

# AN ASSASSIN DIES.

(Continued from page 1.)

tively refused to give up the keys. The crowd brushed him aside as if he were a child and broke the lock on the door and brought the three negroes, Johnson, Felder and Harwood out, one after the other. The negroes all expected to be lynched and their faces were great. It was understood that they knew of the acts of the Evans boys and they were made to tell what they knew. At first they did this very reluctantly. One by one they were crowded within an inch of their lives and then they told their stories. It is remarkable that all three of the negroes, who like all of their kind live in fear and live under the same tales. Charles was the first to come forward. He was shot in the back by Phillips. His brother Jim was killed by him when he shot into the Phillips household. That Jim was an accessory to the crime they proved by stories that tallied absolutely, but each said that it was Charles who fired the shot.

## THE REAL WORK OF THE NIGHT.

After the negroes had been beaten so that they will be marked for life they were put back in the guard house and then began the real work of the night. Evans was taken out and carried to the outskirts of the town. He was asked if he wished to make a statement and in reply said that if the crowd would only let him live until morning that he would tell them who committed the crime. He was denied this privilege and told that he must die. Then he tried to place the crime on his brother. He was asked to tell where his brother was. He said that he did not know, but he knew that he could find him by morning or some of his friends could. The mob, with the thought of old Phillips and his wounded children in their minds, laughed in derision.

## HUNGRY FOR THEIR PREY.

"Take him out in the woods. We will teach every negro within 1,000 miles of here to keep their guns away from women and old men," cried the ringleader of the mob of now maddened men.

They lifted the negro his yellow face shining in the lights of the lanterns, bodily from the ground and carried him out in a little woods beyond the town—not very far, to be sure, not more than 200 yards at the utmost, from the house where the old soldier's lifeblood was oozing out slowly, and some of them would have carried him further but for the fact that the string of lies that he cried out on the night air seemed to enrage them more and more—at every step they took.

## HURLED INTO ETERNITY.

Finally they put him down on the ground and a semi-circle of men stood round him—some with their rifles raised for fear that he, noted as a fleet-footed negro, would escape—and the customary piece of rope was produced. It took but a moment then to put it about his neck and the old soldierly brute was told to make his peace with his God. Instinct he begged for mercy.

## "Ask Phillips," was the laconic reply, and the rope was made taut.

"Now stand back men and riddle the brute, so that every negro that comes this way Wednesday may have his lesson."

## TWO HUNDRED GUNS WERE FIRED AT THE WORD AND WHEN YOUR CORRESPONDENT WENT TO THE SCENE WEDNESDAY MORNING THERE WERE 12 WOUNDS IN THE BODY.

## THE AWFUL SIGHT A LESSON.

The negro made an ugly picture, the sun steaming down on his copper-colored face and the blood dripping from his wounds. But his dead face was as nothing to the live ones of the negroes about the scene. Despite the fact that they knew that there is danger for every negro in the county, they still after Mr. Phillips dies, like a murderer to the scene of his crime, they bailed back and forth around the spot. Up to a late hour Wednesday evening the body had not been cut down, the townspeople leaving it swinging from the limb of the tree all day, that it might teach the lesson that they said was so much desired in the country and from which they hoped much good effect would emanate.

## Meantime down the shaded country lane but a short distance away there is another picture.

It is a picture of a man in a vine-clad cottage of the Phillips. Since the fatal shooting of the Phillips, it has been practically impossible to keep the old man in bed. He half sits, half reclines in a chair with his head on his arm, suffering the death agony that is only the question of a few hours. The room is on the veranda. The neighbors sit about and take turns doing what they can to alleviate the frightful pain. When your correspondent entered the room the wounded man had just passed through one of his paroxysms of pain. In a moment of consciousness he asked with a gasp, "Up to late hour Wednesday evening the body had not been cut down, the townspeople leaving it swinging from the limb of the tree all day, that it might teach the lesson that they said was so much desired in the country and from which they hoped much good effect would emanate."

