

A HOT TIME.

Editor DeCham calls Col. Jim Tillman a falsifier.

AT THE GAFFNEY MEETING.

Correspondent with Tillman submitted; Disorder became so widespread that meeting was adjourned.

An orderly meeting of about 500 voters and some ladies ended in disorder at Gaffney Wednesday, involving the most sensational incident of campaign.

Col. Tillman was proceeding with his speech when Mr. DeCamp returned producing the two letters below. The editor of the Manning Times read the letters and then read the letters to the audience.

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DEPUTY AHL KILLED

By a Supposed Horse Thief Named Jeffcoat In

LOWER PART OF AIKEN COUNTY.

The Story of the Affair as Obtained From Different Sources. The Fugitive a Desperate Man.

On last Tuesday night week Gov. McSweney received the following telegram:

Wagner, July 22. To Gov. McSweney, Columbia, S. C.

Jeffcoat found. Killed one of our men. Escaped to swamp. Send bloodhounds to Perry tonight on train No. 29.

Deputy Sheriff.

The governor found it impossible to get communication with Wagner or to get bloodhounds, and wired the sheriff of Aiken county to that effect.

There is a reward of \$100 for the capture and delivery of Jeffcoat, as it is supposed that he is at the head of a gang of horse thieves that have been terrorizing the whole county.

The governor heard nothing more Wednesday of the affair. He expected a reply from Sheriff Alderman to his telegram during the forenoon, but up to 2:30 o'clock nothing came from the sheriff.

The governor then wired the sheriff again as follows:

"Have you any information in regard to Jeffcoat matter at Wagner? I wired you last night to give me full information. Answer."

The State's correspondent at Augusta sends the story below, giving some further information. Though Jeffcoat is claimed in the story as a Georgian, he is a South Carolina man.

Unfortunately, and is known as a desperado. The facts presented to the governor show that he has been operating at the head of a gang of horse thieves in Aiken county for some time and only last week the reward referred to above was offered. Here is what the correspondent says:

A GEORGIA ACCOUNT.

"Georgia has produced a veritable Tracey, who has crossed over into Carolina and has worked the authorities of that State to a fever heat.

Charlie Jeffcoat was being chased by a sheriff in the southern part of Georgia last week for horse stealing and when he got too close for the welfare of the fugitive Jeffcoat turned on him, shot him. The criminal then crossed the river to Aiken county and the chase was taken up by Sheriff Alderman of Aiken and Deputy Ahl with bloodhounds. Tuesday morning some time they struck the criminal's trail and followed him to Jeffcoat town, a settlement down the river. When they discovered Jeffcoat and were closing in on him he turned and fired a broadside at the two officers. Sheriff Alderman escaped the bullets, but Deputy Ahl was shot dead and the criminal escaped the second time about 5:30 Tuesday afternoon, taking to the woods. Sheriff Alderman immediately organized a posse and notified the sheriffs of Orangeburg and Edgefield, who have joined in the hunt for Jeffcoat, bloodhounds still being used to trace.

HE WANTED ARMS.

Things rocked along until Wednesday night before the governor got any information from the officers in Aiken and when it did come it was vague and brought no facts bearing on the killing of the deputy. It was in the shape of the following telegram:

Aiken, July 23. Governor McSweney:

Palmetto rifles disbanded. Guns are here but some parties refuse to give them up. Wire instructions. My deputy and posse still there. Will leave soon as possible.

Owen Alderman, Sheriff.

Governor McSweney promptly sent this reply:

Owen Alderman, Sheriff, Aiken, S. C.: I said nothing about Palmetto rifles. My advice was for you to organize a posse and do your best to capture Jeffcoat. Give me full particulars by wire. M. B. McSweney, Governor.

Wagner, S. C., July 24. Gov. M. B. McSweney:

The people think the parties are here in the swamp. Is there any chance for blood hounds. If so send them. Send me two boxes 38 and 40 Winchester rifles to Perry first train.

Owen Alderman, Sheriff.

This reply was sent: Owen Alderman, Sheriff, Wagner, S. C.:

Have directed adjutant general's department to ship two boxes of 38 and 40 Winchester cartridges to Perry at once. Will see if I can secure blood hounds from county authorities here. Wire me fully as to your movements and do your best to capture Jeffcoat. M. B. McSweney, Governor.

Then came this from the sheriff: Wagner, S. C., July 24. Gov. M. B. McSweney:

Parties here who are harboring Jeffcoat are trying to keep us off him. Must I arrest those parties and send them to jail. Notify sheriff Lexington county to come and protect that side of river. Answer.

