

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Noted Scandal in a New York Church Ended by Suicide.

SAD STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE.

S. E. Green, a Wealthy Lawyer Blows Out His Brains in a Hotel Where His Marital Woes Began.

The article below reads almost like fiction, but it is a true, sad life story, which ought to open the eyes of the people to the curse of divorce. This article shows that this awful curse pervades all grades of society in the communities where it is allowed to exist.

Standing in a room on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Wednesday in the city of New York, Samuel B. Greene, a wealthy lawyer, of Stonyford, N. Y., pressed a revolver to his right temple, sent a bullet crashing into his brain and then expired in the arms of those who held him up.

This tragedy was the climax of a remarkable series of sensational divorce action and incidental suits and charges which at one time made turmoil in the homes, society and church circles of Monticello, N. Y. The intrigue and complexities of the story ending with the suicide of Green are unraveled in fiction.

It was a singular coincidence that Greene selected for his suicide the hotel where evidence was obtained against the wife he divorced and where the complicated matrimonial troubles, involving so many people, had their origin.

A correspondent of the New York "American" called at the handsome home at Stonyford and broke the news of death to the young and beautiful wife. Arrangements were made to claim the body before any action might be taken toward sending it to the morgue.

THE BELLE OF MONTICELLO.

Greene was the son of William H. Greene, a wealthy and famous lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., and after graduating from Princeton married Miss Jennie Niven, daughter of the Hon. Thornton A. Niven, and a granddaughter of General A. C. Niven, and acknowledged the belle of Monticello.

To St. John's Episcopal Church in Monticello there came the Rev. David T. Howells, a bright, active and eloquent young man. The young minister invited Mrs. Niven to sing in the choir, and her daughter, Mrs. Greene, became an active church worker.

One day the good people of the town were stunned by the breaking of the famous Monticello Church scandal, news of which spread and caused so much turmoil in the town that nearly every one was concerned one way or the other.

Mrs. Howell sued Mrs. Greene for \$25,000 damages for alienating her husband's affections; Mr. Greene and Mrs. Greene for divorce; Mrs. Greene sued Mr. Greene for divorce; Mrs. Howell sued Mr. Howell for divorce and Mrs. Howell secured a warrant for the Rev. Mr. Howell for refusal to furnish support and counsel fees.

USED SIGNALS FOR MINISTER.

In the trial it was testified that Mrs. Greene and the Rev. Mr. Howells had visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel together, and fashionably dressed women thronged the court room to hear how Mrs. Greene lit a lamp in her room to signal the minister in the vestry of the church just across the way. The church congregation divided and clashed, each faction alternately resigning and regaining the mastery of the church affairs.

Mrs. Greene came to New York, securing employment as a stenographer for a rich Wall street broker, and Rev. Mr. Howell was transferred to Blackwells Island, from which he made frequent trips to Mrs. Greene's Brooklyn residence, at No. 150 Quincy street. Mrs. Greene failed to show that her husband manifested any improper conduct toward an attractive young woman named Nettie Coulson, and for the consideration of \$12,000 she allowed her husband to secure an uncontested divorce.

The disappearance of Mrs. Greene, long a mystery to Monticello people, was explained yesterday when an American reporter found her in Newark, where she is married to the Rev. Howells, now a lawyer, with offices in the Prudential Building.

FORMER WIFE HEARS NEWS.

"So he committed suicide, did he? What was the matter with him?" was the calm remark of Mrs. Howells, yesterday, when informed of the suicide of her former husband. A week after securing his divorce Greene married his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Bull, daughter of Justice William Bull, a society girl of Stonyford vicinity. Last week he left his wife, saying he was going away for a few days, and the news of the suicide was the first his wife heard of his whereabouts.

Although it is known that Greene's came with despondency due to drinking, an element of mystery is added to the closing chapter by the fact that before going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Greene talked for a long time with some one at the Grand Union Hotel. While the management of the hotel say they know nothing of the case, one of the employees is reported as saying that there was a man at the hotel that could tell all about Greene if he wanted to. This report Coroner Schole is investigating.

Suit Over a Kangaroo's Tail.

