

## A MAN LOST.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Visiting Georgian.

LAST SEEN AT SPARTANBURG

He Is the Cashier of a Bank at Athens, Ga., But His Accounts Are All Straight.

A dispatch from Greenville, S. C., says: Dr. C. H. White, of Athens, Ga., reached here this morning by the 6:45 train from Atlanta in search of Mr. John A. Benedict, cashier of the Exchange bank of Athens, whose mysterious disappearance in this city a week ago today was a startling revelation to our citizens and was made known for the first time after the arrival of Dr. White this morning. Mr. Benedict came here from Greenville, registered at the Mansion House in the afternoon about 4 o'clock, inquired where he might get a conveyance to take him in the country. He was referred to Charles & Basley, at the Mansion House stables, and left the hotel with the apparent purpose of going to the stables which are only a hundred yards distant. His luggage was left in the hotel and from the moment he stepped outside all trace of Mr. Benedict has been lost. He did not hire a conveyance from any stable in the city nor has a street hawk ever been found who could give any information concerning him. The police and other officers have made a diligent inquiry and there is not the semblance of proof to this hour in what direction Benedict went when he left the hotel. Every clue so far has failed and all inquiries have resulted in disappointment.

Dr. White is accompanied by Capt. B. F. Culp, the Athens chief of police, and with the local police force directed all the hack drivers in the city to assemble at the station house and search for a Negro employed at the Mansion House stables as a tall man came there and asked about a conveyance Tuesday afternoon but went away without making any engagement in the absence of the proprietors. He said another Negro heard the man talk and could tell where he wanted to go but when he was interrogated the recollection of the occurrence could not be brought to his mind.

At 8 p. m. this evening Chief Kennedy of the Greenville police directed all the hack drivers in the city to assemble at the station house and search for a Negro employed at the Mansion House which is a telescope made of straw, an uncommon and striking piece of baggage. One of the hack drivers instantly recognized the telescope and said he brought the gentleman who owned it to the Mansion House and afterwards took him to the northbound vestibule train at 5:30 p. m. The gentleman said he went to Spartanburg, but he evidently intended to return, as he went to Rothschild's store and bought a small satchel the same amount as last year. Class A pensioners will get \$72 apiece, identical the same as last year. Those of class B will get \$17.60 apiece, as against \$18.40 last year. Those in the other classes will each receive \$13.20 as against \$13.80 last year.

The clerk of the State board of pensions will immediately begin the work of drawing the warrants for the individual pensioners and they will as soon as completed be sent to the clerks of court in the several counties for distribution. Due notice of the forwarding of these warrants will be given in the press. When they have been sent out the pensioners can get them by applying at their respective court houses. The work will be pushed with all possible dispatch, so that the pensioners will be able to get their money in the shortest time.—State.

## THREE CONVICTS DIED

From Meningitis in the State Penitentiary.

There has been considerable excitement for several days over the appearance of several cases of meningitis at the State penitentiary. In view of the talk about the matter, a representative of the State Tuesday called on Superintendent Griffith and Dr. Griffith, who is at present in charge of the medical department at the prison, owing to the fact that Dr. Sturkie, the regular physician, is quite sick at his home. So far five cases have developed at the institution, and three of them have terminated fatally. The first victim was young Solomon, the 14-year-old white boy who was some time ago sent up for a 15-year term for the killing of his own father. This case was a notable one. Though the boy admitted killing his father, setting up a defense that he did so to prevent his father from killing his sister, many believe that he was guiltless of the crime. His mother was here and visited him on Wednesday last. In the afternoon, after she had gone, the lad was stricken with cerebral spinal meningitis, and though he was given the best of attention, he died Friday. On the day he died his mother was wired of his extreme illness. She came here and the body was taken back to Hampton for interment.

Three other convicts were seized with meningitis the same day. One of them died Saturday last; the other is still alive. He was better Tuesday morning, but suffered a relapse in the evening. A female convict was taken sick with meningitis Sunday and died Monday. There have been, as stated, up to date five cases. The two remaining cases have been thoroughly isolated, and the quarters which the affected prisoners occupied have been disinfectant. Dr. Griffith, who is in charge, says that though the disease is to a certain extent contagious, he hopes through the steps taken to prevent any further spread. He has conferred with Dr. Taylor and with Dr. A. B. Barde Boozar, chairman of the Columbia board of health, and nothing will be left undone to prevent the disease affecting other prisoners.—State.

