The Manning Times.

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THE STATE MOURNS.

General Wade Hampton, Her Noblest Son, is Dead.

THE END CAME PEACEFULLY.

The Dead Cheaftain Will be Mourned Throughout the State He Deeply Loved and Served So Faithfully.

Wade Hampton is dead.

South Carolina's greatest man, first in peace, first in war, deeply beloved by his people—preeminently distinguished as soldier and as statesman: the commander who told his men when he started with them that he would never order the hublest of them to go where he himself would not first lead, the man who frequently gave the rare and inspiring picture of a lieutenant general riding far in advance of his troops into the thick of battle—this noble Carolinian whose courage and gallantry were only equaled by his wisdom in matters of State policy, is no more. His life's race, so full of incidents and exaction, has been run. He died on the anniversary of the day that he saw accomplished his grandest undertaking in behalf of the State he so devotedly loved—the day that Chamberlain turned over the State capitol to him, and the work of reclaiming South Carolina from carpet-bag rule was done. He passed away as peacefully as if dropping to sleep surrounded by his loved ones. Without the scene was as calm and peaceful as the deathbed scene. The birds sang sweet carols, and the spring air was laden with the fragrance of flowers.

South Carolina's grand old man breathed his last Friday morning at 8.50 o'clock, having been unconscious for some hours prior to the end. He had known the end was near, and he faced the inevitable with the same calmness that he had ever displayed when death was imminent. By his bedside stood that sturdy surgeon, who had been his friend and beside him in war as well as peace, Dr. B. W. Taylor, ministering to him in his final moments. The capital city of the State is appropriately draped in mourning. Flags are at half-mast, and the Confederate monument has black streamers flowing from it, drooping upon a Confederate flag draped about the base.

The people are in morning. Indeed, the south will be in mourning for Wade Hampton was an idol of the south, and his death leaves but two surviving lieutenant generals of the Confedrate army—Gordon and Longstreet. Men who were under Hampton dearly loved him. He has ever been their hero, and they are anxious to pay all honor to his memory. Many an old soldier will doubtless look upon the dead chieftain's face for the last time Saturday and Sunday. Telegrams of condolence have poured in from every direction since the news of the death of Gen. Hampton was flashed over the wires.

Wade Hampton was undoubtedly the most prominent figure in Confederate circles when he died. He was a commander whose dash was equalled by his stategy and generalship, and the eminent soldier. Robert E. Lee, regarded him as one of the grandest soldiers of his age. When he was taken from the army in Virginia Lee said that the right arm of the army had been cut off. For these reasons, and scores of others, Wade Hampton was loved, and thousands will mourn with the family.

WHEN THE END CAME.

On Thursday evening Gen. Hampton had a long farewell talk with one of his sisters, in which he expressed beautiful sentiments. To Bishop Capers and to one of his devoted friends and comrades he expressed himself in beautiful terms, forgiving all enemies and referring to the great beyond.

When the end finally came there were with the general, who was unconscious, his sisters, Misses Kate and Caroline Hampton, his devoted daughter, Miss Mary McDuffie Hampton, his sons Messrs. Geo. McDuffie and Alfred Hampton, his nephew, Mr. Frank Hampton, his niece, Mrs. John C. Haskell, and Dr. B. W. Taylor who was surgeon general on his staff in the Confederate army. He passed away peacefully and seemed simply to drop off to sleep. Such was the end of a great man's career, the end of a man great in life and still great in death.

His last words except some sacred to his family, were: "All my people, black and white—God bless them all."

Dr. Taylor said he died of valvular heart disease, superinduced by old age, the general having reached his 84th birthday just two weeks ago.

CITY BELL TOLLED.

As soon as it was known that General Hampton was dead the city bell was tolled for an hour and immediately flags were placed at half mast on both towers of the municipal building. Soon the State flag was at half mast on the dome of the capitol, and in a short time a force of men was busy in swinging out black bunting across the front of the portico, and twining the same material about the columns. Knobs of crepe were placed on the knobs of all the doors to the building.

When the news had reached the secretary of the treasury at Washington that official ordered the flag on the government building placed at half mast in honor of the dead ex-senator, and this was done at once.

GOVERNOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

The governor immediately issued the following proclamation which was sent by wire to the daily newspapers of the State:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Wade Hampton, a former governor of South Carolina and a United States senator, died at his home in Columbia this morning at ten minutes before nine o'clock, full of years and of honors.

