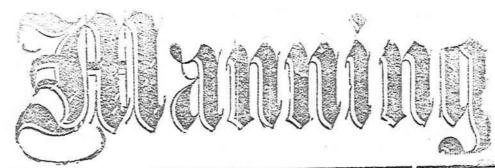
VOL XVI





MIRE

SCHLEY ON DECK.

The Brocklyn's Commander on the Witness Stand.

HE TELLS A GRAPHIC STORY.

Capt. Cook Assumed Responsibility for His Ship's Famous Loop. Echley Brave

Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, and who acted, though unofficially, in the capacity of chief of staff for the commodore, was the first witness introduced for Schley in the court of enquiry last week.

and Patriotic.

Giving the reasons for the departure of the flying squadron for Cientuegos, Cap. Cook said the squadron had been sent to that port "to intercept and meet the Spanish squadron, it having been determined, as we believed at that time, by them to make Cienfuegos their objective point." He had understood that the Spanish fleet carried munitions of war for Hatana, and it was believed that they would go to Cierfueges because of its accessibility to Habana.

Capt. Cook detailed a conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Chester while the squadron was en route to Cientuegos. He said there had been talk between them about coaling on the southern ocast of Cuba. Uspt. Cook said that upon arriving off Cienfueges on the mersing of May 22 a blockade was immediately established, as the firing of guns was heard, and it was be lieved that Cervers had arrived and a tete in honor of his presence was on. Earthworks on the shore were seen, but they were not fired upon because it was considered desirable not to unnecessamly expend ammunition.

'I think between that time and the arrival of the Aquis, it was presumed that the whole beaun was occupied," he "We saw cavelry and citers on the beach. The possibility of a boat landing was talked of. On the arrival of the Acuis, we fully expected to get all information.

"Did you see any signal lights on shore while you were there?" "Yes, the first thing after we arrived on May 22. 'Where were those signal lights and

what were they?" "I judged them to have been about six or seven miles to the Westward, three lights, one shead of the other, very distinctly, and the discussion that took place on the ship, in which I think the commodere took part, was pretty gave the order 'hard aport' to the certainly.'

clear evidence that it was a signal of

he certainly had them in there. "There could have been no doubt whatever, from the arrangments of those lights that they were intended as signals?"

On, no, their appearing at the time they did and remaining so long, but we could not determine from whom or to whom they were sout."

round difficult to coal that ship on ac stern of the Texas. We made a com- | conjecture." connt of its spensons. He said in this piete turn, a very quick turn, with connection that Commodore Sobley had | nelm hard aport until we came around always been persistent in keeping the and paralled the fleet on the other side. Cook said he recalled the arrival of the dispatch boat Hawk on May 24 with dispatches. He was told that the | did you pass the Texas?" information was to the effect that the Spanish ficet was in Santiago, "but," ne said, "I was not especially impressed with that fact as I had heard it that respect. We passed, I judge, about pefore." He was, however, told that 400 yards. I had handled the ship unthis information was more positive tean any which had yet been brought. | judge pretty correctly and my impres-The commodore, he said, had told him that the Hawk had trought orders to sance we sailed in squadron. But a the effect that the squadron should proceed to Sanuago if he (.he commo dore) was satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, but he said Commodere Schley had said "I am not satisfied that they are not here. I still believe they are here."

There was then, he said, considerable talk on the part of the commodore concerning the coal supply, he feeling that if the then present expenditure was to continue it would not continue long. He was still especially concerned about the Texas, and had said to him (Capt. Cook) that 'we must keep the ships ing the positions, that the chances in fighting trim." 'They had consulted would have been for a disaster had we chants and talked over the case, local shifted helm at such a time. However. ing for a place fit for costing. Finally, he said, they had hit upon Gonaives bay and decided to lay a course for that point. "The ides," he said, "was that we should proceed in the circotion of Sanusgo and that if we found the sea exactly how we got there. They were suce that we could coal we would immediately institute the blookade, but if not practicable to do that we would | tell it, I saw a large white bone in the proceed to Gonaires bay and com water and through this emoke I saw the there." Capt. Cook related the partic- pow of a vessel. I exclaimed at the ulars of the meeting with the scout | time, 'what was that The navigator, ships off Santiago and told of Capis. who was near me, said it was the Mas-Cosson and Signore coming on board. bpeaking of Capt. Signore's visit, he I said sho was away, and he then said, told of his bringing the Prior Namez 'that is the Oregon.' She came up aboard. Nuncziaid he had seen noth- very rapidly. She was making more ing of the Spanish fleet.