Owen Alderman Sheriff.

This answer was dispatched: Owen Alderman Sheriff, Wagner, S. C.:

Telegram received. It is your duty to arrest the parties who are interfering with your efforts to capture Jeffcoat. I would not hesitate a moment to arrest every one of them and place them in jail.

M. B. McSweney, Governor.

The governor then wired to Lexington's sheriff as follows: Sheriff Lexington County, Lexington, S. C.:

Owen Alderman, sheriff Aiken county, wires from Wagner as follows: "Notify sheriff Lexington county to come and protect that side of river." Comply with Sheriff Alderman's request. Wire him at Wagner. Do all

you can to assist in the arrest of Jeffcoat.

M. B. McSweney, Governor.

About 2 o'clock Sheriff Alderman who had gone to Perry's wire the governor this report:

Perry, S. C. July 24. Gov. M. B. McSweney, Columbia, S. C.:

Last account Jeffcoat going back to Brown's landing. Got posse in pursuit.

Owen Alderman, Sheriff.

JEFFCOAT'S GEORGIA RECORD.

The Savannah Morning News, referring to the killing of the Aiken deputy by Jeffcoat, Wednesday gave the desperado's Georgia record as follows:

"This makes Jeffcoat's third killing. He was wanted in Emanuel county, Ga., for killing a man named Wilson, near Herndon last winter. He went there under the name of Charlie Johnson, and it is said he and Wilson were doing an illicit liquor business together. After killing Wilson he left Emanuel, but recently returned. Sheriff Flanders had made several efforts to apprehend him and on the night of July 16 undertook with a posse to surround him in a swamp. The man had escaped, however, and the posse scattered to search for him. Deputy Sheriff Carl and Joe Flanders, a brother of the sheriff, overtook Jeffcoat and his wife on the road to Middleville at 11 p. m. The desperado was expecting arrest and was sitting in his buggy with his face to the rear. When ordered to surrender he shot Flanders in the left breast with a Winchester rifle, then jumped from the buggy and fled to a swamp. Mrs. Jeffcoat, or Johnson, also took part in the shooting and was wounded in the head. She is now in jail at Swainsboro.

"Jeffcoat has sailed under a alias. In Sumner county he was known as Charlie Johnson. The people of that county have been greatly aroused, and any news of the man who killed Flanders is eagerly sought. This was shown by the way in which information was sought from Columbia and Aiken.

"Rewards amounting to \$900 have been offered for Jeffcoat. Doggers have been printed and circulated, giving descriptions of him. These may be the means of running him to earth. The rich prize his capture would bring will induce police and constables to maintain a strict watch for him. He will find it a difficult task to escape, and may yet meet death at the point of a Winchester as unerring as his own.

"The wife of J. C. Flanders offers \$200 for the apprehension of Jeffcoat, and Sheriff J. T. Flanders, brother of the murdered man, offers \$200 more. In addition, \$200 is offered by friends of the Flanders, and the aggregate of \$600 is on deposit in the Citizens' bank at Swainsboro. In addition, there is \$300 offered by the governor.

"Jeffcoat, or Johnson, is described as being between 27 and 30 years old, weighing about 135 or 140 pounds. He is 5 feet 8, or 10 inches high, and has blue eyes and dark brown hair, which, at a distance, seems black. He has a light mustache and features. When he left Emanuel county, he was barefoot and in his shirt sleeves.

"Jeffcoat's occupation is that of a wood Sawyer. He has two brothers living in Aiken and two living near that place."

MADE HIS ESCAPE.

The Columbia State says though it was expected that news would reach here Friday that some of the posse after Jeffcoat had managed either to capture or kill him, that it seems the fellow is an artful dodger and has managed to confuse and finally elude the man hunters who were so close upon his tracks. The only information the governor received Friday was most discouraging. It came in this form:

Wagner, July 25. Gov. M. B. McSweney:

Have no definite trace of Jeffcoat. Some think he has gone, others say not. Will stay here until I hear you. Heard from Pittner and Hankinson. Answer.

Owen Alderman Sheriff.

HOW DEPUTY AHL WAS KILLED.