Therefore, I M. B. McSweeney, governor of South Carolina, in recognition of his distinguished services to his people and his country throughout his long and honorable career and in further recognition of his broad statesmanship and true nobility of character and his high patriotism and devotion to duty and his State, do request that on tomorrow, Saturday, April 12, 1902, all public offices in the State of South Carolina be closed.

As a further testimonial to his worth that the flags of the State and of the United States be put at half mast on the State capitol and all other public buildings in the State, and remain in that position until after the funeral services are held.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Columbia, this eleventh day of April, A. D. 1902, and the 126th year of Independence of the United States.

M. B. McSweeney.

By the Governor:
M. R. Cooper, Secretary of State.

The State, from which we take the above, says there is great sorrow in Columbia and all flags were put at half mast and all public offices were closed as soon as the death of Gen. Hampton was known.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Call for A State Convention and Instructions Issued.

On Tuesday of last week Secretary Gunter of the State Democratic executive committee sent to the several county chairmen the following official call for the May State convention:

Dear Sir: Your attention is respectfully called to the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the State Democratic executive committee of April 4, 1902, and you are earnestly requested to see that the terms of the resolutions carried out in your county.

Resolved, first, That in accordance with section 4 of the constitution of the Democratic party of South Carolina, a State convention is hereby called to take place at 12 o'clock m., May 21st, 1902, in the city of Columbia.

Resolved, second, County chairmen throughout the State are hereby instructed to call the Democratic clubs of the various counties to assemble on Saturday, April 26th, for the purpose of reorganizing and electing delegates to the county convention to be held on May 5th in accordance with article 2 of the constitution of the Democratic party of South Carolina. The county conventions when so assembled will elect delegates to the State convention, and each county will be entitled to double its representation in the legislature in that convention and to elect a county chairman and a member of the State Democratic executive committee. Respectfully,

Wilie Jones, Chairman.
U. X. Gunter, Jr., Secretary.

For the benefit of the Democrats in the several counties the secretary of the committee has prepared and is sending out the following:

To the Democrats of South Carolina:

For the benefit of the Democratic voters in reorganizing the Democratic party this year, the following information is given:

The State Democratic executive committee has instructed the county chairman to issue a call for a meeting of the respective township and ward clubs to be held on the fourth Saturday in April. When convened these clubs shall each have a distinct title, "The——Democratic club," and shall elect a president, one or more vice presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary, and shall have the following working committees of not less than three members each: A committee on registration, an executive committee and such other committees as may be deemed expedient. Each club shall elect a member of the county executive committee, under the crontrol of which the clubs shall be held together and operate. The county executive committee shall elect its own officers, except the chairman, who shall be elected by the convention. These officers need not necessarily be members of the committee. The clubs shall elect delegates to the county convention—one delegate for each 25 members and one delegate for a majority fraction thereof.

The county convention, when assembled, shall be called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, and the county convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, and shall be held on the first Monday in May.

The county convention shall elect delegates to the State convention each county being entitled to double the number of delegates as it has members of the general assembly. The State convention has been called to meet on the third Wednesday in May in the city of Columbia at 12 m.

Each county convention must, at the meeting on the first Monday in May, elect a member of the State Democratic executive committee.

Each county delegation to a State convention shall have power to fill any vacancy therein. The State convention shall be called to order by the chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. A temporary chairman shall be elected by the convention, and when organized shall elect a president, vice president from each congressional district, two secretaries and a treasurer.

U. X. Gunter, Jr., Secretary.

A Cordial Greeting.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Sun says during the excursion around the harbor the President seeing on the steamer Major Micah Jenkins, formerly of the Rough Riders, "You old trumph!" exclaimed the president. "You old scamp! I am delighted to see you. This gives me exceeding pleasure." Major Jenkins, who is modesty itself, bowed and shook hand with the president, but Mr. Roosevelt was not through. "I heard that you were in Washington and yet you did not come to see me. If you do that again it will not be good for you. The idea of your coming to Washington and not calling to see me. How could you do such a thing?"

Two Vessels Lost.

The Norwegian ship Thor, Capt. Anderson, from Savannah, November 26 for Glasgow and Ialian bark Maria Dalena, Captain Garibaldi Mobile for Rosario have been posted at Lloyds as missing as neither vessel has been heard from since she sailed.

A HEARTY WELCOME

Given to President Roosevelt On His Arrival in Charleston.

ONE CONTINUOUS OVATION.

The President Seemed in High Spirits and Entered With Keen Zest Into All the Features of the Occasion.

