The Manning Times.

VOL. XX. MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1905. NO. 11.

NO MORE LEAKS

Extraordinary Precautions Taken in Preparing the Cotton Report

STATESMEN SHUT IN.

Convincing Demonstration of the Fastness of the Estimate Room Given Two Southern Representatives Who Wanted to See How the Work Was Done.

A letter from Washington says Secretary Wilson is taking extraordinary precautions against leaks in the cotton report. He has had enough of scandal in that connection, and is determined that hereafter no leaks shall occur, if it takes a corps of watermen to prevent it. In making ready for the December report he placed the individual reports from the various agents throughout the country in an iron box, and then placed over the box one of the most trusted employees in the department, armed with a large revolver. The faithful guardian of the papers remained on duty all night, and until he was relieved on Monday morning by the Secretary.

The Secretary himself took the reports from the box and delivered them to four men appointed to tabulate and make the required estimates. The men and the precious papers were hurried to a room assigned for them, and the doors of the room were securely locked, and guarded on the outside by two men, who were ordered to permit no one to enter or leave the room until the work of the board was completed. Before the board entered the room the telephone connection was severed so that no possible communication could be had with the outside world. It took five hours to make the required calculations, and the board was kept in close confinement all that time.

A good story is being circulated on Representative Burleson, of Texas, and Representative Bowie, of Alabama, in connection with this last cotton report. On Monday they visited Secretary Wilson, being much interested in the cotton matter. The Secretary politely invited them to remain and witness the method of tabulation, and the precautions used to prevent a leak. The two Representatives gladly accepted the invitation and were taken to the tabulation room. After witnessing the work for some time, and being deeply impressed with the way in which it was done, they thought it was time for them to go to the capitol to take their seats at the opening of the session.

They thanked the Secretary for what he had done, donned their overcoats and prepared to leave, when they were told that no one could leave until the work was completed. They plead and argued, but it was all in vain, so their places in the house remained vacant for three more weary hours. They were not permitted even to send a note explaining their situation and could not telephone as the instrument had been disconnected. So it was that two distinguished Congressmen from the South were no present at the lottery for seats, but they were willing to swear there was no leak in the December cotton report.

Representative Lewis, of Georgia, has introduced a resolution looking to the adoption of some new method for collecting and tabulating cotton statistics. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee consisting of seven members to take the whole subject into consideration and evolve a system that will make the reports as reliable as possible.

Fifteen Men Burned.

Fifteen men were burned by an explosion in the International Harvester Company's plant at One Hundred and Twentieth street and Muskegon avenue, Chicago one night last week. The explosion was caused by a workman thrusting a cold bar of steel into a furnace of molten metal. In the immediate vicinity of the furnace at the time sixty men were working. The more seriously injured were in the furnace pit. Following the explosion chaos reigned in the furnace room for several minutes. Molten metal was hurled about the room and the smoke and fire that shot from the furnace filled the room so the workmen were unable for several minutes to find the exits. With the groans of their wounded fellows ringing in their ears, they grouped about helplessly and stumbled over those who had been prostrated by the blast. From the furnace chimney the flames shot high into the air and could be seen for miles.

Colored Woman Killed.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says Nicey Tinsley, colored, died Thursday morning from the effects of pistol shot wound received Sunday at her home on Mr. J. N. Cudd's farm, near Tuck's bridge, three miles from the city. The woman lived with Ed. Tinsley, colored, his two young sisters and two young brothers. An inquest was held over her remains and the verdict of the jury was that she came to her death from a gunshot wound, inflicted either accidentally or with suicidal intent. The weapon used was a 32-calibre pistol. There was no evidence adduced at the inquest to show that she was at difference with any of the family.

Bound Over.

"Little Tom" Sudduth and Tom Chastine of the Dark Corner section of Greenville county have been bound over to court and placed in jail on the charge of making a murderous assault on James Christine said to be inoffensive youth at Lebanan on Thanksgiving.

Killed Himself.

At New York Allen Klinedinst committed suicide early Sunday night by drinking carbolic acid. He died three hours afterwards in the presence of his young wife and child.

AUDITORS TO MEET.

Meeting To Be Held in Columbia and Will Be Important.

Assessment of Property at True Market Value of Vital Importace to the Entire State.

