The Manning Times.

VOL. XX. MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1905. NO. 4.

KILLED AT SEA.

The Captain and Four of a Schooner's Crew Murdered.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

Four Bodies Thrown Overboard by the Murderers. Three Negroes, the Remaining Members of the Crew of the Schooner Harry A. Berwind, Brought to Southport, N. C.

A special to the Wilmington Star from Southport Wednesday night says the schooner Blanche H. King, Capt. J. W. Taylor, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 23, for Philadelphia, put in there Wednesday afternoon, bringing in irons three negroes, all that remained of the crew of the four-masted schooner Harry A. Berwind, Capt. Rumill, from Mobile, Sept. 23, to Philadelphia, the captain, mate, cook and an engineer who did hoisting aboard having been murdered in a mutiny at sea and their bodies thrown overboard.

The body of a fourth negro of the crew was found lying on deck where he, too had evidently been murdered. Capt. Taylor of the schooner King sighted the Berwind early Wednesday morning about 30 miles off the Cape Fear bar and was attracted to her by the manner in which she was being steered, having several times come very near running down the King. A near approach to the Berwind showed that she had been practically abandoned. Capt. Taylor and crew boarded the vessel and placed the three negroes in irons, bringing the two vessels off the bar when one of them was towed in by Wilmington tugs, which have now gone for the other schooner, a gale prevailing on the outside.

The Berwind being from a territory against which this city is quarantined for yellow fever, the three negroes in irons are held in quarantine until arrangements can be made for their detention by the federal authorities. It develops from the stories of the negroes brought in irons by the King that the mutiny arose as the result of a quarrel aboard the ship early Tuesday morning about some coffee that was being brewed for breakfast. The King was signalled by the Berwind 30 miles east of Frying Pan lightship and in response to a signal Capt. Taylor sent his mate, engineer and others to board the Berwind.

The decks of the schooner were covered with blood, giving evidence of a fierce encounter. The berth of the mate was spotted with blood, indicating that he was butchered in bed. After the boarding party from the King handcuffed the mutineers on the ship one of the negroes complained the irons were too tight and hurt him. When one of the boarding crew loosened the bracelet on the negro's arm the captive whipped out a pistol and shot one of his own crew, the presumption being that the man killed had signaled the King against the wishes of the three others.

The total list of killed is four whites and one negro, the names of none of whom can be learned. The King left a prize crew aboard the Berwind, which is still off the bar, but will be brought in tomorrow morning. United State Commissioner P. Collier and Deputy Marshall C. O. Knox left tonight for the quarantine to take charge of the captives.

THE HORRIBLE STORY.

He decks and cabins splotched with blood from the fearful butchery following the mutiny aboardship early Tuesday morning off the North Carolina coast, the four-masted schooner Harry A. Berwind of Philadelphia was towed into Southport Thursday by Wilmington tugs. Aboard were the prize crew of the New York schooner Blanche H. King, who were wanted as witnesses against the three negroes shackled and brought to the Cape Fear quarantine station on Wednesday, charged with mutiny and murder.

At the preliminary investigation before United States Commissioners Collier of Wilmington and Pinner of Southport today the men who boarded the Berwind told the story of conditions on the vessel as they found them, and the three prisioners were then introduced at their own request. They gave their names as Robert Sawyer, Henry Scott and Arthur Adams, all colored, and under 40 years of age. Sawyer and Adams employed counsel and both charged that Scott killed the five men with the exception of Capt. Rumill, who disappeared before day Tuesday morning in a manner of which they knew nothing. Each said he saw Scott shoot the mate on the lee side of the ship, and throw his body overboard. Then he killed the engineer and went down the companion-way. Very soon they heard shots below deck in the galley, and a short while thereafter Scott came up again, bearing the body of the cook, a small white man, in his arms depositing his burden over the rail. They afterwards bound Scott and were steering the vessel as best they could until overhauled by the King.

Scott says all the seamen, four negroes formed a conspiracy soon after leaving Mobile, Sept. 23, the colored seamen feeling outraged because of short rashions. He said that he killed no one except the negro seamen found on deck, Oakley by name, and that he killed him in self-defense. Oakley hit him with a stick, and shot at him while he was bound. He said he saw Cokely shoot the mate and saw Adams kill the engineer. He does not know how the cook was killed as the shooting was below deck.