All Charleston was up and out on Tuesday morning of last week to do honor to the president and from the time of arrival within the corporate limits of the city to boarding the steamer it was a continuous ovation.

The president's train reached Charleston at 9.30 a. m., on time. The party did not come into the city but left the train five miles out where trolley cars were waiting to convey them to the naval station to take the revenue cutter for a tour of the harbor. The president's immediate party went directly to the naval station, where they were joined in a few moments by members of the reception committee and invited guests from the city. A guard of 30 militiamen was stationed about the approaches of the train and stood at the present arms as the president landed. At the naval station 50 men of the militia were posted, maintaining picket lines about the reservation and none was allowed in the lines except such as had special passes. The president and his party were shown about the station and then were conducted to the pier where the revenue cutter Algonquin was in waiting. As the president set foot on the deck the flag of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy was raised, and the jackies were paraded while a salute of 21 guns was fired. In the stream the cutter Forward and Hamilton were lying, and further down toward the city were the cruiser Cincinnati and the training ships Topeka and Lancaster.

After the guests had gone aboard the Algonquin started on a tour of the harbor. Passing down Cooper river, a fine view of the city and the opening of the bay was presented. The weather was perfect. There was not a cloud in the sky and a gentle breeze blew from the ocean with just a bracing touch in it, not chill enough to require overcoats. In passing to the bay the Algonquin came abreast of the cruiser Cincinnati whose decks were manned with her crew as well as the Topeka and Lancaster. As the president's vessel passed each ship a salute of 21 guns was fired. Off the fortifications of Sullivan's Island the Algonquin was greeted with the same welcome and she passed out to the ocean with gay streamers amid a chorus of guns. Just a little run to the sea and the Algonquin turned about and reentered the harbor, passing around historic Fort Sumter. While steaming up the bay luncheon was served in the cabin of the cutter. A short run was made up the Ashley river, giving a view of the city's western water front and then the ship was headed back for the landing where a troop of the Charleston Light Dragoons was in waiting to escort the president to his headquarters at the St. John hotel.

All the arrangements were excellent and there was not a break in the programme. The president seemed in high spirits and entered with keen zest into all the features of the occasion.

The president, accompanied by a few of his party and members of the reception committee, boarded a small steamer which came alongside the revenue cutter and were taken over to Fort Sumter. A company of artillery was standing at attention when the president landed and immediately went through a gun drill, the immense 12-inch disappearing guns being manipulated in a manner to excite the admiration of all. A tour was then made through the fort. A small hurricane was blowing at the time, and although the president was wearning a soft hat it was caught and went soaring into the air, the president making a vain effort to catch it. Private Frederick Dent of the artillery corps came to the rescue and quickly recovered it. President Roosevelt grasped him by the hand and thanked him most cordially. He also complimented the men on their expert handling of the guns.

Upon arriving at the wharf the president, escorted by a troop of cavalry, was driven to the palatial residence of Mr. Andrew Simons, were an informal reception was held and a buffet lunch served, after which the party was escorted to the St. John's hotel and a brief rest taken, preparatory to attending the banquet at the Charleston hotel.

Beauties of Divorce.

Because he would not lie straight in bed, Mrs. Mina Bray of Denver, Col., has asked the court to grant her a divorce from Arthur Bray. Mr. Bray, she alleges, had ever since Sept. 30, 1901, adopted a peculiar method of sleeping which was intended to annoy her. She said that he took up so much room in the bed that she could not get any sleep and was "thereby greatly harassed and annoyed."

Monument to General Polk.

A monument to General Leonidas Polk, the Confederate general was unveiled Thursday afternoon on Lost Mountain, twenty-five miles from Atlanta. The shaft was erected by Major Gideon Morris and wife on the spot where General Polk, who was known as the "Fighting Bishop," was struck by a Federal shell June 14, 1864.

Good Advice.

In a communication to the News and Courier, President F. C. Woodward, of the South Carolina College, urges the school superintendents throughout the state to take the children to the great exposition, on account of the unparallel opportunity for education offered.

SWORD OF HONOR

Presented to Major Micah Jenkins by President Roosevelt.

Immediately after the conclusion of the president's speech at the auditorium President Wagener presented that distinguished South Carolinian, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, who as spokesman for the State sword fund committee delivered the sword into the hands of President Roosevelt, who was to present it to Maj. Jenkins. Gov. Thompson was associated with President Roosevelt on the United States civil service commission for years and it was very appropriate for him to place the sword in the hands of his former co-worker. Gov. Thompson made an eloquent and very appropriate speech which was received with wild enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his speech ex-Gov. Thompson said: Permit me, Mr. President, to hand you this sabre with the request that you present it to Major Jenkins.