## A GOOD COMMUNITY.

Mr. Phillips was employed as the overseer of Mr. H. L. Solomon, a wealthy merchant and farmer of the neighborhood. Mr. Solomon said Thursday that in ten years' residence in the community he had not seen a half dozen drunken men of any description, and that the citizens were a peaceful, law-abiding people. The assassination of his overseer he regards as the most horrible thing that ever occurred in the community, and although he had nothing to do with the lynching he did not condemn it.

## The inquest will be held Thursday morning.

It is not expected that anything will come of the inquest, however, as the lynchers are sworn to secrecy, and try as he would your correspondent could learn nothing of the identity of any of them.

## Information was received here late this afternoon that Jim Evans had given himself up in Orangeburg.

The consensus of opinion was that it was best thing that could happen to the community if he had a sentencing party had been out all day long and if the other Evans boys had been captured it would undoubtedly have fared hard with him. Neither of the wounds to Mr. Phillips' children were at all serious and they were up and about the village.

## NO NEGROES IN NORWAY.

Not a negro was seen in the place Wednesday except a few old and trusted servants who condemn the action of the Evans desperadoes as much as the white people of the community. It has been feared all Wednesday that there might be trouble again that

might as it is known that the negroes have been congregating in the country nearby here. The sheriff did not seem to entertain this fear and the request of some of the citizens that Gov. Heyward be asked for troops was not regarded. That the negroes are still maddened up, however, cannot be questioned. The saw mill near here and the planing mill where some 40 or 50 negroes are employed had to shut down because they could get no negro labor. On the other hand a number of negroes just outside of the town are working quietly in the fields and the hope, if not the expectation, is in the hearts of all that the trouble is at an end.

## COTTON MILL TAXES.

### Will be Fixed by the State Board of Equalization.

The State board of equalization has been called to meet in Columbia on the 15th of July. This is a very important commission, having for its main object the assessment for taxation of the property of cotton mills, oil mills, etc. The chairman of the board last year was Mr. W. W. Bradley, of Abbeville. The call for the meeting was issued by the comptroller general, Hon. A. W. Jones, Denmark. It is expected that the returns from a great many of the mills had to be sent back to the county auditors for correction.

### The board has a number of new members this year, and is constituted as follows:

- Abbeville—W. W. Bradley, Abbeville.
- Aiken—J. L. Quinby, Aiken.
- Anderson—S. H. Bailey, Greenville.
- Hamberger—C. D. Guess, Denmark.
- Barwell—J. C. Griffin, Robbins.
- Beaufort—J. S. Claghorn, Grahamville.
- Berkeley—J. St. Clair White, Gough.
- Charleston—M. Israel, Charleston.
- Cherokee—T. M. Littlejohn, Star Farm.
- Chester—C. E. Fant, Chester.
- Chesterfield—D. M. Barrething, Chesterfield.
- Clarendon—A. J. Richbourg, St. Paul.
- Colleton—A. E. Williams, Cottageville.
- Darlington—W. J. Rogers, Darlington.
- Dorchester—C. M. Gavin, St. Georges.
- Edgefield—R. H. Cochran, Reheboth.
- Fairfield—John B. Patrick, White Oak.
- Florence—Alex. McTaggart, Hawes.
- Georgetown—Louis S. Erich, Georgetown.
- Greenville—W. D. Garrison, Greenville.
- Greenwood—J. W. Alton, Greenwood.
- Hampton—H. D. Mulligan, Mulligan's.
- Horry—J. P. Darham, Green Sea.
- Kershaw—J. M. Sowell, Kershaw.
- Lancaster—J. Wren Tillman, Lancaster.
- Laurens—R. P. Adair, Clinton.
- Lee—T. Ed Baskins, Bishopville.
- Lexington—F. H. Hendrix, Lessville.
- Marion—L. D. Rogers, Latta.
- Marlboro—A. J. Matheson, Bennettsville.
- Newberry—H. H. Folk, Newberry.
- Ono—C. W. Pritchard, Wallhalla.
- Orangeburg—J. D. Shuler, Felder.
- Pickens—Burl C. Johnson, Easley.
- Richland—J. A. Meetez, Columbia.
- Saluda—J. C. H. Ranch, Wyse Ferry.
- Spartanburg—J. J. Vernon, Wellford.
- Sumter—J. L. McLauren, Sumter.
- Union—R. G. Hill, Carlisle.
- Williamsburg—W. R. Funk, Kings-tree.
- York—W. W. Boyce, Rock Hill.