The State's correspondent at Aiken has sent the following details of the killing of Deputy Sheriff Ahl by the fleeing desperado: On Monday evening, July 21, Chief of Police D. C. Weeks of the city of Aiken received a telegram stating that the notorious horse thief Jeffcoat was near Seivern in this county, and to go there at once. At 11 o'clock that night he accompanied by Mr. D. C. Ahl, left for Seivern. The account of the chase and its sad result, your correspondent has gotten from Chief Weeks upon his return.

Mr. Weeks says: When we arrived at Seivern we were informed that Jeffcoat had moved from where he was when the telegram was sent to me. The good citizens of Seivern went to work immediately to locate him. Mr. Ahl and myself with two other citizens of Aiken county went over into Lexington county, and there struck his trail and followed him towards Columbia some four or five miles, then turning toward Horse bridge we traced him back again into Aiken county, and we finally located him in the yard of his mother's home near Horse bridge. He saw us as we approached and I called to him to surrender, when he at once opened fire on our party with a shotgun, and then made for the swamp. Our party separated and headed him off from the swamp and drove him back again to higher ground. He secreted himself in a dense thicket in a little hollow and opened fire again on us, which was replied to by our party. About 10 o'clock he was fired at by the posse and he fled toward the swamp, when I headed him off again. Mr. Ahl being behind me, did not notice his sudden turn, and Jeffcoat being concealed in a thicket shot Ahl in the back as he was passing him. Ahl fell from his horse mortally wounded and only lived a few moments after we reached him. We who were left still pursued Jeffcoat, he being at us and we at him. He fell to the ground the last shot I fired at him and though thought him dead, but upon a thorough search we found he had gotten away.

"I carried Ahl's body to Wagner,

where an inquest was held and then I brought him to his family in Aiken and finally he was laid to rest at Elko, his old home."

Mr. Weeks says Mr. Ahl's death has caused intense feeling and excitement in this county and his friends are on a fierce hunt after Jeffcoat. This all happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

On Wednesday Sheriff Alderman together with a posse took up the chase, and they are still hunting for this desperado, Jeffcoat.

THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

Fourteen Counties Were Represented at the State Meeting.

The State alliance, the organization of which so much was heard a few years back particularly in campaign years is still alive and doing well according to President Eldred, and he does not think that its days of usefulness are over. The organization met in Columbia Wednesday night and began its annual session, reaching a final adjournment about midnight. There were 14 of the forty-odd counties in the State represented at the gathering.

At the opening of the session President D. F. Eldred of Lexington presented his annual report.

The following appointments were made for the present meeting: Chairman—Jas. A. Lewis. Secretary—J. R. Thompson. Doorkeeper—A. S. Frick. Assistant Doorkeeper—O. P. Goodwin.

The officers present were the following: President—D. F. Eldred. Vice President and Lecturer—W. N. Elder. Secretary—J. R. Thompson. Executive Committee—Dr. J. L. Shuler, J. F. Nisbet and A. C. Lyles. Committee on Credentials—J. R. Thompson, James T. Reid, and W. N. Campbell.

The following delegates from subordinate alliances were in attendance: Anderson—J. B. Douthitt. Barnwell—W. H. Duncan. Chester—S. T. McKewen. Dorchester—W. N. Campbell. Horry—Jas. A. Lewis. Lancaster—J. R. Thompson. Laurens—O. P. Goodwin. Lexington—J. W. Dreher. Marion—E. C. Edwards. Oconee—James T. Reid. Pickens—W. F. Bright. Spartanburg—J. W. Reid. Union—A. C. Lyles. York—J. F. Ashe. Bounty Land—J. B. Pickett. Ford—G. B. Wingard. Rightwell—A. S. Frick. St. Clair—J. A. Wessinger. Summerville—James B. Addy.

There were interesting and timely talks on general alliance topics by Vice President and Lecturer W. N. Elder, A. C. Lyles, J. F. Nisbet, W. N. Campbell, J. B. Pickett and J. W. Dreher.

The report of the executive committee in regard to the books of secretary-treasurer being examined and found correct was adopted.

A press committee was appointed consisting of O. P. Goodwin, J. F. Nisbet and J. B. Pickett.

A telegram from Col. James A. Hoyt published in The Cotton Plant, explaining his absence was read before the State alliance.

All the officers were then unanimously re-elected for the coming year. The committee on good of the order was chosen as follows: Dr. J. L. Shuler, J. B. Pickett and J. B. Douthitt.

The following offered by Jas. B. Addy was adopted:

Resolved, That this alliance ask the directors of the State alliance exchange for a contribution from the interest accruing from said exchange fund for the benefit of the reorganization of the suspended alliances.