President Roosevelt, who remained standing during the speech, advanced with a bright smile on his kindly face and taking the beautiful blade in his hand, he called upon Maj. Jenkins. There was another scene of enthusiasm and the president in words ringing in their sincerity, placed the sword in the hands of his former comrade. President Roosevelt said:

"Maj. Jenkins: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to hand to you, my old friend and comrade, whose courage I saw tried again and again, and whose courage was of a temper that made it a matter of indifference what the trial was. I am glad to do this as the guest of South Carolina. I am glad to do it as president of the United States, but I am gladder still to do it as your old friend and comrade."

Then running forward, the president grasped Maj. Jenkins by the hand, shaking it violently, and with his left hand handed him the sowrd. Then stepping back, President Roosevelt, swinging his arm above his head, yelled: "Three cheers for Micah Jenkins" and led in the yell that made the great building tremble.

Maj. Jenkins, who is a slender, soldiery man, who may yet be called young, was smiling modestly as he was being addressed by the president. He was dressed in the uniform of a major in the volunteer cavalry of the United States army and handled the sword as if he had been accustomed to using a sabre. Maj. Jenkins, as is well known, is a son of the late Gen. Micah Jenkins, C. S. A., who was killed in battle. He was born in Orangeburg and lived in Yorkville during his boyhood days. He graduated from West Point and is now recommended for retirement from the United States army as a captain. His appearance was the scene of another burst of applause, although he modestly held back from a too prominent place on the stage. In accepting the blade Major Jenkins made a timely and patriotic little speech in keeping with the occasion.

THE GRAND STAND COLLAPSES.

At a Football Game at Glasgow Between Scotland and England.

The struggle of the crowds gathered at the Ibrox park in Glasgow, Scotland on Saturday to witness the last international football game between teams from England and Scotland caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of twenty-one persons and the injury of three hundred others.

When the game began 70,000 spectators were on the ground and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance the crowd broke down some of the bars and swarmed upon the fields where the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats. The railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other. In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the westerly terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, 60 feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood

The on-lookers hesitated to approach the dangling structure at first, but finally began to utilize portions of the broken barriers as stretchers. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the rear of the stands. A majority of the victims are suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs while some sustained internal injuries. Few persons were thrown down and trampled upon in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged, but most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall of the terrace.

It is now believed that the collapse was caused more by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stand from below. The terraces, although supported by iron girders, swayed and cracked ominously under the movement of its frantic occupants. The fallen portion is 100 feet long, 30 feet wide and contained 12 tiers of seats. The injured in many cases were lying five or six deep and it marvelous that there were not more fatalities. Nearly all the victims of accident are men. Among the last to be taken out from the debris were two women, both of whom were practically unhurt.

Nearly 200 of the wounded were so seriously hurt that they were taken to infirmaries for operation and treatment. One hundred and fifty of them still remain in the infirmaries. A large proportion of the injured had limbs broken, bodies crushed and mangled and heads and faces gashed. Several more deaths undoubtedly will result from the most critical cases of fractured skulls.

The action of the authorities at Ibrox park in averting a more general panic by permitting the game to proceed while they encouraged the impression of the crowd within the enclosure that the accident was not so serious, is now generally commended.

The incongruity of the yells of the applause mingling with the groans of the struggling sufferers will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene at the rear of the terrarce.

A GREAT BANQUET

Given in Honor of the President of the United States

IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

President Roosevelt Speaks in Glowing Terms of the South. Governor McSweeney's Warm Speech of Welcome.

The banquet tendered President Roosevelt Tuesday night of last week at the Charleston Hotel in the city of Charleston was a fitting close to a day full of incidents and served to gather together men prominent in the affairs of the State, having solely in mind a greeting to the president which would prove the sincerity and the warmth of feeling existing for him as the chief executive of the nation. The banquet hall was a bower of roses, pinks and smilax, artistically arranged, while loosely strewn over the tables were thousands of violets, whose fragrance could only but suggest that springtime had arrived. Over three hundred specially invited guests were present and the president was at his best. In a few well chosen remarks Mayor Smyth welcomed President Roosevelt to Charleston, whose response was listened to with the closest attention and which were interrupted by loud and continuous applause. The president's remarks were as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my hosts and my fellow Americans citizens: (Great applause.) I should indeed be but a poor American myself if I were not deeply touched and gratified by the way you have greeted me today, in this your beautiful city; and of course I feel at home here. (Applause.) I think that an American who is worth his salt has the right to feel at home in every part of the United States. (Applause.)

