

# GAVE IT AWAY.

How Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Distributed the Bennett Fund.

## GIVEN TO COLLEGES.

The South Carolina College Got Four Hundred Dollars of the Fund.

Other Colleges in the South Were Also Given a Share of the Fund.

Now that the Bennett estate is finally settled Mr. Bryan submits the following statement to the public:

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Philo S. Bennett, living at New Haven, Conn., and engaged in the mercantile business in the city of New York, visited Nebraska and asked Mr. Bryan to assist him in preparing certain paragraphs of his will (all the other provisions being copied from a former will) The paragraphs referred to were: First, for a library at Salem, Ill. (It provided for a bequest of \$1,500 to which Mr. Bryan was to add \$1,500) Second \$10,000 to establish a fund at twenty-five colleges, to be selected by Mr. Bryan, the annual proceeds to be used for a prize to encourage a study of the principles of free government. Third, \$10,000 to be distributed among colleges, to be selected by Mr. Bryan, the annual income to be used to aid poor boys to obtain an education. Fourth, \$10,000 to be distributed among colleges, to be selected by Mr. Bryan, the annual income to be used to assist poor girls and obtain an education. Fifth, \$50,000 to Mrs. Bennett, in trust for a purpose set forth in a sealed letter deposited with the will. This sealed letter directed Mrs. Bennett to pay the amount to Mr. Bryan (Mr. Bennett proposed it as a direct bequest but at the request of Mr. Bryan it was given to Mrs. Bennett in trust, because its acceptance was conditional.) The sealed letter directed Mr. Bryan to distribute the \$50,000 among educational and charitable institutions in case he refused to accept it for himself and family. The residuary legates contested the three \$10,000 items and the \$50,000 item but on technical grounds held that the \$50,000 bequest was inoperative.

The readers of The Commonwealth have already been informed of the main facts, namely, that the widow and other relatives were bountifully provided for; that the testator's intention was never questioned and that the charge of undue influence was with drawn; and that Mr. Bryan announced in the beginning that he would not accept the bequest without the consent of the widow, but that he felt in honor bound to insist upon the distribution of the \$50,000 as directed by Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bryan was thus drawn into a contest in which he had but a remote and contingent pecuniary interest, it in fact he had any at all, but which he could not in conscience abandon. The contest cost him a little more than fifteen hundred dollars for attorney's fees and court costs, besides travelling expenses and loss of time. In submitting his report as executor he claimed the customary fee of \$2,500, explaining that the amount would not be used by him for himself, but would be spent in completing the plans made by Mr. Bennett. The fee was allowed by the probate court and was used as follows:

Fourteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-three cents was used to pay that part of the inheritance tax which was not covered by interest, so that the \$1,500 library fund, and the three \$10,000 funds might be used in full. Three hundred and fifty dollars was given to the city of Salem as an endowment for the library (Mr. Bryan besides giving \$1,500 to the Salem library gives the site, worth considerably more than \$350.) Two hundred dollars has been deposited with Mr. Sloan, Mr. Bennett's surviving partner, to pay for a bust of Mr. Bennett for the Salem library. The balance, \$480.57 less the cost of filing reports, will be paid to Rev. Alexander Irvine, Mr. Bennett's pastor, to be used by him in the education of his sons.

### BENNETT PRIZE FUND.

- Four hundred dollars each to the following colleges: Delaware College, Newark, Del. Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me. A. and M. College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. University of Tennessee, Knoxville Tenn. St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. University of California, Berkeley, Cal. Nevada State University, Reno Nev. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Brown University, Providence, R. I. University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Each college is to invest the amount received and use the annual income for a prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. Mr. Bryan had already established similar prizes in nineteen states and the twenty-five colleges selected for the Bennett prize were selected from other states so that every state but one now contains a college giving such a prize.