Comptroller General Jones "means business" in the step he has taken toward getting the tax assessment of property, real as well as personal, in this state on a market value basis, instead of on an uneven pretense of a 60 per cent, basis. The circular letter of instructions, which he sent out last week to county auditors, assessing boards and county equalizing boards directing that the law be strictly observed with the beginning of the new year and that property be assessed at its true market value, has been followed by a call for a convention of county auditors to meet with the comptroller general for a conference to decide upon a plan of action to be pursued evenly and similarily throughout the state. The step which the comptroller general has taken has caused much talk throughout the state and has set property holders to thinking. Of course, it is a sort of revolutionary measure, and while the justice and the sense of it has appealed to many good business men and big property holders regardless of the fact much of this sort of property will be affected, still the thing has not been generally understood, and there is a fear also that the purpose of the comptroller general to equalize the property throughout the state more nearly will not be successful under the departure he is making on account of the great proficiency and skill individuals and communities have acquired by long practice and experience in the matter of tax dodging.

"The erroneous idea appears to have taken hold in various parts of the state," Mr. Jones said Wednesday "that this is a scheme to increse the taxes. Such is not the case. My object is to get property equalized in this state and stop this shameful tax dodgings. There are some notorious exceptions, but generally speaking the cotton mills and other big property are being assessed on a genuine 60 per cent. basis, and small property is being assessed at from 9 to 100 per cent. Only so much money is needed to run the state and county governments, and the higher the assessment the greater the yield of money of a given levy, but the levy may be easily changed. In other words, if the assessment is doubled throughout the state, the levies for state, county and city purposes may be cut in half.

The inequality and injustice of the taxation of property in this state has been a shame and a disgrace for decades.

Dispensary Must Pay.

The supreme court of the United States last week held that the national goverment may properly tax the state liquor dispensaries of South Carolina. The action in question was instituted by the state of South Carolina to recover $200,000 paid to the revenue officers of the national government on account of the sale of liquors by the state and county dispensers under the dispensary law of South Carolina. The state took the position that as the dispensers sold the liquor without profit they should not be taxed by the government, but the tax has been collected since 1893.

This is said to have been the first case in which a state unites in one undertaking the exercise of its police power together with the prosecution of a commercial business.

Killed His Son.

A special from Anderson to The State says L. J. Jordan a negro who lives on South Fant street, killed his son Westeley Jordan, a youth about 19 years old with a broom stick. The boy had been unruly and the father started to chastise him using a broom stick for that purpose. He struck the boy a sharp blow across the head and the boy sank into a chair and soon became unconscious and died in a few minutes. Jordan sent for a physician and was working over his son's body, trying to revive him when the physician arrived. The physician says that death resulted from a hemmorrhaze of the brain which was caused by the blow. Jordan remained at his home until the deputy sheriff arrived and arrested him and carried him to jail. It is generally believed that Jordan's story of the killing is correct.

Postoffice Robbed.

The Columbia Record says the postoffice and the store of R. L. Bell & Co. of Westville, Kershaw county, was robbed Wednesday night, supposedly by two white tramps who had been seen in the neighborhood yesterday. The two offices and store were in one building. The extent of the loss was not learned, but some goods and twenty-five coppers, postoffice money, were missing. Westville is on the Southern railroad sixteen miles from Camden. Mr. Bell has offered a reward and there is also one of $50 by the government.

Won at Last.

Herman H. Vorjohn has been elected assessor Lockland, Ohio, after meeting with defeat in twenty-five successive contests. He is a pioneer resident of that section and is now seventy-one years old. The township is quite strongly Republican, but Mr. Vorjohn anold-line Democrat this year was able to overcome the adverse majority.

Always Clean.

Did you ever notice that tobacco is always clean. If a man drops a piece of meat, no matter how clean the floor may be, he will either give it a pick or pick it up and lay it to one side. He will never eat it. But let him drop his plug of tobacco on the ground and no difference how dirty the spot was where it fell, he will pick it up and give it a careless swipe on his coat sleeve or on the bosom of his pants and then take a chew with greater relish then ever.

THE CRAFTERS

Are Stirred Up By Senator Tillman's Big Pitchfork.