Scott is a mullatto and is the most intelligent of the four; Adams is also a mullatto and claims to be a British subject from St. Vincent Islands. All three of the negroes were held without bail, and are confined in the Southport jail for the federal court in Wilmington in November. Three members of the crew of the schooner Blanche H. King are held as witnesses, but will give bond on the arrival of the vessel owners tomorrow.

SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION.

From a Prohibition Source in Regard to Liquor Laws.

A dispatch from Columbia says there are strong indications that the prohibition executive committee will, at the Fair week meeting, name a State ticket with Joseph A. McCullough for Governor, and Louis J. Bristow for Lieutenant Governor. At the conference held here a few weeks ago both these men opposed nominations being made, but Thursday's issue of The Baptist Press, edited at Greenwood, by Mr. Bristow, nominates Mr. McCullough for Governor, and advocates putting out a ticket.

It is significant that the editorial favors county control of the liquor question. "Let us have a prohibition law, but where it will not be enforced let it not be a force," says the editorial. "Where a majority of men are willing to write their names on a petition asking for the privilege of selling whiskey, the best thing to do is to allow them to sell it, under stringent regulations."

The editorial also says. "Beyond the moral question involved there is a political side. Men must be elected to office who will enforce a law against liquor selling. In certain counties in this State that seems to be quite beyond obtaining. A clear test of sentiment must be made. Prohibition is impossible nowhere, but it seems impracticable in some localities. Recognizing this fact we must take it into consideration. In a community where public sentiment is not sufficiently strong to elect prohibition officers who will enforce a prohibition law, such a law would be flaggrantly violated and would be practically inoperative and that fact must not be ignored. Therefore, we say let us advocate a prohibition law which will cover the entire State, but with a provision that the county which is willing to assume the moral responsibility and odium of selling whiskey and the legal responsibility of enforcing the law, that such a county may vote upon the question and show where it stands. If such a county should decide to sell whiskey, then let the Legislature prescribe the manner in which it may be done, and throw around its sale all safeguards and restrictions possible.

"The dispensary is fast going, and the moral element of our citizens must have something to offer in its stead or demoralization will follow.

"We have long been a student of the prohibition question, with particular reference to South Carolina, and our calm judgment, upon mature conditions, is briefly outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. Prohibitionists are being looked to at this time and we must offer the State the best method of dealing with this vexatious question. But such a State prohibition law will not enforce itself. We must have a Governor who will enforce it, a prohibitionist."

Preparing For The Fair

The Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, as has been its custom for several years, is sparing no efforts to make the approaching State Fair one of the most successful in its history.

With cotton at 10c and a wave of property sweeping the State, it is expected that the attendance will exceed all former years. In anticipation of a large crowd the Columbia Street Railway has increased its facilities for handling the visitors by double tracking its line from the Transfer Station, or Capital Square, to the Union Station, thence a belt line encircling the Fair grounds, which is practically a double track all the way, and will afford and ample transportation.

In addition to the usual attractions of the week, the Chamber of Commerce has engaged the Barkoot Carnival Amusement company, which besides a band of its own, has a variety of good clean shows, which will give exhibition at the several street corners, along with a number of free attractions. As usual, the theatre management has a splendid card for the week.

Those expecting to visit the Fair, which begins October 24, and desiring to secure boarding and sleeping accommodations should at once communicate with Mr. E. B. Clark, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Starved Him to Death.

The county jail at Kansas City, Kansas, was surrounded Wednesday night by men who insist that Mrs. Belle Riggins, her daughter Clarissa, aged 14 years, and her husband, George Riggins, held by the coroner's jury for the death of Riggin's 6-year-old son by a former wife, should be lynched. That the little boy was starved and tortured to death is specifically charged by the coroner's jury. The boy's 2-year-old sister was also cruelly treated and is at the point of death in a hospital. While Mrs. Riggin's own children were well fed and kindly treated the two step children, according to the evidence presented to the grand jury, were literally starved.

Wants Damages.

James O. Ligon of Charleston has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Cornith Bacon and Hampton K. Lea, merchants, because of defamation of character. In March last the defendants had the plaintiff arrested by a magistrate under the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, the charge having afterwards been dismissed by Circuit Judge Memminger.

Caused by Failure

The suicide of Lee Loeb, the wealthy Charleston man on Sunday, is now credited to the failure of the Independent Cotton Oil mill of Darlington, a couple of months ago. He lost a good deal of money in the failure, and this is really what caused him to lose his mind, it is said, rather than the retirement from business, which seemed to grieve him considerably.

