

WILL NOT HANG.

Hoyt Hayes Saved From Gallows by the Governor's Decree

IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE

Carvalho, Celebrated Handwriting Expert, Declares That Mrs. Lula Hayes Was the Author of the All Important Note.

Hoyt Hayes will not be hanged. Gov. Hayward has commuted his sentence to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary. This action was based principally on the decision of an expert examiner of questioned handwriting. Hayes had been convicted of having killed his wife, and the evidence was purely circumstantial, with nothing to show motive, and for that reason it appealed to the governor that there might be cause for doubt; the statement of the expert increased that feeling of doubt to such an extent that the Gov. refused to sign the order for the execution of the death penalty. On the other hand he does not grant an unconditional pardon for the reason that there are so many circumstances unfavorable to the accused that a commutation of sentence seems to him to be the only alternative.

In making the announcement Friday night Gov. Hayward said: "The papers in this case were submitted to me about three weeks ago and following my usual custom I referred them to the trial judge and solicitor in order to get their aid in passing upon the petition."

"Solicitor Boggs said: 'Defendant sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 14, 1904, I concur with the circuit and supreme courts.'"

"Judge Dantzler made the following report: 'The testimony in this case having been printed and presented to your excellency for consideration, I respectfully return petitions without expressing an opinion or making a recommendation, leaving it to your excellency to reach a just conclusion from the consideration of such testimony.'"

"I then carefully read the testimony and examined the written exhibits used on trial. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, the defendant and his wife being alone at the time of her death."

"The State failed to show any motive for the crime. The defense relied upon the theory that the deceased committed suicide and a note was produced, claimed by the defense to be in her handwriting. This note reads as follows:

"I am treated well by Hoyt but I had rather die than to have the pain and sickness of motherhood, therefore I write to let you know I did it."

"The State claims that this note was a forgery by defendant, produced by him in order to furnish the foundation of a defense."

"The question then, who wrote this note, was a most material circumstance to be considered in this case. Testimony of local experts was had at the trial, the preponderance of such evidence being in favor of the genuineness of the paper. Realizing this to be a most material point in the case I sent all the written exhibits used on trial to Mr. David N. Carvalho of New York, the most prominent expert examiner of questioned handwriting, inks and paper in America, with the request that he render an opinion."

"After keeping the papers several days he returned them with his report. Mr. Carvalho is entirely disinterested and while his opinion was not tested by examination in court, it shows that the State may have erred in charging the defendant with forgery, in order to conceal his crime. This presents a case where there is a strong possibility that the circumstances now showing the defendant's guilt may, in the future, be explained away. I cannot bring myself to authorize the infliction of the death sentence, which would now and forever prevent any correction of the mistake should these circumstances be explained."

"The exercise of the pardoning power can be governed by no inflexible rule. I have been governed by a sense of grave responsibility in this matter to both the State and myself."

"Gov. Hayward stated Friday night that he had received a petition signed by about 1,000 people asking for executive clemency and another petition signed by about half that number urging him to let the press have the sentence stand."

"The expert compared the note with other writing of Mrs. Hayes and said they were written by the same person. This cleared Hayes of forging the note, and Gov. Hayward was almost compelled to act as he did in commuting the sentence."

GERMANS FOR PARKER.

Teutonic Vote Said to Be Against Roosevelt This Year.

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, conferred Thursday at New York with Judge Parker concerning political affairs in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Mayor Harrison's visit lasted two hours or more. When Mayor Harrison left the apartment of Judge Parker he said laughingly to the Associated Press:

"I came to deliver the electoral votes of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana." Afterwards he said if that was not a big enough contract he might include the vote of Iowa. Speaking of the political plot made by Democrats in Illinois he asserted that it had not been thorough outside of Cook county, but that Chicago showed largely Democratic.

"So much so," he said, "that with

MUST DO OUR SHARE.

The Democratic States Must Help Carry the Doubtful States.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE WORK

Mr. Willis B. Dowd, Representing the Democratic National Committee, is in South Carolina Raising Funds.

"It is up to the south to elect Parker," said a gentleman Wednesday. "Inasmuch as the gentleman is an authorized representative of the Democratic national campaign committee the assertion called for an explanation. The south's electoral votes being certainly sold for the Democratic ticket, it is generally considered that no more than these votes is expected from the south and that the election hinges upon the votes of the 'doubtful States.'" But the gentleman quoted proceeded to show that southern Democrats, having an easy thing in their own States, must be relied on to help carry the doubtful commonwealths.