L Replying to questions concerning the blookage of Salusgo, Capt. Cook said that Commedure bulley's constant idea was that the vessels should be kept in between the Texas and the lists. Weil supplied with coal and kept mov- | She got in between that opening, came ing consisting, as his theory was that to the northward of the Texas and the Spanish facet would come out of the came about 800 yards from us. I mean

"Why was the circular blockade not | secount for just what we made to the

adopted?" Mr. Hanna asked.
"There are many torms of blookade, and I have nothing but praise for the circular blockace," leplic the wheres, hall sport."
"hut the ites was to get the Spanished" "What is the tactical diameter of but the idea Ras to Let the Spanishes to come out and to have our ships moving and ready for action.' What were your orders of battle

from May 19 to June 1?" "We did not have any. The fleet

was always in condition for action. "Do you oall that a pattle order?" "It is possible to have an order for battle if you know just what conditions | you are going to meet. The idea with tion about that. The reason I feel us was to be able to fight the Spanish positive of that is in reesting the cir-

have done?"

"We would have chayed the orders ship. That she was turning all right the commanding officer" and rapidly and I wanted to keep the of the commanding officer "Were the fighting ships always in

order for battle? "I always supposed they were; the on your starboard? Brooklyn was always in excellent or-

speed of the ship.

"Starboard quarter."

our starboard quarter.

"Yes."

was hard aport?"

during the action.'

commodore?"

the pavigator?"

"I did not.

"I did not."

"Nearer in shore."

'At the time you saw the Oregon

"And between you and the Spanish

"Never between us and the Spanish

"There never was anything between

"Referring back now to certain

points in the story, as I did not care

to interrupt you, you state you heard

the commodore say at one time 'hard

aport.' That was after you had be-

gun to make the turn and the helm

hard aport. My impression is now, al-

though it was not at the time. It was

as near the same time as has been

given. There was perfect understand-

ing between the commodore and my-self. Never a question of any kind

"I will ask if your recollection is

clear as to whether the helm was put

hard sport by yourself first or that you

did it in obedience to an order from the

"I gave the order on my own respon-

sibility. No question about that. It

was not after having heard the commo-

dore. He called out to me as I have

stated, which I now think was simply

to confirm himself in the idea that she

was turning with the hard sport helm."

versation between the commodore and

"Did you see any torpedo boats?"

"At that time did you hear any con-

"Yes, the helm was aport but not

us and the Spanish ships. She was on

broughout the court room when Mr. Manna began his inquiries about the battle of July 3. Capt. Cook said he was in his cabin when the Spanish fleet ships."
"Where were the Spanish ships at that time?" was sighted and went immediately or.

"Had you any intimation the night before that the fleet was coming out? "No. I turned in the night before, about midnight, feeling rather the other way, ail hope of their coming out having been given up."
"When you came on deck where were

the Spanish vessels? What were they

When I first arrived on the foreossile there were two in sight. The

third one was just outside the entrance and the fourth appeared immediately afterward.

"Which way did they head?"
"We were to the westward. The entraic; to us was about northeast by north. The first came out south and turned as they left the entrance to four points southward, so that they turned in our direction. When I first got on deck the helm had been starboarded, brading a little to the northward. When I saw the fleet they were head. og southwest, and seemed to be coming susight for the interval between the Texas and the Brooklyn. I went in the conning tower and directed the belmsman. I told him what I wanted to do was to to keep straight for the fleet. They wavered a little. Sometimes they turned one way and then another. We shifted helm occo or twice, but very little indeed, and finally when we were getting up fairly close, say between 1,500 and 2,000 yards, it seemed to me clear that they

"Were you afraid of being rammed wanted to pass between the Texas and the Brook yr. The Texas was well on our starboard hand and she was headed at the time the turn was being made? "No. There was something said to the northward and westward. All about it but I did not give it a second ships were carrying out the institusthought from the fact that I knew they tions of the commander-in chief, and could not ram unless they got within that was to head in for the entrance. my turning cirale. "Were you afraid of blanketing the We were well to the westward and headed to the northeast. When I saw that, I parted the helm perhaps half way fire of our fleet by turning one way or the other?" "We might have done it by turning over. She was swinging starboard very the other way." repidly. The Spanish fleet was coming "Had you turned with a starboard straight for this interval. I stepp d out of the tower on the port side to get

ther side on purpose to se

can fleet and our relative positions.