"Around this table I see many men who took part in the great war. The war in which the younger among us here took part was a very little one because it didn't have to be any bigger. (Applause.) But it had one thoroughly good effect: it put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly at one we were. When we got through that war it did not make a bit of difference to us whether it was an admiral who came from Vermont or a lieutenant who came from Alabama (applause,) if the man had done his duty in such shape as to make us each feel an even more generous thrill of pride in our common nationality. The debt that we owed him had little to do with the section from which he came. (Applause.)

"And now, a special word to you of Charleston and of South Carolina. Just 12 years ago when I first went to Washington to take part in governmental work I was immediately thrown into singularly close contact and intimacy with a South Carolinian. It was my good fortune to work with him for three years and for the nine years since and for as long as I shall continue to be in public life, it will be to me ever a spur to try to do decent duty for the republic, because I have been thrown intimately in contact with as fearless and as highminned a public servant as this country has ever had, my old friend, your former governor, Hugh Thompson. (Great applause.)

"And from what I have known of you and of your representatives it was in no sense a surprise, but it was a keen pleasure to be greeted with the hearty and generous hospitality, the more than hearty and generous hospitality which you have shown me today. (Applause.)

"The welfare of any part of this country is in a certain sense an index of the welfare of all, and I think, gentlemen, that on the average as we all tend to go up, it seems to be a little better to go uniformly rather than at a sharper gait, for the time being, and then down and then up again and then down. South Carolina seems during the last two decades to have definitely entered upon the path of steady progress in things material as well as in other things. I was much struck in looking over some of the figures of the census quite recently published to see the astonishing progress that has been made here in your State. I was prepared to see that the values of your farm products had risen as they have, a little over 25 per cent. I was prepared to see that your farms themselves had increased in a still larger proportion: that the value of your lands and buildings had grown up, but I did not realize the way in which your manufacturing enterprises had increased, both as shown in the fact that your manufacturing products had gone up over 130 per cent.: that for instance the number of spindles has about quadrupled, from less than half a million to more than two million in the State. I did not realize that the wages paid out had increased 75 per cent. Gentlemen, you talk of progress of the far west, but I think South Carolina can give points to some of the States. (Applause.) I think that with such a record for the previous decade you were well warranted upon insisting on holding your exposition here. (Applause.)

"And gentlemen, I was very glad that in arranging for your exposition you not only took in the Southern States but that you specially included the islands lying south of the United States, those islands with which the events of the last few years have made it evident that we are bound in the future to have closer relations. (Great applause), closer relations for our advantage and our advantage can only be secured by making it for their advantage also. (Loud applause.) And about all that I have said applies to the greatest and richest of those islands, the islands with which we have been brought into the most peculiar intimacy and relationship—the Island of Cuba. (Applause.) And I ask that in our trade relations with Cuba we give her a marked and substantial advantage, not merely because it will redound to our interest to do so, although that also is true, especially because the events have so shaped themselves that it is our duty as a great and mighty nation to help Cuba and I hope to see us do our duty. (Cheers and applause.) I shall not try to make you any speech tonight, because for your sins you will have to listen to me make one tomorrow. (Laughter.) I shall merely thank you again with all my heart and say to you that I want you to appreciate that I mean every word I say, and mean it deeply when I tell you I have been touched, more than pleased, touched and stirred by the warmth and heartiness with which you have made me feel today that I am one of you." (Loud applause and cheers.)

The president was followed by Gov. McSweeney, who prefaced his prepared speech by a few words in which he assured the president that he was as safe from bodily harm in South Carolina as he was in Washington. Continuing he said:

GOV. M'SWEENEY'S SPEECH.

Gov. McSweeney said in part:

"The Anglo-Saxion is entering the new century with the imperial crown of the ages on his brow and the sceptre of the infinite in hands.

"The old shoth fought against the stars in their courses—the resisting tide of the rising consciousness of nationality and world mission. The young south greets the new era and glories in its manhood. He joins his voice in the cheers of triumph which are ushering in this all-conquering Saxon. Our old men dreamed of local supremacy. We dream of the conquest of the globe. Threads of steel have knit State to State. Steam and electricity have silently transformed the face of the earth, annihilated time and space and swept the ocean barriers from the path of man. The black steam shuttles of commerce have woven continent to continent."