REMINDER OF THE WAR.

A Box of Lead Bullets Let by Sherman's Banners.

Now and then some reminder of the Civil war is picked up in an excavation or in other place where it has long been buried from sight. Bullets, pieces of shells, fragments of gun carriages and other trophies are eagerly treasured by the collectors. The Columbia State says on Sunday afternoon a mill operative named Hitt found near what is called Granby ford a large box eight by 12 feet in size lying in the mud near the river bank. No one had ever seen the box before for the water has never been so low as now. Hitt prized the box out of the mud and found that the lid was carefully screwed down. He procured a screw driver and opened the box and found that it was full of old style leaden bullets, 56 calibre, and designed for use in Spencer carbines and rifles such as were used by the federal soldiers during the Civil war. Hitt reported his find to Mr. W. T. Atkinson of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, who brought a few of the bullets to the State office Tuesday. The bullets in the box were of the same having rotted away from them for some water had entered the box despite the fact that the lid was fastened so tightly. It is thought that these bullets must have been dropped by Sherman's army when fording the river or crossing on pontoons to come to this city in 1865. The federal forces carried Spencer rifles. These bullets are identical at the base and when they left the muzzle flared open and produced a dreadful wound about an inch and a half in diameter. Only a few of them were taken from the box and the remainder left there as the box was too heavy to be carried."

State Fair Rates.

The matter of rates to the fair from all of the principal parts of South Carolina has been finally settled and Friday the following table was prepared by Mr. B. H. Todd, city ticket agent of the Southern:

Anderson	\$4.41
Greenville	4.11
Spartanburg	3.85
Florence	2.74
Carlisle	2.28
Greenwood	3.17
Newberry	2.04
Prosperity	1.83
Rock Hill	3.26
Charlotte	4.05
Chester	2.68
Yorkville	3.48
Lancaster	2.92
Wainboro	1.87
Camden	1.74
Blackville	2.56
Barnwell	3.06
Allendale	5.00
Aiken	2.28
St. Matthews	1.84
Orangeburg	2.23
Branchville	2.74
Charleston	4.61
Bamberg	2.83
Denmark	2.53
Batesburg	1.71
Johnston	2.22
Trenton	2.43
Aiken	2.95
Edgefield	3.20
Augusta	2.00
Sumter	3.21
Darlington	3.17
Florence	3.17
Marion	3.81
B. nettsville	3.58
The Hartsville	3.68
Conway	3.10
Dillon	4.14
Manning	2.52

In addition to the regular passenger trains running on convenient schedules from various points to Columbia, the Southern railway will operate special trains Wednesday, October 20th and Thursday, October 27th, on the following schedules:

Between Branchville and Columbia: Wednesday, October 26th and Thursday, October 27th, 1904. Leave Branchville 6:30 a. m.; leave Rowlesville 6:55 a. m.; leave Orangeburg 7:15 a. m.; leave St. Matthews 7:40 a. m.; leave Kingstons 8:05 a. m.; leave Westons 8:25 a. m.; arrive Columbia 8:50 a. m.

Returning, leave Columbia October 26th and 27th, at 8:30 p. m. Between Sumter, Camden and Columbia, October 26th and 27th, 1904: Leave Camden 8:45 a. m.; arrive Kingstons 8:00 a. m.; leave Sumter 7:00 a. m.; arrive Kingstons 8:00 a. m.; arrive Columbia 8:50 a. m. Returning train will be operated on the following schedule: Leave Columbia 8:30 p. m.; arrive Sumter 10:10 p. m.; arrive Camden 10:45 p. m.

Did Not Work.

At St. Paul, Minn., P. W. Scannon and wife, of Minneapolis, fell from the third story window of the Germania Life building to the stone sidewalk Friday afternoon. The woman was killed and Scannon was not expected to live. The woman's neck was said to have been broken. They both struck on their heads. Scannon is the inventor of a fire escape and it was during a test of the apparatus that the accident occurred. He had swung himself down from the eighth floor of the building to the third, where his wife was awaiting him in a window. The rope which sustained them was light and when the woman's weight was added to that of her husband, the stone window ledge above cut the strands of the rope, letting both fall.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

In His Report Dr. Mell Suggests Extending the Dormitories

AS MORE ROOM IS NEEDED.