### MR. BRYAN'S FUND FOR BOYS.

The fund for the aid of poor boys desiring a college education was distributed by Mr. Bryan as follows: One thousand dollars to Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., and \$750 each to Park College, Parkville, Mo., and College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va. Also \$500 to each of the following colleges: Doane College, Crete, Neb. Howard College, East Lake, (Near Birmingham, Ala.) Hendrix College, Conway, Ark. Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Kenyon College, Gambier, O. Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Hillsdale College, Conway, Ark. University of the South, Sewanee Tenn. Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas. Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. Nazareth College, Muskegoe, I. T. Hope College, Holland, Mich. Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind. Sutherland College, Sutherland, Fla.

### MRS. BRYAN'S FUND FOR GIRLS.

The fund for the aid of poor girls desiring to obtain a college education was distributed by Mrs. Bryan as follows: \$500 to each of the following colleges: Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga. Eureka College, Eureka, Ill. Hastings College, Hastings, Neb. Wesleyan University, Buchanan, W. Va. Henry Kendall College, Muskegoe, I. T. Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Ky. Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb. Baylor University, Waco, Tex. Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C. Hiram College, Hiram, O. Kingsinger College Kingsfisher, O. T. Academy of the Visitation, Dubuque, Ia. Williams Industrial College, Little Rock, Ark. Ewing College, Ewing, Ill. Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss. As the boys who are helped by the fund are to return the money to the college as soon after leaving college as they can conveniently do so and as the money when so returned is to be advanced to others the aid extended will constantly increase. The girls aided are asked to do the same, but it is not required of them.

In distributing the prize fund preference was given to state universities except where the state contained some college of greater importance.

In distributing the funds for the aid of poor boys and girls preference was generally given to the smaller colleges—the same amount of money going farther among these colleges. All the principal denominations were recognized in the distribution—a little partiality being shown the Congregational colleges because Mr. Bennett attended the Congregational church.

Two colored schools were included and one of the other colleges has a considerable number of Indians enrolled among its students. The various funds were so distributed that in at least one college in every state and territory between the two oceans a permanent Bennett fund will perpetuate the name and recall the generosity of Philo Sherman Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan of course received no compensation for distributing these funds but they are richly rewarded for the little they have been able to do by the consciousness that they have added a friend to make a valuable contribution to his own and subsequent generations. The Bennett case has given Mr. Bryan a great deal of annoyance and some of the republican papers have maliciously misrepresented the facts but it is over and the money secured for educational purposes will prove a continuing blessing to thousands of boys and girls, while the annoyance will soon be forgotten.

### Firman Killed.

Seeking to escape death from scalding steam pouring from a bursted arch pipe, Frank Dix, a negro fireman on engine No. 212, jumped or fell from the cab Thursday morning at 3:20 a. m. about fourteen miles out of Charleston on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, and was dashed to his death at the side of the track. The chest of the fireman was crushed and his ribs smashed by the impact of his body striking the ditch bottom from the flying engine. Engineer Meyers saved himself from injury by leaping through a window of the cab onto the boiler of the engine.

### Work of a Friend.

Mrs. G. W. Moore, wife of a well known and prosperous merchant on Peachtree road, near Atlanta, was assaulted by a negro Thursday morning. The track hounds have been following the negro all day, but at a late hour Thursday night he had not been captured. The county police continue the search and a large posse and all members of the county police force will take up the hunt. There is considerable excitement in the community, where the crime occurred, and it is feared the negro will be lynched if caught. Mr. Moore has offered \$200 reward for the capture of the negro.

### Killed by a Train.

At Philadelphia Pa. Frank Clyde head of the shipping firm of William P. Clyde and Co. was killed by a railroad train at 52nd street Station on the Pennsylvania railroad. Clyde was seen standing on the platform apparently waiting for a train.

## FARMERS FRIEND.

The Partridge Destroys Many Noxious Weeds and Insects.

They Should Be Protected by the Farmers, as They Destroy Many Things Injurious to Crops.

The department of Agriculture has issued an interesting bulletin on the quails of the United States that tends to correct some popular errors regarding "Bob White," and is a strong plea for his preservation as an ally of the farmer. There are half a dozen varieties of quail in the United States, the handsomest being those of the Southwest and the Pacific slope, where they are slate blue in color and handsomely crested. But the principal interest in this best known of all game birds is that it is a valuable asset of the farmer and helpful rather than destructive to the growing crops.