"These words are taken from a speech delivered at a momentous crisis in the history of a sister State.

"Civil liberty and religious freedom have been placed in our keeping as a trust and it is our duty to be faithful to that trust anp move on and upward until the peoples of all lands shall enjoy the same blessing which are ours. Threads of steel have indeed knit us close together and now we know no north and no south, no east and no west, but hand in hand we are striving for the uplifting and betterment of mankind.

"I want to say in this presence, and in the presence of the president of the United States, that while we may not agree on many questions of policy, that we are all American citizens and the boys of the south will respond to the call of their country, which is the call of duty, as quickly and readily as those of any other section. When four years ago America 'let slip the dogs of war' and sent her armies and navies to drive the tyrant from Cuba's wasted shores, 'in the gloom of the gory trenches, and the ramparts wrapt in flame' stood the sons of the frozen north who wore the blue, with those of the sunny south who wore the gray, to defend the honor of their common country. Side by side and shoulder to shoulder they fought, till the broken power of Spain in the western world attested the fact that the men who made and withstood Pickett's charge at Gettysburg could clasp hands over the graves of their fallen heroes and together shed their blood in defense of human rights and their country's cause. It was a southern boy who first planted the Stars and Stripes on foreign soil, it was a southern boy who first gave up his fair young life in this cause, and the cold still form of Ensign Bagley, wrapt about with the silken folds of his country's flag, was laid to rest 'mid the lamentations of a reunited people. And in the self-same sepulchres where lie the braves who gave their lives in that conflict, is buried the last remnant of any antagonism which might have existed between the sections.

"I am glad that President Roosevelt has come to this grand old city, that he may see and know us as we are. That he may know and realize that though we may not agree in politics we know how to welcome the president of our common country. That he may know and appreciate what southern hospitality means and right here in Charleston he will find the highest type of this old time southern hospitality. We hope that his coming will be beneficial to all of us."

Capt. Wagener, Gov. Aycock of North Carolina and several others made short addresses. It was midnight when the party broke up and as the president left the room he was cheered to the echo, not only by those who had been fortunate enough to attend the banquet but by the large numbers who had patiently waited in the hotel parlors and outside to catch a glimpse of him. Upon arriving at his hotel he immediately retired.

A Doctor's Responsibility.

A somewhat remarkable case has been tried recently by an English court in the city of London. It involved the responsibility of a physician for habits which had been acquired by a patient as a consequence of his treatment. The plaintiff was a Miss Forsythe, a professional nurse, who had undergone a long course of treatment by Dr. W. T. Low, a prominent London doctor. The woman suffered from an acute form of asthma, and the doctor resorted to morphine to relieve her during her spasmodic attacks.

Miss Forsythe at length took her case out of Dr. Low's hands and employed another physician, who immediately stopped the use of morphine and cured the habit Miss Forsythe had acquired. She then sued Dr. Low for damages. The case was fought with great vigor on both sides, and attracted much attention in medical circles. A number of prominent physicians testified that the remedies employed by Dr. Low were proper ones, and that he had used them reasonably. The court not only ordered a verdict for the defense, but declared that the suit should never have been brought, holding that the doctor could not be held responsible for the excessive and habitual use of morphine by his patient.

One of the most interesting points brought out by the experts for the defense was as to the difficulty of curing the morphine habit. Most of them testified their belief that it is impossible to exercise control over victims of the morphine habit when they are left where they can obtain that drug. The evidence also brought out a consensus of opinion that this habit is increasing at a terrible rate. Very few of the witnesses expressed any hope that it will be checked. The number and variety of drugs used to ease pain or induce gratifying sensation was shown to have increased greatly in recent years. The most popular are morphine, strychnine, atrophine, chloral, bromides, opium, laudanum and ether.

There is a strong demand in England for closer legal restrictions of the sale of these dangerous drugs, but it is admitted that the subject presents difficulties that will be very difficult to overcome to any considerable extent. The Atlanta Journal, from which paper we get the above facts, says in this country the drug habit is growing rapidly and makes hosts of victims every year. There is no doubt of this, and some means should be found to stop the terrible curse. We believe that a great many people contract the drug habit from a lack of knowledge of the danger of its use. In other words, we believe that if people generally knew more about the insidious character of these drugs they would guard against acquiring the habit of using them.

