousand. At the same proportional rate the deaths from typhoid fever in the whole city since January 1, 1904, when the filtered water system ought to have been completed, should have been fifty seven or less, whereas 1,257 have died from the disease. Since January 1, 1904, the total number of cases of typhoid, including deaths, was 11,978. The difference between 57 and 1,257, the report says, represents the loss of life due to the methods that have been employed in conducting the filtration works.

At Pheasant Run, 2 miles from Leesburg great excitement was created Wednesday night by a shooting affray in which J. L. Darby who precipitated the trouble, was killed and three other people narrowly escaped with their lives. Darby, who is said to have been drinking heavily, went to the residence of L. W. Mims and began shooting through the windows of the house, narrowly missing Mr. Mims, his wife and W. O. Manning. The two men rushed out of the house to investigate the sudden attack, when Darby fired first at Manning, wounding him in the leg, and next at Mims. Mims then opened fire on his assailant, and put four bullets through his head and breast, killing him instantly. He deeply regretted the killing and only acted to save his own life. The two men are reported to have been good friends. Judge J. M. Himes went over to Pheasant Run and a coroner's inquest. The verdict of the coroner's jury was justifiable homicide.

An Amazing Story.

This amazing story comes from Indiana. At Williamsport in that state last week 200 husbands whose homes had fallen into neglect and discomfort owing to the idle and gadding habits of their wives formed a procession, marched around to all the clubs and unions where the women were and complained loudly of their worthlessness. The most surprising thing about this uprising is that many of the women were moved to confession and some of the organizations were disbanded on the spot.

Two Wives Wiped Out.

Fire started shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Pine Grove, Va. hotel from a natural gas explosion, and it destroyed practically the whole town. The buildings destroyed are: Pine Grove hotel, Commercial hotel, Pine Grove bank, Methodist church, Morgan's business block, seven stores and ten dwellings. Dynamite is being used to stop further progress of the flames. It is reported that several persons lost their lives in the hotel, but in the excitement this cannot be verified.

No Use in the World.

An Indianapolis Independent because he felt that he had outlived his usefulness. Capt. James G. Wright, eighty five years old killed himself Wednesday by shooting himself in the head. Wright had been a steamboat captain on boats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was a man of means having been at different times a banker at Madison Ind. and Fort Worth Tex.

# ONE TO REST.

Col. T. Stobo Farrow Died at His Home in Columbia.

## A GALLANT SOLDIER

And an Excellent Christian Gentleman

Has Passed Away After a Promi-

nent Career. The End Came

Unexpectedly After a

Very Short Illness.

The Columbia State of Thursday made the sad announcement of the death in that city of Col. Thomas Stobo Farrow on Wednesday night after an illness of only 24 hours. His death was due to an attack of uremia which followed a first attack just a month ago and which came near proving fatal. He was taken ill Tuesday night and although his condition did not at first excite alarm, he steadily grew worse from yesterday morning until the end last night.

Col. Farrow has been identified with the history of this State in time of war and of peace and the greater part of his life has been in public service. He was engaged at the time of his death in compiling a history of the Reconstruction period which but for his untimely end would have been completed in a short time.

He was a son of Patillo and Jan Stobo Farrow and was born in the village of Laurens on October 12, 1832. At the age of 16, he entered the South Carolina college and graduated in the class of 1852. He then read law and was admitted to the bar the following year, and began to practice in Spartanburg with his brother, James Farrow, who afterwards became a member of the Confederate congress for a number of years prior to and up to the beginning of the war, he served as master in equity of Spartanburg county.

He entered the Confederate army as captain of the Forest Rifles in 1861 and served on the islands along the coast until after the surrender of Fort Sumter. Before going to the front this company was presented with a silk battle flag by the young ladies of the Limestone Female college, which was at that time the leading educational institution for young ladies in the northern part of the State. After the reorganization of the Confederate forces he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth South Carolina infantry, Gregg's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. He was engaged in most of the important battles and was twice wounded, once at the second battle of Manassas, where he was struck in the body by a fragment of a shell and seriously wounded. He was again wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg.

After the close of the war he moved to Atlanta, where he resided for four years. He then returned to Spartanburg to live, in time to assist in the redemption of his State from radical rule. He was in Columbia during the stirring times of '76 and acted as a courier between the headquarters of Gov. Hampton and the officials of the famous Wallace House. In 1877 he was elected clerk of the senate, which place he held until 1886, which he tendered his resignation to accept the position of second assistant auditor of the war department in Washington under the first administration of President Cleveland. During the term of President Harrison Col. Farrow was out of office but when Cleveland was elected for the second time he was again appointed to the same position he had occupied during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

After the election of President McKinley, Col. Farrow returned to South Carolina and opened a law office at Gaffney. He remained here until his marriage to Mrs. E. Adele Elbert in 1900, when they moved to Cheraw and from there they came to Columbia about three years ago. For the last two years and a half, he has devoted his life to his work on his history of the Reconstruction in South Carolina from '68 to '76, which had he lived, a few months longer, would have been given to the world.