The Financial Showing of the Institution Indicates That There is a Surplus After Making Improvements.

The annual report of Clemson college was filed recently with Superintendent of Education Martin. The report is for the school year ending June 30, 1904, and is the fifteenth made. The preliminary shows that in every department it was necessary to fill vacancies made by resignations, showing that Clemson graduates and professors are in demand elsewhere. The demand and expenditures are enormous and are given in the tabulated report below as follows:

The college opened with 580 students and this increased to 605. Over 660 applied for entrance. The board reports with regret that the trustees have not sufficient money to increase the accommodations of the college. It is estimated that could this be done the attendance would be fully 1,000 a year.

Agricultural, 188 in freshman and 33 in other three classes. Chemical, 215 students. Mechanical, 346 students. Textile, 41 students. Civil engineering, 14 students. In the preparatory department out of 146 in the class 91 remained until the end of the session and 53 of these rose to the freshman class, 28 being county boys and 25 town boys.

Enrolled under the new scholarship law this year were 204 students distributed according to an opinion of the attorney general as follows: Seniors 57, juniors 21, sophomores 47, freshmen 97, preparatory 34, total 204.

The report of the fertilizer inspection department for 1904 as compared with 1903 is as follows: 1904—Tax collected, \$106,730. Tons of fertilizer sold, 426,921. 1903—Tax collected, \$103,432. Tons of fertilizer sold, 413,728.

The expenses, including salaries and cost of inspection was \$9,150.77 for 1904, as compared with \$9,206.68 for 1903.

The total income of the college including interest, fertilizer tax, tuition, Morrill fund, land scrip, Clemson college, states that 74 applicants were denied admission to the college this fall, and he suggests that it will be necessary to enlarge the dormitories and the laboratories. He also recommends that the fiscal year be changed so that it will end at the same time as the fiscal year of the State government—Jan. 1st instead of July 1st. The scholastic year over the State ends on the date last named.

Another matter of general interest in the report is the statement as to the summer institutes conducted in a number of places in the State by members of the Clemson faculty. The total attendance on these institutes was 5,960, and the number attending the State Institute at Clemson was 889.

Dr. Mell refers with pride to the conduct of the military department of the college and gives an account of the march to Anderson, 18 miles away, and the sham battle. The cadet corps is reported to have made a fine appearance on this trip.

Dr. A. S. Slesley, the veterinary in charge since the resignation of Dr. Nesim, who has gone to the Philippines, reports that he has made a number of experiments with inoculation with the dreaded cattle ticks and the experiments were successful, showing that it is possible to render cattle immune. The object of this is to increase the raising of beef cattle in the State. Texas fever was found in 12 counties last summer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1st, 1903..... \$8,993.42
Interests on deposits..... 1,901.24
Cash from Clemson bequest..... 3,512.36
Cash from land scrip..... 5,754.00
Cash from dairy herd..... 2,739.18
Cash from dairy..... 504.32
Cash from rents..... 300.00
Cash from electric plant..... 711.68
Cash from tuition..... 961.47
Cash from farm..... 3,250.00
Cash miscellaneous..... 139.51
Cash from Morrill fund..... 12,500.00
Balance inspection tax, 1903..... 21,176.29
Inspection tax, 1904..... 106,261.15
Total..... \$168,694.02

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Permanent improvements (New agricultural hall) \$43,040.83
Military department..... 2,214.82
Academic department..... 14,783.20
Preparatory department..... 1,369.60
Executive department..... 5,196.50
Agricultural department..... 9,679.17
Mechanical department..... 17,531.01
Chemistry department..... 4,192.15
Textile department..... 7,425.67
Farm manager..... 900.00
Miscellaneous..... 21,708.21
Total..... \$128,038.25

OTHER EXPENSES.

Collecting tax and analyzing fertilizers..... \$9,146.21
Veterinary inspection..... 491.68
Entomological inspection..... 612.96

WOOD ALCOHOL DID THE WORK.

Such Proves to be a Drinking Place in New York.

MECCA OF DEATH.