SCANDALS COMING TO LIGHT.

How the Government Was Robbed in Buying Transports.

Secretary Root today sent an answer to the house resolution adopted on March 15, calling upon him for all facts that have come to his knowledge as to the conduct of the transport services between San Francisco and the Phillippine islands. The answer includes the reports of Inspector General Chamberlain and Lieutenant Colonel Maus. The reports of various officers, enclosed by Secretary Root, cover several hundred pages.

Major General S. B. M. Young in transmitting the report of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, submits an analysis of the report, showing no adequate supervision to any feature of the fitting out of transports, for a long time after the service was inaugurated, and later the efforts to reform the system. General Young specifies lack of securing competitive bids.

He says: "In the case of the Hancock (before the board was organized) involving an expenditure approximating, if not amounting to half a million dollars, the matter of indicating needed repairs was put into the hands of officials unknown to transport regulations under verbal orders and plenary power given by the honorable secretary of war to insure more sanitary arrangements on that transport."

General Young also specifies the case of "an inexperience man who knew nothing about paints, being employed to supervise painting, in a business where the painting bill of a single firm in two years and two months amounted to $343,74.

In other respects, it is stated, the report shows that work was given out and supplies for general use (such as the fitting up of cabins) were purchased without due regard, habitually, to the protection of the government's interests. On that branch of the investigation covering cost of articles etc., General Young's summing up of the Chamberlain report says that in one case where the bill was $15,318, the work is pronounced "generally unsatisfactory, charges excessive and material inferior."

Prices paid for material were often strikingly in excess of the then current market prices for the same articles of like quality and supplies were purchased in open market without advertising. It is further stated in General Young's summary that preference seems to have been shown special firms to the point of ordering from them articles out of their line of business, these firm at the same time charging exorbitant prices, to the extent, in a few instances of 100 per cent in excess of rulling market rates.

Upon the facts developed by the investigation, General Young remarks that under the pressure of necessity of moving large bodies of troops at short notice, lack of methods and forms to safeguard the government occurred.

Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain specifies in detail the features summarized by General Young. He refers to the report of the "Bates board" that much of the work done on the Logan was defective, also that the amount spent on the Hancock, $547,016, was excessive and was for luxurious fittings. Lengthy descriptions are given of furnishings, etc., of inferior quality placed on various transports.

A DESPERADO'S DEADLY WORK.

Two Members of a Sheriff's Posse killed and Seven Wounded.

In a desperate battle, fought near Tuscumbia, Ala., Sunday between a sheriff's posse and Will Reynolds, a negro desperado, two members of the posse were killed and seven wounded by the deadly fusillade of the negro, who afterward was killed and his body thrown in a burning building. Early Sunday accompanied by Will Gassaway, a deputy sheriff went to a negro settlement "Knardtown," to arrest Will Reynolds, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The negro was barricaded in a house and opened fire with a Winchester, mortally wounding Sheriff Gassaway and Will Gassaway, who was some 300 yards away.

As soon as the news of the encounter reached Tuscumbia, a posse left for the scene. Owing to the location none of the officers could venture within the open space. Dynamite was procured and the house in which the negro had fortified himself was fired upon but to no effect. At 1 o'clock Capt. Simpson of the Wheeler Rifles arrived with 12 guns and 1,000 cartridges which were distributed among 12 picked men. This company was stationed around the house and riddled it, but the negro had taken refuge in the cellar and returned the fire, killing Jones and wounding Finney. Coal oil was then procured and after four hours of hard work the adjoining houses to that in which the negro was were fired. At 8 o'clock the house in which the negro was located was fired by the Wheeler Rifles, who had arrived on the scene. The negro fled to a shed and reopened fire, killing Wallace and wounding Davis but fell in the next volley from the posse and militiamen. The crowd, numbering 1,000, seized the riddled body and threw it in the burning building.

Wallace was killed while advancing on the negro, who shot him through the body. His body fell in the burning debris, but was recovered. Davis, Wallace and Falkner were the men who fired the building. Relic seekers badly mutilated the body. Three houses were burned in the efforts to reach the negro and several horses were killed in the battle.

Tonight it is reported that the sheriff and his brother have no chance to live. So deadly was the negro's aim that it was possibly an hour before the body of Prout could be recovered. Not a shot was fired by Reynolds that did not tell when those whom he was firing on could be seen. The excitement all day was intense. Fully 2,000 people from Florence and Sheffield were here and every surgeon in Tuscumbia, was pressed into service.