## MOB KILLED NEGRO.

### Nobody Seems to Know Anything of Guilty Parties.

A dispatch from Anderson Thursday night says: Reuben Elrod, a respected old negro who lives near Piedmont, was shot and killed in his own home about 10 o'clock last night, and three negro women, who were occupants of the same house, were given a severe whipping. Details of the affair are meagre.

Magistrate Bowen held an inquest over the body of the dead negro today. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown. The women who testified at the inquest, said that about 10 o'clock last night a crowd of about 50 white men came to the house and after shooting and killing Elrod, gave them a severe beating and warned them to leave the county.

The women said they did not recognize any of their assailants, but they did not live in that community. This is all that is definitely known. The general supposition is that the parties were objectionable to the people of the community and that a posse of citizens went to the house to chastise them and drive them away and that Elrod resisted them and was killed. The affair is strongly condemned by the people in and around Piedmont and a thorough investigation will likely be had.

## New York girls who are employed in offices and stores

remotes from their places and residences have petitioned the elevated railroad management for special cars for women. "Night after night," says one of them, "have I waited patiently for five, ten or even fifteen minutes on the very edge of the platform in the hope of obtaining a place or seat in an incoming empty train, and then as the gates were opened I and women around me have been dragged aside and driven back in a maelstrom of ruffians striving, it would seem, to crush us weaker ones out of their way."

## The honest, hard-working, law-abiding negroes, and there are plenty of them, make a grave mistake when they ally themselves with cowardly murderers like the man who brutally assassinated Mr. Phillips, and who was lynched for his dastardly crime.

Evans was not lynched because he was a negro, but because he had assisted a citizen in the presence of his family, and no negro can afford to defend that crime.

## The Wilmington Star asks: "Why does a man who discontinues his subscription to a newspaper, and who is debilitated to consider himself absolved from all legal and moral obligations to pay the honest debt?"

Because he is a dishonest man.

# THE STATE MILITIA.

Greenville, Columbia and Anderson Selected for Camps.

## WORRIED BY TRANSPORTATION.

The Regiments, Companies and their Commanding Officers.

Dates of the Encampment Have Been Fixed.

The First regiment of Militia of the State will go into camp at Columbia on the 20th of July, the Second regiment will be camped at Greenville one week later and the Third regiment will go to Anderson the first week in August. The time and place of encampment of the cavalry regiment has not yet been designated. The Naval Reserves will not take part in this encampment, the government making other provisions for them.

## This is the outcome of the deliberation of the "war college board" of the State militia, if such a designation is apropos for the commission which met in Columbia Wednesday.

At this meeting, there was present Gen. J. E. C. Boyd, Assistant Adjutant General, Patrick, Gen. Willie Jones, Capt. J. C. Boyd, of Greenville, Col. D. O. Herbert, of Orangeburg, Col. Henry Schachte, of Charleston, and Col. Sparkman, of Georgetown, commanding the cavalry regiment.

Rock Hill, Camden, Sumter, Charleston, Anderson, Greenville and Columbia submitted bids for the encampment of all or part of the troops. Each of these places offered in writing to furnish camp sites, plans, grounds, water, lights, fuel and free transportation of baggage. Camden made an attractive offer of the polo grounds, and may yet be selected as the place for the cavalry regiment to go into camp. It was decided to limit the number of each company to 60 men.

## CENTRAL CAMP NEXT YEAR.

A resolution was passed to the effect that: "It is the sense of this committee that a central drill ground be located and that the regiments be ordered in turn to encamp at that central drill ground."

It was also decided to have a seven days' encampment on five days' pay. In fact the matter of finances worried the committee no little. As suggested in The State the appropriation would hardly hold out if the plans then in view should have been carried out, for the troops from the up country are expected to go to Charleston and the troops from the coast wanted to go to Anderson.