Twenty-five Customers Who Drank at Fritsche's Barrel House Died in a Few Hours After Drinking.

New York has a sensational case on hand. Acting under instruction from the coroner, the police have taken into custody Rudolph Fritsche, who keeps a little saloon at 723 Tenth avenue, New York. Fritsche is charged only with being a suspicious person, but the police say that in his saloon, it is suspected, whiskey was sold which contained poison, and this whiskey is responsible for the many deaths that have occurred in the neighborhood recently. Fritsche only recently bought the place, which is of the variety generally described as a barrel house.

Investigation of the numerous deaths in the neighborhood during the past few weeks showed that nearly all these who had died suddenly were customers of the "barrel-house." Fritsche, after being taken to the station house, was admitted to bail. He returned to the saloon, but the police followed, closely questioned the proprietor and closed the doors.

Twenty-five persons living in the neighborhood, all of them middle aged have died during the past two weeks. The symptoms were in the main identical. They were characterized by the attendant physicians in all cases as those of alcoholism. In the past twenty-four hours one death that of Robert Smith has been reported while the following awaited burial: Michael McAniff, aged 45, died Saturday.

Charles McLeavy, aged 50, died Sunday. William Delain died Friday, aged 48. Adolph Lehman, died Sunday. Nora McGinnis, died Sunday.

All these persons resided in a prescribed territory. Lehman's stomach and a bottle of whiskey purchased in the neighborhood were taken to the health department for analysis the result of which has not yet been made public.

A doctor living in West Forty-Eighth street, who was called to attend several of the persons mentioned said that while the cases he had seen were plainly enough alcoholism, there was yet something peculiar in such an outbreak of the ailment in so circumscribed a territory.

"It was called 'the see Me' by the neighbors. I saw McAniff die in a room just across the hall when I got there and McLeavy was already dead when I arrived."

"It would appear as though there had been something in the form of alcoholic beverage they had been taking which had a powerful effect in arresting the heart's action. I have found that in the case of several who died they had been in the habit of buying whiskey at the rate of ten cents a pint and that in some instances they drank great quantities, pouring it into ordinary drinking tumblers full and pouring it down as though it were water. It is barely possible the whiskey was made of wood alcohol."

Coroner Scholer has ordered the chief statistician of the department of health to furnish him a list of all persons who have died during the past three months in the district lying between 46th and 53d streets, Ninth avenue and the North river. All will be investigated and if it is thought advisable in any instance, the bodies will be examined.

A SALUDA COUNTY TRAGEDY.

From Which One Man Is Dead and Another Wounded.

A dispatch to The State from Saluda says Monday night, 10th instant, near Richardsonville, in the Northern part of that county, Mr. M. Morse was shot and instantly killed and W. L. Henderson was wounded in the right hand, in the left arm and sprinkled with shot in other parts of the body.

Both parties were white and the weapons used were shotguns. Just how the affair was started and who did the shooting which resulted so tragically will probably never be straightened out. It is known that had blood has existed between the dead man and Henderson.

Several days ago Henderson was traveling the road by Morse's home. Morse came out with a gun, and getting the drop on Henderson, it is said, proceeded to abuse him in the most violent manner. Morse, it will be recalled, is the man whose home was shot into some months ago at night. Thereafter Gov. Hayward offered a reward for the capture of the parties but nothing ever came of it.

From what can be gathered the basis of the trouble seems to have been of a domestic nature. A niece of Henderson married Morse's son and they were separated in the early part of the year. Henderson's brother then went for his daughter and carried her to his home. To this action the dead man took exception and there has been an almost continual row ever since. W. L. Henderson being eventually drawn into the affair.

Monday night when the killing occurred Morse and his son-in-law, Mike Elghead, were returning home from Elghead. They were in a buggy and Morse was carrying his gun. It appears that they met Henderson in the center of the road, and that after a few words the shooting commenced. Just who the aggressor was can not be ascertained. One report is that Morse was shot two or three times, the fatal shot being fired into the abdomen. Henderson's right hand will probably have to be amputated and he may lose his left arm.

W. L. Henderson is the first murder trial ever held in this county, being tried together with his father and brother for killing John Buzhardt. All of them were acquitted.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

Much Trouble is Experienced in Gathering the Cotton Crop.