CORRUPTION FUND

Being Investigated By the United States Senate, Senator Tillman Having Introduced a Bill For That Purpose, Which Psses After Some Discussion.

The subject of campaign contributions by insurance companies occupied the major portion of the time of the United States Senate or Thursday. It came up in connection with Mr. Tillman's resolution calling for investigation of national bank aid in politics and was exploited by the South Carolina senator in a speech of some length. It was couched in characteristic language and attracted considerable attention. The resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to report whether the reports of the national bank examiners show that the banks have made campaign contributions in recent years was adopted at the close of Mr. Tillman's remarks.

Outlining his reasons for the inquiry, Mr. Tillman called attention to the recommendation made by the president in his annual messsge of 1904 and 1905 for the enactment of a law for protection against bribery and corruption in connection with elections. He quoted with especial emphasis the president's remarks concerning campaign contributions by corporations. "Our chief executive has taken a very progressive stand to secure purity in elections," he said, and added, "every good American will say 'well done' and look for progress along that line."

He conceded that the secretary might not have the facts wanted but he thought he ought to have. Incidentally, Mr. Tillman said that he had been informed that the comptroller of the currency has been investigating the subject of blank contributions with the view of instituting legal proceedings.

Before Mr. Tillman had proceeded far, Mr. Gallinger, who had Wednesday objected to the consideration of the resolution at that time, said that he had done so only for the purpose of inspecting it, that he had done so and being entirely satisfied as to its propriety would support the resolution.

Continuing Mr. Tillman said that the comptroller has means of getting information which others have not and added, that if he would "push in his probe he can make discoveries that are worth while." He added that his reasons for requesting the information is found in the revelations concerning the insurance companies, "It has been shown by the testimony, or confession of a member of this body," he said, "that for ten years the insurance corporations have been making annual donations to the Republican party with the understanding that they should be protected from adverse legislation at Albany." He went on to say that such revelations were not agreeable.

"I am the holder of a small policy in one of the mutuals'" he said, "and I don't like to have my dividends cut down in order to give Mr. McCurdy $150,000 and his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts $75,000 each."

He expressed doubt as to the right of the federal authorities to take control of insurance companies and Mr. Hale interrupted to say that he agreed with Mr. Tillman on that point.

Mr. Bailey asked whether the insurance company contributions to the republican national committee had been returned to the donors.

"I understood," replied Mr. Tillman, "that the president was going to have Mr Cortelyou return them, but I don't know whether he has done so. I know that I have not got my share."

Mr. Spooner—Is yours a life policy.

Mr. Tillman—It is.

Mr. Spooner—Then it is not yet time to realize on it.

Mr. Tillman replied that it was dividends and not the policy itself that he wanted paid.

"These," he said, "were pitifully small, while McCurdy has been getting fat without doing anything."

Mr. Bailey said he had not supposed that the president could make a second recommendation on the subject of punishing campaign contributors until the money had been returned.

"Ah, Mr. President," responded Mr. Tillman, "all the Turveydrops and Pecksniffs are not dead yet, although I would not for a moment be understood as comparing our strenuous occupant of the White House with those characters. What we want is results and those we do not seem to have procured so far."

Quoting the testimony of Senator Platt before the New York committee, Mr. Tillman congratulated that senator upon his straightforwardness. "There was no dodging," he said, "and I do not believe that a dollar of the money ever stuck to his fingers."

He added his conviction, however, that the contributions had had the effect of controlling the New York legislature in the interest of the insurance companies.

Mr. Tillman quoted the charges made by Judge Parker in the last campaign connecting the Republican campaign contributions with the fact that Chairman Cortelyou had recently retired from the office of secretary of the department of commerce. He also quoted the president's reply which he said was "red hot," and added that not a dollar had been needed to elect the president. Notwithstanding this fact, he said that it had been shown that $1,900,000 had been contributed for that purpose, that is, if the newspaper men may be believed, "and," he added, "they are about as reliable as any other class. They will lie some times as we do, and occasionally they get orders that such and such a man shall be fly blown. Then they proceed to plant the microbes, but upon the whole they may be depended upon."

He also made reference to the charge that large expenditures had been made by the Democrats in the Cleveland campaign, saying it would have been fortunate for the Democratic party if Mr. Cleveland had never been elected.