The usual resolution of thanks to the railroads for reduced rates was adopted.

Columbia was chosen as place of next meeting and the time is the fourth Wednesday in July, 1903, at 8.30 p. m.

The committee on reorganization of the alliance was continued as follows: D. F. Eldred, president; W. N. Elder, vice president; A. C. Lyles, member of executive committee.

At midnight the alliance concluded all its business and adjourned the annual session.—The State.

A Columbia Boy.

The Columbia State says some years ago a tall, slender young man left his home in Columbia determined to make a name for himself in the far west. It was James C. Sims, a son of the late Col. B. M. Sims, and he was full of determination. He came back to his old home a few days ago on a visit to his relatives, and was met by a sister, who was anxious to visit his mother and sisters. He is now a stout, fine looking man. He is the present State chairman of the Democratic party in California, a leading lawyer in San Francisco, and is the State senator representing the county in which the city of San Francisco is located. Mr. Sims' scores of old friends were delighted to see him once more and to congratulate him upon his success.

Deputy Collectors Changed.

Major Mitch Jenkins, who has assumed charge of the collector's office, has made no change in the office force, and most of the clerks there have been commissioned. Two changes have been made in the list of deputies. Meets, a passenger, Murray, has been appointed by Collector Koester, and was supplanted by E. W. Screven of Columbia who is a staunch white Republican. Deputy Collector Hooper, appointed also by Collector Koester, has been supplanted by Deputy Marshal Adams, who has been for some time connected with the United States marshal's office in Charleston.

An Awful Death.

While attempting to cross the track in front of a passenger train Carrie Cook, a colored girl, twelve years old, was run over and instantly killed Wednesday morning near Helena, a station on the Columbia and Greenville division of the Southern. The mangled remains were scattered for a mile along the track.

SOME PLAIN TALK

Against Child Labor by the Rev. Hudson Struck.

"THE SOUTHERN PRIVILEGE"

Declares That It is One Which the South Will Denounce and Forbid When Aroused.

The Rev. Hudson Struck, Dean of St. Matthews' Cathedral, publishes the following letter on the question of child labor in the Dallas, Texas, News. It will be of interest to our readers just at this time:

I am sorry to see that The News, in its leading editorial of Tuesday, seems disposed to put a damper upon the attempts that are being made to procure such legislation in Texas as shall prevent the employment of children in factories. I had thought that if the world had arrived at one definite conclusion in the wide wide realm of economics, it was that such labor is detrimental to the well-being of the community, and is a proper object of legislative prohibition.

It is not a theory that we are dealing with. We are not to be led from the plain purpose before us by vague considerations of the whole subject of the condition of children in homes and on farms throughout the State. It is one plain, notorious, indefensible abuse that we are seeking to abolish. "Some sentimental reformers," says your article of Tuesday, "taking little note of progress that has been made, and of the natural difficulties that must always remain in the way, would make the old-time crusade to free the little meek slaves of London" (whatever that may mean) "a new-time fad, and would run off into lines that are not practical, and that turn in the wrong direction." Now that either means something or it means nothing. It has either some application to Texas or it has none. The only movement on foot today in Texas, of which I know anything, is a movement to secure the passage and enforcement of a law to prohibit entirely the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories, and to regulate the hours and conditions of employment of young persons up to 16 years of age.

Is this a new-time fad? Is that running off in lines that are not practical, and that turn in the wrong direction? To call it the old-time fad is absurd. It is the new struggle that was fought out in England many years ago, that was fought out in New England soon after, that has been fought and won in every European country, and that men had supposed would never have to be fought again. But if it is necessary to prove that two and two makes four in the South as well as in New England (and of such manifest simplicity I hold the economic problem in question to be) why we must open the matter again, must re-address ourselves to the old task.

The conditions existing in Dallas today are conditions that the British Parliament forbade in England exactly 100 years ago, in 1802; that were forbidden by law in Massachusetts sixty-six years ago, in 1836.

In one mill in this city there are between sixty and seventy children from 6 or 6 years old to 12, working twelve hours a day. And this not all. Two or three times a week, whenever it suits the convenience of the mill, they work fifteen hours a day. That is what the first English factory act forbade in 1802. Utterly ignorant, not knowing their letters very often, even up to good sized youth, these children are compelled to forego the night school to which they drag their weary feet, whenever it suits their employers to demand overtime.