## HIGH TIDE INTERFERED.

But after investigation it was found that the hour in the afternoon most suited to drill work and to inspection would find the beach at the Isle of Palms covered with water, and that most attractive camp site was ruled out, and the First regiment was ordered to Columbia instead, saving the encampment fund several hundred dollars. The matter of transportation worried the committee no little, and the resolution practically fixing Columbia as the place of encampment for all of the militia hereafter is regarded as the only solution of the transportation problem.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

The following companies compose Col. Boyd's regiment, which will camp in Columbia on the 20th of July:

First regiment, Col. J. C. Boyd, Greenville.

Greenville Light Infantry, Greenville, Capt. E. M. Blythe.

Liberty Hill Rifles, Liberty Hill, Capt. J. G. Richards, Jr.

Smyth Rifles, Pelzer, Capt. J. Adger Smyth.

Greenwood Guards, Greenwood, Capt. Ira B. Taylor.

Anderson Rifles, Anderson, Capt. Jno. M. Patrick.

Morgan Rifles, Clinton, Capt. Jno. F. Langston.

Hawes Rifles, Chester, Capt. M. Wallace.

Catawba Rifles, Rock Hill, Capt. H. M. Dunlap.

Lee Light Infantry, Chester, Capt. R. G. Mills.

Fort Mill Light Infantry, Fort Mill, Capt. T. B. Spratt.

Jasper Light Infantry, Yorkville, Capt. W. B. Moore.

Jonesville Guards, Jonesville, Capt. R. W. Scott.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. Herbert's regiment, which will go to Greenville the week following will consist of the following companies:

Kershaw Guards, Camden, Capt. S. C. Zemp.

Richland Volunteers, Columbia, Capt. L. W. Haskell.

Governor's Guards, Columbia, Capt. Geo. E. Bembert.

Columbia Light Infantry, Columbia, Capt. Chas. T. Lipscomb.

Tillman Volunteers, Orangeburg, Capt. J. H. Claffy.

Edisto Rifles, Orangeburg, Capt. J. A. Berry.

Bamberg Guards, Bamberg, Capt. W. R. Wright.

Fort Motte Guards, Fort Motte, Capt. A. T. Darby.

Timmonsville Guards, Timmonsville, Capt. W. H. Keith.

Darlington Guards, Darlington, Capt. E. C. Cox.

Sumter Light Infantry, Sumter, Capt. C. B. Yeardon.

Brookland Light Infantry, Brookland, Capt. Shuler.

Bishopville Light Infantry, Capt. G. F. Parrott.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third regiment, Col. Schachte's fine body of troops from Charleston, received a special invitation from Anderson and will go there August 3rd. The following are the companies of that command:

Sumter Guards, Charleston, Capt. T. T. Hyde.

Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, Capt. F. E. Robson.

Irish Volunteers, Charleston, Capt. D. F. Kearney.

German Fusiliers, Charleston, Capt. H. B. Schroder.

Palmetto Guards, Charleston, Capt. J. H. E. Stelling.

Georgetown Rifles, Georgetown, Capt. S. M. Ward.

Santee Rifles, Elloree, Capt. S. C. Kemmerlin.

Callout Light Infantry, Florence, Capt. C. E. Johnson.

Hartsville Light Infantry, Hartsville, Capt. C. W. Coker.—The State.

## Ten Lives Lost.

A special report from Austin says a megalomaniac who shot a crowd of negroes on Thursday, and that ten lives were lost. All wires are down to Beville. Washouts are reported on the Arkansas Pass railway.

# CROP IMPROVING.

The Nights Cool and Favorable in Cotton Development.

Section Director Bauer has issued the following crop bulletin:

The week ending 8 a. m. Monday, June 29, 1903, had a mean temperature of 76 degrees which is about 4 degrees below normal. The nights continue too cool for the favorable development of cotton. There was more than the usual amount of cloudiness, and there is an indicated need of more sunshine for corn, cotton and melons. There were local high winds accompanying thunderstorms that caused slight damage over western areas.