## TO BE PAID.

The State Pensioners Will Soon Get their Money.

Wednesday the State board of pensions held a final session and went over all of the pension rolls sent in from the several counties by the township and county clerks. Every doubtful name was carefully considered and the case looked into with unusual pains, but the board failed utterly to reduce the list. On the contrary a belated township report containing 24 additional names came in and the grand total as shown by the list when finally approved was 7,090, against a total of 6,694 for last year.

The board also apportioned the pension fund for this year, and the individual pensioners will be notified to know that they can get their money the same amount as last year. Class A pensioners will get \$72 apiece, identical the same as last year. Those of class B will get \$17.60 apiece, as against \$18.40 last year. Those in the other classes will each receive \$13.20 as against \$13.80 last year.

## Advertising Pays.

John Wamaker, the man who believes in newspaper advertising, went to New York two years ago and bought the stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co., who had been losing money for years. He began forthwith to try the advertising cure for dry rot, and his half-page announcements have been daily features of all the prominent New York papers. The result is that he has cleared in the last year \$600,000 on his New York store. For his Philadelphia store he has just closed a contract with one newspaper of that city for a page advertisement daily, for which he will pay \$100,000 a year. Advertising like this requires nerve—like wise brains. There is in every city at least one man who can become the Wamaker of his community if he have the nerve and the brains to follow the Wamaker example.—State.

## Our Cotton Mills.

A Greenville dispatch says that in the last year Piedmont cotton mill has earned \$200,000, Pelzer \$255,000, CHITON \$270,000 and Peoliet \$230,000, a total of nearly \$1,000,000 profits for four months. The earnings of the big mills around Spartanburg are said to have ranged from 20 to 35 per cent. on the capital stock. The banks there are congested with dividend money. Small wonder that the Piedmont section prospers when it gets such returns from its factories. All our mills are making money, but if those in that quarter are making more money than others it is because their managers are older hands at the business and from practice more expert.—State.

## No Armor for Ships.

At Washington bids were to have been opened by the navy department at noon Wednesday for armor for battleships, monitors and armored cruisers now authorized by the law, but no bids were received within the price fixed by congress. The Carnegie Steel company submitted statements that they were unable to furnish armor of the character required at the price fixed by congress. Barnstine Bros. of San Francisco made a blanket offer to furnish all the armor required for \$450 per ton, which, however, is above the limit fixed by congress. This limit was \$450 for the seven ships authorized last year and \$300 per ton for the ships authorized this year.

## GOV. ELLERBE DEAD.

South Carolina's Chief Magistrate Passes Away

AFTER LINGERING ILLNESS.

The Funeral Took Place at His Home in Marion County.

Interment in Family Burial Ground.

Gov. W. H. Ellerbe died at his home at Sellers, Marion County, at half-past 8 o'clock Friday night. Early Friday morning the governor was about the same as the night before, but about 10 o'clock he had a strangling spell and came very near dying. The doctor said there was no hope; that he was dying, and called for help. The doctor gave him very strong stimulants from which he rallied a little, but later in the afternoon he began to sink. The doctor said he could not live long, but the end was not expected so soon in the night. At 8:20 he died, seemingly very easy. The governor's death was surrounded by all the members of his immediate family, all his brothers and sisters being present.

## THE NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

The first news of Governor Ellerbe's death reached the city Friday night through a telegram from the chief executive's brother to Private Secretary Evans. While it was of course not unexpected, the announcement called forth many expressions of sorrow. In official circles the news was received with the most profound sorrow, and at once preparations began for the official family to attend the funeral at Sellers. The telegram from Mr. J. E. Ellerbe, the governor's brother, to Private Secretary Evans, read as follows: "Governor Ellerbe died this afternoon at 8:25. Buried tomorrow at 4 p. m., family burying ground. Wire T. C. Moody at Marion number coming."