The Nelson Theatrical company values a kangaroo's tail at \$1,250 an inch. While the car containing the company and its effects was being switched on the Reading tracks at Tamagou a yard engine butted into the rear of it. The windows were broken and a piece of glass fell upon the tail of a performing kangaroo. The Nelson company has instituted proceedings against the railroad for \$5,000 damages. The case will be heard in the Philadelphia courts next week.

ARRESTED IN PARIS.

Miss Bell Crane, of Georgia, Told Sensational Story About Abduction.

United States Consul General Gowdy at Paris, France, recently received a letter from an American girl saying that she was locked up in a provincial jail without any charge having been made against her. The consul general sent a report to the jail and secured the girl's release and return to Paris. He then cabled to her parents residing at Decatur, Ga., requesting funds for her return to America.

The girl related a sensational story. She claimed to have been abducted by an American seeking to marry her and said she accompanied him on an automobile tour, was locked up in a room in a country hotel, escaped and was made to walk across the country and was arrested as a wanderer by the French authorities.

Inquiries made by Mr. Gowdy's report established the correctness of her detention at the provincial jail, but the story of her abduction was not verified, except by her statement, which has been reduced to an affidavit before the consul. The names of the parties are withheld, as no legal steps have been taken against the alleged abductor and owing to the doubtful character of some of the accusations. Pending the arrival of funds the girl is being cared for by the American Young Women's Christian association.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says investigation developed the fact that the young woman referred to in the above dispatch from Paris is Miss Belle Crane of Decatur, Ga., who went to London a year ago to give concert readings. Miss Crane was well known here, having attended Agnes Scott institute, a well known college for women. Her father is B. S. Crane who holds a prominent position with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company. He had heard nothing from his daughter for several weeks but about eight days ago in response to a cablegram from American Consul General Gowdy that Miss Crane was in Paris and wished to return home he returned \$200 to pay the expenses of her return passage. Miss Crane went to Europe with a party of friends from Cincinnati. She had contracted with a Mr. Angel, an American who was going to Europe accompanied by his wife, to give a series of concert readings, but upon the death of Mrs. Angel the plan was dropped and Miss Crane went to live with a Miss Lestrade in London. Several weeks ago she left London for Paris. The Associated Press brought Mr. Crane the first information of the sensational incident in Paris.

JAPANESE LOSE A WAR SHIP.

It Was Only a Torpedo Boat Blown Up by a Mine.

A dispatch from Tokyo, Japan says the Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed while moving mines from Kerr bay, north of Talien Wan (Port Dainy) Thursday. Seven men were killed and seven wounded. This is the first warship Japan has lost during a series of bombardments and surveying operations at Talien Wan, Deep and Kerr bays, by Admiral Kataoka, commander of the third squadron. The admiral arrived at Kerr bay early in the morning and detached the cruisers Itsukushima, Nisshin and Miyako, ordering them to bombard the land batteries, while a flotilla of torpedo boats swept the harbor for some minutes. The second flotilla of torpedo boats which had been engaged in guarding Port Arthur the previous night joined the squadron and began the work of surveying the harbor.

The Miyako discovered a company of Russian infantry and a detachment of cavalry on shore and dispersed them. The survey was completed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Two torpedo boats that were reconnoitering and removing mines in the west shore of Kerr bay discovered a telegraph line running along the Taku Shan peninsula. In order to destroy it, Lieut. Hotta and four sailors landed and scaled the heights under the protection of the guns of the torpedo boats and cut the line. The Japanese vessel then discovered three bodies of Russian troops, one large and two small ones, whereupon the squadron advanced close to the shore and shelled them. The Miyako, which was reconnoitering in Deep bay, discovered a Russian guard post on a mountain to the north-west of Robinson promontory and destroyed it.

A Russian force, estimated at ten companies, took refuge behind an eminence but it was dispersed by the Japanese. Torpedo boats Nos. 48 and 49 discovered a large mechanical mine in Kerr bay. Their various attempts to blow it up failed and it suddenly exploded itself cutting No. 48 in two. The torpedo boat sank in seven minutes. The squadron then proceeded to rescue and three other mines were discovered and exploded. The squadron completed its operations at 6 o'clock in the evening and returned to its base.

Roasted in Oil.