A thorough study of the bird has been made by the department without finding any evidence that it is harmful to crops. It eats principally noxious weed seeds and bugs injurious to the crops. It does not trouble either the sprouting grain, as do the crows and black birds, and does not feed on the standing crops or forage among the stalks. When it does eat grain it is only what is gleaned from the harvested fields. It prefers weeds and does not eat wheat and corn if it can get sumach, ragweed and bay berries.

A close calculation was made by the department of the number of Bob Whites in Virginia and North Carolina, the total approximating 354,820. It is known from a long series of experiments that the crow of the bird holds about half an ounce, of which fully 50 per cent is weed seed. At this rate from September 1 to April 30 in Virginia and North Carolina alone, the birds eat 3,341 tons of weed seeds.

Among the insects on which the birds habitually feed are the Rock Mountain locust, in Colorado potato bug, the boll weevil, the cut worm, the army worm and two sorts of cotton worms. The chicks are even more highly insectivorous than the old birds.

The department urges all land owners to realize the value of the Bob White. It says that with proper management some farms of 500 to 1,000 acres would yield more revenue from Bob Whites than from poultry. It is estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 sportsmen go out from the cities every fall to hunt the Bob White, and this, of course, means a big revenue, most of which goes to the farmers.

Paradoxical as it may seem, sportsmen exercise a powerful influence in protecting the birds. Many big preserves are maintained where the quail are used only for field trials for dogs and are either not shot at all or shot under very close restrictions. Some clubs maintain preserves of 20,000 to 50,000 acres, and many sportsmen have their own preserves exclusively for dog trials. The demand for live quail for this purpose is steadily increasing, and there would be a good revenue if the Bob White could be bred in captivity on any extensive scale. This has been tried and has proved difficult, but the birds can be protected from their natural enemies, snakes, skunks, owls, hawks and cats, and they can be fed.

Every few years, on the recurrence of unusually severe winters with heavy snows which cover the food supply, great numbers of Bob Whites perish, and sometimes in the northern part of its range the bird becomes almost extinct. This unnecessary loss of life could be largely prevented if land owners and others interested would scatter a little grain in suitable places. This is done in some localities, as at Sandy Spring, Md., where H. H. Miller drives over the snow covered country scattering grain for the starving quail. The practice is worthy of general adoption. It is necessary only while the ground is snow-bound and especially after sleet storm.

The game laws in the several States vary greatly, and in some States vary from county to county; but the department advises all States to limit their open season to one month.

The Department of Agriculture obtained three pairs of Bob Whites from Kansas, which after five months' captivity are almost as wild as when first caged, and show no signs of mating. Experiments in the domestication of Bob Whites are well worth trying, however, because of the demand from clubs and individuals for live birds to restock their grounds. So great has become the demand in recent years that it is estimated that 200,000 birds would be required annually to fill it. During the spring of 1903 the demand far exceeded the supply, even at \$5 a dozen, and sometimes at twice that figure.

The bulletin gives an interesting table of the birds' food made from the average of many analyses. It shows that the chief part of the Bob Whites' diet is animal and vegetable matter of which the farmer is glad to be rid, while the damage that can be traced to him is absolutely negligible.

### Trolley Accident.

A dispatch from New York says a runaway street car on the new Williamsburg suspension bridge across the East river Thursday caused injury to twenty-five persons, two probably fatally. For a thousand feet down the incline on the Manhattan approach of the bridge a Christopher street car ran with brakes out of order until it hit and demolished a standing Fourteenth street car, in which were seventy-five passengers. In the latter car most of the injuries occurred. It was ten minutes before the broken roof, sides and floor of this car could be taken off from the last passenger, who was buried under the wreckage. John Holden, motorman of the Christopher street car, and George Bryd, an employee of the Western Electric Company, suffered fractured skulls and are not expected to live.

### Died Playing Chess.

News has been received from the Philippines of the death of Thomas E. Moss at Manila, a veteran of the civil war and at one time attorney general of Kentucky. He died playing chess with his son-in-law, Captain Wheat, who is chief of the telegraph division of the Philippine constabulary. Moss was born at Greensboro, N. C., in 1839.