## The Western half of the State had beneficial rains on the 22nd and 29th,

the latter heavy enough to stop cultivation for the remainder of the week, but the rain was needed to soften crusted lands that had become too hard to plow. The central and northeastern countries had rain nearly every day, with some excessive rains that washed lands and rendered all but hillside too wet to cultivate. In Barnwell, Darlington, Orangeburg, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Charleston, Florence, Darlington, Marion and Marlboro, and parts of adjoining counties, crops are suffering from lack of work and excess of moisture. The immediate coast counties had moderated and beneficial rains. The average rainfall for the State was nearly two inches. Hail storms occurred in many counties, serious damage by hail was reported from Berkeley, Marlboro and Saluda counties only.

## The general conditions of all crop is better at any time this season, but the improvement is comparatively slight in many places, and all cultivated field crops need dry weather to permit cultivation, and to rid them of the grass. They also need more sunshine to give them a healthier color, and greater warmth to stimulate to more rapid growth.

The corn crop is fairly promising, except in a few central counties where lack of cultivation and an excess of moisture has given it a sickle color and a stunted growth. Early corn is being laid in in the eastern and central counties with many fields in grassy condition. It is tasseling. Bottom land corn has not recovered from the effect of the recent floods and is poor. There is general improvement in cotton over last week both in color and growth, but the plants continue small and in places still lack a healthy color, while stands are broken and irregular. Lice are less prevalent than last week. First blooms are reported from the central and eastern parts of the State, but blooming is not general. Last year cotton was in full bloom by the 1st of July. The work of cleaning fields has made rapid progress but many fields are still grassy, and some have not been chopped to stands. Sea Island cotton is small, but vigorous and healthy. Tobacco curing is in progress. The tobacco crop has improved recently, and now ranges from fair to exceedingly fine. Rice is doing well. Cantaloupe shipments have begun. Hay meadows, sweet potatoes and corn look fine. The fruit prospects are less promising, especially for apples and grapes. Gardens are fine.

## ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

### A Chicago Preacher Says Some Sensible Things About Lynchings.

"I am no advocate of lynching or of mob law, but I would rather see a community wrought to the highest pitch over crimes that would seem impossible this side of hell than to see a community that would seem to be a community of angels. It is the practice of bartering department clerkships for private gain is a disgrace to the public service, and in this nefarious traffic you are a record breaker. You have robbed the State employes and your incompetent administration has prompted others to rob the State. The man who, claiming to be a Christian, deprives others of employment without cause is a base hypocrite and a tyrant. The greatest crime that ever gave its wisdom to the world: the mind of all others most capable of upmiring the mutiny between right and wrong, said 'you take my life when you do take me by the means by which I live.' If that be true, you are a murderer of life and all that is held sacred by womanhood are the race offenders rather than the monster whom they destroy."

## For the right against the wrong.

For the weak against the strong.

Yours truly,

W. G. Hill.

## Mr. Hill was a quiet gentlemanly person and was never known to have been addicted to any bad habits.

At the time of the shooting he was holding a good position in the city, so that dire want could not have instigated the frenzy that prompted the shooting. It is the opinion of all that it was the act of an insane man. Immediately after the shooting and while Hill was still lying in the corridor, a bottle of laudanum was taken from his pocket, and reaching for it, he said: "Let me take that and die." This had made many believe that he contemplated suicide following his shooting of the comptroller. Both the law and the families surviving them, Comptroller Love's remains were shipped to his old home in Limestone county for interment and Hill's remains will be buried Thursday.

## An Illinois Exhibit.

At a meeting held in Chicago Friday night to protest against the lynching of a negro in Belleville, Ill., Senator Hopkins of that State exercised himself chiefly with denunciation of the Southern States, which have disfranchised the negro. Among other things he said: "In my eighteen years of service in Congress it has been my pleasure to remark the ability of a score of negro Congressmen, who represented at one time the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. It is a shame and disgrace to these States that there are no longer men of color in their Congressional delegations. It is a shame to the nation that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in those States are not represented by men of their own class, and until public sentiment shall be aroused and these States return negroes to Congress, it will continue to be a disgrace to the United States." In the language of the Charleston Evening Post "what had this to do with the lynching of a negro in Illinois? Not the least thing in the world, but the people of the South are not the people of Belleville and its vicinity are constitutions of Senator Hopkins, and will say something to say about his political future. It costs nothing to denounce the South and it might be expensive to go too strong or at too great length upon the lawlessness of the citizens of Belleville. Therefore, the Senator engaged himself vigorously with a subject far away from home."