## MR. McSWEENEY NOTIFIED.

Immediately upon the receipt of this telegram Mr. Evans went to the telegraph office and sent two messages to Lieut. Gov. McSweeney, the one addressed to Hampton and the other to Augusta. Mr. Evans having heard that Mr. McSweeney was in Augusta during the day, Mr. McSweeney, owing to the death of the governor, now becomes governor of South Carolina, it being only necessary to appear before a magistrate or notary, if he so desires, and take the oath of office. It is understood, however, that Mr. McSweeney will decline to be sworn in as governor until after the funeral of the deceased chief executive.

## WILL ARRIVE IN TIME.

It was feared that the lieutenant governor would not be reached by wire and would thus be unable to get to Sellers in time for the funeral, but later the following telegram was received from him: Hampton, S. C., June 2, 1899. W. Boyd Evans, Columbia, S. C. I am truly sorry to learn of Governor Ellerbe's death. Will go to Columbia at once. M. B. McSweeney. By reason of the fact that Lieutenant Governor McSweeney becomes governor, Senator R. B. Scarborough of Horry County, who is a prominent attorney of that county, and one of the most highly esteemed members of the State senate, being president pro tem of that body, now becomes lieutenant governor to succeed Mr. McSweeney. Mr. Evans also notified by wire the two United States senators, the seven congressmen and a number of the dead governor's most intimate personal and political friends.

## TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

He then said that all the State house officials were notified. These proceeded at once to arrange with the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line for a special train to be run to Sellers, leaving Columbia Saturday in time to reach Sellers 11:30 o'clock. The Ellerbe homestead is two miles in one direction from the station and the funeral grounds are three miles in the other. The State capitol was closed Saturday and the flag on the building was displayed at half-mast for the proper length of time.

## MORE MEN WANTED.

Ten Thousand Volunteer Troops Like-ly to be Called For.

The war in the Philippines is not over by any means. Last Thursday replying to the inquiries of the Secretary of War, Gen. Otis telegraphs from Manila "that he is still of the opinion that 30,000 troops will be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines. Secretary Alger took Gen. Otis cable to the president, and after a conference with him stated that the text of the dispatch would not be made public. "It reaffirms Gen. Otis' estimate made some time ago," said the secretary, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated Wednesday, the regulars now on the way or under orders to go on to the Philippines will give Gen. Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers. "Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom Gen. Otis asks come from?" the secretary was asked. "That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers. "In case it is decided to call for volunteers will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring Gen. Otis' total up to 30,000?" "If volunteers are called for," replied the secretary, "the call will probably be for 10,000 men. "Is it the best? Taste and see. Best in taste, best in results. No nauseating dose, but so pleasant and natural in effects that you forget you have taken medicine—Life for the Liver and Kidneys. See ad.



GOVERNOR M. B. McSWEENEY.

## TAKES THE OATH.

Lieut. Gov. McSweeney is Sworn in as Governor.

Hon. Miles B. McSweeney, who first saw the light of day on April 18, 1833, took the oath of office as governor of South Carolina. It was exactly 10 minutes past 11 Saturday night in the parlors of Wright's hotel when the chief justice, standing on one side of a table, with Mr. McSweeney on the other, their hands grasping a small Bible, administered the oath of office. The ceremony was informal, though there was some 50 or more gentlemen, consisting of the State officials, who had made the trip to Sellers, and a number of friends of the governor present in the parlor at the time.

## WILL MEET IN CHESTER.

State Reunion of the Confederate Veterans There in July.

This year the annual reunion of the South Carolina division United Confederate Veterans is to be held in the city of Chester, and although practically all the camps in the State attended the general union in Charleston it is expected that all will be at the State reunion. Chester promises every veteran that attends a royal reception and Chester knows how to entertain her guests.