He closed with an appeal for a thorough investigation, saying that such a course was necessary to restore the confidence of the public.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

STEAMER GOES ASHORE

And Many of Those Aboard of Her Were Drowned.

Thirteen lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Lunenberg, which went ashore Wednesday off Amherst harbor Magdalen Islands. A dispatch to that effect was received at Halifax from Meat Cove, near the scene of the wreck, by Leslie, Hart and Son, owners of the steamer.

The steamer had a crew of seventeen and probably carried several passengers, including Mr. Leslie, a member of the Canadian parliament and a member of the firm which owns the vessel.

When the steamer struck there were seventeen persons on board, including a crew of sixteen and Mr. Leslie. The dead:

R. J. Leslie, Halifax.
H. Meersard, steward of the Lunenburg.
R. M. McDonald, chief engineer.
J. Jose, cook.
B. Hall, cabin boy.
J. McConnell, sailor.
E. V. Doucette, sailor.
Lophin Vinuelt, sailor.
Joseph Bourgeoes, sailor.

A sailor, whose name was not learned.

The Lunenburg had been running between Pictou and the Magdalen islands since last spring. During a high gale Tuesday, which was accompanied by blinding snow flurries, it is thought that the steamer went out of her course in trying to make Amherst harbor and brought up on the rocks that lie some distance off shore in that vicinity. The steamer evidently had been ashore for some time before she was seen. Efforts were made to communicate with her, but the strong currents that spent around that point and the high seas made it impossible to launch a boat. Later the weather moderated and five of the crew came ashore, the twelve others standing by the ship. Later these attempted to reach shore as the vessels showed signs of breaking up, and all were lost, except Captain Pride.

Tragedy in City of Mexico

A dispatch from the City of Mexico gives further details of the accident in which James Russell Parsons, United States consul general, lost his life Wednesday night. The open carriage in which he was driving with Mrs. Parsons and their son was struck by an electric car. Mrs. Parsons was slightly injured. The boy escaped without a scratch. The accident happened while Mr. Parsons and his family were going to the central station to bid farewell to friends. The coachman tried to cross the street car track in front of a rapidly moving car which struck the carriage with terrific force, crushing it against a trolley post. Mr. Parson's head struck the post, the whole top of his head being taken off. The motorman and driver of the coach disappeared after the accident and have not yet been arrested.

An Outrage.

A. W. Kennerley, an industrious colored farmer of the Fork, lost two mules under very peculiar circumstances some short time ago. He says he went with a two mule team to haul something from the woods. He hitched his two mules on the edge of the Edisto swamp for some purpose and went down in the swamp. While he was away some person or persons slipped up to the wagon and set fire all around his mules, burning one of them to death on the spot and injuring the other so bad that it will die. Kennerly does not know who did the meanness nor why they did it. It is nothing but an outrage and if the parties who did it could be caught they should be severely punished.—The Times and Democrat.

Clash in Cherokee.

Saturday afternoon at Blacksburg United States Commissioner Trescott and Deputy United States Marshall Hallman engaged in a difficulty as to the controversy over Cherokee's need of dispensary constables. Trescott drew a revolver but Hallman disarmed him. Trescott was unable to get a blow. Hallman getting several effective punches. It is probable that Trescott will be prosected for carrying concealed weapons.

Caught in the Act.

Attempts made last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday and Monday nights to wreck passenger trains on the Georgia Southern railroad as Heartpine Pa., resulted in a watch being set. This resulted in the arrest Wednesday of Will Born, a negro who was caught in ahe act of laying a tie across the track. A reward of $250 has been offered for the arrest.

Called Out and Murdered.

J. M. Harrison, a prosperous farmer near Carlo Ga. was called to his gate Wednesday about dusk and shot twice in the breast with a shot gun loaded with buck-shot and killed instantly. The murderer up to the present time has not been apprehended. Sheriff Patterson was summoned and went to the scene of the tragedy but was unable to find any clue to the person who did the shooting.

Murder and Pillage.

An official statement received from Odessa says that 8 000 persons have been killed there since the beginning of the troubles. Latest arrivals at Jassy, Moldavia, declare that the killings and plunderings continue at Odessa by day and night.

SPENT BIG SUM.