## CLOSE CALL.

President Roosevelt in Danger by the Collision of His

## SHIP WITH ANOTHER

Although Inconvenienced by the Accident and Delay the President was

Unmoved by the Mishap, and

Resumed His Voyage Aboard Another Vessel.

A dispatch from New Orleans says at 11 o'clock Thursday evening, through confusion of signals, the fruit steamer Esparta collided with the light-house tender Magnolia, which was conveying the President, Secretary Loeb and Dr. Rixey to the cruiser, West Virginia. The rail and port bow of the Magnolia were damaged and two or three holes made in the hull below the water line. No one was hurt. The magnolia immediately on being struck was beached, her bow belag high and dry. After a careful examination of the damage to the vessel, it was evident there was no danger and the president and his party went to bed.

Maj. Craighill of the United States engineers was aboard the Magnolia. His ship, the Ivy, a sister ship of the Magnolia, had preceded the Magnolia and was some distance ahead. A boat was immediately put (for the nearest telephone, about a mile and a half away, and the order given to head the Ivy off at Pilot station and have her return for the president and his party. The transfer was made at 3 o'clock Friday morning. The vessel got under way immediately and the West Virginia was boarded on schedule time.

The first news of the accident reached New Orleans by telephone early Friday morning in an appeal for help from Capt. Rose of the United Fruit company's steamer Esparta, which came from Nairn, La., near where the accident occurred. His report gave no details. The Magnolia left New Orleans at 6:30 Thursday night and the Esparta was due to arrive Friday at Chalmette. The weather was fine, with comparatively little wind on the river. Immediately upon the receipt of the news communication was opened with tug owners here and the powerful tugs R. Wilmot and B. D. Wood left New Orleans shortly after 4 o'clock Friday morning with orders to go at full speed to the scene of the accident. Meantime, however, the president's party had managed to get in communication with the lower part of the river where it was known that the lighthouse tender Ivy was lying. At 1 o'clock the operator at Pilot Town was rung up by Maj. Craighill, the government engineer, with orders that the Ivy should be sent to 60-mile point with all possible speed. The Ivy immediately got under way and covered the 40 miles in rapid time. President Roosevelt's Secretary Loeb and Surgeon Rixey, with their bag, were at once transferred and the Ivy proceeded down the river. At 2:15 the Ivy passed Pilot Town on her way down, signalling that the president and party were on board and that all were well.

The Ivy reached the West Virginia at 9:40 and the president at once went aboard. The lighthouse tender Ivy returned from sea after putting President Roosevelt on board and stopped at Pilot Town. Those aboard reported that the West Virginia had sailed at 10:05. They said that the president was in excellent spirits and unshaken by the accident. At the time of the accident at 11 o'clock the president, absolutely worn out by his strenuous experience in New Orleans, was fast asleep. He had turned in shortly after the vessel left New Orleans. The two ships were near the west shore when they came in contact in an effort to avoid running into each other. The prow of the Esparta struck the Magnolia on the port bow.

It was not known to what extent the Magnolia might have been injured and there was great haste in pushing her ashore. Both vessels grounded but the Esparta got off under her own steam and was found not to have suffered any damage. The president showed no excitement when informed of the extent of the disaster, though he was somewhat annoyed by the probability of a delay because it was evident that the Magnolia could not proceed on the way. He dressed immediately and those of his party hurriedly made arrangements for his transfer to the Ivy, which was interdicted and brought back to the scene of the accident. Except for the loss of some sleep, the president suffered nothing by the collision. With the whole party transferred to the Ivy, that vessel was speeded down the river, meeting with no further mishap.

### Drunken Conductor.

At Savannah Ga., E. A. Moore, a street car conductor Thursday afternoon in an altercation with a passenger, drew a heavy revolver and fired three shots. The first shot went wild the second struck and killed Mrs. F. F. Wheeler, and third went through the thigh of C. R. Seckinger, the passenger involved in the altercation. Mrs. Wheeler was sitting on her front steps. The bullet severed her jugular vein. Mrs. Jane E. Fairchilds jumped from the car, as did the other passengers when the shooting began. Mrs. Fairchilds sustained a broken shoulder from her fall. Moore was arrested. It is alleged he was drinking.