BLOODY CRIME.

The Murder of Four People on the Olney Farm

REMAINS A MYSTERY.

The Mystery is Heightened by Mrs. Ingerick, Who Was Found Conscious With Many Wounds on Her Person Refuse to Divulge Name of Assailant.

Orange county is aroused over a quadruple murder on the Olney farm, about four miles from the centre of Middletown, N. Y. Wednesday the bodies of Millis C. and Frederick R Olney were found in a wood half a mile above their home. They had been shot to death Friday afternoon. The body of Alice Ingerick, aged nine had been found with her skull crushed in the cellar of the Olney farmhouse, and later her mother, Mrs. Martin Ingerick, living, but with her skull crushed in three places, was found in a horse stall in the barn, two hundred yards from the house.

The absence of the Olneys, who were brothers and old men, caused surprise, not unmixed with suspicion. No search was made for them until Saturday morning, when a posse of farmers organized a search, and at 9 o'clock the victims were found lying within 50 feet of each other.

Lulu Ingerick, 18 years old returned to the farm at 5 o'clock Friday evening. She had left the house early in the morning with the Olney brothers, for whom her mother was house keeper. The men rode in a wagon, carrying a can of milk to Pilgrim Corners. When she arrived home Friday evening she was accompanied by Amanda Wheat, her sister-in law.

They found the house closed, and her mother, sister and the men were not to be found. In terror, Mrs. Wheat and the girl fled to the Davis farm, adjoining, where they asked Daniel Davis to go back with them. Mr. Davis complied and searched the house from garret to the first floor. He became greatly alarmed, for the household goods were in confusion, a trunk and several handbags being burst open and bureau drawers pulled out and their contents strewn upon the floor.

In the cellar, huddled in a corner, was the body of Alice. The little one lay upon her face, with hands extended above her head. The skull was crushed. The alarm was given and neighbors hastened to the scene. The Middletown police were notified and half a dozen detectives drove out. Lanterns were procured and a thorough search of the premises made.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Ingerick was found with her skull broken, in a vacant horse stall in the barn. Although she had three wounds upon the head, any one of which might be expected to have instantly killed her, she appeared to be only partly insensible. But all attempts to learn from her the details of the tragedy were unavailing. It was believed she might know the identity of her assailant but that she was determinedly shielding him. Alexander Merritt, who took her and the body of her daughter into town, became impressed with this idea. The woman made several attempts to arrange her skirts, and three times in the half hour's ride raised her head and groaned.

All night long Police Chief Brinkerhoff, with several deputy sheriffs, searched the roads and lanes near the Olney farm, but without result. With daylight two hundred men many of them armed, joined the searchers. The Olney farm lies at the base of a range of densely wooded foot hills. It consists of one hundred and seventy acres, and the brothers had bought the right to cut cord wood in the uplands. One of the searching parties penetrated the woods. Chief Brinkerhoff and Deputy Sheriff Hoier Herman led this party, and Fred Olney, son of Willis C. Olney, was with him.

They had scarcely entered the wood when Ring, the Olney collie dog, ran out to meet them. He barked and turned back into the glade as if inviting them to follow him. The searchers followed into the Derby woods, where the body of Frederick R. Olney, the younger brother, was discovered. The man lay upon his back, with his hands over his chest. A wound behind the right ear showed where the bullet had entered.

Less than a hundred feet away Willis C. Olney lay with four bullet wounds in his body, one entering the right side and one passing entirely through the chest. The wound in Frederick's head bore evidences of having been inflicted at close range, and it appeared as if he might have been surprised and fell without a struggle.

The elder brother seemed to have tried to escape and was evidently brought down after three bullets had been fired into his body. One went through the right arm, another entered the right groin, a third the right chest cavity, passing through, and the fourth through the throat.

No evidence that the bodies had been carried to the spot was found, and it is believed the men were surprised by an assassin, who followed them, and that they fell almost at the same moment. Their pockets were turned inside out and their gold watches and all valuables were missing. The autopsy developed that the brothers had been slain with revolver bullets of heavy calibre.