## IN REGARD TO THE REUNION.

General order has just been issued from the headquarters of the South Carolina division in Charleston. 1. The annual convention for 1899 of the South Carolina division, U. S. C. V., at the hospitable invitation of the people of Chester, will meet at Chester, S. C., Wednesday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. 2. Arrangements are now being made by the quartermaster general and the veterans of Chester to secure the lowest rates of railroad fare for veterans and other visitors. It is presumed that we will secure as heretofore for all conventions a rate, not exceeding 1 cent per mile traveled, from all points within the State. 3. Each camp, regiment and brigade will appoint one sponsor, who will select her maid of honor, to represent them at the reunion. The sponsors and their maids of honor, the sponsors bearing a banner of their respective brigade, regiment or camp will be presented to the convention at an appropriate time to be named hereafter. 4. Camps will bring their camp banners, and will carry them into the convention hall. 5. At some convenient hour, a meeting will be held of the commanders and brigades of brigades to make reports upon the standing of their commands. They will come prepared to make full reports as to numbers of members and the work they are accomplishing, and other matters bearing upon the activity and life of the camps. 6. The committee on the Confederate woman's monument will please meet the chairman at the convention hall at 4 o'clock p. m. July 26th. 7. The chaplain of all camps of this division and of the regiments and brigades will please meet the chaplain general at the convention hall at 5 o'clock p. m. July 26th. 8. Chester extends to us a loving welcome, and offers us her most beautiful hospitality. Comrades, show your appreciation by coming in large numbers. Let us gather, perhaps for the last time for many of us, and do honor to the holy memories which bind us so closely together. By order of C. Irvine Walker, Commander.

## A Human Brute.

Babe Walker, a notorious Negro who has just served a year's term in the penitentiary, attempted rape on the five year old daughter of Van Howard, white, and for which he narrowly escaped lynching, was arrested at Greenville Wednesday for raping eleven year old Cornelia Brooks, colored. The crime was committed a week ago, but did not come to light till Tuesday night. He threatened to kill her if she informed on him. It was noticed the last few days that she was suffering, and investigation showed that a crime had been committed. The Negroes are highly wrought up, but it is hardly probable that they will make any attempt to take Walker out of jail, as he is closely guarded.

## "Severely Punished."

The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis at Manila, dated June 1: Smith reports from Negros that he has punished in the manner he murdered Capt. Tilley; that eastern coast of island now under American flag and inhabitants act protection against robber bands. The bands pursued into mountains by United States and native troops severely punished.

## OUR RAILROADS.

Some Interesting Statistics Concerning Them.

THE LENGTH OF EACH ROAD

And What Each Mile is Valued at by the State for Assessment and Taxation.

The State Board of Equalization met in Columbia Wednesday to equalize and assess the railroad property in the State. The board went over all of the returns in connection with the earnings condition and other elements considered as to the assessment of the roads and fixed the valuations. The assessments on seven roads were raised, the largest increase being on the Seivern and Knoxville Road, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per mile. The road, it is stated was not completed when the last assessment was made. The following is a table showing the comparative assessments:

Road	Value Per Mile
Ashley River	\$9,000
Air Line	16,000
Ashley and Spartanburg	7,000
Berkeley	3,000
Blue Ridge	2,500
Branchville and Bowman	1,500
Charleston and Western Carolina	7,500
C. & D. (Salisbury Branch)	4,000
Gibson Division	6,000
Carolina and Northwestern	2,750
Columbia and Greenville	10,000
Columbia, Newberry and Laurens	5,000
Central of South Carolina	5,000
Carolina, Knoxville & Western	8,000
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta	13,000
Charleston & Savannah	2,500
Charleston & Savannah (Sea Island Branch)	4,000
Seivern and Knoxville	5,000
Spartanburg, Union and Columbia	10,000
South Carolina Pacific (S. A. L.)	10,500
Waterboro and Western	26,400
Wilmeton, Columbia and Augusta	124,190
Conway Branch	25,900
Wilson and Summerton	40,250

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Charleston and Western Carolina	7,500
C. & D. (Salisbury Branch)	4,000
Gibson Division	6,000
Carolina and Northwestern	2,750
Columbia and Greenville	10,000
Columbia, Newberry and Laurens	5,000
Central of South Carolina	5,000
Carolina, Knoxville & Western	8,000
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta	13,000
Charleston & Savannah	2,500
Charleston & Savannah (Sea Island Branch)	4,000
Seivern and Knoxville	5,000
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## TOBACCO CULTURE.

What Theo. Edwards says About it in Southern Tobacco Journal.