### A Feat in Wireless.

The Cape Henry naval wireless station established a record Thursday night in taking a message from the steamship Crown Prince, 450 miles from the cape. The ship was off Boone Island on the coast of Maine when the message was sent. The operator at Fort Henry could hear distinctly every dash and dot.

### A Dead Town.

Wadsworth, Nev., was once a lively railroad town with about 4,000 inhabitants, but now it is only a collection of deserted shacks. These houses are overrun with wild cats, for when the town was deserted about 400 cats were left behind, and they have increased rapidly and headed the call of the wild.

### Used Mail Bags.

The Belgian government discovered some time ago that the leather bags used for the mails in the Congo Free State were often stolen. Investigation proved that natives in the postal service took them, cut the bottoms and gave them to their wives to be worn as clothing.

### Superintendent of Education O. B.

Martin is trying to get all the schools of the state to observe November 3 as "Arbor Day" by planting trees on the school grounds and other public places.

## A SLICK TRICK

Said to Have Been Worked on a Farmer in Union.

A dispatch from Union to the Charleston Post says it is current here about a well known farmer of Burut Factory, a remote section of this country, now having 1,086 more acres of land on his hands than he wants, and for which he paid a fancy price, all on account of a slick talking man, who said he represented the Standard Oil Company, of Chicago.

The story is that the stranger came to Union the first of the month, when financiers and mill men were meeting here, and registered at the Hotel Union. He was a man of rather nice appearance, clean shaven and about twenty-five years old. In some way he became acquainted with the farmer, who is about fifty years of age and all his life has been a hard working and frugal farmer, having now acquired considerable means.

The stranger told the farmer he was in search of mineral lands for his company, and after going over the farmer's land, said he wanted the adjoining place also. He asked the farmer to find out if this could be bought and at what price, though not to mention him in it, as the owner might wish too much, if he thought an outside man wanted it.

Some days afterward, as the story continues, the farmer claims to have reported to his client that he could get all the land at \$10.50 an acre, which is considerably more than it is worth, though he did not say so. The price seemed satisfactory to the stranger and he told the farmer to go ahead and buy the place, pay for it, and he would take the two properties off his hands, making payment for both at one time.

It seems that the farmer then went to Spartanburg, where he had some hard earned savings amounting to, with interest, over \$2,000. This he drew out, and it is said, arranged with a bank for the balance, mortgaging his property to secure it. He then paid, so it is alleged, his neighbor for the land, got the title and came to Union to turn it over to the Chicago man, but he failed to find his man. After two days he returned. The Chicago man was still absent. Again last Friday he came, but his would be representative of the Standard Oil Company had entirely disappeared.

Now the farmer is anxiously looking and waiting for news of him, and in the meantime is the possessor of \$11,403 worth of land that he does not want. As to the Chicago man, it is currently believed that he got a good rake off for making the sale, and will never be heard of again, as a telegram to a local newspaper, from the Standard Oil Company, of Chicago, says that he is neither now nor has been in their employ.

### Miss Alice's Gifts.

If the president's daughter desires to keep all the costly presents presented to her trip abroad she will likely have to have the help of congress. In no other way will she be able to get them in duty free, unless she will donate them to some national institution. The law makes no exceptions in favor of the president or members of his family; consequently when Miss Roosevelt arrives at San Francisco she will have all the custom officials the value of all the articles she brings with her. If they are really worth as much as reported, \$400,000, Miss Roosevelt could not afford to pay the duty, which amount to as much as her father's salary for one year.