Col. Farrow was married three times; first to Miss Lura Henry of Spartanburg in 1854. No children of this marriage survive. He was married to Miss Janie Belden of Walterboro in 1861, and by this marriage there were eight children, three of whom survive. His third marriage was to Mrs. E. Adelle Elbert of Gaffney on January 11, 1900. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Giddings of Asheville and Miss Julia Farrow, also of Asheville, and one son, Mr. Patillo H. Farrow of Charleston. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Julia McGowan, who resides with her son, Mr. Samuel McGowan, in Washington and one brother, Col. Henry P. Farrow of Gainesville, Ga.

Col. Farrow was a Christian gentleman and was distinctly a representative of the old school of southern manhood. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church and has for 40 years been an elder in the Presbyterian church at different places. He was also a 32nd degree Mason and was a member of the Scottish Chiefs, his membership being with the order in Washington.

His remains will be taken to his former home in Spartanburg Friday morning for interment. The funeral services will be held at the residence this city at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith of the First Presbyterian church and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Lindsay of the First Baptist church.

Gone Wrong.

Geo. W. Dewees, for twenty-one years ticket agent of the Southern in Charleston, was arrested on Monday for embezzling \$3,321 of the road's money. The shortage covers a period of six months. Dewees has confessed.

# MUST PAY LICENSE.

Something Strong is Sold Under the Label of Essences.

Having taken a fall out of the patent medicines which compete with whiskey and which are composed largely of alcohol, by deciding that druggists selling the same must take out government licenses as retail liquor dealers, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has now turned his attention to so-called essences and extracts where it is self-evident that only sufficient favoring is added to disguise somewhat the character of the drink it has been reported to the internal revenue bureau that in prohibition communities large amounts of alleged essences of lemon, vanilla, cinnamon and ginger are sold by country merchants and others as "flavoring extracts" which had practically no sale whatever outside of such prohibition communities. Investigation showed that some of these essences contained as high as 80 per cent of alcohol. The commissioner has there fore decided that where such essences are made for sale in prohibition districts for use as beverages every merchant selling them must take out a government license as liquor dealer or be subject to the usual penalties. This action by the commissioner is heartily endorsed by both the straight out whiskey dealers and by the prohibitionists, although the latter were greatly surprised to learn that under the guise of patent medicines and essences, whiskey was being sold in prohibition communities as freely as ever, although at somewhat higher prices. It is said that consumption of such goods prevailed largely in Kansas, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas and elsewhere, while in South Carolina the state dispensary authorities have held that as many of these medicines and compounds were nearly all whiskey they should not be sold by druggists except on prescription by a reputable physician.

## WOMAN STALKED BY LIONS.

Adventure with Six of the Big Brutes in Africa.

Mrs. L. Hinde, whose husband is sub-commissioner of the British East Africa Protectorate, has had the remarkable experience of being stalked by lions, and still more remarkable fortune of living to tell the tale. It was on the Uganda Railway, in a spot historic for the ravages of man-eating lions, that Mrs. Hinde met with the thrilling adventure which she relates. Camping out, the party in which Mrs. Hinde was could hear with her regularity the screams of the wretched victims as they were carried off for the man eaters' nightly repasts. The camp was seventy miles from the nearest connecting link with the outside world, and communication had to be kept up daily by native mail carriers. It was the habit of the lions to keep pace in the long grass with the runners on the track, and having selected the most appetizing member of the party, to pounce upon him and carry him off into the bush. On one occasion, when out map making, Mr. and Mrs. Hinde camped upon a party of a dozen lions, possibly the meanest troop. Mr. Hinde fired twice, dropping two of the beasts. He then suggested that Mrs. Hinde should ride back to camp, while he approached the two lions, who might be dangerous, even though mortally hit. After riding for half an hour Mrs. Hinde looked back and saw six of the lions following her. The two native gun bearers ran away, leaving her unarmed, alone with her sais, an hour from camp. She set off at a fast gallop, the sais running by her side. In their path arose an angry rhinoceros, which fled from them on to the lions. Mrs. Hinde reached camp in safety, while Mr. Hinde was held up by the rhinoceros, on which he did not venture to fire for fear of turning it on Mrs. Hinde.

## Outrage Near Gaffney.

A dispatch from Gaffney to The State says a petition is being circulated in that city asking for signers for the purpose of forwarding it to the governor of South Carolina with a request that he offer a reward for the apprehension of the parties that fired into the house of Wash Lipscomb, a negro living near Gaffney, Wednesday night. Wash Lipscomb is a respectable, hard working negro. He thinks that about a dozen shots were fired through both sides of his house, in an effort it is said, to draw Wash from the inside. No one was injured by the shooting. In addition to shooting with shot guns around the premises, the marauders by the use of axes, knives or some other kind of instrument cut a buggy belonging to the negro entirely to pieces. The buggy was a new one and was entirely cut up, being a complete wreck. The petition had no lack of signers and it is probable that the reward will be offered. It is thought that the shooting and cutting must have been done by quite a number.