Cortelyou Disbursed Nearly two Million Dollars on Campaign.

It Came from Many Sources, the Largest Subscription Was One Hundred Thousad Dollars.

According to a Washington newspaper which, with evidence of friendly handling, prints a long statement about the expenses of Chairman Cortelyou in 1904, the Republican national committee used the sum of $1,800,000 to elect Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and had in bank when the campaign was ended about $100 000.

It is stated that Chairman Cortelyou had $900,000 less that Chairman Hanna had in 1900 and nearly $2,000,000 less than he had in 1896. It is also declared to be a fact that the Democratic national committee in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was elected the second time, had a fund exceeding anything known in American politics before or since—the sum of $4,100,000.

Chairman Cortelyou, according to this article, turned over to State committee in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Nevada the sum of $700,000. No account is fixed as to the sum expended in New York by the national committee through Gov. Odell, but it must have been largely in excess of $200,000 For literature, it states, the national committee expended $550,000; for the speakers' bureau, $175,000; for lithographs, advertising, etc., $150,000; for salaries and headquarters expenses, $150,000, and for miscellaneous expenses, $50,000.

It is stated that the money expended by Chairman Cortelyou came from 10 000 different sources, about 4 000 contributors being known, leaving about 6 000 unknown, to the chairman of the national committee. The largest single contributor furnished upward of $100,000, it is stated, and his identity was not known to either Chairman Cortelyou or Mr. Bliss.

The article is lacking in details as to the identity of corporations and corporation managers that contributed to the Republican funds. No reference whatever is made to contributions either from life insurance companies or railway companies, but it is alleged that in every instance where a contribution was made conditional on some political favor to come the offer was rejected or the money returned.

In connection with the Republican campaign fund, the statement is made that President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou will cooperate to have passed a law providing for the publicity of contributions to political committees. Chairman Cortelyou declined to discuss the figures connected with the campaign of 1904, but intimated that they were "about right."

New York Mysteries.

Three of New York's great highways, the river, the underground railway and street and that dark section known as "Chinatown, each furnished a police mystery last week. An unknown man jumped in front of a train as it swung into 137th street and Broadway station of the subway. His body was literally ground to pieces. The Chinatown mystery was the death of a white woman, Lottie Lane, whose husband, a Chinaman, died a short time ago. Lottie Lane had three callers Tuesday night of last week, a Chinaman and a white man and a white woman. During the night these callers summoned a physician and notified the police that thesr hostess had fainted. The physician found her dead. The police put the three callers under arrest. William Hallinger, who said he came down from Yonkers and after disposing of his load of produce started out to enjoy himself, was dragged from the East river with a fractured skull. Mabel Weber, a 20 year old girl was found lying bound, gagged and senseless in the hallway of her house in West Forty-Fifth street where she resided with two girl companions.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Reports received by the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy at Washington from the commandant of the naval station at Key West, Commander Beehler state that the wireless telegraph operator there received and read without trouble a message of eight words sent by the station at Colon, a distance of more than 1,000 geographical miles. This new station at Colon was equipped for the government by the De Forest Company. Messages passing between Beaufort, S. C., and Havana, Cuba were heard and read by the station at Newport R. I. at the same time. These are extraordinary records, but Rear Admiral Manney, the chief of the bureau, has instituted a system of daily tests of the different stations and it is hope before he retires from the service to have this means of communication is such perfect order that these occasional records shall have become a regular matter.

Pursued by Cannibals.

Among the passengers who arrived at San Francisco from Australia on the liner Sonoma were Captain Watts and Chief Officer Alex Stinson, of the American ship Susquehanna, which founded shortly after she left Nehone, New Caledonia, August 23 last, with a cargo of chrome iron for Delaware breakwater. The crew left the ship in three boats which were beaded for the Solomon islands. Only one boat landed there. The other two were picked up at sea by a trading schooner. There the men were kindly treated for a time but finally had to fly for their lives from a set of cannibals who threatened their existence. They were subsequently picked up by a trading vessel and joined the rest of the crew at Sydney.

Negro Stopped.

A dispatch from Gaffney to The State says Essie Martin colored, was possibly fatally stabbed by Son Johnson, colored, late Wednesday night. Injuries severe. Result uncertain. Johnson is in jail to await trial. Both about 15 years of age.