### At Mercy of Robbers.

Burglars early Wednesday morning blew open the safe in the bank of Ridgville, and stole \$6,000, and after a running battle with a posse of citizens in which the cashier and two citizens were wounded the burglars escaped. For more than an hour the town was practically at the mercy of the robbers, who openly walked the streets shooting at everything, apparently taking their time in leaving town. Two charges of dynamite were exploded before the safe gave way. A second blast aroused Cashier R. R. Ranom, who ran into the street. As soon as he appeared the robbers opened fire. This aroused other citizens. There were seven in the cracksmen's party.

### Five Deer Found Dead.

Sportsmen about Charleston are concerned over the number of dead deer found in the woods, five being discovered in the past week lying dead apparently without any reason for their deaths. Some of the hunters say that Paris green used on cotton plants to kill caterpillars is responsible for the killing of the deer, which have eaten the poison and died from its effects. No use of the deer had "black tongue."

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## ORSBORNE'S



AUGUSTA, GA. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Type-writing, English branches, Full guaranteed course 20 weeks. Single course of either Business or Shorthand, 8 mos. 12 calls for graduates in about 20 days. Can't supply demand. Write.

## IN THOUSAND JOB LOTS.

Golden Eagle Buggies cannot be sold for less than \$49.00 each. In lots of one they are sold at the same figures. You can buy Golden Eagle Buggies as cheap as your dealer can buy them. This buggy, strictly high grade, thoroughly guaranteed, a \$65 retail value, Southern made, for \$49 direct to the consumer. One \$12.50 set of harness, (only one) may be purchased with each Golden Eagle Buggy for \$4.50. You save on the double purchase \$23.50. If you buy at home the \$23.50 goes in dealers profit. See ad for catalog 20 describing this great bargain. We are the only factory selling a guaranteed high grade \$65 buggy direct to consumer at wholesale price. We save drummer's bills and put it in advertising. You save the local dealers profit.

## GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## COTTON GINNER SAND MACHINERY OWNERS.

Write for Prices on the Following: Babbit Couplings, Guages, Lullators, Belt, Rubber, Drill Press, Hack Saws, Oil Cans, Belt, leather, Ejectors, Hammers, Fittings, Injectors, Pipe, Files, Pulleys, Lace Leather, Packing all kinds, Shafting, Collars for Shafting and anything else in machinery supplies. Columbia Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.

## THE GUINARD BRICK WORKS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Manufacturers Brick, Fire Proof Terra Cotta Building Block or Flue Linings and Drain Tile. Prepared to fill orders for thousands or millions.

## ATTEMPTED ASSAULT. WEAK MEN, I CAN RESTORE

Men Who Attempted Assault on Lady May Be Hold-Ups. YOU TO PERFECT MANHOOD.

Dan Slocum, the member of the gang of feather renovators arrested for attempting to assault a Miss Padgett near Columbia recently, waived preliminary before a magistrate, and Slocum was sent to jail in default of bail. He has employed no attorney so far. No evidence was given, and it is difficult to get at the details of the alleged assault.



It appears from what can be learned of the affair that Slocum and three of his companions found Miss Padgett alone at her father's home, and that Slocum grabbed her, when she screamed. The strangers vanished and the neighborhood was soon out searching for them but it was a sheriff's officer who caught them.

Slocum's pals are being held as suspects. They all claim to be working for the National Renovator Company of Chicago, and cannot be run in for vagrancy. But it is thought that some light might be thrown on the series of hold ups the city has witnessed the past few weeks by holding them.

Tuesday night A. F. Funderburk, a well known furniture dealer, saw a well dressed white man standing under some trees near Trinity church, apparently waiting for him as he approached. He called to the man, who gave no answer. He asked a negro nearby for a revolver and the man under the trees taking flight Mr. Funderburk and the negro gave chase. In a short time half a dozen police officers had arrived, but the fugitive had escaped through a vacant lot. But this is not an unusual incident. Some prominent Columbians have been subjected to this sort of thing almost every night for the past three weeks.

I have been successfully treating Diseases of Men for 25 Years and My Method of Treatment Assures You a Positive, Permanent Cure.