# A MAN ASSASSIN.

Shook Hands With His Victim. Then Shot Him to Death.

## TEXAS' COMPTROLLER IS SLAIN.

The Assailant a Former Attaché, Who After the Crime, Accidentally Kills Himself.

Supposed Wrongs.

There was a terrible tragedy enacted at Austin, Texas, on Tuesday morning of last week. Frenzied by supposed wrongs, W. G. Hill, an ex-attaché of the State comptroller's office, Tuesday morning, a few minutes past 10 o'clock, entered the private office of State Comptroller R. M. Love and killed him by means of two well-directed shots from a large calibre revolver. As Hill turned to flee, he was intercepted by Chief Clerk Stevens of the department, who engaged him in a scuffle, during which his revolver was accidentally exploded. The bullet entered Hill's abdomen causing a wound from which he died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, three hours after the death of the man whose life he sought. Thus, in brief, is told the story of the double tragedy, the first assassination ever chronicled in the Texas capital.

## The shooting has thrown the town and State into a commotion, but the death of the assassin, as well as his victim, has closed the story in one chapter.

As to what caused the shooting none can explain other than that it was the act of a madman. Hill had been an employe of the comptroller's office for 10 years preceding Love's term of office. He was let out by Mr. Love when the latter took charge and it is presumed that this fact preyed upon his mind until he went insane. "This morning he went to the capitol, entered Mr. Love's private office, spoke to him cheerfully, shook hands, and handing him a letter to read, sat down at the invitation of the comptroller. No sooner had Mr. Love begun to read the letter than Hill sprang to his feet and fired two shots into the body of Mr. Love, one taking effect just above, and the other immediately below, the heart. Mr. Love screamed, dropped the letter and sprang half toward towards his assassin, then gasped and fell backward.

## Hill, seeing that his purpose had been accomplished, turned to make for the door. He was intercepted by Chief Clerk Stevens, who grappled with him and was wrestling with him when Hill's pistol was accidentally discharged the bullet entering Hill's abdomen. He fell a dead weight in Stevens' arms and was lowered gently to the floor where he lay until taken to the hospital. He died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Love was given all medical attention possible but died within an hour after the shooting. The letter that Hill gave to Love reads as follows:

Austin, Tex., xx, 1903.

Dear Sir: Public office is a public trust. Public offices are created for the service of the people and not for the aggrandizement of a few individuals. The practice of bartering department clerkships for private gain is a disgrace to the public service, and in this nefarious traffic you are a record breaker. You have robbed the State employes and your incompetent administration has prompted others to rob the State. The man who, claiming to be a Christian, deprives others of employment without cause is a base hypocrite and a tyrant. The greatest crime that ever gave its wisdom to the world: the mind of all others most capable of upmiring the mutiny between right and wrong, said 'you take my life when you do take me by the means by which I live.' If that be true, you are a murderer of life and all that is held sacred by womanhood are the race offenders rather than the monster whom they destroy."

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## The Baths of Caracalla.

The Romans appear to have been well off in the matter of bathing places in the first and second centuries. In the baths of Caracalla 1,500 bathers could be accommodated at one time. The interior area was 3,000 square feet. The bathing establishment was 240 yards in length by 124 wide. The remains of the walls are 8 and 10 feet thick and in some places as much as 50 feet high.

## Love Above Par.

Towne—Poor fellow! He certainly does love her for all he's worth.

Brown—He loved her even more than that today.

Towne—How do you mean?

Brown—He sent her a ten dollar bunch of reds and borrowed the price from me.—Philadelphia Press.

## Men are like sandwiches—there's nothing in some of them, and the more there is in others the worse they are.—Chicago News.