O nicker than you could tell it the com-

modore called to me, 'Cook, hard aport,

or 'is your helmn sport?' I answered,

Admiral Dewey: "May I interpet,

"I never thought of a collision. I

never entered my nesd. I never for a

memont had one ides of vicissitude in

der all circumstances and got so I could

sion was that we were about the dis

collision I never thought of. She

turned perfectly clear of the Texas,

came around and then we had the Vis

cays on our starboard bow and about

abeam was the Ognerdo and then the

Colon. At the time I thought it was

the Teresa, but I soon discovered this

vessel wass dropping out and healing

"That was about the hottest time of

the action. It was a critical time.

There was not any time for indecision

and I do not think there was any. I

have always felt in my mind, in study-

we got around and we had those three

vessels. I looked and could see noth-

ing but smoke astern and vessels seemed

enveloped in this smoke. I could not

understand it. I could not understand

all three firing on the Brookiyn, when

almost immediately faster than I could

sachusous or something to that effect.

speed than we were at that time."
"Where was the Oregon with re-

"I estimated 600 yards. She passed

I a perpendicular course and that would

| southward in turning. We made more

the Brooklyn?"

"Atout 650 pards."

der rach eireumstances?"

than the tactical diameter because we

passed part of that distance with helm

"Was is easy to handle the ship un-

"I never have seen one equal to

"Was the starboard engine of the

"It was not. There was some ones-

Brooklyn reversed during that turn?"

spect to the Brooklyn at that time?"

for the beach.

0378-

instead of a port helm would such action have advanced you so far as to a good look at this fleet, to see just what they were going to do as to our relative positions, and I saw they evi-dently put heims hard aport and were bring you within the line of movement of the enemy's ships?' Provided they had taken advantage turning to the westward. We were then turning very rapidly to starboard with port helm and we had turned I

tinued on their course southwest to bring them within our turning circle, think simest to the east. The Texas was well on our starboard side. I then helmsman, ran through the opening be-

some kind to seriet that fleet and that | tween the shield and the conning tower | order hard aport was given?

"Would they have headed so had you gone the other way?" "And they discovered the move- he intended to appoint only good men ment? Yes, I think they would. The to effice have led southern people to chart distance given at the time was hope that a new political era was at the heim is hard sport, turning as rap idly as possible. As I watched the 1,100 yards. I estimated 1,500 yards, Texas the buw of the Brooklyn seemed and so made it in my report. In the 1,100 yards. I estimated 1,500 yards, hand. a:st to point to her port bow. I never first place, we must have lost by shift-Speaking of the coal supply of the saw the statebast bow of the Texas, and ing helm at such a time. Then if we eliminated from office in the south, court having no bearing upon schools vessels of flying squadron while at charging her hearing very rapidly the had turned the other way we must have President Roosevelt throws the fat in Cienfuege, Capt. Cook said that his bow of the Brook yn passed along the gone 700 pards. They wou'd not have the fire by giving countenance to the only anxiety was concerning the Texas, pers side of the Texas until there was had much distance to run to get entire- negro's claim for social equality by

duct and bearing of Commodore Schley | could not have bad a more decent newhile under fire on such oscasions that | gro. President Booker T. Washington ships as full of coal as possible. Capt. As we paralleled the Spanish the Vis- you had the opportunity of observing?" siastically brave and patriotic officer. his people. But he represents the ne Never in any other way."

Flandy With Their Guns.

As a result of one of the worst tragedies enacted in Welsh, W. Va., in years, two men are fatally wounded and one seriously. The shooting occurred in the Palace Hotel cafe. The fatally injured are: Robert Hufford, a prominent merchant, shot three times, Dr. C. R. McDaniel, one of the best known physicians in the county, seriously wounded, and John Waldron, deputy sher.ff and highly respected. Shortly before midnight Hufford was taking a lunch in the hotel cafe when a crowd of strange men entered, apparently intoxicated. They passed several re-marks which Hufford took as insults and he huried a heavy glass at one of At this janeture Deputy Sheriff John Waldron rushed in to separate the participants in the battle, as also did Dr. McDaniel, who was seated at a near table. Hufford was jerked rather roughly by the deputy sheriff and he quickly pulled a gun, which he turned on the officer. Waidron is quick with a gun and in an instant he also brought his revolver into action. Dr. McDaniel. being a warm friend of both men, rushed into the fray, pleading a cessation of hostilities, only to be pieroid through and through with a 38 calibre builet. The firing continued and Hufford was the next to fall. He was shot the left breast. Deputy Waldron, alshough shot, was able to walk from the cafe. He was placed under guard, at the hotel, while the two fatally injured men were carried to a physician's office.

Killed for Money.