HUNG AT LAST.

Mrs. Rogers Dies on the Gallows for Her Crime.

MURDERED HUSBAND.

Whom She Chloroformed at a Meeting in the Woods While She Was Caressing Him. Great Efforts Were Made to Save the Woman.

But They Failed.

A dispatch from Windsor, Vt., says Mrs. Mary Rogers was hanged at the Vermont State prison at 1:13 o'clock Friday afternoon for the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers at Bennington, on August 13, 1902. Mrs. Rogers was pronounced dead by the prison officials at 1:27 1-2.

The execution took place after the woman had twice been reprieved on account of appeals made by her counsel and after the United States Supreme Court refused to take action in the case.

Only a comparatively few persons witnessed the hanging, the number being restricted to those permitted to attend by the laws of Vermont.

Mrs. Rogers maintained her composure to the last and mounted the gallows with a steady step. Although a deathly pallor overspread her countenance, hardly a muscle quivered as Deputy Sheriff Shafford pronounced the fatal words, "I now proceed to execute the sentence of the law and may God have mercy on your soul." When the words were pronounced Deputy Sheriff Angus McAuley sprung the trap and the drop fell.

The crime for which Mrs. Mary Rogers was sentenced to death was the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, on August 13, 1902. At the time the crime was committed Mrs. Rogers was only nineteen. She had been separated from her husband for some time and was desirous of marrying a young man named Maurice Knapp.

On the day of the murder Marcus Rogers went to Bennington to visit his wife and that night she arranged to meet him in the woods near the Walloomsack river. While caressing him she induced him to allow her to bind his hands, and while he was powerless she chloroformed him. In this she was aided by Leon Perham, a half-witted boy who was the son of the woman with whom she boarded. Another woman, Estella Bates, was present.

A few days after the murder Mrs. Rogers, Perham and the Bates woman were arrested. Perham made a complete confession and both he and Mrs Rogers were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Perham was sentenced to imprisonment for life and Mrs. Rogers was sentenced to the death gallows.

Various attempts were made to commute Mrs Rogers' sentence but all failed. The date set for the execution was February 3, 1905. Gov. Bell granted two reprieves for the presentation of new evidence, but the court denied the petition for a new trial each time, and the United States Supreme Court refused to consider the case.

Certain disclosures regarding scandals in the Vermont State prison at Windsor, where Mrs. Rogers has been confined, have, it is claimed, affected public sentiment. According to testimony before the prison investigation committee of the Legislature one of the convicts at Windsor had access to Mrs. Rogers' cell some time after the first reprieve was granted. It was alleged that this was part of a conspiracy on the part of certain prison officials to bring about such a condition as would further postpone the execution.

Mrs. Rogers was the first person sentenced to death in Vermont within the past thirteen years who was refused clemency. The last woman to be executed was Mrs. Emeline Meeker, at Windsor, on March 30, 1883.

On the march to the gallows Mrs Rogers declined the assistance of deputies. Her step was firm. She mounted the scaffold unaided and stopped exactly upon the center of the trap. She sat down in the chair for a moment and, when asked if she had any final statement to make she shook her head negatively.

Mrs. Rogers' body has been claimed by her mother and sister, and will be buried by them at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., where the mother, Mrs. Josie Callahan, resides.

Where Are The Books.

There was a hearing in Columbia on Friday which is regarded as significant before the legislative committee appointed to check up certain State officials. The object is to discover the four missing cash books from Secretary of State Gantt's office covering tranactions amounting to many thousands of dollars. These are the books about which there was such a heated controversy at the last session of the Legislature. The committee has information that these books were not burned as was intimated. Clerk McDown testified Friday that he was absent in Florence when the books got lost, and Clerk McLaurin did not know how the books got away. Secretary Gantt is sick and his examination along with that of of Clerk Means, of the sinking fund commission, is deferred until they can be examined together.

Average Weight.

Secetary Hester makes the actual average weight of 4,252,543 bales of the cotton crop embracing port receipts and overland for the three months from September to November, inclusive, 519.10 against 523.53 pounds per bale last year, a decrease of 4 13. Detailed averages are: Texas 533.56; Louisiana 522 16; Alabama, etc., 530; Georgia 508; South Carolina 500; North Carolina 501.95; Virginia 496; Tennessee, etc., including Memphis, St, Louis and overland, 523.7.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

Mans Head Split Open by Flying Fragments of a Saw

A Resident of Columbia Was Operating Wood Saw for His Son in Lexington County.