For a woman to love some men is like casting a flower into a sepulcher.—Haythorne.

As long as we have such atrocious crimes as the assassination of Mr. Phillips we will have lynching bees. The two things go hand in hand.

# Killed by Unknown Parties.

An Inquest over the body of Chas. Evans, who was lynched at Norway on Tuesday night, was held on Thursday morning by Coroner Rickenbaker. Six witnesses were examined.

The first witness, Dr. C. H. Ables, testified, as follows: "About 8 o'clock yesterday morning I was driving out of town when I saw a dead body hanging to a tree about 100 yards out of the road. I went up to see what it could be. I found that it was the body of Chas. Evans and saw many gunshot wounds in the body. I heard no shooting the night before. I saw strangers in town but heard nothing that would lead me to think there would be anything done Monday night."

## The second witness, Mr. B. S. Cugburn, testified, as follows: "I was asleep Tuesday night at home when I was awakened during the night by the firing of guns and as the firing ceased I did not go out to see where it was. After it arose next morning and went to my place of business I heard that a negro had been lynched out of town, and with others I went out to where the body was hanging to an oak tree by a rope around the neck and the hands tied behind the back. I did not know who the negro was. I had never seen him before. I saw great many strangers in town the evening before, but did not hear any one saying anything about lynching a negro that night."

## Other witnesses examined testified about the same thing and after a short talk to the jury by Coroner Rickenbaker the jury came to a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from the effect of gun shots and strangulation at the hands of a party or parties unknown to the jury."

## A Terrible Tragedy.

A terrible tragedy occurred Thursday night at the village of Leecy, when Mrs. Wm. Baxter hanged herself and two children, Godson, aged 6 years and Gladys, aged 3. When her husband returned to the house at 6 o'clock he could not get in. He waited for some time; then broke in a window and searched in the house. In an unfinished attic over the kitchen, reached by a ladder, he saw hanging side by side from the rafters his wife and two children. It is stated that Mrs. Baxter handed her husband a bottle of wine to drink. He took some of it and was so sick that he had to consult a physician. That the wine was drugged or poisoned seemed probable. The contents remaining in the bottle were analyzed. From the analysis the woman must have carried the children up the ladder one at a time. The room was so low that the boys' feet nearly touched the floor.

## "Doing" Europe in Your Mind.

According to a Cairo contemporary, persons who wish to let their friends know that they are "doing" Europe on a princely scale the while they are living in retirement for a time need only apply to an agency in Paris which will undertake to send your letters to practically all places in Europe you may select and there to have them posted for you on any date you may choose. The demand for such an institution arose out of the absolute horror the Parisian of "high life" has of being suspected of remaining in Paris or its environs in the bathing season. One feature of the joke is that you can not only get your letters posted from some distant spot, but you can get answers received for you and reposted to your temporary hiding place. There are great possibilities for American travelers in this. Why not stay in America and "do" Europe?—New York Tribune.

## Insurance Has Its Humor.

An enterprising insurance agent induced an Irishman to take out an accident policy for his wife. A few days later while conversing with a friend in his office he was startled to see the Irishman rush in, brandishing fiercely a stout cane.

"Ye rascal!" he yelled, springing toward the agent. "Ye wanter cheat me?"

Fortunately the enraged man was disarmed and held fast by the agent's friend, who was a powerfully built man. The Irishman, struggling to get free, shouted:

"Let me get at the spalpeen! Think of it, chargin' me fove dollars when an accident ticket for me ole woman, an' she jest broke her leg a-fallin' down stairs! Broke her leg a-fallin' down stairs! Broke her leg a-fallin' down stairs!"

## Male Bishlers.

One of the most ill founded of all popular delusions is that bishling is the special characteristic of the female sex. As a matter of fact, except in the case of young girls, men blush far more readily than women. The well bred woman never blushes at all, while it is a matter of everyday experience that in the excitement of business or political discussions men's cheeks redden with very little provocation. Whatever may have been the case a hundred years ago, the modern woman shows her emotion not by blushing, but by turning pale.—London Tatler.

## Mathematics of Love.

"Margaret,"