Harry C. Wesson, an engineer on the Plant system, was waylaid, murdered and robbed at an early hour Thursday moraing in Pastits, Fla. He arrived on his train at 4:10 a. m., and statted down the crack to his home. His body was found at 5:30 o'slock with a bull tarough his besd. He had drawn \$150 salary is a right at Obais before making the run here. No money was found th his pochets, but \$130 was found by the undertaker pinned to bis underciothis a next to his person, the mur-cerer evidently having missed this in his hurry to escape before the approach

Committed Suicide.

Mr. Parmenter, wife of Lieutenant Henry E Parmenter, a navai officer on cumstances, my impression is it may on a stone sidewalk fifty feet below, announced his intention of marrying think that was understood by all. I have been the commedere or the savicertainly so understood it."

If the first had come out of the first had come out of the harbor previous to June 1 what would you
have done?"

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have done?"

If the first had come out of the two, said something gator, one of the two, said something within an hour. First. Permeater had then committing feet from the end of the end of the court decided in murdering within an hour. First. Permeater had wisit to the Tennessee Contennial Exposition."

If the desire of others to cust him from t did not want to lose the speed of the of suicide.

A BAD BREAK.

coming up cut of the smoke was she President Roosevelt Entertains a Negro at Dinner

WITH HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

The Action of the President Will Jar the Feelings of Non-Believers in Social Equality.

A dispatch from Washington to the

Atlanta Constitution says Booker T. Washington, the ell known negro educator, president of the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute, was a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner at the white house Wednesday night. Washington probably the first American negro to dine with a president of the United States and his family, although it was reported that President Cleveland once entertained a negro friend at the white house board. Since President Roosevelt occupied the white house there

has hardly been a dinner or luncheon without its guests, and as the president has been so free with his invitation no special list of guests is prepared and the ushers do not know who the guests will be until they arrive. Wednesday night, just before 8 o'clock, a negro ia evening dress presented himself at the white house door, and, giving his name, said that he was to dine with the president. Booker Washington has made several visits to the white house and his face is known there, so he was at once admitted into the private apartments and the president notified of his arrival. No other guest arrived and the dinner was soon served. Dinner at the white house since the Roosevelts have occupied the mansion has been a amily affair, Mrs. Roosevelt and the

two children appearing at the table with father, mother and guesta, After dinner the president takes his guests o the library, and there, over cigara, hings political and otherwise are dis-

cussed. Wednesday the usual order of affairs was not disturbed on account of the color of the guest of honor, and Washington left the white house about 10 c'clock apparently very much pleased with his dinner and his chat

with the president.

IT WAS A MISTAKE. The Augusta Chronicle says the news from Washington that President Book of it; that is to say, if they had con- er T. Washington, of Tu-kegee Institute, was a guest in the white house, at straight for us and we had turned so as | dinner with President and Mrs. Rooseweit and family, and that after dinner it would have made ramming possible, there was the usual social hour over lany educational purpose. eigars, is a distinct shock to the favor-"How were they heading when this able sentiment that was crystalling in President Roosevelt to the effect that

While encouraging the people in the hope that the negro is to be largely cases passed upon by the supreme whose supply was light. It had been a clear opening between us and the ly witin our turning circle. That is all having one to dine in the white house with himself, Mrs. Roosevalt and chil-"Mr. Hanna: "What was the con- dren. We concede the fact that he is the representative man of his race, "I always regarded him as an enthu- a useful citizen and an able leader of gro race, and between his people and the whites there can be no social equality. This is not simply local southern prejudice, but it is an ineradicable ra cial fact. While there are exceptional cases at the north and east of white

people who receive negroes on a plane o' social (quality, they are exceptions. For the most part the negro finds at the north the way sternly barred, not only to social intercourse, but to business equality, while laborers, even, will not work with negroes on the same job, and every labor union refuses to admit negroes to membership. In the south the negro is given fall opportunity to work, but social equality will not

be tolerated for a moment. If Colonel Roosevelt desired to rereceive negroes at his table on a plane of social equality he had a right to do them and closed in for a fist encounter. that in his personal cappacity before he became the executive head of the government, but as the President of the United States it is a matter of very grave doubt if he has the right to inaugurate a custom which is repugnant to an overwhelming majority of the white people of the country in all sections, and the tendency of which is to open anew an issue which has been practically eliminated not only by argument but unswerving and determined practice throughout the years.