Fire at Batson, Tex., Friday afternoon destroyed 22 derricks, five drilling rigs and 22 tanks containing about 15,000 barrels of oil. Tom Walker of Leavenworth, Kas., mounted a ladder in an effort to cut off the flow of oil, but fell into a mass of burning oil and timber and slowly roasted to death while the spectators looked on helplessly to reach him. The loss is \$60,000.

Poor Fellow.

Jos Newman of Wilmington, N. C., a traveling salesman for a Cincinnati distillery, was found dead in his room at the Metropolitan hotel at Detroit, Mich. A box of morphine pills and telegrams with written instructions to where his body should be sent, told a story of suicide. Newman was about 33 years old. It is said that grief over the death of a brother led to the act.

Eight People Killed.

An Illinois Central passenger train was derailed twenty miles from St. Charles, Ill., Wednesday. Eight passengers were killed and many others injured.

HE FOUGHT HARD.

Such is the Belief of Young Wentz, the Philadelphian

WHOSE BODY HAS BEEN FOUND.

It is Believed Now That the Dead Body Was Carried to the Spot Where It Was Discovered.

A dispatch from Wise, Va., says it is now believed that Edward L. Wentz, the rich Philadelphian, whose body was found near there and whose disappearance last October called out a reward of \$100,000, was killed in a fight with mountain moonshiners. The body has been fully identified and there is every reason to believe he died fighting for his life. His clothing was intact, but the front teeth are gone. His revolver with three shots missing and his eyeglasses were found about twenty feet away. The body lies near the Blackwood road, about a mile north of Kelly Cave.

The space adjacent to the body has been roped off and a guard placed around it. The relatives are expected there from Philadelphia Thursday, when an inquest will be held.

MYSTERY IN THE DISCOVERY.

The principal mystery that puzzles the Wise County officers is the finding of the body lying in full view on the ground. The opinion is held that it could not have been there unseen during the seven months since Wentz's disappearance.

The body was found in a clearing on the hillside, face upward, in good condition, as though death had occurred not many days ago. The clothes were worn and mishapen, apparently by the work of the elements. It was found by a young village boy who was spending Sunday afternoon beating through the hill country in search of a strayed cow.

The belief that Wentz was killed by moonshiners after a hard battle is borne out by the fact that they had threatened his life.

TROUBLE WITH MOONSHINERS.

Early in last October an illicit distillery was discovered and broken up by the revenue officers after a battle in which one of the officers was killed and in which the leader of the clan was mortally wounded. The distillery was one of the largest and the oldest in these mountains, and connected with its operation was a large proportion of the inhabitants hereabout. The responsibility for the whole affair was placed for the most part on the shoulders of Edward Wentz, and he was warned repeatedly by inhabitants with whom he had made friends that his life would not be worth a moment's purchase if one of members of the disturbed gang could get a shot at him.

WARSHIP WAS UNNEEDED.

But Wentz had a great lover for the mountains and the forests; also he had been raised in Philadelphia, and it was difficult for him to realize that human life could be held as of such small value as these people, his mountain friends, would have him believe. He tried to take the warning seriously for a time, and succeeded until the afternoon of October 14, one of the early Fall days in the mountains, when all the country takes on new and brilliant coloring.

He was last seen by an old woman near Kelly View. The chimney of her cottage had caught fire, and he had disappeared to assist her. That night, when he did not return, his brother telephoned for his parents and posses were sent out to beat up the entire country in the vicinity.

REWARD OF \$100,000.

Rewards were offered by Dr. and Mrs. Wentz until finally they aggregated \$100,000. The mining and lumbering operations were suspended and over one thousand miners and lumbermen were sent out to assist in the search, and the spot where the body was finally found Tuesday was gone over again and again.

Shortly after the disappearance a rough mountaineer rode into Big Stone Gap with an offer to release Wentz for a ransom of \$25,000. He carried a letter purporting to be from Wentz, but supposed to be a forger. He was followed into the mountains by detectives, who lost all track of him.

The search has never abated for one moment since the disappearance.

Heir to Large Estate.