"At any rate," says your leading article, "if the child labor movement is to be kept alive let the good work begin at once where it is most needed." That is precisely the view of those who are beginning the agitation for factory laws in Texas. We know no better place where the movement may be "kept alive" as you express it, than right here in our midst where such outrages on childhood are permitted.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, in summing up its article on factory laws, says "By these various enactments the State has emphatically taken under its protection the whole class of children and young persons employed in manufacturing industries. It has done this in the name of the moral and physical health of the community." One would hardly expect the Britannica of being a "sentimental reformer."

Says Dr. Hadley, the president of Yale, in his recent book "Economics (1900.)" "Prohibition of child labor is unquestionably justified on public grounds, because if children go to work in the factory at too early an age they are deprived of the chance of health and education which would enable them to make the most of themselves." That is the case in a nutshell. All observation, all experience, show that children put to work early in factories are deprived of these two things—perhaps the two most valuable things that a human being can possess—the chance of health and the chance of education.

Charles B. Spahr, in his late book entitled "America's Working People," says: "When I went through the mills at New Bedford, I saw only two children who looked to me less than thirteen, and he was assured that they held certificates that they were above that age." "In Massachusetts today," he adds, "I heard no manufacturer even hint at a desire for the Southern privilege of employing little children." "The Southern privilege?" Does it not make the blood of honest men and women boil to hear of this Southern privilege?

We are about to celebrate with every circumstance of honor and dignity, our undying memory of those who shed their blood in the Civil War. We are about to laud our heroes to the skies once more. We have been accustomed since the time of Henry

Grady to point to the wonderful "New South" that has sprung of the ashes of that old South for which these heroes fought. But is it not matter for serious reflection that this New South is bringing in its train the old, worn-out, thoroughly discredited abuses that even the greed of Eastern manufacturers long ago relinquished for very shame? That in many cases the descendants of the very men who plunged the nation in warfare to abolish the institution of negro slavery, are employing their capital to enslave our poor white children today?

The South has been apathetic because, and only because, this thing was new to it; because it has crept in almost unnoticed, and is still very largely unknown to it. A large majority of the citizens of Dallas are who ignore of the state of affairs in this respect, and their own city limits. The heart of the South is sound wherever women and children are concerned; quick to resent and to protect. "The Southern privilege of employing little children" for fifteen hours a day in factories, is a privilege which the South will denounce and forbid as soon as it wakes up to the situation. Hudson Struck. Dean of St. Matthews.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Texas Teachers Make an Appeal to the Legislature.

The Dallas, Texas, News says by the invitation of Prof. Long, the superintendent of Dallas public schools, Dean Struck made an address to the teachers of the city schools on the subject of the legislative regulation of child labor in factories. There were about 100 teachers present, and much interest was displayed. Dean Struck quoted from an article by Elbert Hubbard, the author of "The Message to Garcia," in the current number of "The Philistine," as follows: "I know the sweat shops of Hester street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity and degradation of the Whitechapel district in East London; I have visited the Ghetto in Venice; I know the lot of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and I know something of Siberian atrocities, but for misery, woe, and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina—this in my own America, the land of the free and the home of the brave! For the adult who accepts the life of the mills I have no word to say—it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent. I voice the cry of the child whose soul is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels." Dean Struck insisted that the condition of things in South Carolina threatened Texas, too; that a beginning had already been made of the introduction of the system of child labor that now was the time to make a strong fight for the enactment of a law that should forbid its extension, and that it was necessary to arouse public sentiment in order that such a bill might have a chance of passing at the next session of the Legislature.

The following resolutions, moved by Prof. Morgan, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The increase of factories in States where there is no regulation of the employment of child labor has resulted in certain grave evils to childhood, namely, first, an excessive length of daily work, this being extended at times into the night; secondly, the physical, mental and moral weakening of the children, owing to this confinement, and the unhealthy conditions of work; and, thirdly, a great increase in the percentage of illiterates owing to the loss to the children of the opportunities of school."

"Whereas, Factories are rapidly increasing in Texas, and these grave evils are increasing with them. We, the teachers of the Dallas public schools in the name of the children of Texas, do respectfully present to the legislators of Texas our earnest request that they take into consideration the matter of regulating child labor. We urge that Texas profit by the bitter experience of the older cotton States and regulate these evils before they assume greater proportions. We believe that this regulation ought to come now, for it is statesmanship to learn from others how to prevent these evils rather than to learn in our turn by sacrificing the lives of a generation of children."