President Roosevelt has made a mistake, one that will not only efface the good impression he had begun to create is the south, but one that will actively three times, the last bullet penetrating antagonize southern people, and meet the disapproval of good Anglo Saxon sentiment in all latitudes. Should President Roossvelt seek to follow up this startling departure from the precedents of a century by inviting negroes to white house functions he will find himself in some very awkward and mortilving situ tions when his white guests resent the innovation and refuse to cooperate in it. The news from Washaggen comes in such form and unanmity that there is no reason to suppose is is inacourate, and if it is true President Roosevelt will do well to make this experiment his last along that line. The south does not relish the nagro in effice, but that is a small sutter compared with its unalterable pposition to ential equality between the races. President Roosevelt has flown in the face of public sentiment, and precipitated an issue that has long since been fought out and which should

questions. He Was Desperate.

Matthew Robinson, of Swinton, Mo.,

CANNOT BE CHARGED.

Public Schools Must be Free in Fact as Well as Name

Assistant Attorney General Gunte Tuesday handed the State superintendent of education an opinion of farreaching importance. Under this opin ion the law of the State forbids school districts to charge pupils incidental fees going to make up the tition fees which they cannot legally charge. It will affect many a public school in the State whose resources have thus been most materially added to from time to time.

This orinion has no bearing upon the decision of the supreme court rendered some time ago, in the Rick Hill case, which allowed the charging of such fees in schools. In that case the schools were chartered, and the charter gave the right to charge supplemental and incidental fees.

Mr. Gunter's opinion reads as fol-

Dear Sir: Your request to be advised upon the following question: "Can a board of trustees of a free school charge an incidental fee or impose any other kind of cost as a prerequisite to entrance of scholars to the public schools?"

I am of the opinion that the boards can impose no such charges. The board of trustees being of satatutory construction can have no authority except such as granted by statute. Buards of trustees are created under a general school law. This law provides for the com plete free school scheme of the State and is entitled "an act to declare the free school law of the State," approved M. rsh 3, 1896. The title as well as the body of the act denotes the intention of the general assembly to give the people a free school Not only free

in name but free in fact. After a careful perusal of every sec tion of the act I have be: n unable to find any authority, either direct or by implication, to impose the fee referred to. It is true that the board of trustees are charged with the management of the free schools of their respective districts, and are given authority to act 'so-as best to promote the educational interest of their district." But this does not apply to the financial re sources of a district. That feature is loft to the tax collecting and tax disbursing machinery. The trustees are given authority to distribute and expend the school funds of a district for the best interest of the district. There can, therefore, be no excuse to attempt to raise funds for any incidental pur pose by an incidental fee for the whole sum raised by taxation is available for

If a board of trustees can impose a small fee they could likewise impose a the south for the new president. The large fee, thereby making attendance appointment of Judge Jones in Alsba- impossible, and thus thwarting the obms, and the published utterances of ject of a free school law. This conclusion has, of course, no reference to schools operating under special charters or special legislation, wherein authority is given to charge fees or tuition, the supreme court having recently sustained such a power. The operated under the general free school law of the State.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

As a result of the recent opinion of Assistant Attorney General Gunter that public tchools have to run out of their public funds income only and cannot charge incidental fees for maintenance, a number of questions have been propounded from different porletter received Thursday:

Dear Sir: You request to be advised whether a board of trustees of a free school can pay, for the operating expenses of the school, such as fuel, rent, etc., out of the school funds of the district.

This question you state is in view of an opinion of this office that an incidental fee cannot be paid for such a dental fee cannot be paid for such a Miss Kessinger never recovered from purpose. The general school law of the shock. From that day to this she 1896 clearly vests such officers with that authority.
Section 26 of that law directs that

the school funds of each district shall the farm which is now her own. Neither be expended by the board of trustees has she ever received attentions from according to their judgment for the best interests of the school district. Section 44 makes it a duty of the dier lover, who left forty years ago

make the same comfortable. Section 42 provides how such claims shall be approved. From these extrac:s, as well as from a consideration of the scope of the free school law, it is mani-

fest that the trustees have such authori-

Alger's on Sampson. In his book on the Spanish war, former Secretary of War Alger has this to say of Admiral Sampson: "It is dif-figuit to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming actitude toward the army per cent. of the Texas crop means in during the operations before Santisgo, as well as to excuse him from his contradictory statements, subsequently of \$32,000,000 to the state on the one made in his official report. After the product and farmers have to bear the 31 of July the admirat's conduct may brunt of it. In addition to the loss in be due to the keen disappointment re- the cotton itself, the state also loses sulting from his non participation in the cotton seed products which cannot the engagement with Cervera's aquadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's re- shortness of seed and also loses the value quest for a conference on the morning of a large number of cattle which are usof July 3, innecent though it was, was unity fattened as the oil mills during responsible for his being deprived of the the winter. These two items will run honor of actively participating as com- the total up to fully \$50,000,000. mander in-chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the anuals of na-

Five Men Killed. Five men were killed and two in-

jured Friday morning wash an ener have been left in the list of settled

A RARE CASE.