The State says Mylas D. Blackmon of Columbia was killed in Lexington county Friday morning about 11 o'clock by the bursting of a circular saw which he was operating in sawing wood. The saw was running at its usual high rate of speed when for some unknown reason it flew into fragments and one of the pieces struck him full in the face, splitting open his head from chin to crown. Mr. Blackmon's son and others who were near ran quickly to his assistance and preparations were hurriedly made to bring the injured man to the Columbia hospital. He was placed in a vehicle and the start for this city was soon made but before they had proceeded two miles Mr. Blackmon breathed his last. He never regained consciousness after he was struck. The accident happened at the home of his son, about eight miles from the city on the old State road.

Mr. Blackmon lived in that city with his two daughters, Misses Maggie and Lena Blackmon, at 6.4 Gervais street. He has been working for about two weeks. Yesterday morning they went to work as usual. Mr. Blackmon was running the saw which cuts the wood into short lengths when without an instant's warning it flew into several pieces. One of them struck him in the face, just on the right side of the nose and sunk itself into the flesh and bone, laying open his face and cutting deep onto his brain.

A docter was near at hand and was soon called. He saw at once how desperate was the mans condition and knew that the only possible hope lay in getting him to the hospital. With all the rapidity of a faithful son's eager efforts, arrangements were soon made to bring him to that city but he was even then beyond human aid and before one fourth of the distance had been covered he had succumbed to his frightful injuries,

His body was brought to the city and placed in the undertaking parlors of Funderburk & Matteson, where it was prepared for burial. Coroner Walker of Richland county and the coroner of Lexington both decided that no inquest would be necessary.

Mr. Blackmon was 54 years of age and was born in Lancaster county seat, in the Black Creek neighborhood. He has been a resident of Columbia for 15 years. He is survived by the one son, already mentioned, and the two daughters with whom he lived. He leaves also three brothers, Messrs. J. C. and Mint Blackmon of Lancaster county Minor Blackmon of Florida and two sisters, Mrs. Belle Griffin and Mrs. Nancy tCanonton, both of Lancaster county.

The remains of Mr. Blackmon will be taken to his former home in Lancaster for interment at 3.30 o'clock Friday afternoon. The funeral will take place on Sunday morning.

A Cook Held Up.

The Columbia State says "the residents in the vicinity of Blanding and Bull streets were startled by a cry for the police about 9 o'clock Tuesday night and an investigation disclosed another alleged attempt to hold up a pedestrian. Four policemen were quickly on the scene but a thorough search failed to find any trace of the shadowy footpad. A colored cook who is said to work at hotel was on his way to his home in Waverly, when he was confronted by a tall white man who, he says, tried to hold him up but when the colored man gave the alarm the white man disappeared by leaping the low fence enclosing the campus of the Presbyterian seminary and running through the yard. No trace of him could be found by the police.

Big Roof Falls.

At London, England the south end of the immense roof spanning the Charing Cross main line station suddenly collapsed Wednesday afternoon and completely blocked the lines. A number of workmen and trainmen were caught in the wreckage. The roof of the Avenue Theater adjoining the station also collapsed. About thirty injured persons have already been taken to the hospital. One of them died and the others are in a critical condition. There are a number of dead among the ruins. The Continental express, filled with passengers, was standing outside the station waiting for the signal to enter when the collapse of the roof occurred.

Horrible Accident.

On last Wednesday morning Mr John C. Funches, who lives near Rowesville, met with a most horrible accident. He was operating a sugar cane mill, and by some means his coat sleeve on the right arm was caught in the cogs. Before Mr. Funches could pull the sleeve out his arm was drawn in the cogs and crushed to the elbow. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible and Mr. Funches was released from the mill. Later Dr. A. S. Hydrick, of this city, assisted by Dr. J. D. S. Fairey, amputated the arm just above the elbow. We extend our sympathy to Mr. Funches and hope that he will soon be up again.

Issues a Call.