The motive for the crime is believed to be robbery; for the brothers are known to have had about $700 in cash between them. Within a few days $150 had been paid to them, and they drew a considerable sum from a Middletown bank. Charles Frummell, of Howells, below Middletown, paid Willis Olney $84.47 a few days ago, and Thomas Ogden, a milk dealer in Middletown, paid the brothers a bill of $70 on Wednesday morning.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

To Be Held in a Number of Counties This Year.

Clemson college will hold Farmers' Institutes in those counties desiring them this fall and winter, and J. N Harper, director of the institutes, has sent out the following information about it:

The Southern railway has granted to Clemson college the use of a car for Farmer's Institute work. The college is going to have this car fitted up with all of the latest appliances for making butter and the most improved methods of handling milk. If the farmers wish it and will furnish the milk, they can see the utensils put to practical use in separating the milk, ripening and churning the cream, etc. In this car we will have samples of about 26 varieties of corn and will lecture on those varieties that are best adopted to Southern soils. We will have about 30 varieties of the most improved types of cotton. We will also have on exhibition those insects that are injurious to the field and garden products with the insecticides to be used in destroying and eradicating these injurious insects. The state entomologist will deliver lectures on the proper method of using these secticides.

We will have diagrams and charts showing the conformation of dairy and beef cattle and will have with us experts to deliver lectures upon the breeding, feeding and care of all kinds of live stock. We will also have with us a magic lantern and will give illustrated lectures upon a number of agricultural subjects. These lectures will give the results of the experience of a great number of practical farmers and the result of experiments being performed at this college and other agricultural colleges over the country. We will have views showing the effect of different fertilizers when applied to cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other farm products. We will have samples of those compounds that go into the manufacture of fertilizers and will have experts to deliver lectures on the value of these compounds when put into fertilizers.

We will have material to show the proper way of making grafts, the proper methods of pruning fruit and shade trees, the method of retaining grape vines, all of this with the view of obtaining the greatest quantity of fruit. In this car, will also be on exhibition work of the Clemson college student in other departments of the college aside from that of agriculture. For example: machines designed and made by the mechanical student, and fabrics of all kinds made by the textile student.

Can't Hang Him.

Because of a peculiar freak of nature Robert Garwner, a prisoner in the county jail at Chicago, charged with the murder of Agnes Morrison, may escape the death penalty. When he was arraigned in court his Attorney, William Buckner startled the court by turning to Assistant States Attorney Barbour and saying: This is a case where it wont do you any good to ask for the death penalty. They can't break this man's neck if they try to hang him and you may lose him altogether by hanging him and failing to execute the sentence in full." It appears that the prisoner is suffering from ossification of the vertebrae and tissues of the neck. According to Prof Steffenson of Rush Medical college only five cases similiar have came to the notice of the medical profession. Attorney Buckner declares that the hardning of bone and tissue had proceeded so far that it would be impossible to bring any strain upon the patient's neck that would be sufficiently severe to cause any discomfort other than a slight straining of the muscles

A Strange Case.

That Mrs. Mary J. Harris, who died at her home in Newark, Saturday night last, had a vision of the death of her son, who died in Littleton, Col., on September 6, is believed by her relatives. Mrs. Harris, who had been ill, was much concerned over the condition of her son, who went to Colorado for pulmonary trouble. On September 6 the young man died in the night. The news was kept from the sick woman. A few days later the mother told the members of her family that she had seen her son in death the night before. Efforts were made to remove such an impression, but the mother would not be comforted, and her own condition grew steadily worse. Finally the doctor told her husband he had better break the news of her son's death to her and relieve her mind. When she was told Mrs. Harris looked up and said: "I knew it all the time."

Deadly Football.

Forty-five deaths and hundreds of serious injuries is the record of football for the last five years, according to a canvass made by The New York Herald. The result of this was printed Wednesday. In almost every instance the death or injury was due directly to heavy mass plays, against which. Herald says, President Roosevelt and the country at large are protesting so vigorously. Sixteen died as a result of internal injuries, four from broken necks, six from concussion of the brain, eight from broken backs, three from paralysis, two from heart failure, one from lockjaw, one from blood poising, one from hemorrhages and two from meningitis induced by spinal injuries suffered in play. The injuries included ten legs and fourteen collar bones broken and four skulls fractured.

Killed by Cars.

John Turner was instantly killed at Lumber, Florence county on Monday afternoon by being caught between two log cars while the train was in motion on the tram road of Williams & McKithans company, of which he was an employe.

Guests Left.