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The fact that the negroes are leaving the farms year after year in greater numbers to seek more profitable and easier employment, or to get into the towns where they can loaf and live as well as when they worked hard all day, is aggravated just now by the fact that the long continued dry weather is causing cotton to open with unprecedented rapidity. The scarcity of labor was perhaps never so intensely and painfully felt than it is today, according to reports which reach here from various parts of the low-country as well as from the red hills of the Piedmont section of the State. Cotton pickers are getting about the best pay they have enjoyed since the negroes were emancipated. The Charleston Post says:

Railroad Commissioner B. L. Caughman, who has had varied experience as a practical farmer and who has recently observed conditions in trips to various parts of the State, said: "There is no doubt but that the dry weather is causing the cotton to open with great rapidity, and there is also no doubt about the wisdom of having it gathered without delay, for two good reasons: If the cotton is allowed to remain in the field it does not fall out of its own weight it loses heavily by the oil drying out, and what's of greater importance, there is always the grave danger of one of these fall gales coming along and blowing it out of the tolls on to the ground where it becomes stained or is lost altogether by careless pickers neglecting to gather it. A gale like that in some sections than the balance of 1904 would have resulted in a loss of \$50,000 to South Carolina cotton farmers had it kept up a day or so, as is generally its custom."

"I don't know what's gotten into the negroes lately. They are leaving the farms rapidly, coming to town or going to what they call 'public works.' But those who remain on the farm are more trifling than negroes ever were before. Since the establishment of rural free delivery the negro farmers are getting their newspapers more generally and the white farmers are getting theirs. 'The prevailing price for cotton pickings is 50 per cent. higher today than it was last year or in several years. The standard price of 40 cents a hundred has been advanced to 45 and 65 cents, and I understand 750 in some sections of the low-country at high as \$1 a hundred is being paid. Near the cities that is causing the men and women servants, particularly the cooks, to desert the households and go to the cities."

"Another thing that is hurrying the farmers to get their cotton picked is the belief that the price will go down from 10 cents to 8 or maybe 8 cents. But so far as labor conditions are concerned the high price increases the trouble. For this reason: When assured that the price will probably be 10 cents or more the country merchant will cheerfully stake the negro cropper or renter, whereas when the price is low the merchant requires the white farmer to stand for the renter or cropper."

"But this heavier price for cotton picking is not resulting in any more cotton being picked, as sad as that fact is. It is the negro's nature to work only for an immediate living, and the more pay he gets the less work he is going to do. There were four negro excursions into Columbia last week in as many days. This brought several thousand negroes there, many of whom would otherwise have been in the field. Thirty to forty more bales of cotton would have been picked but for those excursions."

A report submitted later to Police Captain Hussey by the department of health analysis, alleges that wood alcohol was found in Lehman's stomach and it is further alleged that a detective also contained a large percentage of wood alcohol.

Determined that no mistake should be made, Coroner Scholer at once ordered that the funeral of McAniff and McLeavy be postponed and their stomachs analyzed.

Samples also were taken from barrels of whiskey in Fritsche's saloon and the police took entire charge of the place. Coroner Scholer declares it is his opinion that the same kind of whiskey will be found in other saloons and that other deaths will be traced to its use.

Insulted His Wife.

H. A. Vicstos, a prominent merchant, of Augusta, Ga., was shot and killed Friday night by H. D. Chapman for an alleged insult to his wife. A negro servant girl of Chapman's had represented to Videtto that her mistress was enamored of him and repeatedly brought him messages which he returned. Emboldened by their repetition he spoke to Mrs. Chapman Friday morning who rebuffed him forcibly. He then apologized and explained why he had dared address her. When she told her husband of the occurrence, he went to Videtto's store and offered him the choice of a horsewhipping or something worse. Videtto tried to further apologize but Chapman re-treated his threats. Videtto turned toward a telephone to summon the police when Chapman fired, the bullet striking Videtto in the back. He was taken to the city hospital where he died a few hours later. Chapman surrendered.

The States Needed.

The New York Herald says these are the states upon which the Democratic national campaign managers are counting on to supply the 80 electoral votes that must be added to the vote of the 311 South to give Judge Parker the 239 votes in the electoral college that constitute a majority of that body:

Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Indiana	15
Montana	3
Nevada	3
New York	39
Utah	3
West Virginia	7
Total	82

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