A dispatch from Waltham to the State says some interest has been aroused here by an advertisement which appeared in an Atlanta paper inquiring for the heirs of Johnathan Timms, who moved to Texas or Arkansas before the War for Southern Independence. The advertisement was signed by R. S. Richey, R. F. D. No. 4, Pendleton, S. C., and says if any heirs of Johnathan Timms can be found they can secure a large sum of money at Anderson by presenting themselves. Two miles north of Waltham lives Mrs. T. A. Timms, widow of Isaac Timms, son of Johnathan Timms. Mrs. Timms has one son who is heir of this estate. Young Timms is an industrious young man, but owing to physical infirmities he is unable to do much hard labor and should he fall heir to this estate it would come as a great blessing to his mother and himself. Mrs. Timms' maiden name was Timms, and she first married a Mr. Warren in Arkansas, who was killed in the war, and later she married her cousin, Isaac Timms. She now draws a pension as the widow of Warren.

To Put Up Dummies.

As stated in the Washington correspondence of the News and Courier several days ago there seems to be a concerted movement on the part of the Republicans to run congressional candidates in all of the Southern States. The idea seems to get up "dummy" contests, and there is no telling what the Republicans will do in these contests. It is, therefore, all the more important that the Democrats make as strong a show as possible in the general election. Unfortunately the masses quit voting when the primaries are over, but as good Democrats the voters owe it to their party to make the best possible show in the general election.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Is Beginning to Force Itself Upon the World.

A dispatch from London to the New York Sun says there is a disposition among the most competent European observers to regard the battle of the Yalu as marking an epoch in modern history. It is not that it possesses great intrinsic importance, nor does it settle in any way the outcome of the war. It suffices, however, as the Spectator gravely remarks, to modify possibly for all time the relation of Europe to Asia.

Until that battle was fought the white race was still unconvinced that a European force of anything like adequate dimensions. The pride of the white contingent had for three centuries seemed to be justified by history. The struggle on the Yalu provides precisely the concrete evidence needed to dissipate this confidence; hence it may be an event which future historians will quote as one of the marking points of time.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

The German press, on the other hand, has been as bad as the Russian in suppressing and minimizing the news of Japan's great success. Germany's attitude, in fact, becomes more and more suspicious. The Spectator, discussing the Kaiser's recent speeches, says:

"What was the effect he wanted to produce when last week he suddenly let himself go in regard to France and said things which kings and emperors usually studiously avoid? The simplest explanation, but one to which we do not desire to give the slightest endorsement, is that the Kaiser is threatening France just as Bismarck threatened her in 1873. It is pointed out that Russia's entanglements in the Far East have practically dissolved the Dual Alliance. We hold that the idea that Germany is preparing to attack France must be banished as entirely out of the question. Whatever else the Emperor means, he does not mean to make a sudden war with France.

There are those even in England who regard Japan's unbroken success with anxiety. They see great menace to the rest of the world in her complete domination of Asia, which will be the natural outcome of Russia's defeat. They believe that it will be impossible to avoid similar military growth of China under Japanese tutelage, and this view has been strongly urged upon the attention of the British public for the past few days.

The correspondent of The Sun at St. Petersburg writes: "Following the Yalu battle the ministry of the interior issued instructions to the Russian newspapers to refrain from commenting on its effect on the prospects of Russia raising a foreign loan. The council of ministers at a series of special sessions during the last few days decided that the government must have a large supply of ready money within the next three months. The contractors engaged in public works, which were countermanded by the czar's recent order, as a measure of internal economy which would enable the government to divert the money to the war chest, have been asked to prepare to resume operations. The council has taken the view that internal economy, which would reduce the wages paid to the industrial population would be dangerous, while keeping the working men in employment under the government should stifle dissatisfaction. Projects have consequently been opened for four railways in South Russia and a great extension of the iron works in the Ural province.

The government has informed a French agent regarding the loan that it is determined to have the money. The only question is as to what rate it shall pay.

"Writers in the Russian press who are most directly under control of M. de Plehve, the minister of foreign affairs, maintained that the operations hitherto amount only to movements of troops and transports and that the war has not begun yet. The ministers themselves are completely dismayed at the evidence of the Japanese ability to sustain a stubborn attack over successive days and nights, and to inflict serious losses. The belief that the Japanese were only equal to rush attacks where the probability that their own losses would be almost nil was the basis of the general staff calculations, which the ministers reechoed.