The appearence of a negro football player at a table in a Chicago hotel caused the hotel to lose eight families who were boarding there. The management of the hotel exercised the right of choosing their guests and the boarders exercised the right of choosing their associates,

TOOK A PILE.

A Missing Money Clerk in the Express Company's Office.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

One Hundred and One Thousand Dollars Consigned to a Cincinnati Bank is Believed to Have Been Stolen by Edward G. Cunliffe. Who Is Missing.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says the startling discovery was made late Tuesday of last week that the Adams Express company has been victimized to the extent of $100,000, supposedly through the peculation of an employe. The following official statement of the affair is given the Associated Press for publication.

"At 4.15 p. m., Monday, Oct. 9, a bank of Pittsburg, Pa., delivered to the Adams Express company at their office at 610 Wood Street, Pittsburg, a package of currency containing $100,000. Of this amount $80,000 was in $100 bills, $10,000 in $50 bills and the remaining $100,000 in $5, $10 and $20 bills. The $100 and $50 bills, issue of the Farmers' Deposit National bank of Pittsburg and the Bank of Pittsburg, N. A., were in the main, entirely new; some had been slightly used. The $5; $10 and $20 bills were old currency. The package containing this large sum of money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati, Ohio.

"This package was received and receipted for by Edward George Cunliffe, who was then acting in the place of the regular money clerk, who was ill.

"Cunliffe left the office at the usual time Monday evening and Tuesday morning when he failed to report for duty a hurried examination was made of his department and it was learned that about $1,000 of funds entrusted to his care were missing. General Agent Aimer, of the Adams Express company immediately called in detectives and placed the matter in their hands. Later developments brought to light the fact that in addition to the $1,000 missing, the bank package containing the $100,000 had not been received at the money forwarding office at Union station this city.

"Inquiries made at his residence, No. 314 Lucerne street, West End, Pittsburg, showed that Cunliffee arrived home at the customary time Tuesday evening, and, after changing his clothes bade his family good-bye, saying to his wife that he was going out for the evening and nothing further has been heard from him." A warrant has been issued charging Cunliffe with larceny.

Caught at Last.

P. B. Bellamy, colored has been arrested and lodged in jail for the alleged promiscuous burnings on the plantations of Jas. H. Daniel, near Millen, Ga. His arrest has been kept very quiet in order to catch the white man who is said to have assisted him in the burnings, but it is now understood that this party has skipped to Cuba. The public will remember that for four or five years past as regularly as the Christmas holidays rolled around the community was astounded by a big fire on Mr. Daniel's plantation. Once it was a large barn and contents. At another time it was a gin house and many bales cotton, then the dwelling and outhouses and at last the stables and fifteen or twenty head of mules and horses in all entailing the loss of the immense amount of almost fifty thousand dollars.

Deadly Parlor Rifle.

Broadus Westmoreland, the 8-year old son of J. F. Westmoreland, who lives in the Western part of Gaffney, was the victim on Saturday afternoon of a very unusual and perhaps fatal accident. Stacey Westmoreland, a larger brother of the boy, was in the act of shooting a chicken with a 22 rifle. The bullet from the gun passed through the leg of the chicken and striking some substance on the ground supposedly a rock, glanced and struck the little boy, who was at play some distance away. The ball entered the chest of the little fellow and ranged upward. Physicians, who were summoned, found it impossible to locate the ball and extricate it. The boy is said to be resting well, but as to whether or not he will recover it is impossible to say. Broadus is about eight years of age, while Stacy is about eighteen.

Saved Her Child.

A dispatch from Columbia says passengers on Wednesday's midday Columbia, Newberry and Laurens train tell a thrilling story of a little child's miraculous escape from death and of a mother's heroic intervention. While the train was speeding between Little Mountain and Chapin, a 6 year old boy, whose name could not be learned, was standing upon a car seat by an open window when the rapidly moving train lurched around a curve and hurled the little fellow headlong through the window. The mother, who occupied the seat behind, reached far over the intervening seat and caught the boy's ankle just as it was disappearing over the sill. Capt. J. S. Land of Columbia, who was sitting opposite, quickly rendered aid and assisted the women in rescuing the boy.

Bachelor Tax a Success.