THE BRUTAL MURDER

Of a Young Lady on the Streets of Detroit, Mich.

MUSIC TEACHER SUSPECTED.

Very Strong Circumstantial Evidence Points to Professor Miller as the Person Who Did the Deed.

What the police consider to be a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence that they are weaving about Prof. Joseph M. Miller, aged 47, a music teacher and a married man with a family, who is under arrest on suspicion of brutally murdering Miss Carrie M. Jennett on Thirteenth street, Detroit, Mich., just before midnight Wednesday night, was discovered Thursday evening. It is a bloodstained hatchet, which was found in the drawer of a table in Miller's kitchen. There is now the following circumstantial evidence against Professor Miller, who was the girl's music teacher and had paid her such marked attentions that her father had asked him to keep away from the house: When he was examined at the Grand River Avenue police station what are supposed to be blood stains were found on his shirt sleeves, his trousers, shoes, hat and evercoat; a towel was discovered in his kitchen with what are supposed to be bloodstains on it; when he was asked for an explanation of the stains on his clothing he gave none and finally the bloodstained hatchet was found.

Miss Jennett, who was 22 years of age and who would have become a mother in a few months, was most brutally done to death just before 12 o'clock Wednesday night. She was felled by a terrific blow on the head which broke her neck and her throat was cut from air to ear. A blow from some instrument made a hole in the middle of her forehead and behind her left ear was a deep stab wound, evidently made by the same instrument that was used to cut her throat. In addition to these ghastly wounds a heavy blow had been struck on the side of her face, fracturing the cheek bone. Her mutilated body was found in this condition in a lonely spot on Thirteedth street.

Miss Jennett left her home to attend a meeting of the Rebkah lodge of which she was a member. She left the meeting about ten o'clock and was not seen again alive. Her parents were alarmed at her not coming home and when they heard of the murder became fearful that it might be their daughter, Mr. Jennett hurried to the morgue and there identified the mutilaeed body.

The police were working on the case and questioned him as to the girl. He told them of her infatuation for Professor Miller and the teacher was placed under arrest. Miller took the situation very coolly when he was examined at the station. Nothing could be learned from questioning him. He was then ordered to off his clothes and on the shirt, the police found bloodstains. Miller offered no explanation of them. More stains were found on other garments. Miller still maintained absolute silence. It was then decided to lock him up. While he was being registered on the blotter, the music teacher collapsed and fainted. He was revived only to faint again as the officers conducted him to a cell. Miller left his douse last evening to attend a lodge meeting on Baker street returned about 11:20 o'clock, apparently cool and undisturbed. He alleges that he did not leave the meeting until 11 o'clock but several persons who were there say that he left between 10 and 10:20 o'clock. The murder was committed at five minutes after 11 o'clock as near as the officers can learn.

One of His Fighters.

While the train with President Roosevelt and party was in the Union Depot at Columbia Thursday evening a young man in the crowd walked up to the end of the car, where the President was standing, with a genial 'howdyedo, colonel," and the President at once recognized him as one of the members of a troop in his regiment of Rough Riders. None could mistake the genuineness of his hearty, "Old fellow, I'm real glad to see you," This young man was Mr. A. M. Tohmas, who joined the Rough Riders in Oklahoma, and is now a clerk in the Atlantic Coast Line office in Columbia.

A Gruesome Find.

Wednesday at about 2 o'clock some negro fishermen who were fishing on Long Cane creek about 5 miles from Abbeville made a gruesome find. It was the body of a negro man with his throat cut from ear to ear. The wound appeared as if it had been done with an axe. The body had evidently been in the water for several days, as the skin was coming off the body where exposed. The body is supposed to be that of Morgan Belcher, who disappeared two weeks ago. There is no clue so far as to the perpetration of the deed.

Will Absorb Both.

The Chicago Record-Herald says. "Upon the authority of a large stockholder in the plant system it is stated that the Pennsylvania interests will soon acquire possession of the allied Plant and the Atlantic Coast Line systems. In this fact, it is alleged, is to be found the reason for the purchase by the Atlanta Coast Line of the Plant System, which has surprised the railroad world. Should the Pennsylvania secure the two systems they will add a total of 3.970 miles of line, bringing the total to 20,000 miles under one control."

To Be Married.

A dispatch from Rock Hill says the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mae Rutledge Smith, of Charleston, to President Johnson, of Winthrop, gives great pleasure to the many friends and admirers of both parties in this city.