"At present the government is absolutely at a loss what to do except to keep the country quiet, in which they have been outwardly successful. The slackness of manufacturers increases the number of unemployed, who require the ministry of the interior requires them to return to their native villages, not wishing to have crowds in the towns. The necessity of finding employment for these is an important fact in connection with the loan question."

Will Be Paid.

A dispatch from Spantburg to the State says Congressman Jos. T. Johnson has received from the war department vouchers for five claims for parties who had horses taken away from them by federal soldiers after the surrender of the Confederate armies. These reimbursements are secured under the act of Feb. 12, 1902. The amounts and vouchers are as follows: Andrew Mitchell, Union, \$135; F. H. Sanders, Union, \$135; Capt. J. W. Rank, Union, \$125; G. V. Fowler, Union, \$135; Mrs. Lizias D. Fleming, Spantburg, \$225. Congressman Johnson has a large number of others pending the decision of the department. Mr. Johnson will not be able to attend the meeting of the State Democratic convention in Columbia, as the affairs of his constituency and important business demands his time there. One of the alternates will represent him at the gathering in Columbia. He leaves for Washington Monday.

Lost a Good Job.

United States Marshal John M. Barnes has been fired by the president from his \$7,000 job because he was impertinent to United States Judge Emory Speer while he was holding court at Valdosta, Ga.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Col. Wright Shows That It Has Increased in Late Years.

STRIKING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Presented by the Commissioner of Bureau of Commerce and Labor, Which Will Interest Every One.

The following article which is furnished the Columbia State by its Washington correspondent is very interesting reading:

How greatly the cost of living has increased in the last 10 years is strikingly demonstrated in a bulletin just issued from the department of commerce and labor, by Col. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the bureau of labor. The bulletin shows the cost of living in 1903 and for 13 years preceding.

Wholesale figures are used by Col. Wright in his comparisons and in his explanations for using them as a basis for his results the commissioner says: "Wholesale prices have invariably been used for the purpose of showing changes in the general price level. They are more sensitive than retail prices and more quick to reflect changes in conditions. Retail prices usually follow the wholesale, but not generally in the same proportion. The margin between them in the case of some commodities is so great that slight changes in the wholesale price do not affect the retail. Changes in the wholesale price which last for a short time do not usually result in corresponding changes in the retail prices."

The method used by Col. Wright in making his report is the same pursued by leading statisticians the world over, and in comparing the prices for 1903 with former years he reduces the price for the preceding 13 years to an average price for that period.

AVERAGE HIGHER.

The average prices of all commodities were higher in 1903 than at any time since and including 1900. Farm products reached the lowest average in 1896 and the highest in 1902. Cloth and clothing were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1890. Fuel and lighting were lowest in 1894 and highest in 1903. Metals and implements were lowest in 1898 and highest in 1900. Lumber and building materials were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1903.

Raw commodities and manufactured commodities have been separated for further examination. In the groups designated as "raw" are included all farm products, beans, coffee, milk, rice, nutmegs, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper, pig lead, pig iron, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone, jute and rubber, a total of 50 articles.

The average price for all these commodities during January and February, 1903, was 33 percent above the average price for the preceding 10 years, and the average price for the year was 22.7 percent higher than for the same period.

Manufactured commodities advanced to a level only exceeded in the year 1890. They were higher by 21.5 percent than in 1897, by 11 percent more than in 1899, and about 1 percent higher than in 1902.

Under the head of farm products, consisting of 16 articles, it is shown that wheat increased 5.1 percent; steers, good to choice, 6.9 percent; timothy hay, 19.2 percent; corn 21.1 percent; barley, 21.2 percent; hides, 24.8 percent; oats, 31.7 percent; hogs, 37 percent; cotton, 44.7 percent; New York hogs, 59.5 percent. There was a decrease of 1.3 percent in sheep, 2.5 percent in rye and 5.9 percent in flaxseed.

FIFTY-THREE ARTICLES.

Fifty-three articles of food are given, and on 35 of these there is an increase over the average for the preceding 13 years ranging from 5 percent on bread, in the Washington market, to 72 percent on pepper from Singapore.