Cablegrams from Buenos Ayres says; The new bachelor tax is a great success, and girls and widows are happy. Every healthy male has to pay a part of his income to the state beginning with his twentieth birthday unless he marries, and bachelordom grows more expensiteve with years. A 50 year old bachelor has to pay the state $350 per annun or become a benedict. After the fifty-first birthday the tax decreases. A man of 70 pays only $10 a year for being single, and when he is 80 the baliff takes no more notice of his family affairs

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

An Interesting Chapter to Insurance Policy Holders.

How Some of the Old Line Insurance Are Worked for the Benefit of Certain Families.

James Hazen Hyde, James W. Alexander, John A. McCall, George W. Perkins, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert H. McCurdy. The New York American editorially says these are a few of the insurance grafters who should be tried on criminal charges. Commenting on the investigation now going on in New York of the insurance companies' the New York American says: "We hope and believe that all the people of the United States are reading day by day the reports of the investigation of the methods of the life insurance companies now in progress. The brazen confessions of grafting, looting and speculation made by the heads of these companies are so apparent to even the casual reader that there seems little need to call attention to them. If any man holding a policy in the Equitable, the New York Life or the Mutual Life does not discover from the testimony of the officials of those companies that he has been sold a gold brick, or butchered to make a holiday for the families of the presidents, he must be more than blind—he must be insane.

Now, mark, these men who have been taking the money painfully scraped together by hard working people to furnish a fund for the support of their wives and children after death are eminently "respectable." They live in beautiful houses in Morristown, Long Branch, Newport or other charming spots. They are members of the "best" society, but for all that they have done things that demends investigation by a Grand Jury.

Of all the crimes which New York has known there is none so heartless and so cruel as that of which McCall and McCurdy are confessedly guilty. It is high time that what they have done should be look d upon in its proper light as a crime—a crime to be punished by a penitentiary sentence—and not as a mere matter of corporation finance.

The money paid into the insurance companies is not, in the main, that of rich men. We hear now and again of people who hold policies for $500,000 or more. They are the exception. The great volume of the insurance assets of something more than a billion dollars is made up of policies of $2,000 or less. These policies represent the painful savings of hard working men, savings on which they can hope to realize nothing, savings laid up to save their wives and their boys and girls from privation if death should take the wage-earner away.

Could there be any more sacred fund! Could there be any trust reposed in a man that should be quite so faithfully administered?

And yet this is what the heads of two life insurance companies did with these funds:

THE NEW YORK LIFE

John A. McCall, president	$100,000
Darwin P. Kinsley, son in-law, second vice-president	40,000
John C. McCall, secretary, son	14,000
Ballard McCall, son	10,000
Ambrose McCall, brother	9,000
E. E. McCall, brother	10,000
Walter Fitzpatrick, brother-in-law	7,000
Frank Dolan, brother-in law	7 500
Albert McClave, son-in-law	6,000

There are also at least ten other relatives of President McCall who hold minor places that pay them from $1,200 to $2,000 a year each.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

President Richard Richard A. McCurdy	$150,000
Robt. H. McCurdy, son, general manager, salary	30,000
Robert H. McCurdy, general manager, commissions	100,000
L. A. Thebaurd, son-in-law, commissions	147,000
C. A. Gillette, cousin, connected with Texas agency; commissions	75,800
Ellis J. Moore, brother-in-law	12,000
P. Stuyvesent Pilot, cousin to brother-in-law	15,000

The story of boys of nineteen to twenty-one being paid out of the family loot salaries of $10,000 to $20,000 is too familiar to recount here. But what of the man who earns $1,500 a year and pays the rascally parasites?

You, who may read this editorial, may have an insurance policy, taken to keep your wife or your child from want if you should die. Does it not compel you to scrape and save to meet the yearly premium? Don't you once in a while lie awake wondering how you are going to get the money to keep it up. And now, when you find your money, and that of a host of other people like you, is being used to maintain useless officials, all of one family, in luxury, don't you think that it is time to act—time to put some of these rich and respectfully scoundels in jail?

What more contemptible lot of rascals has the world ever known than the men who send agents to gather in the money of people of slender means and then use it for their own profit? If the criminal law is unable to reach these smooth scoundels, new laws should be made to send these men to the penitentiary. The mere matter of restitution is nothing. They are criminals and should be punished as such.

Killed Two.

At Chicago on Wednesday Robert Newcome, colored, ran amuck and killed a policeman and a woman and fatally injured a negro. Newcome went to the home of Florence Force, colored, 1255 West 61st street and during a quarrel shot her dead. Robert Snow, colored, went to the assistance of the woman and was fatally shot by Newcome. Newcome then barricaded himself at home and stood off two squads of policemen an hour, firing many shots and killing officer John Shine.