A Lady True to Her Troth fir Forty Years,

SHE LOVED NO OTHER.

The Pathetic Story of a Florida Maiden Lady Whose Sweetheart Died a Haro's The story of the life of Miss Mina

Kessinger, an aged maiden lady, who ives on a farm near Jacksonville, Fia., s quickly told; but it is interesting, inasmuch as it shows the strength of a weman's devotion and unfolds a romantic story of love and war. Although Miss Kessinger has lived all her life of fifty-nine years upon a

ittle farm less than one mile from this city, and has always had a full control of all her faculties, she has not been within the corporate limits of Jacksonville for over thirty-eight years. She does her daily duties about her little farm, and always has a cordial welcome for the many curious sightseers from town, but she persistently refuses to go into the city, which has now grown out of all semblance to the struggling village she last saw a'most four decades

During all this time she has never been over one hundred yards from the boundary line of her farm, and it is very rarely that she leaves it at all.
In 1860, when Miss Kessinger was in her eighteenth year, a young man, son

of a neighboring farmer, fell in love with her, and his affections were reciprocated by Miss Kessinger. The parents of the young lady, however, strenuously objected. When war was declared this young

man rallied to the support of the flag, and in 1861 John Trehearne left the county to join his fertunes with many other gallast soldier boys. The regiment left for the front the

next morning amid cheers of the admiring friends of the bravesoldier boys and the happiest man in the regiment was John Trehesrne, who carried with him his sweetheart's promise to marry him upon his return from the front with the honors of war. One day Miss Kessinger received

letter which made her heart leap to her threat and remain there, as it were -a lump too large to swallow. Her lover wrote to her a few short lines apprising her of his wounds, from which the doctors gave little hope that he would recover. To be sure that it would never fall into unfriendly hands, he returned the small testament she had given him before he left, and also sent back one-half of the lock of her hair of records, the omissions and forgeries which he had worn next his heart during all the time he had been spart from her. As proof that he had worn it near his heart, he called attention to the stains which his life's blood had left upon the dark brown hair as the vital fluid gushed from his breast, which had been torn by a rebel bulles while he was in the front of a charging column. She wrote an immediate reply and announced to him her intention of rebelling against her parents' will, saying she would start for his bedside the Monday morning follow-

ing. Before she left town in the evening another mail arrived, and Miss Kessinger received a short note from the nurse, saying that with his dying breath her lover had asked her to intions of the State. The following is a form his sweetheart of his death and further opinion in reply to a typical to assure her that he died true to his yows and with her beloved name on his

The body of the dead soldier arrived within a few days, and Miss Kessinger attended the funeral in deep mourning garb.

Her parents relented and did all in their power to lessen the great mental suffering of the distracted girl but has never been within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, and has never been more than one hundred yards from any other man, preferring during all these years to remain true to her solboard of trustees to provide suitable | with a lover's vow to love none other school houses in their district and to until life shall be no more.

> Damage to Texas Cotton. Reports from all sections of the state ton crop is every bit as great as has been represented. In many sections of the state picking has been completed and the crop is shown to be anywhere | scene. from 40 to 50 per cent less tran that of last year. The percentage will not hold good for the state at large, but the indications now are that the decrease will be fully 30 per cent. and 30 excess of 800,000 bales. At \$40 rer bale, the present price, it means a loss be manufactured on account of the

Why He was Killed.

mous mass of rock caved from the side He was shot from ambush. Mr. Smith The Ninth infantry, which suffered and roof of the rapid transit tunnel, in | was highly regarded by his neighbors | there, was the same organization that course of construction on Broadway severally, but there were reasons for engaged in the latest fighting at Bacabout the line of One hundred and others not liking him so well. He was sajon, though in this case the company Sixty fourth street, New York City. an unmarried man, and for fourteen attacked is not known. An inspection The section of the tunnel where the years he had managed the farm of an of the disposition made of the troops cave in occurred is 105 feet below the aged lady, Mrs. Aifred Barton, who on the Island of Samar shows that be- so busy that they make their appointsurface. A shafe leads to the tunnet agreed to give him the farm and other fore the Balangiga fight there were no ments for shooting and killing each and from the shaft headings extend properly at her death, in consideration less than 38 separate posts. These other for Sunday, immediately after the north and south, each being about 700 of his care and management until that were so disposed that supplies could be singing of the hymn. They can't wait feet long. The socident occurred in the event took place. Mrs. Barton exe- conveyed to the troops by water. Gen. for the sermon." The Nasaville Bandaty at Washington D. C., feli from a was shot and killed by City Marshal feet long. The accident occurred in the event took place. Mrs. Barton exclusive fourth story window in the Portland Kelley of Bloomfield, Mo., Thursday. South heading of the tunnel about 640 outed a moritary deed of her property flats Wednesday morning and activing He rode into town heavily armed and feet from the shaft. A gang of 20 rook in favor of Smith, and when she died island of Cebu to recuperate, which acdrillers was working in the extreme two years ago some of the heirs brought south end of the heading and about 50 suit to recever the land, which includ-