A dried codfish and potatoes, 6 percent; butter, 10 percent; on canned salmon, New Orleans molasses increased 12.5 percent; crackers, Boston X, 12.5 percent; milk, 12.9 percent; mess beef, 13 percent; western ham, 17 percent; tallow, 17.2 percent; eggs, 23.2 percent; mackerel, 23.5 percent; cornmeal, 23 and 25 percent; smoked hams, 34 percent; lard, 34 percent; beans, 35 percent; bacon and salt pork, 42 and 43 percent; herring, 51 percent. There was a decrease in sugar from 1.2 to 5 percent; in soda crackers, 9.5 percent; in flour, 4 percent; in vinegar, 12 percent; in evaporated fruits, about 28 percent. The price of coffee fell 57.4 percent.

Of 70 articles of clothing the prices of 56 for 1903 were higher than the average price for the preceding period since 1890. The increases ranged from 3 percent for gingham to 20.8 percent for sheetings. Women's dress goods were 14.3 percent higher; overcoatings, 17.3 percent higher; blankets, 17.8 percent higher.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The table of fuel and lighting shows an astonishing increase in the cost to the consumer. The increase during 1903 over the average price for the preceding 10 years of petroleum, refined, 150 degrees fire test, was 53.1 percent; petroleum for export 32.5 percent; anthracite coal, 26.2 percent; anthracite stove coal, 27.1 percent; anthracite chestnut coal, 34.3 percent; anthracite egg coal, 34.3 percent. The only item in the class showing a decline is paraffin matches, which fell off 14.4 percent. The average increase for 1903 over the period since 1890 was 49.3 percent.

In another series of tables giving the prevailing price for December, 1903, as the year closed, the report shows a decided upward tendency. For instance, petroleum, refined, had increased to 68.5 percent over the average for the preceding period since 1890, and farm products were 12.2 percent higher.

Figures on the price of petroleum and raw sugar are especially interesting in view of the contention made in behalf of the trusts that they give

THE PUBLIC ADVANTAGE OF CHEAPER COMMODITIES.

The lowest price of the refined product of the Standard Oil company, 150 degrees, water white, was in March, 1893, 7 1/8 cents a gallon, and the highest was in November and December, 1903, 15 cents a gallon. This is an increase of 100 percent in illumination in 10 years. Crude petroleum also increased from 51 3/8 cents per barrel in October, 1892, to \$1.88 a barrel in December, 1903, and this is the Standard Oil company's excuse. The lowest price for sugar was in 1904 and the highest price was 1890. Sugar was about 8 percent and 10 percent lower in 1903 than during the preceding 13 years.

Effective working of the coal combination is shown in the comparison of the highest and lowest prices during the period under discussion. The lowest price of anthracite egg was in September, 1895. In the latter part of 1902 and throughout 1903 the wholesale price was \$4.95. Commissioner Wright says no attempt has been made in any way to go into the cause of the rise and fall of prices.

"The aim has been to give the prices as they actually prevailed in the market." The causes, he holds, are too complex, the relative influence too uncertain, in some cases too many economic questions to permit their discussion in connection with this bulletin.

RED HOT STATEMENT.

Made by a Man Who Lost a Fat Government Job.

John M. Barnes, until recently marshal of the southern district of Georgia, but who was displaced at the instance of Judge Emory Speer, has given out the following caustic statement, in which he styles Judge Speer a "fat government job."

"The article dictated for publication by Judge Emory Speer, in Thursday morning's Telegraph, bears on its face its authorship so plainly as to need no reply to those who know the man. It appears to be a mongrel attempt to prejudice me before the southern people, among whom, unlike him, I do not live as a renegade, and to prove a reputation for courage which every one knows he does not possess. No revolting expressions were used about the judge at Valdosta, and none were uttered that he did not hear or was not informed about."

"The provocation for this I am ready to establish upon the witness stand, for no other purpose than the patriotic intention of exposing a tyrant and an unimpeached affliction who wears the ermine yet, through the neglect of a prosecuting officer.

"In an effort to conceal the lack of those many instincts which would have served even a nervous aspirant for the office of 'southern gentleman,' this life incubus upon a long-suffering people has sought to shelter himself behind a sentiment, which those of that blood that blushed for him would die to defend. In his dictation he says the marshal was displeased because he, Judge Speer, took occasion, in his charge to the grand jury, to make laudatory remarks with reference to Confederate veterans."