Mutinous Stokers.

Thirty-three firemen on the White tar line steamer Oceanic were arrested upon the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, charged with combining to refuse to obey the masters command, have been sentenced to seven days imprisonment

DUE TO CLERICAL ERORS.

The People of Dorchester Have Faith in Their Treasurer.

A dispatch from St. Georges to The State says the recent suspension by Gov. Heyward of County Treasurer Whetsell and his refusal to reinstate Mr. Whetsell comes to the people of Dorchester county like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. With very few exceptions if any, the people of the county believe that Mr. Whetsell is an honest man and that he has been guilty of no criminating conduct during his incumbency as treasurer of the county, but on the contrary, they feel satisfied that if there is any error in his office it is due entirely to clerical mistakes.

Your correspondent asked Mr. Whetsell Friday for a statement, but Mr. Whetsell said that until a complete and impartial examination of his books and accounts was had he did not care to make any statement for publication, for he felt that his conscience was clear and to prove that this assertion is correct, and that his actions are characterized by honesty throughout, he put up the alleged shortage in order that his constituents might not even run the chance of losing a penny. Mr. Whetsell did say, however, that the alleged shortage arises from annual settlements previous to four years ago, which annual settlements were made by the then comptroller general for whom the present comptroller general was auditing clerk and made the settlements himself and pronounced the same all right at the time.

Mr. Whetsell's friends look upon the recent occurrences as very unjust to Mr. Whetsell but Mr. Whetsell being a modest man, does not himself use such harsh expressions. The consensus of opinion here is that Mr. Whetsell will obtain complete vindication of the whole matter as soon as an impartial investigation as to the condition of his office is held.

Will Not be Done.

Since the issuance of the order by the postoffice department that all rural rout mail boxes should be numbered not later than September 30, considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among many of the smaller cities of the country who have discovered the great injustice it would bring to them and the undue advantage it would give all mail order houses. Advertising matter and circulars could be sent out by these houses without knowing the names of their patrons, simply by addressing their circular letters to all numbers from one to 130 and they would then feel safe in thinking that every patron of a rural free delivery would receive their printed matter.

French War Balloons.

The huge Lebaudy dirigible balloon, constructed under the patronage of the war office, at Toulan, France, has made its first successful ascent with some chief engineers and a party of officers, who made an extensive reconnaisance of the military defences from Troul to Nancy, near the German frontier. The distance covered was about thirty miles at a rate of twenty eight miles per hour. The officers made inspections of the forts and took photographs of them, thus establishing the merits of dirigible ballons for war purposes.

Japan's Debt.

Former Japanese Foreign Minister Okuma, referring to the sudden expansion of Japan's finance, said that when the withdrawal of the troops is completed she will find herself confronted with a debt of $1,250,000,000 the annual interest on which alone, roughly speaking, will be $75,000,000 or nearly twice the revenue of the county ten years ago. The per capita rate of taxation before the war war $2. Now it is $6. The per capita share in the national debt before the war was $6. It is now $25.

Pity Tis So.

Churches will sing and sing "Rescue the Perishing," but when a member, young or old, makes a misstep and goes wrong, there is very little attempt to rescue. The tendency is to push them deeper down, rather than rescue them. This is especially true in regard to girls or women. They sing "rescue" but act "push down." In the case of men it is a little better, unless his failure is in his business. Then instead of praying for him they all prey on him.

A Big Crop.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available between September 1,1904 and September 1 1905, to be 14,455,994 bales. Of this amount 91 per cent was exported, 30 per cent was used in domestic consumption, leaving a surpus of 9 per cent. The domestic consumption includes 36,776 bales destroyed by fire.

His Fame Secure.

The Savannah News says they may put Tecumseh Sherman in the Hall of Fame, but the fact remains that his fame rests on two things: that he said "War is hell", and illustrated his meaning perfectly on his march to the sea. As a part of the second reason the most prominent was his burning of Columbia. How curious it is that anybody wants to perpetuate that sort of fame.

About Right.

The New York Sun says that the best way to inducate business, morality in the insurance business, would be to put some of the leading men in it in jail, there is plain living and hard thinking. The same remedy would be afficacious in other lines of business, and especially as to public officials.

Serves Three Years.