There are many wild stories going over the town about these hold-ups. One is that a few nights ago a well known Columbian being held up shot the hold-up man severely, and that the supposed thug has turned out to be himself a prominent Columbian, and that his wounds are being cared for in secret, the matter being hushed up on account of his name. Of course, there is nothing in the story but wind, but in the nature of it it will not do down. Another, in which there is just about as much truth, carries the memory of graft and hold-up. This story is to the effect that the hold-up genius operating about Columbia has gotten hold of Digeneas and taken his lantern away from him the hold-up occurring in the shadow of the state dispensary walls.

I can positively restore weak men their lost vitality and all I want is an opportunity to convince you that I can. If you are in a weak, dejected condition, discouraged and broken in health, sit right down and write me a letter and let me tell you in my answer why my treatment will positively and permanently restore to you the vim and vitality you once possessed. I have given this condition special study for over twenty-five years and I know, and it has been proven by the large number of people whom I have cured, that I am capable of thoroughly understanding every possible treatment according to my wide experience has taught me that there are hardly two cases of this nature exactly alike, and hence each must be treated differently if a cure is ever brought about. My diagnosis is very positive and accurate. My laboratory to meet the demands of every individual case, after I have given a thorough examination. My method of treatment is the result of all these years of close study and it is to-day recognized by the medical profession as the most thorough, and scientific treatment for men.

A charge of dynamite, exploded in the doorway of the grocery store of Antonio Garbalvo, at 13 Stanton street, on the East Side, New York, early Wednesday morning, wrecked the lower half of the front of the building, shattered windows in the tenements above and threw into a panic hundreds of tenants in the neighborhood. No one was seriously injured. The outrage is believed to have been directed against Garbalvo, who with his two sisters, occupies living rooms at the rear of the store. Garbalvo a week ago received a Black Hand letter demanding \$1,000.

I have had great success in curing the afflicted at a distance. By the aid of a complete system of self-examination blanks I can diagnose a case at a distance and if you are in this condition, or if you suffer from any other disease of a chronic nature, write me. Do not look for a cure in the many widely advertised "ready-made" medicines, free treatments from fake medical companies, etc., etc., for will not only never be cured but you will become worse, in addition to losing the money you have spent. My diagnosis are very reasonable and no man should hesitate writing me on this account. I have been established in Atlanta for many years and my reputation as a skillful specialist is known to all. Be sure to write me for my book for men, entitled "Manliness, Vigor and Health" it is absolutely free for the asking. Address: J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 88 Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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### Guests Left.

The appearance of a negro football player at a table in a Chicago hotel caused the hotel to lose eight families who were boarding there. The management of the hotel exercised the right of choosing their guests and the boarders exercised the right of choosing their associates.

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A charge of dynamite, exploded in the doorway of the grocery store of Antonio Garbalvo, at 13 Stanton street, on the East Side, New York, early Wednesday morning, wrecked the lower half of the front of the building, shattered windows in the tenements above and threw into a panic hundreds of tenants in the neighborhood. No one was seriously injured. The outrage is believed to have been directed against Garbalvo, who with his two sisters, occupies living rooms at the rear of the store. Garbalvo a week ago received a Black Hand letter demanding \$1,000.

### Guests Left.

The appearance of a negro football player at a table in a Chicago hotel caused the hotel to lose eight families who were boarding there. The management of the hotel exercised the right of choosing their guests and the boarders exercised the right of choosing their associates.

### Steamer Lost.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says all hope for steamer Kalyuga has been given up by the owners. It is supposed to have gone down with the crew of seventeen in the recent storm.

### Big Carnival Projected.

President John S. Shaw and the board of directors of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, accompanied by a number of engineers and other advisors, started from Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday on a two days' trip to examine the two routes proposed for a ship canal connecting the Erie Lake with the Ohio river. At Ashtabula, Ohio, the Pittsburgh party will be joined by the officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Ship canal Company, of which Joseph H. Cassidy, of Cleveland, is president, and the two organizations will continue the trip together. One of the two routes is from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Pittsburgh. Each route is about 105 miles long, and the cost of either would be about \$30,000,000. President Shaw is of the opinion that the work could be completed and the canal opened to traffic in the summer of 1911.

### Steamer Lost.

A dispatch from