"The parents of the marshal, then in office, had ten first cousins killed in the Confederate army, and every ounce of blood and every dollar of property was laid upon the altar of that ill-starred republic. No man can distort the criticism upon a dregs, masquerading under the guise of a court, into an unfriendly expression toward the Confederate dead. Such an effort to dispel a criticism made, because a court, instead of attending to the government's business, sought to make itself a billboard of assumed virtues before an audience gathered together by the court attendance in the hall of our respective histories, must fail. If he says that such an intention as to the Confederate dead was mine, his words are as false as his motives are foul, and if he, as the author, has satisfied himself of his own courage sufficiently to state what he has written behind my back, he may have the opportunity of refuting his answer by reliable evidence, if he does it, or otherwise by the usual course of the southern gentleman, made in a manner known to all brave men."

"In conclusion, permit me to state that, despite the reputation for unflinching courage, Judge Speer, as a newspaper correspondent, has established for himself, if he undertakes to reiterate the statement therein contained reflecting on myself, he lies in his throat and in his soul. In the language of Lamar, these are words which no good man will deserve and no brave man will wear."

A Valuable Cargo.

From New York the French line steamship La Torraine sailed for Havre Thursday with \$9,300,000 in gold bars, and specie in her strong room, the most valuable shipment of gold which has ever gone out of this port. Considering the value of the ship herself at \$4,000,000, her general cargo at \$1,000,000 and adding these to the sum represented by the gold, La Torraine as she sailed Thursday is the most valuable ship which has ever put out from New York.

Ought to Get It.

At Eldora, Ia., the widow of Jack Goodlow, the aged negro of Hamburg, who died as the perpetrator of a joke were pretending to burn him at the stake a few days ago, has filed notice for an action of \$5,000 damages. The principal named as the defense in the action are Ted Sullivan, George and Harry Cape, Jr., Fred Clayton, Scott Phillips, R. L. Duncan, John Gottsche, Charles Reynolds, Charles McAdoo and Leslie Overbay.

High Diver Killed.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says circled in flame Prof. Danton, the Hungarian high diver, one of the attractions of the Goldsboro carnival, Friday night shot downward from the little platform at the top of his 110 foot ladder into the tank of water and made a slight miscalculation, his head and shoulders coming in contact with the side of the tank with such violence that he died soon afterwards.

GOT THEIR DESERTS.

How Two Unworthy Cadets Were Treated by Their Comrades.

Disgraced and humiliated, the insignia of rank out of their uniforms, two members of the cadet corps at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg have been driven forth by their fellows and branded as men with whom gentlemen should no longer associate. The offense imputed to them is that while in a state of intoxication they offered insults to young women. The only thing to lighten the burden of their disgrace is the suppression of their names by the institute authorities.

As soon as the charges against the two became known to the cadets a committee of investigation was appointed. A thorough examination was made, and the committee reported to the cadet body that the charges were true. Two representatives of each class then waited upon the accused cadets and informed them that they must leave Blacksburg at once.

They were then commended to attire themselves in full uniform and to proceed to the parade ground. Arriving there, they found the whole cadet body drawn up in martial array. The trembling culprits were marched down in front of the line and halted where the eyes of all present might rest upon them. Their uniforms were resplendent with the stripes of rank won by them through months of arduous toil.

"You have disgraced these emblems," said the senior officer solemnly, "and will not be permitted to carry them away with you."

With their knives the cadet committee then cut or tore every stripe from their clothing. The cadets then turned their backs upon them, and they left the field with the order ringing in their ears to leave the institute just as soon as their trunks could be packed. The disgraced cadets lost no time in complying with the order. The commandant was not informed of the charges against the two cadets, and knew nothing of the affair until the pair had been driven from the institute.

Became Desperate.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Fred Schuetz, son of Henry Schuetz, Jr., of the Schuetz & Renzhausen company, brewers, Friday night shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Minnie McCormick and then fatally shot himself. Young Schuetz was named as co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. McCormick's husband some time ago and since then has been attentive to the woman and it is said wanted to marry her. She, however, would not agree to this and the shooting Friday night is supposed to have resulted from a quarrel over the matter. The couple met on a street car and when Mrs. McCormick reached her home in Allegheny, she was followed from the car by Schuetz, who said, "Well, we will end it here," and fired, the bullet entering the woman's left side near the