President Harvie Jordon of the Southern Cotton association Friday issued a call for a general convention of farmers, bankers, merchants and others throughout the South to be held at New Orleans, Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1906. The object of the convention will be to discuss the work of the association, with reference to organization, handling the crop of 1906, trade relations between producers and spinners, extending the market for American cotton and holding the unsold balance of the present cotton crop for 15 cents a pound. Many prominent speakers from various parts of the country have promised to be present and a large attendance is already predicted.

SHOT BY WOMAN.

A Russian Lieutenant General Assassinated by a Woman.

EVENT CASTS GLOOM

Over the City of St. Petersburg. Count Witte's Faith in the Thinking Classes and Hopes of Carrying Out Liberties Promised by the Czar are Fading.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated December 5. sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, says:

"Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, former minister of war, was assassinated today.

The government had deputed Gen. Sakharoff to visit the province of Saratoff for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there.

"A woman belonging to the so-called "flying columns" of the revolutionary movement called at the house of the governor of Saratoff at noon today and asked to see General Sakharoff.

"She fired three revolver shots at the general killing him on the spot."

The tidings reached St. Petersburg Wednesday night. Count Witte charged Lieut. Gen. Rudiger, minister of war, with the task of breaking the news to Mme. Sakharoff.

"The event has caused a profound impression in St. Petersburg, owing to fears that the revolutionists here will follow the example thus set.

"The spectre of a military dictatorship, which has been looming on the horizon, is slowly gaining consistency and sharpness of outline.

"I am personally convinced that Count Witte's faith in the good sense and political tact of the Russian thinking classes, which recently was as firm as a rock, is gradually weakening, and with it his hopes for the carrying out of the liberties promised in the emperor's manifesto."

The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent in a dispatch sent by way of Eydtkuhnen December 6, says:

"The situation is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution by the agriculturists at Moscow demanding the immediate dismissal of the present cabinet denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon."

The troops here have received secret orders to be ready to cope with anticipated anti-Jewish demonstrations.

The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg says: "I am informed on excellent authority that a revolt of the St. Petersburg garrison is certain to occur.

"The newspapers print harrowing details of the whippings by order of Gen. Sakharoff of the peasants whom he was sent to pacify."

WHY HE WAS KILLED.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says news of the assasination of Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, former minister of war, who was shot in the Governor's palace at Saratoff, on December 5, had been preceeded by the most horrible stories about how Sakharoff had been repressing the aggarian disorders. He corralled peasants with Cossack and then had them beaten with soldier's whips.

The assassin of Sakaroff has not been identified. When arrested the woman who committed the crime declared that she had executed the decree of the terrorists' section of the social revolutionists.

Following is a descripton of Sarharoff's arrival at Hovoanschina, a village of the province of Haratoff: "He came with Cossacks and artillery. The peasants were surrounded by Cossacks and Sakharoff addressed them demanding that they surrender their leaders. The village elder replied, but gave the general no information. The elder was immediately beaten until he lost consciousness,

"Sakharoff retired to the court house, leaving the peasants at the mercy of the Cossacks, most of whom were drunk, and they began torturing the peasants pulling out their hair and beard and even tearing pieces of flesh from their faces. Thirty-three peasants were thus maltreated."

Can't Assist Korea.

The bad news from his country about the reported suicide of his brother Yeung Whan Min which was conveyed to him Wednesday has affected the health of Yeung Tehan Min, a Korean minister to France and he was not able to receive any one today. It is expected that he will call upon President Roosevelt and Secetary of State Root and try to influence them in favor of his country which under the treaties with Japan will lose most of its independence. In official circles the feeling is that it will not be possible for the government of the United States to intervene.

Russian Red Tape.

A story of Russian red tape is told by W. T. Stead. Gen. Linevitch, while in supreme command of the Russian army in Manchuria, once used a rubber-stamp signature for the papers which he had to sign every day before he could draw forage for his own horses. The commissary general returned the rubber stamp signed papers as out of order and every day the general commanding an army of 500.000 men had to affix his autograph to the requisition for his horses' oats.

Went Democratic.

The Democrats of Portland, Me., for the first time in twelve years, elected their mayor. Nathan Clifford, received 4,641, as against 4.429 for the Republican candidate.