THE NAVAL CONSPIRACY.

Obvious Attempts to Doctor Testimony Against Schley.

As the testimony of the navy department in the Schley case approaches a termination the existence of a vicious conspiracy to rob the Santiago victor of his laurels and to degrade his character becomes more and more apparent. Its ramifications can be traced.

The testimony of the last few days presents in egregious form the plans of the conspirators in the navy department. Their attempts to doctor testimony and to make out a case whether crio against the distiguished "applieant" are witnesses of their part in the unparalleled fraud which they conspired to prepetrate against the object of their

enmity and against justice. It is evident that the conspiracy extended far back of the active days of the Santiago campaign. The principal means of obtaining information, which were possessed by even young subordinates on the minor vessels of the fleet, were not intrusted to Admiral Schley, who was in command before Admiral Sampson appeared on the scene. He was betrayed in advance.

The worst feature of the conspiracy is the evident fact that so many junior officers were placed as spies on the various vessels to prepare testimony in advance against the commanding officer. At least such is the inevitable inference from the testimony of these young men who swear to statements which are contradicted by their superiors, by the logs of the vessels on which they sailed and by the official records.

It is all deplorable and shameful. There is nothing like it in history. When these witnesses, scarcely out of boyhood, were confronted with the testimony of veteran officers whom they had contradicted or with charts and reports their impudent and flippant answers were that "he is wrong" or "is mistaken," or that "the chart is incorrect," or that "there must be a mistake in the log."

What will our navy be in the future when these young officers advance by promotion to commanding places? They will ascend to the highest naval rens with this venal training and with this corrupting example which is placed before them by their recent chiefs of the navy department. If they carry their present teachings and practices into the administration of navy affairs in years to come they will establish a record of shame in place of the present record of glory.

The corruption of the youth of the navy in making them false witnesses in this case is worse than the mutilation in the official dispatches and the other maliciously false portions of the testimony already before the court. To suborn a witness who gives his personal testimony is a worse crime than to present a forged record as a testimony. A new perjurer is created, which makes two perjurers-the suborned witness and the agent by whom he was suborned-in place of a single perjurer who may present a false record and swear to its authenticity.

This make the employment of the young spies on the vessels and the perversion of their testimony under oath the worst part of the entire detestable conspiracy against one of the most exemplary officers of the American navy.

Congress alone can deal adequately with this disgraceful plot. It should go to the bottom of the whole miserable affair without unnecessary delay. The American people cannot afford to have a naval establishment-they certainly cannot afford to take the awful risk of war-while it is possible for a commander to be betrayed in the facs of the enemy as Commodore Schley was in the early days of the West Indian campaign.-Chicago Chronicle.

AMERICANS WERE SURPRISED.

Filipino Swordsmen Kill Ten and

A dispatch from Manila says five hundred men attacked a detachment of 46 men of the Ninth infantry at Bangojon, on the Gandara river, Island of right arm. Edwards is about 25 years Samar, Wednesday, killing sen and old, has moustache and right arm tat-wounding six. The remainder of the tood. When captured he had plunged company arrived on the scene in time into the river.

to prevent further slaughter and routed Detective Hayne of the Southern to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of railway aided in his capture, as he hapthem. It is believed that the enemy pened to be at the station when the show that the disaster to the Texas cot- only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Catbalonga two gunboats were dispatched, tol was of the latest and most ap-Gen. Smith going in person to the proved pattern.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT. The following brief cablegram from Gen. Chaffee reporting the fight was afternoon:

Manila, Oct. 18. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washing-

ton: Forty-six men, Co. E, Ninth regiment, United States infantry, under First Lieut. George W. Wallace, in field, lower Candara, Sama, were attacked by 400 bolomen Oct. 16. Our tions and was out to do as he pleased. loss ten kilied, six wounded, names not received. Eighty-one of the enemy Sanders was standing near. Without left dead on the field. Enemy beaton Chaffee.