## Shot a Woman.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Charles Atkins, aged 25, son of Chief of Police J. J. Atkins, shot and almost instantly killed E. A. Echols at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. Atkins had gone into a resort kept by the woman and according to the story of inmates of the place had begun to raise a disturbance when the woman ordered him to be quiet. Stepping towards him as if to eject him from the place, Atkins pulled his pistol and fired. The bullet entered the woman's heart and in eight minutes she was dead. Atkins is said to have been drinking heavily. Young Atkins was arrested soon after the tragedy and committed to jail.

## To Aid Science.

Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, founder and patron of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, who recently died not only leaves the greater part of his estate of \$2,000,000 to that institution, but also bequeaths to it his right arm and his brain to aid the cause of anatomical research.

## Thirteen Drowned.

Thirteen persons were killed instantly and 30 others injured, some fatally in a wreck on the A. T. & S. F. road near Kansas City on Monday. The train going fifty miles an hour jumped the track and ran into the side of a rock out.

# FEARFUL DEATH

A Woman Falls from a Soaring Balloon in Anderson.

## INSTANTLY KILLED.

The Woman's Husband Makes a Successful Flight. A Crowd of One Thousand and People Witnessed What

May or May Not Have Been an Accident.

A most horrible death occurred at Anderson on last Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Maude Broadwick, wife of Charles Broadwick, sergeant with Riddell's Southern Cavalry Company, fell from a balloon and was instantly killed. Mrs. Broadwick was an experienced balloonist herself and had made two ascensions while here, but was not to go up this afternoon. Her husband was to make the ascension and parachute drop, and she was standing by to give the signal to cut the ropes when all was ready.

She gave the signal all right, and when the balloon shot up into the air she was seen hanging to the ropes between the balloon and the parachute. After she had reached a distance of 200 or 300 feet she dropped to the earth, striking on the hard ground and was instantly killed.

The balloon went straight up into the air and she fell within a few feet of the spot from where she started. A crowd of possibly 1,000 persons witnessed the tragedy. Broadwick, who was fastened into the parachute with a belt, went on some distance higher and then out loose and descended in safety.

Most of the carnival people are included to the opinion that Mrs. Broadwick's death was due to a squelch rather than an accident. They say Broadwick and his wife had been quarreling for a week or more and this together with the fact that she was an experienced aeronaut and there were no projecting ropes about the balloon harness liable to entangle a person, lead them to the suicide theory.

Broadwick admits that he and his wife had quarreled, but says they made up, as they had done before. He says though that she knew all about balloons and that he does not see how she could have been accidentally entangled in the ropes. He has been in the balloon business 15 years and says his wife had been in the business eight years and that she was quite an expert as himself. He says that as she fell she called to him to catch her, but that he could not do so.

He thinks it was an accident and not suicide. Broadwick says Olinchanski is his home. He says his wife's people live there, but that they were bitterly opposed to her marriage and have never become reconciled to their daughter since her marriage, and for that reason he has not notified them of her death and will have the interment take place here Saturday. He is almost completely prostrated. Mrs. Broadwick was about 22 years old and was very popular with the members of the carnival company.

Confesses a His Crime.

At Valdosta, Ga., J. G. Rawlings has made a confession of hiring Alf Moore to kill W. L. Carter, but he says that the killing of the children was not in the "trade." He says that he particularly cautioned the negro not to harm the children. Joe Bently and Mitch Johnson made a trade with Alf Moore to do the bloody work and Joe Bently and Alf Moore wanted to kill Carter on Sunday night before but that they could not get a buggy at Hahira to go to Carter's house. He says they tried to hire a buggy but that the liverman would not hire it to them unless they would tell him where they were going. Rawlings says that his confession came without knowledge of his lawyers as he had reached the place where he could not keep quiet any longer. He says that he is thoroughly indifferent to the supreme court so far as he is concerned but he wants his sons saved.

Old Man Finds Nugget.

Miles Fetterman, an old prospector who has been working around Wyoming gold mines for many years, Thursday morning picked up a nugget of almost pure gold weighing nine pounds and valued at more than \$2,000. The old man is almost crazy with joy and the whole country is out looking for nuggets. Fetterman has prospected all over Wyoming without more than a grub stake. For the last week the old man has been working on a claim several miles out of town, but had found nothing until Thursday morning.

Cost of Paper.

The cost of making paper from corn stalks from \$22 to \$25 per ton, while that from rags or pulp reaches \$63 to \$75. At present it is estimated that 53,000,000 tons of corn stalks rot annually in the fields. In the new process every part of the stalk will be utilized. Fine paper will come from the pulp, while coarse wrapping paper and box board will be made of the hard outer covering. Other portions of the stalk will go into varnish, powder, gun-cotton, papier mache, cellulose, lubricants and other material.

The Wages of Sin.

Edward Baarden, money order clerk in the Augusta, Ga., postoffice, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, just after having been detected in using postoffice funds in playing the bucket shops. The amount of his shortage is not stated.

Thirteen Drowned.

Thirteen persons were killed instantly and 30 others injured, some fatally in a wreck on the A. T. & S. F. road near Kansas City on Monday. The train going fifty miles an hour jumped the track and ran into the side of a rock out.