The supreme counrt has confirmed the judgment of the circuit court in the case of Geo W. Murray, colored, of Sumter, formerly congressman from the 7th district, convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Murray is said to own $80,000 worth of real estate in Sumter county.

A NEGRO was taken from constables near Bainbridge, Ga., on Saturday and lynched by members of his own race for assaulting a young colored woman

A HEAD FOUND

On a New York Street Wrapped in a Shirt.

A HORRIBLE MURDER

The Forearms and the Lower Portions of the Legs Were Found Packed in a Suit Case. German Arrested for Crime Protests Hir Innocense.

The finding of a man's head in New York City on East Eighteenth street, near Avenue C, early Thursday resulted in the discovery of an unusually revolting murder, the victim of which was Thomas F. Corcoran.

Corcoran was killed probably Wednesday night in the house No. 149 Third avenue. After the picking up of the head the other portions of the body were found cut to pieces in the Third avenue house.

The arms below the elbow and the legs below the knees had been packed in a suit case and portions of arms and legs were hidden in a clothes hamper in a room occupied by Frederick Bauer, an elevator runner. Bauer was arrested.

The point at which the head was found is more than a quarter of a mile away from 149 Tihrd avenue. The head was wrapped in the Sunday supplement of a German newspaper and a blue and white shirt. The murder was discovered through a story told by George Lanole, who had a room adjoining Bauer's and who rushed into a police station Thursday, saying that he had lain awake for hours listening to noises which he thought proceeded from Bauer's room.

He said that late Wednesday night he heard at least two men quarreling in the adjoining room. He heard a shot and the sound of some one falling to the floor. Then he went to sleep. About 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning Lanole said he was awakened by strange noises in the room where the shot had been heard. Twice a man opened the door and went out, and Lanole, after laying awake listening for some time, decided that some of the sounds he heard were the noises of bones being broken. This suspicion caused him to notify the police.

Bauer was found entering his room by the police and said to them:

"I found my room like this when I awoke this morning."

He said he had brought two men to his room Wednesday night, one a soldier, Bauer fell asleep while these men talked, he said, and when he awoke the soldier was gone, leaving the other's body as the police found it. The police found that Bauer's socks, the right arm of his undershirt and the right arm of an outershirt were covered with blood.

A badly niched razor was found on the top of a trunk in Bauer's room and a revolver with one chamber empty was also found in the room. Bauer, who is 39 years old, is employed as an elevator man at the Union Square hotel.

The police make the allegation that it was a crime of degeneracy.

For the Schools.

The situation regarding profits for the schools from the dispensary has been looking a bit anxious and uncertain for the past several weeks, there being no money forth coming from the dispensary since January, when $68,676.77 was paid in as accuring from sales made in 1904. Wednesday the state dispensary people turned in a check for to the statt treasurer for $25,000, the first money to be credited to the school fund from sales of this year. They say $25,000 more is to come in a few days. While the investigating commission was sitting here a check for $28,000 was turned in, but this was to be credited to the dispensary fund itself, the money coming from sales of various kinds and not representing profits at all. Last year there was paid into the credit of the school fund $236,263,17 and the year before $186,602,83.

Negro Veteran.

The funeral of Amos Rucker, an ante-bellum negro took place at Atlanta Thursday. He was a member of Camp Walker, United Confederate Veterans, which followed the body to the grave as an honorary escort. Gen. Clement A. Evans, division commander of the United Codfederate Veterans, officiated at the funeral, and among the pallbearers were formed Governor Allen D. Candler, Gen. A. J. West, Judge W. Lowndes Calhoun, Er. Amos Fox and B. S. Osborne. Rucker followed his master, "Sandy" Rucker, through the civil war in the 33d Georgia infantry, and has been a familiar figure at Confederate reunions for years.

Editor Guilty.

In the case of Alfred B. Williams editor of the News-Leader at Richmond who was charged with violation of the election law in the recent Democratic state primary, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the amount of the fine at $100, at the same time expressing the belief that Mr. Williams unintentionally, and recommending that the fine be remitted.

Lynched.

Shortly after midnight Friday a mob of about one hundred men, supposed to be from Trenton, Ky., took Frank Leavell, a one-legged negro, from the jail at Elkton, Ky., and lynched him in the near-by woods. Leavell was arrested on the charge of attempting to enter the room of a young lady at Trenton Saturday night. He confessed.