Agrees With Miller

Capt. Capers agrees with T. E. Miller about the appointment of negro physicians on the pension boards. He says that he had declined to withdraw his recommendation of a colored physician on the pension examining board both at Greenville and at Columbia, and has advised the department that if the colored physicians recommended are not retained that they will decline to make any further recommendations in that particular matter. Capt. Capers says the position that it is not a social question, but simply a business proposition, and a just recognition of merit in two unassuming colored race.

Killed Like Goebel.

Jonnes Cockrell was shot and killed from the court house window at Jackson Ky., at noon Wednesday by an unknown assassin. Friends who accompanied the wounded man to Lexington say they fear his death will be the signal for a prolonged and disastrous warfare. Cockrell was preparing to leave Jackson to get out of a feud when the shots were fired. He was town marshal of Jackson.

Still At Large.

Harry Tracey, the outlaw appeared at Miller's logging camp, four miles from Kanawha, Wednesday, Tracey is not wounded, and looks fresh and rested. He is wearing a derby hat, but he had a slouch hat in his pocket. He still has his rifle and two revolvers and has a good supply of ammunition.

UNREQUITED LOVE

drove a young man to commit suicide in a St. Petersburg hotel. It transpired that he had asked a little girl in the street to choose one of two pieces of paper which he handed to her. One was written "Life" and on the other "Death." The girl chose "Death."

AN AWFUL SCENE.

A Man Curses and Raves on the Scaffold

JUST BEFORE BEING HUNG

For a Brutal Murder. A Sad Warning to Young Men to Let Strong Drink Alone.

At forty-one minutes past eleven o'clock Tuesday morning Ashley Cooke and Tom Lauderdale, the murderers of Engineer Wray, expiated their crime upon the gallows at Greenville, Miss.

Cooke died cursing everybody in Greenville and the officers of the law. Lauderdale met his fate calmly.

At early dawn great throngs of people began to arrive in the city and by 10 o'clock the place was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Sheriff Hunt had sworn in a large number of deputies and every precaution was taken to prevent any possible trouble. Cooke and Lauderdale, after a good night's sleep, awoke at 7 o'clock. Breakfast was offered them but both declined to eat.

Cooke was visited by Rev. Cunningham, who tried his utmost to induce the doomed man to embrace religion, but all to no purpose.

At 11 o'clock the two men were brought into the corridors of the jail where the last farewells were said.

They were then taken to the scaffold and in full view of thousands of people both were hanged. Lauderdale remained firm and quiet throughout but Cooke raved like a madman, cursing everything and everybody in Greenville and finally when the black cap was adjusted he uttered a fearful oath at the sheriff and his deputies. There was no semblance of trouble.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which Ashley Cooke and Tom Lauderdale Tuesday paid the death penalty on the gallows committed on a Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train about 3 o'clock on the morning of December 30, 1901, between the towns of Leland and Elizabeth in Washington county.

Ashley Cooke, Tom Lauderdale, Will Blackburn and G. M. Phipps, residing in Bolivar county, boarded the northbound passenger train at 3 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of returning to their homes at Shelby, G. M. Wray, an engineer, was a passenger on the car entered by Cooke and his party. Cooke and his three companions were all more or less under the influence of liquor. Phipps fell against Wray who was asleep on seat in the coach. Wray asked Phipps what he meant that he (Wray) must leave the coach. Wray having fully awoke realized that the men were drinking and told them that it was all right and that he would leave the car. As Wray started to walk out Blackburn said to Cooke:

"What shall we do with that fellow? He says that he has done nothing, but is willing to apologize."

VOTED TO KILL HIM.

"I vote to kill him!" replied Cooke. Phipps at this time sank into a seat and was not with his companions.

Cooke, Lauderdale and Blackburn then began shooting at Wray as the latter was trying to leave the coach. Wray was riddled with bullets and fell dead in the aisle of the car. While Conductor McLaughlin, who had stepped onto the train, was looking for officers to assist him in the arrest of the three men, the trio got off and went to the engine and forced the engineer to uncouple the engine and proceed at once to Shelby and the engineer obeyed the instructions at the point of a gun.

At Shelby, Cooke, Lauderdale and Blackburn were arrested and brought to Greenville on a special train, every precaution being taken to prevent a lynching which was threatened by many citizens. The men were indicted for murder in the first degree. Cooke and Lauderdale were to be tried together and after one of the most bitter legal battles in the history of the country, they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on March 21, 1902. Notice of an appeal was filed, which stayed the execution.

GREAT LEGAL BATTLE.