The war department officials were

The assacsination of Calvin M. Smith | of the new setback on the Island of Sa- that had been committed on the streets already reported, is esusing muon stir mar. They had at first no confirms- in years. He wished he could send the in Pickens county. The weapon used tion from official sources of the report defendant to jail for several years, but was a shorgun, the lead entering the and this was true of the last affair of | would give him the limit in a finelets side and producing instant death. | the kind which happened at Balangigs. |\$300 or 90 days. Hughes has left Samar and gone to the ner makes this rejoinder: "If we are a mand on Sumar by Gen. Smith. Gen.

SHOT BY ROBBER

Because He Bravely Refus d to Open His Safe.

A PLUCKY RAILROAD AGENT.

He Was Mercilessly Shot Down. Man Arrested on Suspicion But Not Identified.

A dispatch from Greenville to The

State says unusual experience for this section of the country was an attempt made Tuesday night of last week to rob the railroad agent at Greer's, and his plucky refusal to comply with the demands of the bandit resulted in his being shot three times. Mr. T. M. Hill, agent of the Southern railway, went to his office at Greer's last night for the purpose of doing extra work, and while he was engaged at his deak between 10 and 11 o'clock a man of medium size, who was masked and heavily armed, suddenly appeared before him and demanded the contents of the safe. Mr. Hill remembered that he had \$300 in the safe, but still he did not think the man was in earnest, and reached the conclusion that it was a practical joke being played on him by the telegraph operator, whose office is in the passenger depot across the railroad track.

The masked individual was not to be trifled with, however, and Mr. Hill soon realized the situation was quite serious, when the man threatened to shoot him if he did not open the safe, but Hill resolutely declined to yield to his demand, when a brace of pistols confronted him, and as he threw up his hands the man fired at him twice, the shots taking effect in both hands of the agent. It is not certain that one pistol made both wounds, and it is probable that the villain used two pistols, one being a 32 and the other a 44 calibre revolver. Then he made an attack upon the agent by beating him over the head with the weapons, and when he had stricken him to the floor he fired twice again, one shot piercing the shoulder and the other barely grazing his side. The telegraph operator heard the shots and ran across to the agent's office, but the would-be assassin was making tracks at the other end of the platform and disappeared as suddenly as he came. The operator went to Mr. Hill's relief, and a physician was quickly summoned. His wounds were very painful, but not considered at all serious, and this morning he was resting very well after his exceptional experi-

Sheriff J. D. Gilreath and Deputy and a search was being made for the assailant of Mr. Hill when Mr. Whitmire returned this Wednesday morning. A phone message from Greer's says that the man was caught and taken there Wednesday afternoon. This man who was taken to Greer's upon the suspicion that he shot the railroad agent, was brought here and placed in jail to await developments. He and two other were gambling underneath the trestle a short distance from the Washington Street station in this city between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday when the fact was reported to Sergeant Gunnels of the police force who went to the trestle with three others and bagged one of them who answered somewhat the description of the man who shot Hill. His associates got away and the prisoner was taken to Greer's, but Hill did not identify him and it is doubtful about his being the right man, although he had a 44 Colts revolver that had three fresh cartridges in it and three empty shells was in his pecket. He gave the name of Edwards when arrested. The pistol and empty shells are suspicious, and in addition a black cap was found in Edward's pocket which has a white fringe around the front indicating a mask. The authorities believe another man who was loafing around Greer's Wednesday did the shooting. He is described as being

about 35 years old, weighing 140 pound, clean shaved with gray hairs about the temple and tattord on the

Served Him Right.

police went after the gamblers and

joined in their pursuit. Edward's pis-

The Augusta Herald says some peo ple carry their merry-making entirely received at the war department Friday | too far. They seem to think that they can take any liberty they please with anybody they meet on the street, be it man, woman or child, just because its Merry Makers' week. One of the kind who went way beyond the bounds of propriety was Garnett Davis Sanders. He is a young white man, who had took on board several strong po-A lady passed by the Albion Hotel. knowing who he was taking such a liberty with, he threw his arms around the lady's neck. An officer saw the act and soon had Sanders under arrest. Judge Picquet told Sanders Thursday somewhat dismayed at the press report | that his act was the most outrageous

Tit for Tat. The Buffalo Commercial has sai the

Tenuessee papers on edge by the following remark: "They are a queer lot in Tennessee. The mountaineers are 'queer lot in Tennessee,' and shoot indiscriminately, as the Commercial intimates, President McKinley encoun-