Now comes topping, when judgment is to be exercised. This should be done by the best man available (I do this myself). I don't know that topping is so important when you prime as when you cut; still to get the best results I think judgment and discretion is to be used. I top to an average of ten to twelve leaves, and make 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Some top fourteen to sixteen leaves, and get from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. They do not get so much colory tobacco, however, when they top high. As to worms, they make their first appearance the last of May or the first of June or about full moon in June. Then plants put out, say, the first week in July will be free to be taken care of. We usually begin to set about 25th of April, and try to finish by 6th of May—anyway by the 10th. After the latter date it does not do so well either in field or curing barn, and besides you will get the August showers of rain, which are troublesome and do great damage. Tobacco put out by or before 10th of May miss these showers, because it is cured and in packhouse. I use nothing to keep off or destroy worms but Guinea chickens. I prefer them to turkeys because turkeys are inclined to be tame. I follow after Guinea and destroy all eggs and kill such worms as they do not get. With early planting and these chickens I do not consider worms amount to much.

Now comes priming, as soon as your lugs show they are ready for the curing barn. I first cut my tobacco, believing as I was told by buyers, it was better tobacco and would bring me more money. I did not find it so. Comparing my sales with those who primed I found they got more money than I did, and it was because they had more yellow tobacco than I got by the cutting process. I then took to priming, and soon saw that I was right; that almost all my tobacco was colory tobacco, and that my averages were better. I still think, however, something is lost in weight by priming, but the color will more than make up for difference in weight. My crop last year was late, did not get it set until about 15th of May, yet it averaged me eleven cents net. I was not fortunate in striking the market at any time in the year, but I have never been fortunate in getting fancy prices for my crops, and have never made a higher average than fifteen cents—that was four or five years back. Yellow tobacco did not do so well last year as inferior grades, and I find inferior grades are generally heavier.

After priming off leaves they are taken to the barn, or some place and sheltered from the sun, where the looping is done on the sticks. For this purpose I use No. 8 stocking yard and put from two to four sticks together, according to size of stick, thirty to thirty-five bundles to each stick. These are placed in the barn from eight to ten inches apart, when fire is built in furnaces and heat run to 90, 95 or 100 degrees. Here it is generally allowed to stand until leaves begin to wilt, gradually moving on up as the appearance of the leaf indicates that you may do so, until we reach 110 degrees. Here we stand until we get on what color we want, or until we get a bright pea green which is generally from ten to fifteen hours in July, when we first begin to cure. It takes some longer as the nights begin to get cool, and you go higher up the plant. Rarely, however, does it take so much as twenty-four hours to put on color. After leaving 110 degrees move up at rate of 2 1/2 degrees per hour, or as fast as the leaf indicates that it will take the heat. I seldom dwell long at any given point. If the leaf takes heat all right before getting to 125 degrees and from this point to 135 or 140, I dry out my leaf never advancing, however, more than 2 1/2 degrees per hour. When the leaf is dry and the sap is in the stem, I move on up gradually at this same rate, heating and standing two or three or four hours at 145, then on up to 150 by this slow process; then stand two or three hours; then on up at same rate to 160, and finally on to 170. At this point I kill out the stem. I don't think it safe to go higher than 170 to stay any length of time; in fact, I think that this season I will kill out at 160 and believe that I will get better tobacco than I would by running a higher heat or even at 170 degrees.

## Raising Tomatoes.

Prepare the soil, which should be a rich loam, by plowing deep and harrowing. Then set your plants in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in rows, running north and south, if possible, in order to secure better advantage of the sunshine. Cultivate by plowing and hoeing. When the plants begin to bloom top the stem just above the first cluster of flowers, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately sent into the buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the plants to which they belong is also topped down to their level. This is done five times in succession. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not over 18 inches high. In addition to this, all the laterals are nipped off. Treated in this way, the fruit acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by any other means. Further, if the leaves and trimmings of the tomatoes be made into a strong tea and sprinkled on the cabbage, it will keep off those troublesome green worms.

## Homicide at Eastova.

On Saturday week at Eastova, in the lower portion of Richland county, Paul Goodson, colored, was killed by Sailor Taylor, also colored. The slayer is still at large. The men quarreled, it appears, about some fish hooks, when Taylor jerked out his pistol and shot Goodson in the stomach. The latter lived until Monday, when he died. An inquest was held by the magistrate and a verdict was found in accordance with the facts. Efforts are now being made to capture Taylor, who was last seen in the vicinity of Gadsden.

## Lime is very cheap.

Lime is very cheap, so there is no excuse for not using the white wash brush freely.

## THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Lynching Not the Result of Hatred Between the Races.

WILL ALWAYS PUNISH CRIME.

It is Not Race Prejudice, But a Determination to Punish the Perpetrators of Crime, White and Black Alike.

An ex-slave, formerly a body servant to Alexander H. Stephens, has written a letter relative to the race situation in the south, in which he denies that there is any bitterness between the two races and declares that lynching does not come as the result of any hatred for the blacks, but lynching is the natural punishment for certain crimes in the south, be the perpetrator black or white.

The Negro who has written this interesting letter is J. F. Floyd, a shoemaker by trade and is regarded as thoroughly honest and conservative. His letter in full is as follows: "Since the lynching of Sam Hose at Newnan, Ga., I have remained quiet and watched all of the publications on the subject accessible to me. I would not now open my mouth on the subject, but for the fact, that so many public men of the north have taken the occasion to write column after column on a subject of which they know almost nothing. I am a Negro and one of only ordinary observation, but intelligence enough to see how very far our friends in the north miss the mark. They seem bent and determined to make the lynching of the Negroes in the south a race question, when, in fact, it is not and cannot be such. It is not hatred of my race that brings about their lynchings; it is hatred of the crimes committed and the perpetrator, black or white.

"If our would-be-friends of the north would take the trouble to come down and investigate the conditions of the whites and blacks in the south, they would share down their opinions and public expressions to fit the facts. "No two races were ever so harmonious upon the same soil as the Anglo-Saxon and the African of the southern states. "When the institution of slavery was abolished by the decree of war the white man accepted the situation and has since spent his energies and intelligence trying to fit the Negro for the duties of full citizenship. The northern people don't seem to know, or in anywise to understand the ground upon which the whites of the south—that of civilizing and educating an entire nation of different blood. The better class of Negroes in the south have come to understand the situation and have joined themselves with the whites for the purpose of transforming the millions of blacks that are a constant and ever present menace to good society among both white and black.

"There are a great many Negroes who are trying, with the aid and encouragement of their white friends, to educate their daughters and protect their virtue against the outrages of the brute who would disregard virtue and trample under foot the dearest interest of society. There are millions in our race and perhaps thousands of the white race who can never be reached by moral teachings; physical fear is the only deterrent, and this is had only by open, public, and speedy judgment for crimes more horrible than the punishment any has yet received.

"In my judgment our northern friends, and all newspapers, as well as the leaders of our own race, would do more good by crying out against these awful crimes than by abuse of a noble and generous people for inflicting a just and merited punishment. "No, it is not a race question; it is only an issue between right and wrong; between good and evil; between vice and virtue, and as for me and mine, I shall side with the virtuous and those who protect virtue and be content with the punishment inflicted upon the vicious and those who just after virtue and blood.

## Quit the crime and you will avoid the punishment."—Atlanta Journal.

## Too Much Whiskey.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says Doc Tharpe, a member of Company A, Fifth Immunes, Wednesday night shot and killed Aaron Bishop, a member of Company G, of the same regiment, while shooting at ex-Sergt. Acton of the district police. Tharpe was drunk. He and his comrades were mustered out at Camp Meade Wednesday and were en route home. Tharpe came from Mississippi and Bishop from Gadsden, Ga.

## Willed Away His Wife.

Sam T. Jack, of New York, willed his wife to his brother James G. Jack. The last testament of the actor and theatrical manager, proprietor of several theatres, "Grosle," and other burlesque companies, who died April 27 last, was filed for probate today in the office of the surrogate. It contains this remarkable provision: "It is my wish, first and foremost, that my brother James and my wife Emma shall become husband and wife." James C. Jack was asked if he would accept the bequest of his brother, but he would make no statement.

## Ex-Confederates Snubbed.

The ex-Confederates living at Columbus, Ohio, received a snub at that city on memorial day last week. A magnificent floral tribute was tendered by the Southerners for the graves of the Union dead at Green Lawn Cemetery which was refused. Great indignation followed among various members of the G. A. R. Post. The southerners are assured by action of the committee that this action represents only the individual opinion of those who made the refusal and that the G. A. R. has no sympathy with this action.

## Disaster in Japan.

The steamer Kinship Marine brings news from the Orient of a large fire at Yamagata, Japan. Six hundred houses and eleven shrines and temples were destroyed. A number of lives were lost. Thirty houses were burned in the Aobisa theatre fire at Kobe, April 30. One man perished.